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**APPENDIX, No. 5,**

TO THE

**ELEVENTH VOLUME.**

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APPENDIX TO THE ELEVENTH VOLUME  
OF THE  
JOURNALS  
OF THE  
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY  
OF THE  
PROVINCE OF CANADA.

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From the 19th AUGUST, 1852, to the 14th JUNE, 1853, both days inclusive,

AND IN THE SIXTEENTH YEAR OF THE REIGN OF OUR SOVEREIGN LADY

QUEEN VICTORIA.

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Being the 1st Session of the 4th Provincial Parliament of Canada.

—  
SESSION, 1852-3.  
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*Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly.*

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PRINTED BY ROLLO CAMPBELL, GARDEN STREET, QUEBEC.

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# EDUCATION, L. CANADA.

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## RETURN

To an Address from the Legislative Assembly of the 9th April, 1853; for Copies of all Reports, representations and suggestions, which the Inspectors of Schools may have made or addressed to the Superintendent of Education for Lower Canada, as well as of all Correspondence which may have taken place between the Superintendent and Inspectors since the appointment of the latter.

By Command.

(Signed,)

A. N. MORIN,  
Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Quebec, 27th April, 1853.

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REPORT of the Superintendent of Education, accompanying the Reports of the Inspectors of Schools; and the Correspondence which has taken place between the Superintendent of Education and the Inspectors of Schools, since they have been in office.

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[*Translation.*]

OFFICE OF EDUCATION,  
Montreal, 20th April, 1853.

Hon. A. N. MORIN,  
Provincial Secretary, &c., Quebec.

Sir,—I have the honor to transmit to you herewith, for the Legislative Assembly, copies of the Reports of the Inspectors of Schools, and of the correspondence which has passed between these Public Officers and the Department of Education, since they came into office.

As it was expedient to accompany their various and numerous documents with an explanatory report, and with certain reflections on the important subject which engages our attention, I have not failed to perform that duty.

I have now to request, that you will be pleased to submit it at the same time to the kind consideration of the Assembly.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your obedient Servant,

(Signed,) J. B. MEILLEUR, S.E.

[*Translation.*]

OFFICE OF EDUCATION,

Montreal, April, 1853.

Hon. A. N. MORIN,  
Provincial Secretary, Quebec.

Sir,—In obedience to the order of the Legislative Assembly, requiring me to transmit copies of the Reports of the Inspectors of Schools, and of all correspondence between them and this office, since they were appointed; I have the honor to send you herewith those various documents, arranged in four classes, comprising:—

- 1st. This present Report.
- 2nd. Copies of my instructions and general circular letters, addressed to the Inspectors.
- 3rd. Copies of the letters which have passed between the Inspectors and this Office since they were appointed. \*
- 4th. Copies of the Reports which they have transmitted to this Office.

The correspondence is very extensive, and proves the great amount of business connected with the working of the School Law, in which the Inspectors have been engaged. They have fulfilled with zeal and prudence the duties assigned to them; and, generally, they have succeeded with the assistance of this office, and of friends of the cause residing in their respective localities, in settling the difficulties which they encountered, and in making the law work to the satisfaction of the parties interested.

This correspondence on the part of the Inspectors residing at a distance from this office, has also been very active, and the parties interested having continued nevertheless to correspond as usual with me, generally, on the subject of the difficulties which existed, it proves moreover, that the services of the Inspectors, far from diminishing the labour of this office, have had the effect of increasing it considerably.

As to the Inspectors who reside in the District of Montreal, frequent interviews have advantageously supplied the absence of correspondence, and from our joint administration an amount of good has resulted, which will doubtless be appreciated by all just men who are well disposed towards the School Law, and the great object which it has in view.

In every case, I have made constant efforts to render the labours of the Inspectors useful, by giving them, in various ways, all the explanations of which they could stand in need, by inducing the parties interested to place confidence in them, and to co-operate sincerely with them, in order to the well-working of the Law.

My intention was to make known the labors and suggestions of the Inspectors, by laying their own reports before the Legislature, just as I had received them; so

\* In conformity with a recommendation of the Standing Committee on Printing, this part of the return was ordered not to be printed.

that if the requisition made by the Legislative Assembly for these reports is not premature, it is at least in anticipation of my determination so to present them in any case in the next Session of Parliament. As a proof of this assertion, I take the liberty of referring you to my circulars, No. 1, dated 7th May, and No. 4, dated 23rd October last, addressed to the Inspectors.

With reference to the correspondence which has taken place between the Inspectors and this Office, as it was not always of an official character, especially at the commencement, I should not have thought myself authorized to give it publicity, and I did not perceive any useful end to be answered in doing so.

In effect, the system of inspection being new, and the Inspectors appointed to bring it into operation being, for the most part, men without experience in the matter, the correspondence which passed between them and this Office with reference to the impediments they met with, and the difficulties they had to overcome in order to surmount them, is necessarily of a private and confidential nature.

Being thrown, in many localities, among prejudiced and excited bodies of men, brought into collision by conflicting interests, opposed not only to each other, but to the Law, the Inspectors thought it incumbent on them to call persons and things by their right names, and to use that freedom in speaking of them which the interests of education required. Sincerely devoted to the cause the interests of which they were bound to promote, those Officers have felt the necessity of such freedom and have used it. On my own part, it was a point with me to act on the same principle for the same end. There would often indeed have been no other means of understanding each other, or acting in concert to attain the good expected from their administration; for, occasionally the Inspectors had to encounter a degree of personal opposition and influence adverse to the working of the School Law, truly difficult to overcome.

Besides, you will perceive with pleasure, the ready zeal with which, on behalf of this Office, I have responded to the appeal of the Inspectors, and to the confidence with which they applied to me, in circumstances of difficulty. My co-operation was always afforded without delay, and I can assure you that they profited by it, to the advancement of the cause.

In almost every case the Inspectors succeeded in introducing greater order and system in the records and minutes of the School Commissioners, particularly in the keeping of the accounts; and, in this last particular greatly to the satisfaction of the rate-payers. This is indeed a very important point. Whenever money-matters have been well managed, the Law has daily become more and more popular, and in many cases generous contributions have been received towards the establishment of superior Schools.

The Inspectors have also studied to provide the various Schools, in a more sufficient degree, with necessary articles, in accordance with my instructions to that effect. In that as well as in other respects, their suggestions have been favourably received, and in the greater number of the School municipalities the Commissioners and other friends of education on the spot have already applied them.

The Inspectors have also succeeded in bringing the Law into operation in a great many Municipalities where it did not work formerly; and there is no doubt that their efforts will from day to day be crowned with greater and more important success.

The law works or is in a fair way of working with advantage in 35 School Municipalities in which it did not work formerly during those periods of instruction of which I have given returns in my last Report to the Legislature. In this way schools will speedily be established in all the Municipalities where none yet exist, and those in which the Law does work will be seen to improve every year, as now actually happens in the greater number of the Municipalities.

The Inspectors have also influenced the School Commissioners to make a more suitable choice of both male and female teachers. On all sides, the unqualified have been pointed out as such, and consequently almost invariably dismissed. Although something still remains to be done in this respect, there is evidently a great improvement.

The practice of the Inspectors, to grant only temporary certificates to teachers, male and female, who were not yet sufficiently qualified, in compliance with the provisions of the law, has had an excellent effect. They every where make great efforts to improve themselves in order to satisfy in a proper manner, the requirements of the Law as regards the necessary qualifications.

All well-qualified teachers, however, are not as yet furnished with diplomas: some have them because they have hitherto been quite unable to present themselves before the Board of Examiners, for want of means, or on account of the distance to be travelled and the impassable nature of the roads in winter; others, because being of liberal professions, and having no intention to continue to keep a school, they were unwilling to submit to undergo an examination as to their capacity as School Teachers.

In both these cases, the Inspectors, consulting only the well understood interests of education, allowed the School Commissioners to continue for the current year both these classes of teachers in the exercise of their duty, and I have reason to be convinced that the same good results have been obtained.

In a certain number of cases, the School Commissioners have permitted School Masters, and more commonly School Mistresses, who are not well qualified, to continue at the head of Schools, because in some cases the School Commissioners could procure no others, and in other cases these Masters and Mistresses were nevertheless sufficiently well qualified to meet all the present wants of the children, considering their age and forwardness in learning. For when children are very young, and not forward, it is not necessary to have as teachers persons as well informed as when they are older and more forward in their studies.

Frequently also, the School Commissioners have really not the means of securing the services of persons possessed of all the education required by law for all the Schools kept under their control.

On the occurrence of these invincible obstacles to procuring the services of well qualified persons as school teachers, it has been considered more prudent for the well understood interest of education, to have indifferent schools, than to have none at all, pursuant to the last part of the 55th clause of the Act 9 Vic. cap. 27.

The supervision exercised by the Inspectors has had the same favourable effect on the exact performance of their duties by the Masters and Mistresses. There has been greater regularity in the performance of their task, greater decorum in their manners, better conduct among the scholars, and more order and cleanliness in the schools.

In pursuance of my recommendation, the Inspectors have also aimed at impressing, on the School Commissioners, the importance of establishing Model Schools and Academies wherever it was considered that such establishments could be supported. You will find in my instructions, addressed to the Inspectors, my suggestions in that behalf, and, in certain of their reports, which, for the promotion of the cause, I cannot too strongly second, you will discover a proof of the particular attention which they have bestowed on the subject.

The establishment of a superior or Grammar School, to which might be attached a small quantity of ground, to afford the means of teaching horticulture and agriculture, both theoretically and practically, would no doubt be productive of great benefit to the country. And accordingly, I have ever held myself bound to recommend such a branch of education in our Schools; and there are inspectors who have

added to this suggestion all the weight of their influence. The country ought to be obliged to them for it.

Schools, in which agriculture would thus be taught, would be nurseries, from which would issue forth a great number of capable men, endowed with a taste and an aptitude for agriculture, commerce and other various departments of enterprise, both respectable and profitable.

These Schools would moreover yield a means of subsistence for the teachers entrusted with their management as well as of useful instruction to their pupils; in whose minds they would at the same time inculcate a taste for the embellishment of our country parts, and the practice of means calculated to render its habitations agreeable, as well as convenient and profitable.

I have had occasion to peruse two excellent works on agriculture, one of which by Mr. Ossaye, may be useful in the Library, and the other, by a member of the Canadian Catholic Clergy, as a class-book in all our elementary Schools.

As our Country is essentially agricultural, instruction in agriculture ought to form a part of the practical education given to our youth, and all means of settling on the waste lands lying within the Townships ought at once to be afforded them.

Now, besides the granting of these lands to our rising youth by Government on the most favorable terms, as an inducement to settle thereon, I think the Legislature ought to assume the cost of opening main lines of communication through the new Townships, and of erecting a Banal Mill, a Chapel and a School House, in the most central situation, and the best calculated to promote the settlement of the Lands.

The consideration of the expenses which such public establishments would necessarily entail on the Provincial Government belongs to a certain extent, to the question of the education of youth, and it is in that behalf only that I claim the right of saying a word on the subject. But, as a matter of political economy, I am of opinion that Government would find, in the private settlements which, aided at the outset by the means referred to, would soon be established in the Townships, especially in those of the East, an ample return for the cost of opening roads and of erecting the buildings in question. In a few years these settlements would become numerous and prosperous; and the abundant produce which their inhabitants would supply to commerce, and the articles of consumption which they would require in exchange, would be the fruitful source of a certain return with good interest.

It would be as well to hazard the investment of a certain amount of capital in order to encourage such settlements in the Townships as for any other object, and even better. It would, moreover, be a means of preventing the emigration of the Canadian youth to foreign countries.

But I am sensible that in order fully and suitably to explain this proposition, I should stray too far, and no doubt in vain, from the topic which ought exclusively to engage my attention. For this reason I return to the Model Schools and Academies.

We must not be alarmed at the expenditure of a few thousand pounds which these institutions would entail; neither must we attend too much to what an institution would cost when we have reason to believe that it would infallibly contribute to the welfare and the moral and physical improvement of the people; to their prosperity, their happiness, and their reputation. In that case they would not be long without the ability to return with profit the expenses incurred in forming such institutions by the new development of all the resources of the country, to which they would contribute.

These institutions would be the more important, that besides the general education afforded in them, agriculture would receive also some share of attention; a branch of industry on which the prosperity of the country so especially depends.

All who have any knowledge of agriculture are aware that, in a general way, the produce of the soil might be more than doubled, by the adoption of a more enlightened and economical system of cultivation. This consideration alone may suffice to reconcile us to the expenditure of a few thousand pounds, when the result to be obtained is so important.

Moreover, it is evident that the sum at present appropriated for elementary education is insufficient. The population has considerably increased since that appropriation was made. The want of a more careful and solid education than that which is generally received in our schools, of such an education as could be imparted in the establishments above mentioned, is greatly felt; and, to obtain such an education, fresh funds are required.

I trust that the Legislature will fully comprehend the importance of this matter, and will not shrink from this new expense, considering the utility of its object. This will secure the desires of all classes of society, and the generous and praiseworthy efforts made on all sides by the friends of the cause to meet them.

It is the commonly declared opinion that something is wanting in our scheme of education. There is too great a difference between the education afforded in our Primary Schools and the superior education given in our twelve Colleges. In proportion to our population, we have too much classical, and too little academical education, and our primary education is not yet everything it ought to be.

We require therefore intermediate Schools,—Academies—in which our children may acquire with ease all the branches of knowledge necessary to the general development of our agricultural, manufacturing and commercial resources.

Yes, I consider the education which is received in our Model Schools and Academies, as the most useful and desirable; and this it is which, combined, in a suitable manner, with moral and religious education, ministers most perfectly to the wants of our younger society: more solid than elementary education, generally more practical than classical education, it is more suitable to all classes of society, except those which embrace the liberal professions, and they are more than sufficiently supplied by our Colleges. What is of paramount importance is the fact, that Academical education is much more compendious. Now, the economy of time can never be carried too far: for time is money.

Again, young men ought early to be withdrawn from School, and broken in to manual labor, without which it will be repugnant to them to engage in it. It is this probably which is the cause why so many of our young men, on leaving College, seek only to embrace the liberal professions, although they hear incessantly that every where they are overstocked, and that the majority of their members can only vegetate in those professions. I allude to this fact in my recommendation of the work, written for Schools, intitled "The Teacher's Guide."

Our young men, on leaving College, are reluctant to resign themselves to manual labour, for the first time, at the age which they have then attained.

They are reluctant also, at that age, to enter a counting house or a workshop, and still more so to bind themselves to the duties incident to the first years of apprenticeship.

They are, nevertheless, men who have sufficient education for the several kinds of occupation of which we stand most in need, and for several others depending thereon. It is with these men that we can form a prosperous and happy nation. I shall affirm moreover, in behalf of the peace of the country and the stability of our institutions, that we ought to make every effort to render the middle class who among civilized nations in general, form the main strength of the people, sharers in that kind of education which is the only business one.

There is much reason to fear that a great deal of the expenditure for Model



Schools and Academies, now supported by Government and private contributions, for the diffusion of education, is productive of little general benefit.

Our young people require a practical education, inasmuch as that alone will qualify them for business, and unless they are qualified to take an intelligent part in all the affairs of active life, in every branch of honest industry, the object aimed at in our common School Law will be very imperfectly attained.

In that state of things, the greater part of our youth, who, most assuredly are not deficient in natural intelligence, would, notwithstanding, be exposed to endure all the disadvantages of inferiority in respect of education, of sinking among the common herd, and of exclusion from important offices, without being able to participate in the surest sources of emolument, nor contribute in any honorable capacity, to form the machinery of a Government.

I consider it then a duty humbly to recommend the establishment of Model Schools and Academies in every central and populous locality throughout the country. I venture to call on Honorable Members of Parliament, and even on all others who are interested in the prosperity of the country, to study the question, during the recess, in order to be prepared, on all hands, to arrive at some favourable decision during the next ensuing Session of Parliament.

The few Academies which we do possess do not meet the wants even of the localities in which they are situated; in the first place, because they devote a considerable time to the teaching of the dead languages, the knowledge of which is of very little service to those who are intended to follow agricultural, mechanical, or commercial occupations; in the second place, because the teachers in those institutions are devoid of that uniformity and responsibility which ought to characterize them.

I am conscious that I have strayed somewhat from the main object which I had in view in this report. It was my intention only to insist on the importance of local supervision of some kind or other, in order to the effectual working of the law, but I considered it a duty not to allow an opportunity to escape of saying a word on the question which I have just commended to the benevolent attention of the legislative authorities, in order to bring it before the public eye; being convinced that every lover of his country will feel as I do the importance of the establishments, which, for the common interest, I here recommend to be formed.

The services of the Inspectors, or of any other officer who exercises the necessary supervision on the spot, are, in my opinion, indispensably necessary, at least in localities in which, the Law having encountered opposition, there will still remain for a certain time, some difficulties to overcome.

The success which has been obtained in Upper Canada, is due, in a great measure, to the support which the Superintendent for that section of the Province has found, happily, in the Municipal Councils, and in the local Superintendents, whom he has himself skilfully directed.

I consider that these reflections are permitted to me, in order the better to demonstrate the injustice of requiring that the working of our School Law, with much more limited administrative means, of which some are, so to speak, only just being brought into operation, should have a success equal (if not superior) to that which a similar law finds in Upper Canada. However that may be, the difference in the working of the two laws is not so considerable as people seem disposed to think.

Moreover, the people of Upper Canada are more homogeneous, more accustomed to contribute to public objects, and generally better able to do so in consequence of the advantages of climate, and especially, to do it peaceably. There the people are not set at variance with the law by political agitators, as the people of Lower Canada have had the misfortune constantly to be, in certain parts of the country. Had it not been for this, the School Law would in a few years have worked well every where. Meanwhile, even now, it works well, at least generally, and every

day better and better. As yet we cannot place ourselves exactly on the same level as Upper Canada, in respect to the School Law, for there its working is powerfully aided by the co-operation of the Municipal Councils, whose local superintendents receive payment for themselves, and for their services, efficient support. We cannot as yet count with certainty on the co-operation of our Municipal Councils, at least in a general, constant, and active manner, as in Upper Canada.

I am therefore decidedly of opinion that we should still maintain, for several years to come, the system of inspection which we have introduced, until the time arrives when our rural Municipal system shall work generally, in order that here, as in Upper Canada, the School Commissioners and Municipal Councils may give to each other mutual support; the interests which they serve, and the prosperity and progress of their respective sections in the Province being identical. I consider myself the more bound to insist on the continuance of the system of inspection now in force, and so to succeed in securing from the working of the School-Law a satisfactory general result, that I am anxious to demonstrate how futile it is to expect that the Superintendent of Public Education can alone exercise such supervision. Were that his sole employment throughout the year, the thing would nevertheless be physically and morally impossible. Now, to do what is impossible is what we can require from no man.

The Superintendent having on his hands the management of an office, in which the correspondence, carried on in both languages, is very voluminous and of an urgent nature, so that no delay shall occur in rendering the decisions required to facilitate the working of the law; an office to which the afflux of persons from every part of the country, to resolve matters connected with the School Law, is constant and considerable, especially during the season of navigation; an office to which is attached a heavy pecuniary responsibility, the distribution of the Legislative School-grant being made through it to each School Municipality, often even in divided parts where there are dissentient Schools; and having moreover to pronounce awards to erect School Municipalities, and frequently to appoint School Commissioners, &c., &c., it is plain that he is unable to act as a School-visitor.

I must add moreover that, in the circumstances, the true interests of education require that the Superintendent should be in constant attendance at his Office, to discharge the duties which every day he is required to fulfil, for thus he may benefit five or ten municipalities every day, by maintaining in them the due and efficient working of the law, either by his counsels, his admonitions, his explanations, or his awards or otherwise.

By absenting himself from his Office, to visit any single municipality, the superintendent would lose the opportunity of doing service of equal value to each of five or nine others, whose School Commissioners or rate-payers resort to his Office, often from great distances and at great expense for the express purpose of consulting him. I have accordingly attended with scrupulous regularity at the Education Office, and I think that all who have a correct idea of the amount of business transacted there every day, will perceive that it is more than enough to occupy all my time.

The truth is, that were it not for the work which I habitually perform at my own residence, in order to bring the business to a close, I should never suffice to meet the demands of my Office. The constant presence of the Superintendent at his Office, is, therefore, indispensable. He must be at his Office every day to give answers to parties concerned, and to their numerous inquiries whether verbal or in writing.

Now, the Superintendent of Education cannot be at the same time in the City and the Country, in his Office and in the Schools, and I have already made that declaration more than once, especially in my report for the School-year 1849-50, made to the Legislature, which in its liberality took my view of the case, and accordingly passed the Act 14 and 15 Vic., c. 97, to authorize the appointment of School Inspectors.

That Act of Parliament solemnly justifies my previous conduct in that respect, and exempts me from the duty of visiting Schools for the future. That duty, therefore, devolved upon the School Inspectors.

I, nevertheless, have visited Schools whenever it was possible so to do, but especially the municipalities, in order to observe the proceedings of the Schools and ascertain public opinion in respect to the law. I did it very frequently, at the outset of my administration, before the Schools were as numerous, and School affairs as complicated as they now are. But I can affirm with truth that I rarely visited a single Municipality, without detriment to several others. For, on the occasion of difficulties arising from disputes between interested parties, concerning local, and sometimes personal interests, their custom is to appeal to the opinion of the Superintendent and to resort to his Office in order to obtain it.

On these occasions, the Superintendent, acting much more in the character of a peace-maker than as a public functionary, finds thus a method of effecting more good to the cause of education than by wandering at random over the country; and then he experiences real satisfaction; for I must confess to the credit of the country, that when officious or interested persons have not interfered to counteract my advice, the parties applying for it in sincerity have also generally submitted to its guidance. Thus, previous to the system of inspection, now in force, most of the numerous local difficulties were overcome. Existing difficulties are set at rest partly by the Superintendent, partly by the Inspectors assisted by the advice of the former. It will be seen in the correspondence between them and that functionary, that he never makes them wait for his advice, but rather that he has anticipated their want of it; and they on their part have so zealously and successfully profited by it that I trust the Legislature will be pleased to continue their services.

I consider, however, that some alteration might be advantageously made in the duties of the Office of School Inspector, as for instance, that they should not be bound to make more than two visits in the year, which number would completely answer the intention of the Law.

Two visits are sufficient to ascertain the general state of things and the improvement of each particular School; and the Inspector might devote the time which he is now bound to employ in numerous and expensive journeys, to a more careful and regular examination of the Schools established in his jurisdiction, and to cultivating a more intimate understanding with the School Commissioners, the Secretary-Treasurers, the male and female teachers, and even the rate-payers. The Inspector might instruct the School Commissioners, and Secretary-Treasurers in a system of conducting the affairs of the School, both more regular and more in accordance with the provisions of the Law and the general instructions of the Superintendent of Education; and the teachers, male and female, in a more methodical and uniform plan of tuition. He might explain the law to the rate-payers in terms suitable to their capacity, in order to bring within the scope of their intelligence the object which it has in view, and the means placed at their disposal to attain it, for the benefit of their own children.

Then the Superintendent might communicate to the Inspectors general instructions to serve as rules of conduct in all cases connected with objects of considerable importance.

These few changes might perhaps also allow of the diminution of the number of School Inspectors, by adding to the extent of certain Districts, and increasing the salaries of the Inspectors in proportion. But, in my opinion, it would be better to assign to them less extensive districts, not exceeding about a hundred schools, as I before suggested to the Legislature. This would enable them to visit their charge with greater ease and greater success.

As to the School Act itself, I still hold most firmly that its fundamental principles

ought to be maintained in all their integrity. The trial made of them here, and in the United States, proves that they are the best adapted to effect the certain and general diffusion of the advantages of education, for they afford to the local authorities sure means of lending their aid, and to the resident children those of ready instruction, without distinction of class or fortune.

The system of local contributions being obligatory, and the whole amount placed at the disposal of the School Commissioners for the purposes of education, being divisible among the School districts, in proportion to the number of children resident therein of an age to attend the schools, it follows, that when the School Commissioners fulfil their duties with honesty and intelligence, the children of the age mentioned being all brethren and equals, in the eye of the law, have, as a necessary effect, a legal right of attending indiscriminately the Schools established under their auspices.

The system of compulsory contribution for the education of their children, in proportion to the means of the parents, is one which is best adapted to the well understood interests both of the poor and of the rich; for it exacts from the poor man no more than he can pay for the purpose; and it has the effect of obliging the rich man to contribute more for the education of the children of the poor, and thus to meliorate the general condition of society, by raising the children of the poor from their state of indigence, in which, wanting such education they would necessarily remain, as an effect of their ignorance and their incapacity.

By means of his contribution for the instruction of the children of the poor, the rich man lifts them from their humiliating condition, and emancipating them, he emancipates himself from the necessity of ministering to their wants by repeated, often insufficient charities, the amount of which, converted into the means of education, produces general comfort.

The state of society is thus improved by the equable distribution of education to a sufficient degree, to render all children well trained, useful, and honorable subjects; the pillars and supporters of society, instead of being its burthen, its canker-worm, its scourge, its shame, and the cause of its despair.

Endowed with education, no one is burthensome to his relatives, his friends, or his neighbours, either as a needy person, or as a depredator, and the rich man living thus amidst citizens, prosperous and contended neighbours, has nothing to fear, nothing to pay, unless to fulfil the object of the law, in which object every one finds his advantage.

Our system of public education, by means of compulsory contributions has all the effect, I might add all the efficacy of the free-school system, the benefits of which are vaunted so loudly in other places.

Parents are bound to contribute to the support of the Schools established under the law, each in proportion to his means, or they are altogether exempt from the obligation, if destitute of means; and nevertheless, their children residing with them, from the age of seven to fourteen, have a legal right to attend the Schools without distinction. They cannot, on any account, be prevented by the School Commissioners from entering them, and if the latter should bar the entry of the Schools established and placed under their control, against these children, they would, by that act, render themselves liable to the penalty imposed by the 52nd clause of the Act, 9 Vic. cap. 27.

The School Commissioners have under this law certain rights against the rate-payers, and whether they exercise them or not, the Schools established as aforesaid are not to be the less accessible to resident children of the age above mentioned; they have no less right to claim admission, unless, indeed they should be irreclaimably immoral. The parents may be poor, but the children are not so in the eyes of the School Law with reference to the object which it aims at attaining.

More than once, I have found occasion to explain the mutual rights and duties

of the School Commissioners and of parents in this respect, for the sake of the resident children, who ought not to become the victims either of the neglect and arbitrary proceedings of the School Commissioners, or of the contumacy or insolvency of the parents. Pursuant to the true meaning of the law, the resident children of an age to attend the Schools must be taught: the Government and the rate-payers furnish what is considered to be sufficient for the purpose. In this manner, for children of the age mentioned, Schools conducted under the auspices of the law, are free Schools.

This conclusion, derived by induction from the letter of the law, gains new importance from the fact, that the rate-payers are bound to pay all the assessments which may be demanded for Schools, whether children attend them or not.

I have thought fit to dwell on some of the principal features of our School-law, because, in some parts of the country, they are not yet well understood, and in others attempts are still made to agitate the inhabitants and stir them to opposition against the law, a law which is liberal and benevolent in its intentions, at least, if any law was ever so, and accordingly its popularity increases daily.

It is true, that our School-law is capable of being in certain points amended, but the principal amendments to be made to it are, in my opinion, much less numerous than innovators appear to suggest, with the intention of annulling the law itself, and thus releasing themselves from the obligation to contribute to its success. Rich and selfish proprietors of wild lands situated in the Townships, still stir up the inhabitants to opposition against the law, and still find among them a few dupes.

The fact is, that entirely new provisions in our system of elementary education would have the effect of retarding, in a considerable degree the working of the law. They would deprive the local authorities of all the fruits of my unremitted efforts during eleven years, to induce them to adopt and persevere in one regular and uniform course of action, and of the fruits of all the experience which they have acquired in that time, and lead them to lay aside all precedents as well as the very principles of the law, which have served as a basis of the superstructure now raised, notwithstanding the opposition and the numerous difficulties which their authors have stirred up against the working of the law. The Inspectors found a beaten track under their feet, but they have had to level the inequalities.

Moreover, the precedents afforded by the Courts of Justice, and by the department of public Education in the shape of awards, are numerous and are useful at this time as rules in all similar cases of difficulty.

Now a plan of instruction, perfectly new would set aside all these precedents, and the rule of action resulting therefrom, would scatter to the winds all scholastic authorities, and throw the rate-payers again into a state of agitation. A new system would inevitably produce new difficulties, as serious, as hard to overcome as those which we have had to surmount in some parts of the country, and would tend to demoralize the people entirely in that respect.

For this reason, I think it is my duty to recommend most strenuously, that the fundamental principles of our law be maintained inviolate, being convinced, that with a few amendments, easy to be made, the working of it will soon be made acceptable as well as profitable to those concerned.

Yet whatever may be said, it would perhaps not be convenient to pass any general amendments of the School-law at this early date. It would perhaps be better to allow it, amended as it already is by two subsequent laws, to work for some further period, aided by the system of inspection now in force, the more especially, as the trial is but just set on foot, and the outset is most satisfactory and encouraging. One more year would enable us to form a more mature judgement of its merits, and afterwards, and with a better hope of success, to amend it in accordance

with a fuller apprehension of its defects, to the end that it may be rendered permanent, and, I may even say, unalterable.

The frequent alterations, the constantly repeated attempts at amendment, and more than all, that to repeal the law, are, in fact, the causes of the difficulties which we encounter everywhere in our efforts to procure its regular and beneficial operation. These incessantly repeated and ill-considered attempts at amendment and repeal of the School-law, give confidence to its opponents, and embolden them to venture everything, to secure the triumph of their opposition to the law, discourage the friends of the cause, and thus demoralise the people, by exciting, if not opposition, at least doubt, uncertainty, and mistrust.

Whatever may happen, we must sooner or later consolidate our School-law into a single law, comprising the laws amending it. Meanwhile by a special enactment, a sufficient appropriation might be made to assist in forming the educational establishments before mentioned, and the School-law might be amended hereafter as circumstances might require.

However this may be, these are the principal amendments which I consider it my duty to propose to be made to the School Law:—

1. To increase the grant for the support of elementary Schools;
2. To make a special appropriation for the establishment and support of Model Schools and Academies;
3. To enable the School Commissioners to demand from the rate-payers, a sum greater than the amount of the share of the grant from the Legislature, which is allotted to their respective School Municipalities;
4. To introduce into the law provisions in virtue of which wild lands situated in the Townships might be sold yearly, or such part thereof as might be necessary, for the recovery of the sum assessed thereon as a School-tax.
5. To require, in the School Commissioners, or at least in the majority of them, a literary qualification; and in cases where, in the same School Municipality, a sufficient number of persons cannot be found, who can at least read and write, to give greater attention to the 13th Clause of the Act 9 Vic. cap. 27, so as to appoint, exceptionally, as School Commissioners, persons, who, though unlearned, may be well affected in respect to the School Law.
6. To define clearly whether School Commissioners should at the same time possess a certain property qualification, inasmuch as the 6th and 28th Clauses of the Act 12 Vic. cap. 50, seem to be contradictory to each other in that respect.
7. To introduce into the law provisions in virtue of which School-houses should be exempt from sale, and the School-grant from seizure, in the hands of the Superintendent.
8. To authorise Inspectors to take proceedings in their own names for the speedy recovery of School-rates, and against School Commissioners, Assessors, Secretary-Treasurers and administrators, for neglect or refusal to discharge their respective duties.
9. To authorise the Superintendent, and the Inspectors with the concurrence of the Superintendent, to dismiss male and female Teachers for incapacity, neglect, insubordination, and especially for immorality.
10. To introduce into the law provisions under which School Commissioners could not in any case dismiss a male or female Teacher without the approbation of the Superintendent, or of their School Inspector, under the penalty of forfeiting their share of the Government grant.
11. To introduce into the law provisions in virtue of which, by a short and summary process, School Commissioners would be entitled to eject from the School-

houses occupied under their control, male and female Teachers regularly dismissed as above-mentioned.

12. To extend the provisions of the 50th Clause of the Act 9 Vic. c. 27, to the establishment of a Bureau of Examiners in each Judicial District where there is not one already established.

13. To limit the number of visits of the Inspectors to two per annum, but to assign to them the duty of explaining the law to the rate-payers assembled for the purpose at least once in the year, and to give the Teachers, male and female, at least one lecture in the year, on the subject of their duties, and fix the mode of instruction which the Superintendent would commission them to introduce uniformly in the Schools which are kept under the auspices of the Law.

14. To authorise the Superintendent to apply the share of the Legislative grant allotted to a School Municipality, or even to a School District, in the manner which he shall think most expedient in order to serve the cause of Education, in cases where the inhabitants are hostile or indifferent to the law.

15. To make an appropriation to aid in the establishment of public libraries and of a Journal of Education.

This is also a fit opportunity to discuss the matter of Education here, as compared with what is passing in Upper Canada, relative to those establishments of public utility.

There, the people are homogeneous, and almost without exception of British origin, and English is their native tongue. Their interests, manners and customs are, with slight exceptions, the same, and the spirit of speculation and enterprise sways them and animates all individuals with the same sentiments. English is therefore the language of the Schools and of the Journal of Education. Thus the Public Libraries and the Journal of Education are disseminated exclusively in that language, but at any rate the Journal of Education is. There the Superintendent has but one language to speak and to write, and has only to ask and have what is necessary for these establishments.

It is not so in Lower Canada. Here the people are of different races, different origin, generally French, and they comprise many more classes of men whose interests, manners, and customs are different, and opposed to each other. English and French are spoken simultaneously in the country and the Schools. English is the language of business, particularly in the cities, although it is that of the minority; and French is the language of the majority of the people and of the social circle. Now, the inhabitants of British origin, and those of French origin, hold to the use of their respective languages, and require them to be taught grammatically and sedulously in their Schools.

School-books then, and those of the Public Libraries, and a Journal of Education must be provided simultaneously in these two languages in Lower Canada, and this becomes the occasion of a double expense, to furnish with these things all parties interested.

Thus the School-law, all general, and some particular instructions, and the correspondence with the Superintendent of Education for this section of the country, are to be written and simultaneously disseminated both in English and French.

Some idea of this fact and of the labour which it occasions may be formed, by casting a glance over my general instructions to the School Inspectors, of which I send a copy. It is the same with all documents which I have addressed from time to time, to the other officers under the School Law and the rate-payers. See, on this subject, my various and numerous circulars, and especially Nos. 9 and 12, annexed to the School Acts.

This is the reason why a Journal of Education, in order to be agreeable, and especially to be profitable to all parties interested in Lower Canada, ought to be



produced in these two languages. This would necessarily require double labour, and entail double expense.

It is the same with the *Journal of Agriculture* published in Lower Canada, at the expense of a society of learned, rich, generous, and influential men, whose sacrifices combined with those of the clergy, can however scarcely suffice for the exigencies of that journal. If my memory does not deceive me, this society found itself, last year, indebted to the editor, the translator, and the printers of the journal, in the sum of £250.

Moreover, in Upper Canada, the Municipal Councils being by law authorised to levy all that is necessary to defray the expense of the education of youth, both subscribe to the *Journal of Education*, and levy on the inhabitants what is required to pay for the number of copies which they think fit to distribute among the schools, and for the establishment of public libraries. It is the same with the amount allowed to the Superintendents of Education for each Municipal District. These local officers are provided at the expense of the Municipalities for which they are respectively appointed.

In Upper Canada, the Municipal Council is a power, the resources of which are devoted to facilitate the working of the School-law, to the diffusion of useful knowledge and to profitable undertakings. Thus it is seen defraying the cost of popular education, and assuming a share in many public enterprises, because the inhabitants of that section of the Province, generally more highly favoured by nature than those of Lower Canada, in respect to climate and the productions of the soil, are much more able to contribute to the success of these objects.

It is not so with Lower Canada. The Municipal Council does nothing for the education of the people; and if that body had the will to work for them, by law it has not the power, nor have the people the means to contribute, in any sufficient degree, to the advancement of the cause. The inhabitants of the Districts below, in consequence of the rigor of the climate and the paucity of the produce of the soil, have frequently more need of extraneous assistance, than ability to contribute to public institutions.

We nevertheless find in the inhabitants of Lower Canada, all possible good will for the achievement of pious works and useful enterprises. Our numerous and magnificent religious and educational establishments, which, under the auspices of the clergy they have founded, are a striking proof of this; but for the reasons above-mentioned, their means are not sufficient for all their wants, the rather because the latter are daily increasing with the population, while their resources do not increase at the same time. Their ability to contribute cannot be relied upon to any sufficient extent, to multiply and maintain these kinds of establishments in the country in a suitable manner, still less for the establishment of Public Libraries and a double *Journal of Education*, without some assistance from the Legislature.

As a *Journal of Education* ought to be published in Lower Canada, simultaneously in the English and French languages, in order that it might benefit the inhabitants of both origins in an equal degree, it would necessarily involve a double expense, and to meet that, I cannot rely on the amount of encouragement which the Superintendent for Upper Canada obtains for the publication of a *Journal of Education* in one language only.

The School Commissioners in Lower Canada having at their disposal but a very small sum for the purpose of education, could not generally divert the smallest part from it, in order to subscribe to a *Journal of Education*. They are obliged to appropriate the whole of the money to the payment of Teachers, and even that single object they cannot fulfil in a suitable manner.

The Teachers, therefore, do not generally possess the means of saving money enough to pay a subscription to a *Journal of Education*; and beyond these two



classes of men, I should probably find but very few persons possessed of means, disposed to subscribe to such a journal. From all this it results, that not being in a situation to take such expense upon myself, and not being able to rely on or find sufficient assistance from without to enable me to disburse the necessary amount, I cannot reasonably undertake to publish a Journal of Education, unless the Legislature will bear the cost of publishing it, by allowing me to charge it to the contingent fund of the Office of Public Education.

Means have been found to pay the School Inspectors without laying taxes on the people. I should be glad if we could also, without their assistance, find means of establishing public libraries, and of publishing a Journal of Education in the two languages as above mentioned. If we do not, we shall not have the former sufficiently disseminated, nor shall we be able to support the latter.

The clergy make many efforts and sacrifices to establish libraries; but they cannot, unaided, bear the whole cost. For want of adequate means, they are neither sufficiently numerous, nor are they able, with the scanty variety of works composing them, to meet the wants of the readers.

Meanwhile, our youth necessarily require reading, and need to read even a great deal on subjects calculated to ground them solidly in the truths of Christianity and in the business of life. Should we omit this, a great part of the expense incurred in their education, will have been thrown away.

It is for these reasons, that I think it my duty earnestly to entreat the Legislature to extend its aid for the establishment of the Journal of Education, and especially for that of Public Libraries, the need of which is so seriously felt.

I have considered it a duty to explain my views so fully on these subjects which are of the greatest importance, because the exceptional state of the inhabitants of Lower Canada does not seem to be sufficiently understood, nor consequently the particular and especial position of the Superintendent of Public Education for this section of the Province with reference to his general administration, and particularly with respect to the Journal of Education.

It is with that as with the delay in the recovery of local assessments for Schools, in that of the transmission of School reports to the Bureau of Education, and of the distribution of the portion of the Legislative grant allotted to each School municipality: the whole depends on causes over which I have no control, and the first is the state of penury and pecuniary difficulty in which our inhabitants exist.

It is not the contumacious spirit of the inhabitants of Lower Canada, nor their opposition which militates against the working of the School Law, as some are pleased to represent the matter, but on the contrary the want of means to answer its requirements with regularity. In those parts where the means exist, and where the inhabitants have not been agitated, the provisions of the law are sufficiently observed and its working is satisfactory to all concerned.

We cannot conceal from ourselves the fact that the School Law has met with opposition in certain parts of the country; but that opposition is far from being general; it is only partial; and it may be said with truth that such opposition is to be attributed, much less to the ill-feeling of the inhabitants than to the intrigues of certain agitators, speculating on their inexperience, their poverty, their prejudices and their chimerical apprehensions of being at length overwhelmed with universal and exorbitant taxation, of which the School assessment is only the foretaste. This rumour has been most constantly sounded in their ears.

The persons who have thus wrought upon the prejudices of the inhabitants of certain parts of the country, and who have stirred them up in opposition to the School Law are desirous, at any cost, of convincing us that they have good grounds for asserting that this is generally the case, and that on this account, the law must be repealed.

These persons wish to conceal their defeat by all kinds of assertions, and sacrifice the noble cause of popular education, and in the same degree the welfare of the country, to the selfish satisfaction of putting down those citizens, those patriotic individuals who have offered a courageous and disinterested resistance to their intrigues. But, being in possession of the reports of the Inspectors of Schools, I again proclaim in the face of the world the uniform and almost universally satisfactory success of the law. Notwithstanding the numerous and often inextricable difficulties proceeding from the causes before mentioned of the delay in the payment of the School dues, the severity of the climate, the poverty of the inhabitants, the agitation excited among a portion of them, &c., the School-law has not only been successful, but is also popular at least in all places where it has been fairly and regularly brought into operation. In fact, how could it be otherwise, when the School Law is well understood? If the inhabitants can comply with the conditions of the 27th Clause of the Act 9 Vic. cap. 27, they can maintain, if not as many good Schools as they require, at least, generally, several in each School Municipality; and, if they cannot in all respects comply with the conditions of that Clause, they may have recourse to the extremely liberal provisions of the 4th and 5th Clauses of the amended Act 12 Vic. cap. 50. Under the effect of these Clauses, the inhabitants of Municipalities who are really poor, may have at least one School, without any expense, by keeping it on foot with their share of the grant, and can thus very easily afford means of education to a certain number of resident children.

But the opposition which the School-law has encountered in several parts of the country is far from emanating from the French Canadians exclusively, as in certain quarters it has been alleged; the late occurrences at Russeltown and Grenville are a proof of the contrary.

Moreover, Lower Canada is not the only country where such a law has encountered opposition: occurrences in some parts of Upper Canada, and formerly even in the State of New York, prove this. A little more patience, perseverance, and prudent firmness, a few more amendments, and somewhat increased means of support, and I venture confidently to predict that the present law will shortly work well every where.

Teachers who are suitably qualified are wanted in some parts of the country, but persons with talents which qualify them to become good teachers are not wanting.

Every day, our colleges send forth into the world a considerable number of well educated young persons, who would be disposed to devote themselves to tuition, if they were certain of finding decent and permanent encouragement. The overcrowded state of the liberal professions, and the small prospect of encouragement which they offer to our youth, naturally lead them to seek the means of subsistence in other pursuits; and I have already remarked, that after having passed several years in our colleges, they are generally but little disposed to devote themselves to manual labour. It is only necessary therefore to appropriate a sufficient sum, in order to procure the services of our youth leaving the colleges, who would be inclined to devote themselves to the instruction of youth, and we shall have many more qualified Teachers.

Accompanying this report is a general summary of the statistical returns of the Inspectors of Schools; but as these returns are not complete, I was obliged to have recourse to the reports of the School Commissioners, to complete approximately, the general statistics which were wanting for those Counties the Inspectors of which have transmitted no reports, or whose reports are incomplete. But I shall not fail to prepare by the next Session of Parliament a general Statistical Return, much more extensive in its details.

I have only just received the third Report of several Inspectors, having called for it since I received the requisition of the Legislative Assembly for copies of the Reports of those public Officers; and there are some who have not yet sent me their

third Report; others there are, who, urged by my reiterated request, have sent them in a very imperfect state. It is not however to accuse them that I say this, but merely to explain circumstances which, being unforeseen and beyond my control, prevent me at present from giving more complete and satisfactory statistics.

The Inspectors having been in Office scarcely nine months when they were required to render an account of their proceedings, several were unable to complete the work which they were preparing for the Legislature, in a suitable manner, particularly those whose district is extensive and difficult. On this account, a few only of them had time to be initiated into the routine of their duty, acquaint themselves with existing difficulties and the means of surmounting them, and none expected to make a report to the Legislature, until they had made their fourth visit. From the beginning, I had, without instructions from any one, intimated my intention to transmit this Report, including full information, to the Legislature. This fact proves how frequently I desire to put the Legislature in possession of all facts, to enable it to form a correct opinion of the state of education, by the labours of eye and ear-witnesses whose testimony must be admitted.

I have nevertheless the satisfaction of being able to forward at present, work enough both of my own and of the Inspectors of Schools, acting in conjunction, to convince persons who can make allowance for circumstances, that nothing has been neglected which could be done to ensure the working of the School Law, with benefit to the country in general. If our success is not yet complete, it is because the obstacles preventing it could not be overcome in so short a space of time, especially, when persons who, by the position which they fill in society, might have contributed to it, have used the weight of their influence to obstruct and oppose it. Inspectors allude to this fact, and I might particularize many others, emanating from persons on whose co-operation I might naturally rely to give due effect to the law. Their bare refusal to co-operate had, in many instances, the full effect of active opposition, and was as baneful as the systematic opposition made by others.

Meanwhile, it is these very persons, who are, in a great degree, the cause of the failure of the law in certain parts of the country; and who, arguing from particular cases, affirm, that it does not work well anywhere. This strange deduction, now antiquated and out of date, made in the face of consolatory facts which go to controvert it, is as unjust as it is insulting to the reputation of the country. But to the Inspectors I leave the task of victoriously refuting this conclusion by their reports. The conclusion to be deduced from these reports is precisely contrary, for if the School Law works amiss, and even not yet at all in some parts of the country, it works very generally, and generally well in others, and every day gains ground. I prove this fact at once, by the following statement.

In fact, if we compare the statistics furnished by the subjoined table with those which I gave in my last report, which did not, it is true, extend beyond 1850-51, a considerable increase will be found both in the number of Schools, and in that of the children attending them.

The total number of children who have attended the Schools, according to my report of the School-year 1850-51, was 79,284; the number now attending them is 97,582, shewing a difference in favour of 1852, of 18,298 children who have attended the Schools in that year.

The number of Schools has also increased by 286, having been 1,991 in 1850-51, and 2,277 in 1852.

From this it results, that the whole population of Lower Canada being 890,261, the proportion of your youth who now receive the benefit of education in our various institutions for that purpose, is nearly nine and a quarter on the population and nearly one and a half on the number of the children from 7 to 16 years of age, or, in other words, three quarters of the whole number of the said children: a result

which I cannot but consider as very favourable, and as promising even better things for the future, under a system of education at once permanent and coercive.

The whole, nevertheless, humbly submitted.

(Signed,) J. B. MEILLEUR, S.E.

Table representing the number of Reports made to the Education Office, Lower Canada, by the twenty-three School Inspectors.

Messrs.	Reports.	Messrs.	Reports.
Archambault .....	3	Hubert .....	4
Bardy .....	2	Jobin .....	2
Béland.....	2	Lanctôt .....	1
Bourgeois .....	3	Lespérance .....	2
Bruce .....	3	Maurault .....	3
Cimon .....	3	Morin .....	3
Chagnon .....	3	Parmelee .....	3
Child .....	2	Painchaud .....	1
Clarke .....	3	Roney .....	1
Consigny .....	1	Tanguay .....	3
Crépault .....	3	Winter .....	4
Germain.....	2		

NOTE.—Several Inspectors have transmitted Reports in the form of letters. These have been placed with their respective Correspondence.

J. B. MEILLEUR, S.E.

STATISTICAL RECAPITULATION OF THE SEVERAL REPORTS  
OF THE INSPECTORS OF SCHOOLS.

NAME OF INSPECTOR.	Number of Municipalities in his District	Number of School Divisions.	Total Number of Schools in operation.	Elementary Schools.	Model Schools.	Superior Girls' Schools.	Total Number attending the said Schools.	Colleges and Academies.	Convents.	Independent Schools.
J. N. A. Archambault.	28	119	132	114	8	10	6802	1	7	5
F. Béland .....	26	208	180	174	4	2	6774	.....	2	3
G. A. Bourgeois ....	8	28	15	16	.....	.....	553	.....	.....	1
P. M. Bardy .....	32	108	104	97	2	5	8460	1	5	3
John Bruce .....	15	154	198	196	9	9	7878	2	.....	40
G. Chagnon .....	28	148	148	132	10	6	7764	4	5	.....
M. Child .....	10	220	209	207	2	.....	5691	7	.....	6
Rev. J. S. Clarke ....	11	35	57	52	5	.....	2048	.....	.....	22
A. P. L. Consigny ..	19	130	121	.....	4	4	4708	1	1	.....
J. Crépault .....	11	76	80	73	3	4	3099	1	.....	11
C. Cimon .....	10	41	29	29	.....	.....	1104	.....	1	.....
C. Germain .....	38	114	110	101	3	6	5213	3	4	1
P. Hubert .....	20	119	81	78	2	1	4389	.....	1	2
A. Jobin .....	27	103	138	102	7	10	8251	4	10	25
M. Lanctôt.....	21	135	144	135	7	2	6624	.....	.....	5
J. G. Lespérance ....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
B. Maurault .....	15	90	90	88	1	1	3831	1	.....	3
J. Morin.....	4	13	6	6	.....	.....	198	.....	.....	1
Rotus Parmelee ....	20	234	220	214	1	.....	7595	5	.....	4
J. B. Painchaud ....	1	8	6	6	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....
J. J. Roney .....	20	66	57	55	2	.....	1462	.....	.....	3
G. Tanguay .....	24	123	114	92	8	11	3884	.....	.....	3
P. Winter .....	20	73	88	33	.....	.....	1059	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	413	2350	2277	2005	78	71	97582	30	36	138

STATISTICAL RECAPITULATION OF THE SEVERAL REPORTS  
OF THE INSPECTORS OF SCHOOLS.—(Continued.)

NAME OF INSPECTOR.	School Houses	REMARKS.
J. N. A. Archambault.	89	Counties of Richelieu, Chambly, and Verchères.
F. Béland .....	55	Counties of Lotbinière and Dorchester.
G. A. Bourgeois .....	16	That part of the County of Drummond, which lies in the District of Three Rivers, with the exception of that part of the Township of Upton annexed to the County of St. Hyacinthe, for judicial and Municipal purposes.
P. M. Bardy .....	84	Counties of Quebec, Portneuf and Montmorency, and the Catholic Schools of the City of Quebec.
John Bruce .....	158	Protestants of the City of Montreal, Ormstown, St. Anicet, St. Jean Chrysostôme, Dundee, Godmanchester, Hinchinbrooke, Elgin, Hemmingford, Village of Huntingdon, Grenville, Chatham, Gore, Argenteuil, except such part thereof as lies in the Parish of St. Placide.
G. Chagnon .....	98	Counties of Berthier and Leinster.
M. Child .....	212	District of St. Francis.
Rev. J. S. Clarke .....	10	Protestants of the City of Quebec, County of Megantic, Township of Frampton, Cranbourne, Standon, Ware, and Point Lévi.
A. P. L. Consigny .....	92	Counties of St. Hyacinthe, and part of Upton thereunto annexed, Counties of Rouville with the exception of the Seigniories of Sabrevois, Noyan and Foucault.
J. Crépault .....	36	Counties of L'Islet and Bellechasse, with the exception of Standon.
C. Cimon .....	33	First Municipal division, South, of County of Saguenay; that part of the second Municipal division, North, of the said County, on the River St. Lawrence, to a distance of twelve miles in depth.
C. Germain .....	56	County of Terrebonne, part of that of Two Mountains to the South-east of the Townships of Gore. Part of St. Placide.
P. Hubert .....	57	Counties of Champlain and St. Maurice, and of the Town of Three Rivers.
A. Jobin .....	64	Catholics of the City of Montreal, Counties of Montreal and Vaudreuil.
M. Lanctôt .....	112	County of Huntingdon; and St. Timothy, St. Clement, Ste. Martine, St. Urbain, first, St. Louis de Gonzague, and County of Beauharnois.
J. G. Lésperance .....	.....	That part of the District of Gaspé to the South-west of the Township of Fox.
B. Maurault .....	55	Counties of Nicolet and Yamaska.
J. Morin .....	8	Second Municipal Division, County of Saguenay, with the exception of that part on the banks of the St. Lawrence to a distance of twelve miles in rear.
Rotus Parmelee .....	128	Counties of Missisquoi and Shefford, Part of Stanstead, D.M., and the Seigniories of Sabrevois, Noyan and Foucault, County of Rouville.
J. B. Painchaud .....	7	Magdalen Islands.
J. J. Roney .....	60	County of Ottawa.
G. Tanguay .....	45	District of Kamouraska.
P. Winter .....	39	District of Gaspé, with the exception of the Magdalen Islands, and of that part of the County of Gaspé on the St. Lawrence lying to the South-west of the Township of Fox.
Totals .....	1459	

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## INSTRUCTIONS TO INSPECTORS OF SCHOOLS,

Given to them, by the Superintendent of Education, agreeably to the Act of the 14th and 15th Vic. Cap. 97, and conformably, also, to the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Articles of the 35th Clause of the Act of the 9th Vic. Cap. 27. \*

The School Inspectors, according to the true intent of the Act 14 and 15 Viet. cap. 97, will visit all the Schools in operation in the School Municipalities comprised within the limits of their respective jurisdictions; will make themselves acquainted with the state of Primary Education, and report thereon, in a manner as clear and precise as possible, to the Superintendent of Education, once in every three months.

1. To this end, the School Inspectors named by virtue of the aforesaid Act, will carefully ascertain the number of Schools held under the control of the Educational Laws; the number of children attending them; the morality and literary qualifications of the Teachers in charge of these Schools, specifying those who have passed an examination before one of the Boards of Examiners, and those who have not yet passed this examination; specifying the Schools which are kept by men, and those which are kept by women, married or single; specifying also, the age and the degree of Instruction of the Teachers, and the kind of School which they keep.

2. The Inspectors will classify the Schools they visit, according to their kind; the Teachers, according to their qualifications; and the kind of Schools kept by them, and the children frequenting such Schools, according to their age and proficiency.

3. The Inspectors will also specify whether the Schools are held under the control of the School Commissioners, or under that of the Dissenting Trustees; if they are Common Schools, frequented by children both of Catholic and Protestant parentage; if they are mixed Schools, frequented by children of both sexes, without distinction, either of origin or religion, and if these Schools are purely Elementary or Superior Schools, such as the Model School, and the Girls' School, according to the Law, 9 Vic. cap. 27.

4. The Inspectors will examine the Teachers who have not yet undergone an examination before one of the Boards of Examiners, and ascertain whether they possess the qualifications prescribed by the 3rd and 10th Articles of the 50th Clause of the Act 9 Vic. cap. 27, according to the two gradations therein mentioned, and will make special mention of those whom they find in all respects qualified, according to the provisions of the law; and also, of those who are not sufficiently qualified, and of those who are not at all qualified.

5. Those who are not bound to undergo an examination before one of the Boards of Examiners, are not, on that account, to be exempted from producing these certificates, and proving these qualifications to the School Commissioners and School Inspectors on the spot; and it is, above all things incumbent upon the latter, that they should peremptorily exact these proofs.

6. The proof of the morality of Teachers and of their qualifications, as by law prescribed, is of great importance, since upon that depends greatly the education and morals of the children who frequent the Schools. It is, therefore, much to be regretted, that the School Commissioners have been, sometimes, so grossly deceived in this respect.

7. Inspectors may give, for a limited time, for a sufficient purpose, certificates of capacity to Teachers who, from unavoidable causes, may not have, or may have been unable to go through the requisite examination within the period prescribed by the law; but, as they are not by the law specially authorized to do this, they

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\* These Instructions and all the Circulars, with the exception of No. 5 and the recommendation of the "Teacher's Guide," were laid before the Legislative Assembly in both languages.

will only have recourse to this expedient under urgent circumstances, and only in the well understood interest of the education of youth, according to the true intent and meaning of the last part of the 55th clause of the Act of 9 Vic. cap. 27.

8. The Directors of Academies, who receive a Legislative Grant, being forbidden, in like manner as the School Commissioners, after the 1st July, 1852, from choosing for their Teachers any but those who, having submitted to an examination before the Board of Examiners, shall be furnished with testimonials of capacity. The Inspectors must exact, without exception, the requisite certificate and testimonials, according to the true meaning of the 50th clause of Act 9 Vic. cap. 27, and of the 29th clause of the Act 12 Vic. cap. 50.

9. The Inspectors will specify also, the branches of instruction taught in each kind of School—the Books which are in use—and the method of instruction followed; whether mutual instruction, individual, or spontaneous.

10. The Inspectors will also inquire into the number of independent Schools, and, as far as they are able, furnish an account of them in the manner above prescribed, relative to Schools held under control.

11. In order to place the Department of Public Instruction in a condition to render a general statement of the education of the country, the Inspectors will endeavor to obtain, simultaneously, all possible information respecting the different Institutions which are not subject to the law of Primary Schools. I hope that the persons who have the direction of those Institutions will cheerfully lend themselves to the desire I entertain on this head, to respond to the expectation of the friends of education, by giving Inspectors the details necessary to this end. In truth, a general statement of education in the country could be very satisfactory to the friends of the cause, and, above all, to the legislative authorities.

12. The Inspectors will ascertain the number of School Districts in each School Municipality, the number of children who reside in them, and who are of age to attend these Schools; that is to say, of those from 7 to 14 years of age, and also, from 5 to 15, inclusive.

13. The Inspectors will also ascertain the manner in which the School Moneys have been divided between the School Districts.

14. The Inspectors will, in all cases, examine the engagement and the daily journal of every Teacher, and the interior arrangement of the School-house, and will name that which best secures the comfort and health of the children.

15. The Inspectors will examine the Assessment Roll for the Schools in each School Municipality; the School Funds, both local and legislative, placed at the disposal of the School Secretary-Treasurers, their account-books, their debts, and the engagements which they have made with the School Commissioners, as well as the amount, and deed of surety.

16. The Inspectors will ascertain the amount of active and passive debts of the Commissioners of Schools, and of the means they have at their disposal to acquit the one and call in the other.

17. The Inspectors will specify if the debts contracted by the Commissioners are due for the salary of Teachers, for the building of School-houses, or for any other object in the interests of education.

18. The Inspectors will visit all the School-houses built under the control of the Commissioners of Schools, or of the Dissident Trustees, as well as the lands upon which they are situated; they will specify those lands which are susceptible of horticulture, and will give their advice as to the best means of improving their condition, as to render them as salubrious, agreeable, and profitable as possible.

19. To obtain this, the Inspectors will recommend order and cleanliness throughout, and the planting of fruit and forest trees, as far as the nature and the extent of the lands will permit.



20. The Inspectors will direct also, what buildings shall be erected upon the School lands for the benefit of the children attending them, and for domestic comfort.

21. The Inspectors will examine into the causes, if there be any, which might fetter or obstruct the working of the Educational laws, indicating whether they are caused by the negligence or incapacity of the School Commissioners to fulfil the duties which devolve upon them, or if they are caused by the opposition offered to the laws; stating also, the cause of this opposition; and the best means to remove, for the future, these causes or this opposition.

22. The Inspectors, according to the true meaning of the 3rd clause of the Act 14 and 15 Vic. chap. 97, will take notice of all difficulties existing within the jurisdiction of the Superintendent of Education, and will give their final decision upon them, in virtue of the same powers, and will make a report of them, as soon as known, to the Superintendent of Education, as well as upon all matters above mentioned, once in three months.

23. The Inspectors must use the greatest circumspection in the discharge of their various duties; and, especially, in cases where they are called upon to decide disputes between the School Commissioners and the Secretary Treasurers, between the School Commissioners and the Teachers; and, above all, between the School Commissioners and the Contributors; they must be guided only by principles of the strictest equity, and, whenever it is possible, consult the wishes of the majority in the well understood interests of Education. It would be advisable for them also, to consult the Local Visitors of the Schools, and thus to form with them a species of tribunal of arbitration.

24. The various duties of the School Inspectors are of a very delicate and important nature, and, if they are faithfully performed, much good must result from them. Besides the statistical information required from the Inspectors, it is expected that they will do their utmost to render the law popular, in endeavoring to show the people the great advantages they cannot fail to derive from it. They will use every occasion to dispel the prejudices which yet exist in certain parts of the country against the School law.

25. The most important part of the work of the Inspector will be to convince the School Commissioners, that the contract Schools which have been established in some of the School Municipalities, cause great loss of time to the children who frequent them, and the waste of the money which the Government and parents pay to maintain them, for the children can make no progress in such Schools. Nothing, moreover, contributes so much to keep up the prejudices of the Contributors against the School law. Our children, they say, have been to school for two or three years, and yet they can neither read nor write, nor do, accurately, the simplest sum. The parents conclude, correctly, that they have paid all their money for nothing; and they throw upon the law all the blame which ought to fall upon the School Commissioners who have not known how to administer it properly.

26. It is better to have fewer Schools, and have them good.

27. It is better also, that children who reside at a distance, should go less frequently, and for a shorter time, to the Schools which, in order to have them better, and fewer and more distant from each other, than they should have Schools near enough to attend them constantly, when those Schools are of such mediocrity that scarcely any progress can be made in them.

28. Children always derive some benefit from good Schools, rarely from inferior ones, no matter for what length of time they may attend them.

29. The Inspectors, then, must insist with the School Commissioners, that they establish good Schools in all the Districts, and endeavor to prove to them that a Teacher not fully qualified, is always dearly paid, while they cannot make too great

efforts and sacrifices to remunerate sufficiently good Teachers; for the progress of the children more than compensates for the difference of salary of these Teachers.

30. The Inspectors will endeavour to see that as much uniformity as possible be shewn in the method of Teaching, and in the choice of books; and, among other methods of imparting instruction, will recommend the use in the Schools of the black board, and of the maps and globes.

31. As public libraries are one of the best means of spreading popular instruction, it will be the duty of the Inspectors to recommend their establishment every where, upon as broad and advantageous a plan as possible.

32. The Inspectors must not fail to make known the importance of maintaining a Model School in all places where the population is large enough to require such a School, and where the subscribers are able to defray the expenses of it.

33. The Inspectors will fill up, in duplicate, the tabular forms hereunto appended, and will transmit one sheet to this office, at the least, as early as the 1st of July next, so as to enable me to make my report upon Education to the Legislature, in time for the first Session of the Provincial Parliament.

(Signed,)

J. B. MEILLEUR, S.E.

Education Office,

Montreal, 20th September, 1850.

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True Copy.

J. B. MEILLEUR, S.E.

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## Circular No. 1.

—  
Draft No. 392.—Sent to all the Inspectors of Schools.

—  
EDUCATION OFFICE (EAST,) MONTREAL, 7th May, 1852.

Sir,—I have the honor to send you herewith, by command of his Excellency the Governor General, a copy of the School Acts, accompanied by my instructions and blank forms of statistical tables printed by order of Government, for your use, in your capacity of School Inspector, according to the Act 14 and 15 Vic., cap. 97.

I have it also in command from the Governor General, to request you not to fail in visiting those municipalities in which the School Acts are not in operation, in order to set the same to work in an effectual and useful manner. The necessary steps for this purpose and to which allusion is made, in the 23rd paragraph of my instructions, ought to be taken and carried out during the months of May and June, so that they may produce the effect desired, by the commencement of the scholastic year, which begins on the first of July next.

Moreover, to conform myself to his Excellency's command, I have to request you to transmit to this Office, so soon as possible, after your third visit, a complete report on the state of School affairs, within your jurisdiction, made in such a manner, that I may be enabled to lay it before the Legislature, in its primary state, if requisite.

In referring you to the instructions and blank forms of statistical tables, given to guide you in the task which you have undertaken, I have again to recommend you always to write the advice which you may give, and the decisions which you may render, in the School Commissioners' or Trustees' Book of deliberations, and

the date of your visit to each School, describing with precaution the state in which you may find it, with your remarks thereon, in the Teacher's Journal.

Independent of the personal examination, an excellent way of ascertaining the qualifications of the School Teachers, who are not in possession of a diploma, would be to make them teach, in your presence, after having examined their respective classes.

Moreover, I hope you will endeavour to cause my recommendations to the teachers contained in my circulars, Nos. 9 and 12, annexed to the School laws, to be duly appreciated by them.

A proper and uniform mode of action, and the existence of a harmonious disposition amongst us, is necessary to enable us to discharge the important duties committed to our charge, and will be found powerful auxiliaries.

I will send you, in a few days, several copies of the blank forms, printed separately for the use of the Inspectors, similar to those distributed for the last general census. I had proposed to send them with the present, but not having received them from Quebec, I decided on writing you without them.

I send you herewith a copy of the Municipal Act and of the Act regulating the qualifications of the Justices of the Peace.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed,) J. B. MEILLEUR, S.E.

—  
True copy.

J. B. MEILLEUR, S.E.

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## Circular No. 2.

—  
Draft No. 460.  
—

EDUCATION OFFICE, (EAST,) Montreal, 1st June, 1852.

Sir,—I have the honor to send you with the present 48 fly-sheets of my Statistical Tables, printed, by my direction, for the use of Messrs. the School Inspectors. I would have wished to have sent them to you sooner, but the delay occasioned by their printing, did not allow my so doing.

However, I have to observe, in connection with this subject, that I do not look upon it as absolutely necessary that your first Report to this Department should be accompanied by a detailed statistical table, especially for the 1st of July next. My instructions were destined to be put in operation, as far back as six months ago. It will suffice, then, for the first time, that you make a general Report of your visit, and, when you make use of my statistical forms, it should be understood that each Scholastical Municipality must occupy therein but one line, sending whatever remarks or observations you may have to make, to the back of the sheet, under the head of "Remarks."

I think it my duty to avail myself of the present communication to tell you, as my opinion, in reference to the 7th paragraph of my printed instructions.

1. That Messrs. the Inspectors should not give certificates of capacity to the School Teachers, before the 1st of July next, because, up to that period, they are

legally authorized to teach without them, and without submitting to the examination required by law, before the Board of Examiners. Besides, the Inspector's certificate, which should be granted but rarely, and in exceptional cases, would have the effect of deterring the Teachers from undergoing their examination, and the Inspectors, in granting prematurely and too readily such certificates, might thereby compromise the true interests of the cause, which they are called upon to promote to the best of their abilities.

2. That the Teachers should be encouraged to undergo their examination before the Boards of Examiners, because it is the intention of the law that they should do so, and they will thereby acquire a permanent legal character similar to that of the members of the liberal professions.

3. That when Teachers are in possession of diplomas, the Inspectors should content themselves with the production of the same, for they have already given proof of their qualifications required by law, before a competent authority, and a second examination would, therefore, be unnecessary and vexatious; nevertheless, the Inspectors should assure themselves of the Teachers' mode of teaching, of their diligence in the discharge of their respective duties, and of their moral character.

4. That, although the Female Teachers are exempt from undergoing their examination before the Board of Examiners, they may nevertheless do so, and should be encouraged to that effect, whenever they can properly undergo it.

5. That, in all cases, the School Teachers, male and female, should possess the qualifications required by the 3rd and 10th Articles of the 50th Clause of the Act 9 Vict. Chap. 27, and give proof thereof, either before the Board of Examiners, or before the Inspectors, after the 1st of July proximo, according to the true meaning of the 29th Clause of Act 12 Vic. cap. 50.

As the Inspectors have acted in different ways, with respect to the School Teachers, and difficulties having already arisen thereby, the foregoing observations appeared to me to be called for, in order to obtain, in the proceedings of the Inspectors, as much uniformity as possible, and thereby prevent all misunderstanding.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed,) J. B. MEILLEUR, S.E.

—  
True copy.

J. B. MEILLEUR, S.E.

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### Circular No. 3.

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Draft No. 740.—To School Inspectors.

—  
EDUCATION OFFICE, (EAST,) Montreal, 14th August, 1852.

Sir,—1. The want of good Schools, and especially that of good Teachers, is felt more thoroughly at present than heretofore, but the means wherewith to procure both do not appear to be sufficiently at the command of those charged with the local administration of the School Laws.

2. Nevertheless, these laws are at present imperious in their provisions, relative

to those two important objects. Wherefore, I consider it my duty to point out to the School Commissioners, through you, certain means, the use of which have been generally neglected in this country, wherewith to attain them, viz., such as follows:—

3. The monthly fees, boarding the teachers, with those persons who are able to afford it gratis, and Schools kept alternately in the School Districts united, where the inhabitants, few in number and scattered over a large extension of land, could not easily send their children during the whole year, to one School established in their midst.

4. You understand, no doubt, that I allude to the remainder of certain Districts to which the School Commissioners, in certain cases, were forced to have recourse, in order to find thereby the means to procure School Teachers sufficiently instructed.

5. Under such circumstances, a School kept alternately during six months in one, and another six months in the other of the former School Districts, would afford to a great majority of the resident children, means of instruction which otherwise they could not have, to the same degree.

6. Provided always that all the resident children are permitted to attend the School thus established, either in one part of said union or in the other, and that recourse is had to this alternative, only in order to have a good school in operation, during the entire calendar year.

7. This affords me opportunity to advise you to order that, in all cases the Schools be kept, in full activity during at least eleven months in the year, and this, for the reasons given in the closing paragraphs of my circular No. 12, annexed to the School Acts.

8. With respect to the monthly fees, I do not think I can do better than send you copy of a letter addressed by me to certain School Commissioners who consulted me on the subject. I hope you will make the best possible use of the same, in the interest of the cause.

9. \* That School Commissioners, notwithstanding all other means at their disposal, are held to exact the *minimum* of the monthly fees fixed by law, and to increase them to the *maximum* rate, when necessary, in order to establish the requisite number of good Schools for the instruction of youth to a sufficient degree.

10. † The copy of another letter, which I send you herewith, is less for to serve as a rule, than to show you to what extent we may sometimes permit the exception thereto, in the well understood interest of the education of youth.

11. I say, in the third instance, that the parents generally might board the Teachers with themselves. Each inhabitant of a School District might do so *ad turnum* during a certain number of days, and sometimes during weeks, according to their means.

12. The practice of boarding the Teachers, in usage in the United States, and some of the Eastern Townships, would be of great advantage to the Teachers, without inconveniencing them, or the parents who might profit by the opportunity to induce them to give explanations and lessons to their children upon the branches of instruction prescribed by law; to have subjects read during the evening to the family circle, from good books within their reach, adapted to their wants, and to acquire practical knowledge through the medium of good newspapers such as the agricultural journal, &c.

13. What amount of good might not an efficient Teacher thus effect, in the interests of the inhabitants, in the midst of whom he would exercise a sort of priesthood, in making them appreciate the law, the advantages of education, and the prac-

\* The 9th paragraph alludes to a letter from the Education Office, the draft of which bears No. 7064.

† The 10th paragraph alludes to a letter from the Education Office, the draft of which bears No. 805. Translated copies of said drafts are placed next to this Circular.

tion of sound principles. Let then, the parents and the teachers avail themselves of this mode of subsistence and instruction. The practice would be extremely easy in villages and certain county parts.

14. I feel it my duty to tell you, that I have often had occasion to remark with sorrow, that the Teachers in general are not only ignorant of the provisions of the law, but moreover of those parts of my circulars which are specially to their address.

15. Do, I entreat you, draw their particular attention, as well as that of the Commissioners to this fact, and induce them to make themselves acquainted with the provisions of the School Acts and the contents of my circulars relating thereto, in order to conform themselves to the same, as much as possible.

16. It is also extremely important to recommend to Teachers to pay more attention to their personal appearance, and to observe, and cause to be observed more *decorum* in their Schools, than they generally do, in order to inspire the children committed to their care, with a due respect towards them, as well as towards themselves. I think it my duty to request you to call their immediate attention to my remarks on this point, in my circular No. 9, copies of which they can obtain at this Office.

17. You cannot make too many efforts to cause the adoption of the blackboard, geographical maps and globes, and also the custom of keeping on hand the necessary books for the use of those children whose parents have not means wherewith to form themselves. But, beware not to let such children be stigmatized by the injurious term of poor. All children of age to attend School, are brothers and equal in the eye of the School Law.

18. I cannot solicit you too much to cause to be used the Irish National School Books in the Schools, in order to contribute thereby to establish more uniformity and facility in the mode of teaching. The School Commissioners can procure these books, as well as geographical maps, globes, &c., at a reasonable price, from H. Ramsay, bookseller, St. François Xavier Street, Montreal.

19. To obtain the census of the resident children of age to attend School, I think you might have recourse to the assistance of managers, in inducing them to avail themselves of the assistance of the Teacher of each School District, for such a purpose.

20. It remains for me to request you to assemble, as far as practicable, on the occasion of your visit, the School Commissioners of each School municipality, in order to expound to them the School Act, and to point out to them the means calculated to set it to work easily and effectively, and to the satisfaction of the interested.

21. It is desirable that you should do as much, in regard to the contributors. It would be the occasion to make them understand that the working of the School Act should be considered by them, in the light of a family matter, to the success of which they should exert themselves, and make it a duty to contribute thereto, each according to their means. They should be informed that, in the event of their share of the Government grant, together with the local School taxes and other means before alluded to, proving inadequate to obtain the desired success, they should moreover have recourse to voluntary contributions.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed,) J. B. MEILLEUR, S.E.

—  
True copy.

J. B. MEILLEUR, S.E.

Draft No. 605.—P. S. Leclaire, Esq., &c., &c., St. Ours.

EDUCATION OFFICE (EAST,) Montreal, 20th July, 1852.

Sir,—In answer to your letter of the 17th instant, received yesterday, I have the honor to say, as my opinion :—

1st. That, according to the true meaning of the 12th article of the 21st Clause of the Act 9 Vic. cap. 27, and according to the true meaning of 2nd, 3rd, 14th and 21st Clauses of the Act 12 Vic. cap. 50, and again in accordance with the last proviso of the 14th and latter part of the 18th Clause of the last cited Act, the School Commissioners are held to exact at least the *minimum* of the monthly fees fixed by the said laws, and this under pain of the penalty imposed by the 52nd Clause of the first cited Act.

2nd. That the monthly fees should be exacted from all parents, unless they are indigent, that is to say, according to the common acceptance of the term, more than poor; and this, for all resident children from seven to fourteen years of age, whether they attend the Schools established or not; and for all children from five to sixteen, who attend School, excepting those designated in the 3rd Clause of the Act 12 Vic. cap. 50.

3rd. That, according to the true meaning of the 12th article of the 21st Clause of the Act 9 Vic. cap. 27, the monthly fee should be based upon three considerations, viz: the age of the children, their degree of progress, and the means of the parents, that is, that the School Commissioners should exact less, above 3d per month, in proportion that the children are younger, less advanced in education, and the parents have less means. For instance, two fathers of families, in possession of equal means, but whose children are not equal in number, should not be considered as possessing the same amount of means, for, he who has the largest number of children, is comparatively poorer than the other, and so, in proportion to the larger number of children which he has. In this case, the Commissioners should demand a monthly fee proportionally less from the last than the first.

Provided, however, that the Commissioners exact the monthly fees, but during and for the term of eight months, and do not increase it above 2s, except, when required for the support of the girls' School, and for the Model School.

It remains for me to add, as my opinion, that the *quantum* of the monthly fees can be fixed in consideration of the want of means required for the support of the Schools in activity. Provided, however, that they are efficient Schools.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed,) J. B. MEILLEUR, S.E.

True Copy.

J. B. MEILLEUR, S.E.

Draft No. 706½.—D. R. Lafleche, Esq., Lépérade.

EDUCATION OFFICE (EAST,) Montreal, 9th August, 1852.

Sir,—In answer to your letter of the 4th instant, I have to say, as my opinion.

1st. That, according to the true meaning of the 50th Clause of the Act 9 Vic. cap. 27, the School Commissioners have not, by law, the power to engage, as

Teachers, either male or female, persons not possessing the qualifications required by the 3rd and 10th articles of the said Clauses.

2nd. That, in the absence of the Boards of Examiners, the School Inspectors, in virtue of the Act 14 & 15 Vic. cap. 97, are the only competent judges of the qualifications required from Teachers.

3rd. That, in the event of the School Commissioners engaging persons not qualified, to keep School under their control, they are not authorised, nor have they the right to pay them out of monies placed at their disposal for School purposes.

4th. But, if the Inspector, according to the true intent of the last part of the 55th Clause of the Act 9 Vic. cap. 27, in a subsequent visit, made before the expiration of the term, finds the female School Teachers sufficiently qualified, they will be considered such by this department, and the School Commissioners may, in consequence obtain their full share of the Government grant, and employ it to pay these same Teachers, if requisite.

It is to be hoped that, in the course of a few months, the female Teachers will qualify themselves sufficiently to answer, in a satisfactory manner, upon all the branches of instruction prescribed by law. In this case, the School Commissioners will make mention in their return of the last judgment of the Inspectors, upon this point.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed,) J. B. MEILLEUR, S.E.

True Copy.

J. B. MEILLEUR, S.E.

### Circular No. 4.

Draft No. 971.—Peter Winter, Esquire, School Inspector, Percé, County of Gaspé.

EDUCATION OFFICE (EAST), Montreal, 23rd October, 1852.

Sir,—In consequence of an address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, in date the 30th of September last, relating to the reports of the Superintendents of Education, I have to request you to be pleased to transmit to this Office, your third report, accompanied by my statistical tables, filled up as completely as possible, early in the month of March next.

You will please make your report in a manner to permit of its being laid before Parliament, if required, and add to my tables the age of male and female Teachers, and moreover, such information as may tend to the amelioration of our system of public instruction.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed,) J. B. MEILLEUR, S.E.

True Copy.

J. B. MEILLEUR, S.E.

NOTE.—This Circular and the foregoing were addressed to all the Inspectors in their respective languages, as well as Circular No. 7.



## Circular No. 5.

Addressed to French Canadian School Inspectors only.

[*Translation.*]

EDUCATION OFFICE, Montreal, 27th November, 1852.

Sir,—I have the honor to send herewith ten copies of the pamphlet containing recommendations of the "Teacher's Guide," to be distributed by you to such persons as are entitled to it.

I trust you will use all your efforts to get this book, as well as the short abridgment on the art of letter writing, adopted in our Schools. Both these books have gone through a third edition.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed,) J. B. MEILLEUR, S.E.

True copy.

J. B. MEILLEUR, S.E.

NOTE.—The "Teacher's Guide" not having been translated into English, the use thereof was only recommended in the French Schools.

The Books in use in the mixed Schools of Ireland, are those which I have recommended to be used in the mixed Schools of Lower Canada. The questions serving as an outline to the "Teacher's Guide," have been translated into English, for the use of Teachers keeping English Schools.

J. B. M., S.E.

[*Translation.*]

"THE TEACHER'S GUIDE"—A WORK FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS IN LOWER CANADA.

Recommendation to Examiners, School Commissioners, Teachers, and other persons whose duty it is to assist in working out the provisions of the School Act 9 Vic., cap. 27.\*

Gentlemen,—I have perused, with a good deal of interest, the "Teacher's Guide," a practical work, for the use of Schools kept under the above cited Act, and I have great satisfaction in recommending it to you, as a book the use of which may contribute essentially to the adoption of a system of method, uniformity, and economy in the teaching of the branches of education prescribed by law.

The author of this work, which has long been wanted, has filled up a great blank in the catalogue of means requisite in order to impart successfully, and in an analytical and well reasoned manner, the ordinary instructions which it is necessary for the youth of our country to acquire. It has the rare merit of enabling one correctly to understand the different relations and the bearing of the principles of these different branches of knowledge, and of practically applying them, thus pointing out to the Teacher an easy and steadily progressive method of proceeding, by which

\* This recommendation is the one alluded to in Circular No. 5, and was addressed to French-Canadian Inspectors only.

he may enable his pupils to advance in the study and practice of the various sciences, to obtain a knowledge of which they devote themselves.

This concise and methodical work, once introduced into our Schools, will thus, by the system of method and reasoning which it will enable the teacher more easily to adopt in giving instruction in his School—ensure him great progress and success in his teaching.

The accuracy with which the teacher will be enabled, by means of this work, at once to impart both theory and practice to his pupils, will be an earnest, moreover, to all parties interested, of the economy that will be observed both in labor and in the time afforded to education, and in the amounts paid for books in use in the Schools.

It is well known that the frequent change of books in the Schools is fraught with great loss of time to the children, throws them back very much, and subjects the parents to considerable expense, all which it is most desirable to avoid. Nay more, this retarding of the progress of the children, and the expense which the parents have to incur in order to meet the continual change of the various books in the Schools, often entails upon the former a considerable increase of labor, and effectually discourages both.

This work (the great demand for which will enable the proprietor to sell it at a moderate price) treats of all the branches of public instruction prescribed by law, and contains several treatises, forming a complete whole; so that as these treatises are everywhere and always the same, comprised in one single volume, they may serve for the same purposes so long as the interested parties may make the book last by keeping it with care, and this may be done no matter who the teacher is, of whatsoever description his School, or the pupils attending it. As this work contains these various branches of instruction thus placed together, and systematically treated upon in one and the same volume, it will therefore be of great advantage for the teachers, the children placed under their care, and the parents of the latter.

Economy in the purchasing of School-books is an object certainly deserving of the special attention of parents; but economy as regards time, the course of studies which they make their children pursue, is still more worthy of their attention, and requires much more assiduous care and continual surveillance on their part. For as the parents are not generally well off, and consequently require the labor, and especially the enlightened labor of their children, they cannot make them undergo too rapid or too lengthened a course of studies. They cannot too soon get their children to adopt industrious, sober, and virtuous habits. I mention sober and virtuous habits also, because, without these two conditions, the pupils formed in our Schools will be either deficient in a love of labor, or their labor, from its being interrupted and uncertain, will not be crowned with the same success.

The liberal professions are generally more than overcrowded with persons, often of inferior capacity, who spend in idleness, *ennui* and disgust, precious moments which the want of labor prevents their employing either for their own advantage or that of society; while some of the honest branches of industry are almost abandoned, and a disdain is shewn for honorable employment, the exercise of which would, nevertheless, prove most useful both to individuals and to society, if our young men followed them more. We must then, at an early period, dispose our children to adopt these various kinds of profitable occupation, and, to that end, prepare them promptly but efficiently, by impressing upon them the love of industry, and by affording them such instruction as is best adapted to the wants and circumstances of the country. Well educated mechanics, manufacturers, and farmers, are men we want in Lower Canada, and we cannot use too great exertions, nor impose upon ourselves too great sacrifices, to obtain an increase of their number, by means of our Schools, and more particularly of our Model Schools, and of the course of instruction there given to the children.

The liberal professions suffer from too large a number of followers, and mechanical pursuits from too small a number; a double evil, which urgently requires a prompt and effectual remedy. The moral and material interests of society require it.

In affording to their children the benefit of education and instruction, the friends of the country must not have for their object to render them highly scientific, or, much less, to render them vain, and thus inspire them with a disregard of parental authority. Except in cases where convincing evidence of a particular calling is given, their efforts must tend principally towards forming moral and industrious subjects, fond of labor and of virtue, knowing how to appreciate the good, the true, and the substantial, and able to give to the calling of their fathers' rank, usefulness and influence, which, without practical information, it would never, to the same extent, have acquired amongst the other callings followed by well informed and prudent men. Our duty then, is to create, in the minds of our children, due respect and a taste for the calling of their parents, and a desire to adopt and follow it as speedily as possible, after they shall have gained the acquirements and dispositions necessary to ensure success, and secure to themselves a degree of competency which they cannot fail to attain, as their father, before them, will have already opened the road leading to fortune and happiness.

How many of the lessons of experience have been lost! how many fortunes have disappeared! how many wealthy establishments now no more exist! Because the children of the farmers, the merchants, or the manufacturers, who had created them, imbued with false notions and with maxims, opposed to their own interests, to the detriment of their families and of society, despised the humble but honorable and lucrative occupation of their parents, to adopt another less productive, and abandon themselves to the deceptive hopes of an inordinate ambition.

No means, consequently, should be neglected in order to convey to the children frequenting our Schools the habit of manual labor and a taste for it, and also such practical instruction as will enable them to follow with advantage every kind of pursuit, mechanical or otherwise. They will thereby learn to act, at a later period, in what concerns them, with a proper knowledge of circumstances, with prudence and with certainty, and thus carry on prosperously their affairs, and exercise a suitable degree of influence in their family and in society.

These considerations, which at another period might receive further development, may, by some, be considered as foreign to the subject now specially engrassing our attention; but, after a closer examination, it will be found that they are far from being so.

The little Treatise, which has suggested these considerations, forms in itself a course of practical instruction; and to render it complete, the Teacher cannot do better than instil, in his pupil's minds, at an early period, the ideas above expressed.

Education and practical instruction will be made to progress together in our Schools.

I deem it, consequently, my duty to recommend, to all interested in the successful operation of the School law, the general use of that Treatise. I feel confident that experience will prove it to be of great utility to both teacher and pupil.

This work is nevertheless susceptible of improvement, and I have reason to believe that the author, taking advantage of the experience he will have acquired by the first edition, and in deference to the advice of persons well able to judge in the matter, will make some slight alterations in certain parts of his book, and some additions to geography, geometry and trigonometry, for instance, in a second edition of the work. I should like to see added to it an abridged history of Canada.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

(Signed,)

J. B. MEILLEUR,  
Superintendent of Education.

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## Circular No. 6.

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Draft No. 1099.—Rev. J. S. Clarke, M. Child, John Bruce, and Rotus Parmelee, School Inspectors.

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EDUCATION OFFICE (EAST,) Montreal, 7th December, 1852.

Sir,—I have to transmit you herewith copy of a letter which I wrote in answer, some time ago, to a letter of the School Commissioners of a certain municipality, in relation to the engagement of School Teachers.

I hope you will be kind enough to communicate the same to the School Commissioners and other friends of education, for their consideration and guidance.

The said letter, of which I send you copy, was written in answer to a letter informing me that, in the Townships, male Teachers are engaged only for a few months, and that the said persons do not, in general, follow teaching as a profession, a practice which occasions frequent changes to procure teachers without vocation; two causes which must operate greatly against education.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

J. B. MEILLEUR, S.E.

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True copy.

J. B. MEILLEUR, S.E.

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Draft No. 1045.—J. H. Smith, Esquire, S.T., Freligsburgh, County of Missisquoi.

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EDUCATION OFFICE (EAST,) Montreal, 24th November, 1852.

Sir,—In answer to your letter of the 19th instant, received this day, I have the honor to say that the School Law being before the parties interested, as well as before me, and being obligatory for all persons concerned under its operation, I can only refer them to the 3rd and 10th articles of the 50th Clause of the Act 9 Vic., cap. 27, and to the 29th Clause of the Act 12 Vic., cap. 50, and again to my instructions given, in consequence thereof, to the School Inspectors, on the subject.

I am not authorized by law to dispense the School Commissioners with compliance to its requirements, and I may say that no body is presumed to have been taken by surprise in that respect.

I beg leave to add, as my opinion, that the practice of employing, as School Teachers, persons "not teaching as a profession, but simply for a short time," is against education, and against the intention of the School Act, which has two objects in view: 1st. to elevate the art of teaching, as such, to the rank of a special profession; 2nd. to procure, by its efficiency, the benefit of instruction to our children, who are of School age.

Now, it must be evident to every one that, those who teach without vocation are very seldom proper auxiliaries to attain surely those important objects.

I hope, therefore, that the parties interested, fully appreciating the intention of the law, will readily endeavour to comply faithfully with its requirements.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed,) J. B. MEILLEUR, S.E.

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True copy.

J. B. MEILLEUR, S.E.

## Circular No. 7.

Marcus Child, J. J. Roney and John Bruce, Esquires, School Inspectors.

EDUCATION OFFICE (EAST,) Montreal, 18th March, 1853.

Sir,—The House of Assembly requires of me copy of the reports of Messrs. the School Inspectors; and, as I have not yet received the one I ordered you to transmit me in the course of this month, by my circular letter of the 23rd October, 1852, I have to request you to please to transmit it to me without delay, in order to permit me to send a copy thereof to the Legislature. I beg of you not to delay in sending it, at least, as much of it as you have ready.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed,) J. B. MEILLEUR, S.E.

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True copy.

J. B. MEILLEUR, S.E.

N.B.—Besides the foregoing circulars, there are others, addressed at different times to the School Inspectors, containing their quarters' salary, or relating to the subject of their salaries.

## Copies of the Reports of the Inspectors of Schools to the Superintendent of Education, from the period of their entering into Office.

EDUCATION OFFICE, Montreal, 20th April, 1853.

I, the undersigned Superintendent of Education for Canada East, do certify, that to the best of my knowledge, the following documents are correct copies of the Reports of the Inspectors of Schools, to this Office, since their appointment.

(Signed,) J. BTE. MEILLEUR, S.E.

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 REPORTS of J. N. A. ARCHAMBAULT, Esq., INSPECTOR of SCHOOLS.
 

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List of Municipalities in the District under the Inspection of J. N. A. Archambault, Esq., Inspector of Schools:—

COUNTY OF CHAMBLY, .....	1.—Chambly, 2.—St. John's, 3.—Blairfindie, 4.—St. Luc, 5.—St. Bruno, 6.—Boucherville, 7.—Longueuil,
COUNTY OF VERCHERES .....	8.—Varennnes, 9.—Verchères, 10.—Contreccœur, 11.—St. Antoine, 12.—St. Marc, 13.—Belœil, 14.—Ste. Julie,
COUNTY OF RICHELIEU .....	15.—St. Charles, 16.—St. Denis, 17.—St. Ours, 18.—St. Jude, 19.—St. Barnabé, 20.—St. Aimé, 21.—Ste. Victoire, 22.—Sorel (Parish), 23.—Sorel (Borough.)

[*Translation.*]

VARENNES, 28th August, 1852.

To JEAN BTE. MEILLEUR, Esquire.

Mr. Superintendent,—I understand that you are anxious to receive a Report of some sort or other, relative to my first visit as Inspector of Schools for the three Counties which have been assigned to me; in order to meet that request, I hasten to write you. I regret exceedingly that I cannot draw it up in so satisfactory a manner as you have a right to expect from me. The advanced season of the year at which I made this visit through the three Counties, prevented me, notwithstanding my efforts and my diligence, from obtaining all the the required statistical information, the Schools being for the most part closed for the holidays; so that I was prevented from meeting a great number both of the School Masters and School Mistresses. Since my return, many of those who were absent at the time of the visit, have presented themselves for the purpose of being examined by me. I am very happy to be enabled to state, that of those who submitted to this examination, by far the greater number were possessed of the requisite education. I found several young ladies possessing a very good education which they had acquired in our religious communities. With respect to these last, it afforded me real satisfaction to visit their Schools, and I am thoroughly satisfied, from what I witnessed, that if all the ladies at the head of the common Schools in our country parts, were equally well educated, generally speaking, as those whom I had the

satisfaction of meeting in several parishes, they would be of infinitely greater service than the generality of School Teachers; for they appear everywhere to have afforded greater satisfaction to the public; they also take greater trouble, attach themselves more to the children, and preserve better order in the School. On the whole, the Schools are very good. But with the same School Masters and Mistresses, these Schools might have been placed on a still better footing, had the Commissioners paid stricter attention to them. It is not an uncommon thing to find parishes where the Commissioners have never entered the Schools under their control, but on days of public examination. This has happened in almost every case. How then can any one be astonished at the negligence of a great number of the Masters and Mistresses, when they are thus left to themselves through the carelessness and apathy of those entrusted with their superintendence. You no where meet with any system of School regulation, and the consequence is that every School Teacher follows his or her own system of instructing and educating the pupils, and I have observed that this is one of the causes highly detrimental to the progress of education in our Schools, in consequence of the frequent changes of these Teachers from one parish to another, where they bring with them at the same time their own peculiar system of instruction. The elections are the real cause of this evil. In nearly all the parishes the Commissioners have been elected from among the inhabitants least qualified for the office; the inhabitants of the country having generally taken great pains to keep out of that office the most educated of their fellow citizens. If they have chosen one or two persons with a better education than the others, it is because they knew that they were indispensably necessary to manage matters of form, but they have rarely exceeded this number, with the well concluded purpose of retaining the majority in their proceedings. I would remark that this has not been done from a spirit of opposition to the School Laws, but rather from a want of liberality, and through the fear that in electing as Commissioners men of education, these gentlemen might be too prone to grant high salaries to School Teachers: they do not hesitate to say so, and as a further proof of this assertion, whenever they have found among the educated parishioners, persons of illiberal and mean principles, they have made a point of supporting them. When the friends of education are thus kept out, when education is thus placed in the hands of men having it so little at heart, and so ill adapted to make the sacrifices necessary to the advancement of so holy a cause, how can we wonder that education should languish? How too can we wonder that Commissioners of this class should neglect to visit the Schools, when they must themselves know how little able they are to judge of them. I was not a little surprised, I assure you, considering this state of things, to find the Schools so good as they are in the concessions, and to meet in them young ladies, devoting themselves to so laborious a system of education, at such low salaries as they receive in many of the parishes; and any one passing through each parish will be immediately convinced that my statements are in no way exaggerated.

Another circumstance which I have remarked is this, that none of the Teachers have had communication of the instructions addressed to them by you; the same may be said of a great many of the Commissioners: it is not very surprising then, that both parties should so fail in the performance of their respective duties.

A circumstance that greatly impedes the progress of the children at the Schools, is the want of regular attendance. I visited Schools where the names of from thirty to forty children were entered on the daily roll, and I found scarcely more than twelve to fifteen present; in other Schools, the hour was far advanced, and they were continually coming in, although the distance was short, and the weather fine. I questioned the Teachers, and sometimes the children themselves, and was told that for the performance of trifles, light duties or errands, the parents themselves were the cause of this absence or late attendance; that they even allowed their

children to absent themselves to go and gather fruit in the woods. I was also informed that if the Teachers attempted to correct these abuses, the parents did not hesitate to come and rebuke them. I was told moreover, that these parents were by no means the last to despise and throw discredit upon the Teachers; I gathered these facts not only from the Teachers but also from citizens, friends of education who are to be found in the most remote concessions, who complained to me of these abuses as very prejudicial to their own children, looking alone at the disturbance caused in the School by the absence of the others, and the evil example it affords, and this arises from the want of regulations in the School, on the part of the Commissioners. Such an order of things is highly prejudicial to the interests both of the children and of the Teachers.

In recording these facts, which are strictly true, I do not wish it to be thought that any opposition to the School Law exists in the three Counties subject to my inspection; far from it, for I am convinced the feelings of the people, excepting at St. Aimé, are very favorable throughout the three Counties, and especially at Verchères and Chambly. The whole County of Richelieu is slightly affected by the lukewarmness displayed at St. Aimé; everywhere however, the local rates are willingly paid.

Some difficulties indeed exist in several of the parishes, which give a great deal of trouble; these consist in the jealousies and divisions which have arisen either from a contested election, or on the occasion of the erection of a School house; or on the subject of the limits of a School district, or from the dismissal by the Commissioners of a Teacher who had found favour in the eyes of the parents in the School district, and possibly was not competent; or being competent, had subjected himself or herself to the displeasure of the Commissioners. These difficulties have some times originated in a praiseworthy motive, but frequently also, in a principle of avarice, envy, pride, and jealousy, some times in a want of prudence on the part of the local authorities; difficulties which in some places have sown the seeds of dissension which is not easily effaced. It behoves me to say, that men, friends of good education, are everywhere to be met with, who have generously made all the sacrifices required on behalf of the cause. But how many others are there who are too selfish to render to their parishes the services which they have in their power to render them with the influence they possess. In fine, these little difficulties arising from local or other causes, have contributed to render the inhabitants restless and intractable, and to slacken their zeal for the cause. But time, good advice, and experience, will have the effect of removing these little difficulties.

It is my painful duty to inform you, that I met with very few parishes where I could congratulate the Secretary-Treasurers on their manner of keeping their registers and account books; but few have paid attention to your important instructions in this respect. I should add however, that as regards the greater number of them, it was plain that matters had been conducted and carried on with honesty and probity; at St. Ours, St. Antoine, St. Charles, St. Barnabé and St. Bruneau, the books were so much out of order that I considered it my duty to require them to be made up anew, before my next visit. With regard to St. Luc, you have received my special report, which will have advised you of the state of affairs in that parish. With respect to St. Aimé, I can say nothing, not having been able to discover an officer responsible for the management of the affairs of this unfortunate parish, the only one in such a condition throughout the three Counties. The Commissioners of this parish have totally failed in the discharge of their duties; there has been no election for this year; no assessment, no monthly fees paid; there is no Secretary Treasurer; the funds and books of the Corporation are in the hands of an irresponsible person; no School Teachers are engaged. I have felt it my duty to summon these gentlemen for negligence in the discharge of their duties, before the Magistrates' Court at Sorel, for Wednesday next, the first of September. But let us



return to parish matters. Two parishes, in which perfect order reigned, are the Parish and the Town of St. John's; after these the Parishes of Verchères and Ste. Julie. I fear that I must differ with the Commissioners of the Parish of Varennes, with respect to their assessments for the current year. These gentlemen have only levied the sum of about sixty-one pounds currency to meet, or to receive a legislative grant of about one hundred and ten pounds currency, fancying that they will be justified in making up the balance by means of the monthly dues, and the constituted rents of the foundation School at Varennes. I am informed that they do not intend to pay any attention to my decision in this respect. For my own part, considering my past relations with these gentlemen, I heartily wish that I may have nothing more to do with them on this point than to offer my advice. At St. Jude and St. Barnabé, the Commissioners have not ordered any monthly dues to be paid, and it is now only as a matter of custom that they are paid. I desired these gentlemen to follow the provisions of the law in this respect; they appeared rather disinclined to do so, and predict disorder as the result. I made a more important discovery than all the others, at St. Victoire: in this parish certain sums of money have, during the last two years, been appropriated for the purposes of the Fabrique, which is in an impoverished condition; I fear that the matter may become serious.

With respect to the School houses, I noticed that a great number of them, even amongst those which belong to the Commissioners, were not in very good order; the Commissioners, however, have generally speaking promised to make all the necessary repairs during the present vacation. In many localities, these buildings are of very little value, and hardly of adequate size. These houses are generally built and finished in an inferior manner considering the price paid for them. It is plain that in many cases this has arisen from a want of surveillance on the part of the Commissioners. The best I have seen are at Contrecoeur and Belœil; they are substantial and well finished; the same remark applies to the forms and tables. In several Parishes the Fabrique houses are in a very bad condition. The two Parishes which contain the poorest School buildings are the Parishes of St. Denis and Varennes. At St. Denis, the Commissioners have taken good care to make more School-districts than were necessary, but have not had the courage to build a single house. All their Schools, except that of the Village, are held in old and decayed rooms or bakeries, by no means adapted to the purpose, and yet this Parish is large and wealthy. At Varennes, the Commissioners have only an old house in very bad repair; the others are also miserable rooms, which are far from being sufficient; there is even one measuring about twelve by eighteen feet, in which about forty-six children of different sexes were huddled together around two small tables. This spectacle was really humiliating, particularly when it is known that this order of things exists in one of the most wealthy Parishes; in a Parish in which the Commissioners might have provided much better accommodation, considering the pecuniary means and disposition of the inhabitants. But at all events, there is in the last mentioned Parish, a very old and substantial Fabrique house. Maps are very rarely to be seen in the Schools, except in those of religious communities, such as the College at Chambly and the School of the Christian Brothers, at Sorel: globes are still more rarely to be met with. At many places black boards are wanting. It is also painful to witness how badly the children are furnished with books, paper and other necessary articles. Three children may frequently be seen reading out of the same book. The children of rich parents, even, have been pointed out to me as being without books. This is a thing which greatly retards the progress of the children. The best means of remedying this evil, would be to authorize the Commissioners to levy a higher monthly rate, and by that means to furnish the children with books and other necessary articles.

I found a hundred and twenty-eight Schools in operation in the three Counties,

a hundred and twenty-three of which are under the control of the Commissioners; four dissentient and one independent; forty-six in the County of Chambly; fifty-two in the County of Richelieu, and thirty in the County of Verchères; five in the Parish of Blairfindie; nine in the Parish and Town of St. John's; ten in the Parish of Chambly; twelve in the Parish of Longueuil; five in the Parish of Boucherville; two in the Parish of St. Bruno; eleven in the Town and Parish of Sorel; nine in the Parish of St. Aimé; four in the Parish of St. Victoire; five in the Parish of St. Jude; four in the Parish of St. Barnabé; four in the Parish of St. Charles; six in the Parish of St. Ours; nine in the Parish of St. Denis; six in the Parish of Varennes; two in the Parish of St. Julie; five in the Parish of Belœil; three in the Parish of St. Marc; five in the Parish of St. Antoine; five in the Parish of Contrecoeur, and four in the Parish of Verchères; included in this number are a College at Chambly, a Christian Brothers' School at Sorel, and Communities of Religious Ladies at St. John's, Longueuil, Boucherville, Sorel, St. Denis and Belœil.

I will not undertake to tell you how many Teachers there are who do or do not hold a diploma; the number of the female Teachers, or of the children of an age to attend, or attending the Schools. I should find it impossible to do so with correctness, on account of the great number of male and female Teachers who were absent at the time of my visit.

I shall conclude my report on this occasion with these remarks, praying your indulgence for its insufficiency in consideration of the circumstances under which this my first visit was made, and of the haste in which I was obliged to make it. I might even assure you that I have not time to take a copy of it for myself, as I was anxious that you should not wait longer for it. I trust that I may succeed better hereafter with time and experience.

The whole humbly submitted. Respected Sir, I beg to subscribe myself with the highest consideration,

Your most humble and obedient Servant,

J. N. A. ARCHAMBAULT, I.S.

[Translation.]

VARENNES, 7th January, 1853.

JEAN BTE. MEILLEUR, Esquire,

Superintendent of Education for Lower Canada.

Honored Sir,—Having in the course of the past month, concluded my second visit to the Schools in the Counties subject to my inspection, I hasten to communicate to you its result.

I can assure you that this visit was far from being very easy to accomplish, considering the bad weather which prevailed during the last three months, and the bad roads which have been the inevitable consequence, through our heavy soil in the South; I may add that it was only at the end of December that I concluded this visit which I had begun in the beginning of October. Under these circumstances, I trust to obtain pardon for my delay.

I have to state that in consequence of these inconveniences, (the bad weather and the state of the roads during the last season,) but few children have attended School, during the last months. It was not an uncommon circumstance to find but seven or eight children and sometimes even fewer in the Concession Schools, and this would happen in localities where the number of an age to attend School exceeded even forty and more. Even in the Villages, the number of children was much smaller than it should have been, and even there the same reasons

were alleged for their absence. So that it was absolutely impossible to collect the information necessary in order to make a report on this occasion in accordance with the statistical forms which you forwarded to me. It would have been so very imperfect, that I considered it better not to make one, but rather wait for the third report which I shall take care will be made in strict accordance with those forms. To attain this end in a more satisfactory manner at my third visit, I repeated my instructions in this respect to all the male and female teachers, and also to the Secretary-Treasurer. In order that I may not be more lengthy than necessary, in a report of this kind, I will state that in substance I might have made in this report, in reference to all the Municipalities, and the Schools therein, almost the same remarks as I had occasion to make in my first report. I have nevertheless observed that in some localities better provision was beginning to be made for the supply of books and other articles necessary for the Scholars. In some Parishes the Scholars were supplied with the "Teacher's Guide," and nearly everywhere I found parties taking an interest in the matter and evincing a disposition to provide themselves with it for the future. Maps are also being provided.

I remarked with satisfaction that the School Teachers paid more attention to their personal appearance, and that more order and neatness was observable in the classes than on the occasion of my first visit; I remarked the same improvement with respect to the children. It is certain that the continual expectation of my visit, in which these persons are, has produced and will have the effect of maintaining this happy improvement.

I also remarked, with equal satisfaction, that the Municipalities had for the most part, effected in their School-houses the repairs I had requested of them to make at the time of my first visit. The Fabrique of the Parish of St. Antoine, really merit particular mention in this respect; on the whole, the advice I had occasion to offer has been very generally followed.

At St. Denis, however, the Commissioners have not thought proper to act upon the advice I offered them with respect to their School Districts, which they always maintain at their full number, although it is too great by at least one-third. Their Schools are for the most part of the lowest description, in consequence of the smallness of the salary they allow to their female Teachers in the School-districts of the country parts. In the course of my second visit, I was also under the painful necessity of dismissing three new School Mistresses. I conceive that the best means of inducing the Commissioners of this Parish to reduce the number of their School-districts, would be an order on your part to build School-houses in each School-district; for it is melancholy to see a Parish so wealthy as that of St. Denis without a School-house, and the School held sometimes in a little bakery; at another time in the miserable apartment of an almost uninhabitable house.

At St. Charles, the books have not yet been placed upon a proper footing, in spite of my remarks on the subject. I have generally witnessed with satisfaction that the rate-payers paid their assessments very regularly, and that the people are favourably disposed. I no where met with the slightest opposition to the law. I might almost say it is accepted with gratitude in the three Counties under my supervision. In the Parish of St. Aimé, even, where matters were progressing so badly at the time of my first visit, all doubts have been removed; if for a moment there had been any opposition to the law in that parish, it was certainly due to the influence of a certain person, who will not succeed so well hereafter, for the inhabitants of St. Aimé, who had been for a moment deceived, have learnt to know the truth, and are well disposed to profit by this lesson for the future. I took occasion to inform you in a private letter, of the agreeable meeting I had with the inhabitants of this Parish, at their Church door, on the 24th day of October last. It produced an unexpected effect; all the friends of education in that neighbourhood were quite astonished at its results; a party present, who had unfortunately too often played a dangerous

part in the Parish, wished to reply to me and destroy the good effects which my remarks had upon the people, but he totally failed in his object. The people appeared quite satisfied with the explanations I gave them with respect to the law. The two Commissioners who owe their appointment to you, and one of the former, appear to be very intelligent, active and well-disposed men, and to have great influence among their co-parishioners. While I was in this Parish, the Commissioners succeeded in procuring as Secretary-Treasurer, a highly competent person, possessing great influence in the Parish and very intimate moreover with the greatest opponent of the cause in that locality. Through him we have secured that individual, so much so, that this former adversary of the good cause at St. Aimé, as a proof of his conversion and of his return to order, offered to become security for the Secretary-Treasurer of this Parish. Matters have made a good beginning, and I am convinced, that with prudence the Commissioners will be able to effect a great improvement at St. Aimé.

I conclude, honored Sir, by subscribing myself with the highest consideration and the most profound respect,

Your most humble and obedient Servant,

J. N. A. ARCHAMBAULT,

Inspector of Schools.

[*Translation.*]

VARENNES, 31st March, 1853.

J. BTE. MEILLEUR, Esq.,  
Superintendent of Education, Montreal.

Sir,—In accordance with the instructions addressed me by you, I have the honor to transmit to you my third Report on the state of education in the three Counties of Chambly, Verchères and Richelieu, with statistical tables for each of the said Counties, and also a fourth containing a recapitulation of the three others, so as to shew you the whole at one glance.

I feel convinced that you must be inconvenienced from my delay; I can assure you that it has not been in accordance with my own wishes, that it has not reached you sooner; I have been prevented from sending it by a rather serious illness, which lasted several weeks, and even at the present moment I find great difficulty in undertaking the task.

In transmitting these tables to you, I conceive that you would prefer that I should accompany them with a Report upon the present state of education, and the disposition of the people.

This will prove a very pleasant task for me, as I can assure you, in perfect sincerity, without fear of being taxed with exaggeration, that if, in the three Counties under my superintendence, matters have not yet arrived at the state of progress at which we might wish to see them, at all events they are verging towards that condition with a degree of activity which rejoices the friends of the good cause. Any person of good faith, who may have passed through this section of the country some years ago, and who sees it again at the present time, cannot help being struck with the happy change which has been wrought. Ten years ago, for instance, throughout the three Counties under my superintendence, which have, I may say, never been indifferent in matters of education, were School houses to be seen elsewhere, than in the villages? No, assuredly not! Now you see them erected in the most substantial manner, in nearly all the ranges. If I have remarked any fault in this respect, in some of the Parishes, it is that they are rather too numerous, considering their means of support.

I can also assure you that I have everywhere found the people disposed in favor of education, and of the education law at present in force.

The opinion everywhere prevails that the present law is the only one possible and practicable, that a return to the system of voluntary contribution would be to renounce the duty of procuring education for the masses. Many of the rate-payers from among the people in different Parishes, have confessed to me that they were opposed to the law at the beginning from an aversion they entertained towards direct taxation, and because false friends had succeeded in deceiving them, but that at the present day, understanding all its benefits and advantages, they would be greatly mortified if this law were repealed. They candidly acknowledge that if they were still left voluntarily to pay for the Schools, they would, through negligence and sometimes from interest, allow years to pass in forgetfulness, and in the end would neglect to send their children to School at all. The present law meets all these cases by forcing them to be punctual in the payment of their rates for this object. It places them under the necessity of accepting the benefits of education for their children. I am of opinion that there is nothing more true, as I can certify to you that I have not heard the least complaint against the principle of forced taxation. You remember, I suppose, that when I entered Office, the law was inoperative at St. Aimé, and that I was compelled to prosecute the Commissioners of that Parish. On entering upon my duties a few days afterwards, I was invited to meet the inhabitants of this Parish, on a Sunday, at their Church door, when the success of this interview was most complete. Since this time there is not a Parish that is better disposed. Why did this Parish go through this little moment of trial? Because a poisoned breath emanating from a neighbouring place had passed over it.

The inhabitants of St. Aimé are good. I made efforts to convince them of the motives and views of their advisers. I hope that St. Aimé will not fall again into this snare, and that the little feeling of coldness and indifference which I remarked on the occasion of my first visits through the whole county of Richelieu, from the bad example given, will disappear altogether. With some few exceptions, harmony exists between the School Commissioners and the rate-payers. The accounts are much better kept than when I first visited it. In general, the Secretary-Treasurers who were not at first very orderly, have willingly followed the advice which I gave them on this subject. I nevertheless, still found one who had neglected to keep his books as he ought to have done. But he has promised that they would be in perfect order on the next occasion. I ought in justice to say that this gentleman was but a novice in his duty, and that he had a great deal to do as his predecessor had kept the affairs of this Corporation in a very bad state.

Even the Elementary Schools are now generally good and well kept, and I can assure you that at present there are few which are not kept by persons of good education. And I remarked with pleasure that the inhabitants felt so much the importance of having good masters at the head of their Schools, that they did not cease to press the Commissioners to procure those who were well qualified. And on their part the Commissioners generally appeared disposed to satisfy the rate-payers on this important point. In many localities I was requested by the Commissioners to tell them where to obtain Masters and Mistresses who were better qualified, a proof that everywhere a desire to arrive at perfection was evinced.

It is true, that the greatest number of Elementary Schools, as shewn by the tables, are kept by young ladies; but it does not follow, as some of the enemies of the Schools have represented, that they are worse kept for that reason. These persons can never have been in these Schools, or they would not have strived to depreciate them as they have done. One cannot have the idea of women, which a man of education ought to have, if he has the slightest doubts as to the capacity of females to direct children. Besides as I have already had occasion to observe in my first Reports, these young ladies have principally derived their education from

some of our first religious communities. One has but to enter these Schools, as we did in our visits, to witness their good keeping; I have often been surprised, for it frequently occurred that we arrived at them without being expected, and always found these young ladies well dressed, the classes in good order, the children serious and well disciplined, and their books and papers in good condition. I say moreover, that it is a departure from the truth, to allege that these School Mistresses have not for the most part attained the age of fifteen years. In the three Counties under my superintendance, I only found two under the age of seventeen, and I should like those given to murmuring to witness their manner of proceeding, particularly that of the School Mistress at St. Charles. I am convinced that they would be astonished, unless they be entirely wanting in good faith. There are indeed some of the Schools which I visited in the villages, as well as in the ranges where the Teachers do more good in their neighbourhood than any of the others; owing more to their good will in their position than to their capacity. They well deserve to be honorably mentioned for the distinguished services they render to society. However, to avoid wounding the susceptibility of any one, I will leave it to public fame to award praise to those who deserve it.

I ought in truth to say, that the Schools in the County of Verchères are, generally, better than those in the other Counties within my jurisdiction; but in the others there are a greater number wherein the higher branches of Education are taught.

I must however confess, that there are still a great many obstacles existing which retard the progress of Education, and prevent the good working of the Law.

The want of books on the part of the pupils who attend the schools, forms one of the principal impediments: on this important point, the parents exhibit an unpardonable negligence. The books and other articles necessary for the children attending those schools, should be purchased by the Commissioners, and by them furnished to the children. Besides this would be economical, as the Commissioners could for this object levy a little higher contribution every month.

Another inconvenience exists in the want of uniformity in the teaching; and, as I have already observed, the Teachers being liable to change their locality, carry with them their system and method. I know of no less than four kinds of French Grammar in use; but I trust that ere long the "Teacher's Guide" will cause this impediment to disappear. Every where where it has been introduced, we begin to witness a great change. I can cite with pleasure the Parishes of Belcœil, St. Marc, St. Antoine, and Contrecoeur, where it has been adopted with a good grace, and it is indeed pleasing to enter the Schools in these Parishes. How could the inhabitants of these Parishes, who have at all times been so favorable to Education, be indifferent, now that the Government come to their aid!

There are, indeed, many little divisions—those little local wars, which impede Education and retard its progress; and it is those divisions which take place on the occasion of an Election, or of a change in the site of a School, or the dismissal of a Teacher. I have been in localities, unfortunately, where animosity on these occasions was so strong, that the parents persisted for more than a year in refusing to send their children to the School of the district, and others who would not send them at all; and the bad effect upon the children which the conversation of the parents, among themselves, in presence of their children at these unfortunate times produces, cannot be imagined. In a short time longer our good inhabitants will understand the necessity of smothering their little animosities, and avoid injuring the cause of Education.

In visiting each Municipality I became convinced that the School Commissioners are sufficiently active in watching over their pecuniary affairs; but, as regards the Schools, the majority do not trouble themselves about them. And yet it is certain, that an active surveillance over the Schools would be productive of great

good. Already the visits of the Inspectors have produced a reform which persons the least favorable to this measure must notice. The Teachers apply themselves with more assiduity to the progress of their pupils, keep more order in their classes, in their School furniture, and in their persons.

As for myself I am of opinion that the services of the Inspectors are necessary, and if the duties of their office are well and conscientiously fulfilled, great advantages will result therefrom. I believe it will be admitted that their visits have contributed towards obtaining better order in the keeping of the books and accounts of the Corporations, and ensured the better paying of the rates and assessments, the better keeping of the School and dwelling Houses of the Teachers, and the more regular payment of the salaries of the Schoolmasters and Mistresses. Many of the little local dissensions, also, have been put down by them. It may happen that some of the appointments have been poor ones, and that I am of this number. Let the Government inquire into the matter, and make a better choice when that may be necessary. But I am of opinion that the Inspectors should possess more power. They should have the right of deciding, summarily, the little difficulties which arise between the Commissioners and the rate-payers, on the subject of the locality of the School, the defining the limits of the School-district, the removal of the Teachers, and other little troubles which sometimes occur, and which greatly injure Education, whether they take place on the part of the rate-payers or on the part of the Commissioners. They ought to have the right of summarily condemning those Commissioners to pay a fine, who cause themselves to be elected for the purpose of throwing obstacles in the way of Education; who prevent the rate-payers from paying their assessment; who advise them not to send their children to School; who do not attend the meetings of their colleagues, and are incessantly stirring up feelings on the part of rate-payers against them. They should have the right also of enforcing the execution of the orders and counsels which they give to the Commissioners and the Teachers, for their right to give orders and to enjoy the use of such and such books is contested.

It has been a matter of complaint even in the House of Assembly, that the Inspectors made their visits with too much precipitation. In this the truth has been told. I, among the first, acknowledge that I have not given to each School all the time that I should have desired to give. But it is not our fault, as we are compelled to make too many visits in the same year, considering the extent of country we have to travel through, and in which we live. With such winters and autumns as we have, it must necessarily happen that on some days nothing can be done, so that two visits in the year would suffice, and would produce more good, as more time could be devoted to each visit.

By the tables annexed to this Report, you will see that the Schools and other establishments for the education of youth in the three Counties above mentioned, number 131, divided as follows:—Common Schools, 114; Model Schools, 8; Superior Girls' Schools, 3; Independent Schools, 6; 5 Convents, and Mr. Valade's School, and a College at Chambly. 6802 children and young persons receive instruction in these establishments, divided as follows:—5942 in the Elementary Schools; 316 in the Model Schools; 98 in the Superior Girls' Schools; 314 in the Independent Schools kept by young ladies; 27 in the Independent School of F. X. Valade, Esquire; 105 at the College of Chambly. Of this number 6,230 are under the control of the School Commissioners of their respective locality (3,293 boys, and 3,937 girls), and 126 under the control of Trustees (69 boys, and 57 girls.)

All the different schools are kept by 125 persons, of whom there are forty-three Teachers, eight with certificates for Model Schools and thirty with certificates for Elementary Schools, (the others are preparing themselves for the next meeting of the Board;) nine married and seventy-three unmarried female teachers. It is necessary to



observe that in this number are not included the professors of the Chambly College, the Christian Brothers at Sorel, Monsieur Valade, nor the Nuns of the Convents of Sorel, St. Denis, St. Jean, Belcail, Boucherville, and Longueuil; these establishments would add to the above number eighty-one persons more, who devote themselves with advantage and success to the instruction of youth. They are divided as follows:—Twelve Professors in the Chambly College, five Brothers of the Christian doctrine at Sorel, Mr. Valade at Longueuil. In the Convents, forty-four at Longueuil, three at Belcail, five at Sorel, three at St. Denis, three at St. Johns, two at Boucherville; and further at St. Denis, one lay person, one at St. Johns, and one at Boucherville.

Besides, I ought to add, that in many of the Elementary Schools there are Assistants whom I have not mentioned in my tables, perhaps incorrectly, so that I should like to correct this error in my report. In contemplating such a number of persons devoted to the teaching of youth, in these Counties, it is easy to persuade one's self that great efforts have been made towards progression. In all these Schools reading in the French and English languages are taught; also Latin, Writing, Arithmetic, French and English Grammar, Orthography, Geography of the Continent, and Geography in general, Parsing, and in a good number Composition and the art of letter writing, Arithmetic in all its branches, the use of the Globes, Drawing, Book-keeping, common sewing and fancy needle-work; besides, in the Convents the pupils are taught house work, singing and music. In that at Longueuil, works of Art, in painting and drawing are executed, which are well worthy of note. As to the College at Chambly, all that I could say would not give as good an idea of its importance and utility as the Report that the Director was good enough to furnish me, and which I have hereunto annexed, and to which I beg to refer.

By my tables you will observe that there are in the three Counties 132 Schools, viz.:—116 Elementary; 8 Model Schools; 3 Superior Girls' Schools; and 5 Independent for the same sex, and this number does not comprise the Chambly College nor Mr. Valade's School.

I ought to mention that I have done wrong in diminishing so much the number of Superior Schools for girls; some others that I have placed in the columns of Elementary Schools might be placed in the columns of Superior Schools, and I have ranked as Model Schools those only kept by Teachers having Certificates for such Schools.

You will also see by my tables, that there are 89 School-houses, of which 86 are built and occupied, and 3 in progress of construction. 75 built of wood, 1 of brick, and 14 of stone. 75 for Elementary Schools, 9 for Model Schools, and 5 for Superior Girls' Schools.

Although I am convinced that all the establishments for Education in these three Counties are well known to you and to many others, nevertheless I think it will not be out of place to give you a slight idea of them in my Report.

The College of Chambly ranks the first. This edifice is 150 feet in length, by 45 to 50 in width, built of stone, four stories high. It was constructed under the superintendence of the Reverend Mr. Migneault, *Curé* of the Parish of Chambly, in 1825, near the Basin, in a pleasant spot, a little in rear of the Church.

There is a fine, large space of ground attached, part of which is used by the Students for the purpose of recreation, part is devoted to domestic purposes, and the greater part is used as a garden. There is every reason to hope that this Establishment, with the new method of teaching which has been introduced and which is to be more extensively followed, will acquire in its new career, in the opinion of the public, a degree of reputation perhaps exceeding that which it formerly obtained under the ancient system. It is certain that it will render great services, if it be appreciated as it deserves to be.



Next comes St. John's, where there is a fine stone building, three stories high, ninety-six feet by forty-six, with extensive grounds, and built on a retired spot. It is intended for a French Academy. This Institution has already given a good deal of trouble to its indefatigable founder, the Reverend *Curé* of St. John's, Messire Charles Larocque, who has made many sacrifices in order to its construction.

The first story only is finished; the others are still unfinished. A Government grant, to complete the building, (of £300 or £400,) would assuredly be a liberal measure. It is important that this building should be completed; it is necessary, for there are a great many children in this place to be educated. If it cannot be completed, many will suffer; the citizens of the place have much to do; no where are higher rates paid than in this Town, from the great number of poor children. There are a great many of those transient families, who furnish a great many children, but have no money; and this certainly weighs heavily on the Commissioners. An ordinary grant does not suffice for a similar locality; and it is the same with respect to the Town of Sorel, where the Commissioners have to support the Establishment of the Christian Brothers and the Community of the Ladies of Providence. This costs them a great deal more than three hundred pounds for salaries and firewood. In this locality, also, the rate-payers are taxed at the highest possible rate for the children, and it is extremely difficult for the Commissioners to meet all the wants. An extra grant would be very desirable in this Town. I cannot tell you all the good done by these two Religious Establishments in this little Town; they are too well known for me to speak of them.

The Convent of the Sisters is a building of brick, two stories high, being 80 feet by 60. There is also another wooden building attached, of one story only. They have ample grounds consisting in a yard and garden.

The building occupied by the Brothers consists in two parts, belonging to the Commissioners, one of which is built of stone and the other of brick, with a passage between them. The building is two stories high; that of brick is  $53\frac{1}{2}$  feet by 43; that of stone 50 feet by 25, with a good *hangard* and out-houses, and a large yard and garden. The whole is situate near the Parish Church. The property, before the brick house was built, was valued at the sum of £600, currency; the brick house cost £258 17s. 1d. All the buildings are insured at the *Ætna* Office for the sum of £600.

But, Mr. Superintendent, an establishment in praise of which I cannot say too much, is that of the Religious Ladies of Longueuil, founded in the month of November, 1845, by three young Canadian Ladies of the neighborhood, without fortune, but aided by the Reverend *Curé* of Longueuil, Messire Brassard, who devotes himself to the advancement of this institution. The founders built in the first place an ordinary stone house, which they considerably augmented and increased from year to year. Now we see there an extraordinary building, considering the short time, the main body of which is 88 feet by 36, with two wings each, 93 feet by 48, four stories high and built of stone, on a beautiful spot a few paces from the Church, having extensive grounds and out-buildings adequate to the requirements of the establishment. The number of Ladies at the foundation of the Order was but three; it has now increased to 44, without including 12 other Ladies of the same Order, who are on their missions at Belœil, St. Luc, St. Hilaire, and St. Timothy.

The education which young ladies obtain in this house is inferior to none other in the Country. But what can I say in favor of this institution that you do not know? you have it under your own eyes, and you have assisted at the public examinations which have taken place in it, and you know as well as I do that it is filled with pupils from the City of Montreal; you, as well as myself, have seen it rise as by enchantment; you know as well as I do the devotedness shewn and the sacrifices made by Mr. Brassard for this house. I cannot refrain from expressing a senti-

ment which presents itself to my mind every time I visit Longueuil. I have often enquired of myself how it is that our Legislature in extending its liberality every year to our educational institutions, only thinks of those in which young men are taught. Here is a house which has only been got up through the sacrifices made for it, and which stands greatly in need of assistance. This fact, as well as its importance, are well known, and not one shilling has been given to it. I have heard more than one respectable lady murmur, and certainly I was far from considering that she was wrong in doing so.

Among the important institutions for the education of youth in the three Counties, the Convent of Belœil is conspicuous. A fine stone building, two stories high, 66 feet by 45.

The Model School at Verchères is three stories, one of stone and the two others of brick, 80 feet by 40. That of Varennes and Boucherville, which are of the same size as that of Verchères, but two stories high only, and built of stone; the two latter are entirely completed, and are occupied by the Model Schools of the place. There is something still to be done to that at Verchères, and I have been informed with pleasure that the Fabrique appears disposed to finish it.

As can be seen by my tables, throughout the whole of this part which I visit, the Teachers are pretty well paid. The men receive from £30 to £100, and the women from £18 to £45; but the usual salary of the men is £75, and that of the women £30, but unfortunately everywhere, except at Varennes, the Teachers are obliged to provide themselves with firewood, and in a Country like ours, it is an article which makes a large hole in their salary. It is unfortunate that all the Municipalities have not acted like that of Varennes on this point.

If this last Parish deserves a reproach with regard to its buildings, to which no great attention has been devoted, it merits, at least, great praise for the manner in which it pays its Teachers. The sum of money forming the Salary is just as great as in any other place, and the rate-payers provide fire wood besides. This article every where is worth one-third of the Teacher's Salary.

I will add to what I have said above, that it is easy to be convinced that the inhabitants of these localities are not inimical to good Education; they are not apathetic nor even indifferent on this important subject. In concluding I must add, Mr. Superintendent, that I have been well received every where by the Commissioners and their Secretaries, as also by the rate-payers; by the Clergy as well as by the influential citizens of the different Parishes. Every where a desire has been evinced to aid me, and give me access to the Books, Records, and Papers. I cannot but praise the conduct of all those with whom I had to deal. If I were not addressing myself to you, Mr. Superintendent, I would say in this statement that every where also, I heard the Clergy, the most respectable citizens, the Commissioners, and the rate-payers praise your labors and your success in the cause of Education; and if I did not fear to wound your delicacy, I would say how much people congratulate themselves in seeing you in the distinguished situation which you occupy, and in which, by your zeal and devotedness, you have done so much good.

I conclude, Sir, by subscribing myself, with respect and consideration,

Your most humble and obedient servant,

(Signed,) J. N. A. ARCHAMBEAULT, I.S.

#### REMARKS.

I said above what I had to say touching the Convents of St. John's and Boucherville, but I cannot help further noticing that in the Institution at Longueuil, all the Ladies are really occupied in teaching and educating the pupils under their

charge, both boarders and day-scholars, but more particularly eighteen of them who have the management of the different classes.

The School of F. X. Valade, Esq.—This establishment was opened in the Village of Longueuil, the first of July last, by himself, F. X. Valade, Esquire, a distinguished teacher, who is well known to the enlightened public. He is supported by a society of friends, with the *Curé* of the Parish at their head. The ten pupils who study the dead languages are thus distributed:—One is in *Belles Lettres*, two are in *Versification*, and the seven others in *Syntax*. The seventeen others study all the branches taught in the Model Schools. The French and English Grammars, Parsing, Composition and the Art of Letter-writing, Arithmetic in all its parts, Book-keeping, Geography, Geometry, History, and the other branches; the whole with such success as reflects honor on the Teacher. Mr. Valade receives a salary of £100 Currency and lodging, for his services.

It is proper to add, that the three Religious Ladies of the Convent at Belœil, who devote themselves to the instruction of youth, have for this purpose placed their house under the control of the School Commissioners of that Parish. And this building is a fine, well-finished edifice, erected by the Executors of the late Messire Thécophile Durocher, formerly *Curé* of this Parish, upon a beautiful site in the centre of the Village, and near the Church. In the County of Verchères there are fewer buildings of note for the purposes of Education than in the Counties of Chambly and Richelieu; for the only ones to be met with are the Establishment of the Religious Ladies of Belœil, of which I have made mention; the School-house of the Fabrique of Varennes, and the large house of the Commissioners in the village of the Parish of Verchères. This edifice was built by the Commissioners; it is three stories high, as above stated in my Report. The Parish appears disposed to complete this house at the expense of the Fabrique, and you will see that the debts of the Commissioners of this Parish are not absolutely excessive for a Corporation in the country, if a deduction is made for the sum due for the property acquired from the Honorable F. X. Malhot, for the Model School, in course of erection, which amounts to £630 Currency, when the debts of the Commissioners for ordinary administration, will not be more than £30 Currency. But what is still better than in the other Counties I visit, are the School-houses of the Country School-districts, except Varennes, where the Commissioners have but one, and that a very common one, and in bad order. The School-house of the Fabrique of the Parish of Varennes is also a very fine stone building, of two stories, being of the dimensions of 80 feet by 45, in the centre of the village, in a good situation, but on too small a lot of ground. The lower story is occupied by the Teacher of the place, where he keeps the Boys' School, and the second story is intended as the Girls' School, and for the residence of the School-mistress.

I ought further to observe that the School Commissioners for the Town of Sorel have bound themselves to allow a sum of thirty pounds to each of the Brothers of the Christian Doctrine, £150 for five that are in the Establishment, and a sum of £100 to the Religious Ladies, besides the fire wood necessary for their respective houses.

At St. Charles there are three School Houses, two belonging to the Corporation of the Commissioners, and the other is a Fabrique House. All these are sufficiently good. The Commissioners at St. Denis have not a single building belonging to them; the Village School House for the boys is the property of the Fabrique; it is a pretty good wooden building. The School House of the Religious Ladies of this Parish is an old edifice of stone, still in very good order, but of one story only, with attic rooms; it is ninety feet by forty-two, and was built in 1851. These Ladies have a Library containing 725 volumes. In the Parishes of St. Ours and St. Jude the houses in the country are tolerable; those in the Village are a little better. In the Parish of St. Bernabé there is but one only in the Village, and that not very

good. At St. Aimé there are but three in the country parts which are at all fair; the building in the Village is sufficiently good, but too small to keep a boys' and girls' School in, (as is now the case,) for a populous Village like that of this Parish. In the Parish of St. Victoire all the School districts have buildings, except one, and all the buildings are suitable. The Parish in this County best provided with School-Houses is, without doubt, that of St. Pierre de Sorel; there is but one School-district wherein there is none. They are all well finished and very fair. In the Town the Establishment of the Brothers consists of two Houses as mentioned more at length above. The ground on which these buildings are erected is 53,640 feet in superficies. The Commissioners of the Town possess also 200 acres of land in the Parish of Sorel. The Nuns also have good accommodations; as I have above observed, they have a superficial extent of land of 166,326 feet, divided into grounds for recreations for domestic purposes, and a garden in a fine situation, and with good out-buildings.\*

PLAN OF INSTRUCTION FOLLOWED IN THE CHAMBLY COLLEGE.

Chamby College, Elementary School No. 1. 52 Pupils— all Catholics. Frs. Dussault, Clerk; V. Teacher.	1st Section ..... 7 Pupils. A. B. C., 2nd Section ..... 8 do Reading ..... 15 do Writing ..... 12 do Grammar, } 1st Section ..... 4 do Arithmetic, } Geography, } 2nd Section ..... 6 do	Religion — Roman Catholic, except 1. Origin—French, exc. 2. Progress—Moderate. Aptness — Generally wanting. State of Parents—Generally poor. Assiduity—wanting. Salary £50, out of which Lodgings, Materials, and Firewood are furnished.
Preparatory Course, 21 Pupils.	French.—Reading, Writing, Arithmetical Tables, Religious Course, first notions on Grammar. English.—Spelling, Reading, Arithmetical Tables, Exercises for Memory.	Edouard Belleisle. James Daly, Eccles.
Elementary Course, 20 Pupils.	French.—Grammar, Arithmetic, use of Globes, Geography, History of Canada, Orthography, Writing particularly attended to. English.—Grammar (verbs), Dialogues, Spelling continued, Easy Translations by exercises, Accentuation.	George Hertson, Eccles. Felix Woods, Clk. St. Viateur.
Course of Syntax, 22 Pupils.	French.—Grammar continued, Locutions, Geography by Maps, Arithmetic continued, Mythology, Botany, Roman History, Composition after reading. English.—Grammar, Orthography, Translation, Arithmetic, Elocution, History of England, Locutions peculiar to the English Language.	Stanislas Rivet, Eccles. St. V. Felix Woods, Clk. St. Viateur.
Course of Belles Lettres, 12 Pupils.	French.—Belles Lettres, Rhetoric, Composition without furnishing notes, History of France (An. Method), Logical Analysis, Constitution of the Country, Notions on Agriculture, Geometry, &c English.—English Grammar applied, Algebra, Composition, Elocution.	Stanislas Rivet, Eccles. St. V. Jas. Daly, Eccles.

\* The Tables referred to in these and other Reports, being too voluminous, are not printed in this Return. A Recapitulation thereof will be found at the end of Dr. Meilleur's Report.

PLAN OF INSTRUCTION.—CHAMBLY COLLEGE.—(Continued.)

<p>Commercial Course, 10 Pupils.</p>	<p>1st year or section.—Orthography, Reading of Proper Subjects, Practical Arithmetic, Tables of Weights and Measures. 2nd year or section.—Commercial Geography, Commercial Style, Mensuration, Political Economy, Book-keeping.</p>	<p>Geo. Hertson, Eccl.</p>
<p>Course of Philosophy, 20 Pupils.</p>	<p>Subjects.—Logic, Metaphysics, Ethics, Decorum, Economy, Essays. Latin.—Grammar, Prosody, Cicero, Mathematics continued.</p>	<p>G. Gagnier, Eccles.</p>

N.B.—The study of Commerce is combined with the Course of Syntax in the study of English as the Pupils are not numerous. Philosophy embraces two classes, one for Physics and the other for Rhetoric: this is done with the view of occupying one Professor less.

GENERAL REPORT ON THE CHAMBLY COLLEGE, FOR THE YEAR 1852-53.

LEGAL CORPORATION.	TEACHERS.	NUMBER OF PUPILS.	COURSE OF STUDY.
<p>Members: Rev. F. Trudeau, V.G. Rev. P. M. Migneault, M.A. Rev. F. T. Lahaye, Director. D. Larocque, Church Warden. The College was founded through the care and generosity of the Rev. P. M. Migneault, Apostolical Missionary, <i>Cure</i> of Chambly, in 1825, and increased in 1834, incorporated in 1836, and finished as to the exterior in 1852. The locality is central, advantageous, populous and accessible.</p>	<p>Rev. F. T. Lahaye, Director. S. Rivet, 2nd Director. A. Coutu. F. Woods. G. Hertson. F. Langie. G. Gagnier. J. Daly. E. Belle-Isle. R. Anderson. F. Dussault.</p>	<p>Boarders ..... 10 Day-Scholars ..... 52 Total ..... 157 Religion — Catholic. Boarders, all of French origin, except sixteen, who come from New York, Albany, and other parts of the United States. Protestants are not refused, but their patronage is not solicited. Strict attention is paid that the principles of no one are offended, except that the majority being Catholics, the others are obliged to observe that form of worship exteriorly.</p>	<p>English, French, Arithmetic, in all its branches, requiring 1 1/2 years study, after which Greek and Latin are taught to those only who desire a knowledge of the dead Languages. A Special Course for many, and other parts of Commerce, requiring two years' study, and which supposes the pupil to have gone through Syntax.</p>

SYSTEM OF BOARD.	SPECIAL INSTRUCTION IN CONTEMPLATION.	URGENT WANTS.
<p>All the Pupils study, play and sleep at the College, where they are continually under the eye of the Masters. But they all go three times a day out of the College to meals, having half an hour allowed each time. Price of Board from \$3 1/2 to \$5 per month. Price of Teaching, \$16 a year.</p>	<p>It is contemplated for the next year to occupy fifteen or eighteen of the Pupils, during their recreation, under the superintendance of the Mechanic of the College, in working in wood, in order to commence a School of Arts and Sciences. Eight or ten more are to be occupied in a small Printing Establishment.</p>	<p>A sum of £1000 at least, to complete the Buildings in a plain manner, but properly and solidly. Further there is required a series of Classical Works adapted to the system of study announced. These two conditions are a <i>sine qua non</i> to give to the College that working of which it is susceptible.</p>

The contents of this table are certified to be true and correct by the undersigned.

F. T. LAHAYE, *Prof. S.V.,  
Director and Procurator General of the Chambly College.*

CHAMBLY, 22nd February, 1853.

REPORT OF P. M. BARDY, ESQR., INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS.

List of Municipalities in the District under the Inspection of P. M. Bardy:—

COUNTY OF QUEBEC .....	1.—Catholics of the City of Quebec,
	2.—Ste. Ambroise,
	3.—Ancient Lorette,
	4.—Beauport,
	5.—Charlesbourg,
	6.—St. Foy,
	7.—Valcartier,
	8.—St. Dunstan,
	9.—Laval,
	10.—St. Roch.
COUNTY OF MONTMORENCY..	11.—L'Ange Gardien,
	12.—Chateau Richer,
	13.—Ste. Anne,
	14.—St. Joachim,
	15.—St. Féreol,
	16.—St. Pierre,
	17.—St. Laurent,
	18.—St. Jean,
	19.—St. François,
	20.—Ste. Famille,
COUNTY OF PORTNEUF .....	21.—Cap Rouge,
	22.—St. Augustin,
	23.—Pointe aux Trembles,
	24.—Ecureuils,
	25.—Cap Santé,
	26.—Deschambault,
	27.—Grondines,
	28.—St. Casimir,
	29.—St. Bazile,
	30.—St. Raymond,
	31.—Ste. Catherine.

[Translation.]

J. B. MEILLEUR, Esquire,  
Superintendent of Education.

QUEBEC, 14th November, 1852.

Sir,—I have the honor of addressing you a general and short Report of my visit to the Schools, on my second visit in September and October last, hoping on

the occasion of my third visit to give you in detail a third Report, which I think will be satisfactory to you.

The County of Quebec comprises six Municipalities and twenty-eight School districts, sixteen School-Masters, of whom twelve have Certificates, and twelve School-Mistresses, of whom two have Certificates. The Salaries of all these together amount to about £936.

The Schools generally are very well kept, and the greatest harmony exists among the Commissioners.

Cap Rouge.—This Municipality, partly within the County of Quebec and partly within the County of Portneuf, has but one School-district, the Teacher of which, who has a Certificate, receives a Salary of £40. This School is on a sufficiently good footing.

The County of Portneuf comprises ten Municipalities and thirty-seven School-districts; sixteen Teachers, of whom twelve have Certificates, and nineteen School-Mistresses. The Salaries of all these together amount to about £940.

The Schools are generally good.

The County of Montmorency comprises nine Municipalities and twenty-three School-districts; eight Teachers, of whom seven have Certificates, and fifteen School Mistresses. The Salaries of all these together amount to about £658. The Schools, with the exception of two or three, are well kept.

City of Quebec.—The Schools of the City are in about the same state they were in at the time of my first visit and of the making of my first Report, except that one Model-School has been opened since the month of September, in St. Roch's, by the Brothers of the Christian Doctrine, and that Miss Landry's School, at St. Sauveur, in the Banlieu of Quebec, has been closed since my last visit. All the Schools of the City are in good order and progressing.

#### REMARKS.

There is a division among the Commissioners at Chateau Richer, with regard to a Teacher who, notwithstanding his engagement and his certificate of capacity, does not give satisfaction to the majority of the rate-payers, the greater number of whom remove their children from the School.

This dispute between the Master and the Commissioners gives me a great deal of trouble.

In the Municipality of Grondines, County of Portneuf, the Teacher, Mr. Gouin, does not agree either with the Commissioners or rate-payers, and it is understood that he is not to be re-engaged after the expiration of his School-year.

In the Municipality of St. Casimir, County of Portneuf, there are three School-Mistresses, who get on very well and give satisfaction to all parties interested, but have not attained the age required by law. Their predecessors were two School-Mistresses who were in no wise suitable, and whom I dismissed to the great satisfaction of all parties.

At St. Catherine's, County of Portneuf, there is a School-Mistress who also has not quite attained the age required, but with whom everybody is satisfied.

In following your recommendations, which appear to me to be very reasonable, I act with prudence, and say nothing regarding those young persons who, notwithstanding their youth, keep the Schools very well and obtain the respect of the children and the confidence and esteem of the parents.

Geography is not generally taught; I would recommend the use of it, more par-

ticularly in the Principal Schools in the School-districts in the neighborhood of the Churches.

I have the honor to be, Mr. Superintendent,  
Your obedient Servant,

P. M. BARDY,

Inspector of Schools.

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REMARKS.

In the County of Montmorency, the Schools get on very well, and you will observe that the rate-payers of the Municipalities of St. Laurent and St. Jean act very liberally towards the support of their Schools; by contributing £240, while they only receive from Government about £70.

Matters in Chatcau Richer are much in the same state; the affair between the Commissioners and the School Master, Mr. L. Lachance, is still pending in Court.

I visited the two Schools which are in a state of schism, and reasoned with the Commissioners, to whom I proved that they were in the wrong, and that the affair would have been settled ere this if they had had recourse unconditionally and in good faith to my intervention.

I made Mr. Lachance, the old Teacher, and Mr. Smith, the new one, write a few sentences, on the participles, unknown to each other, the sentences being the same, and they both committed mistakes in five lines of writing. The former made three and the latter five: so that it was not worth while making such a fuss.

I was received with pleasure and deference by the Sisters of the Congregation at St. Famille. They have twenty-four boarders, and about thirty day-scholars. Besides the Elementary branches, they teach Natural History, Natural Philosophy, sewing and embroidery, &c.

I gave these good Nuns to understand, that our object was to favor the religious institutions of our Country, and to inform strangers that a good and sound education was to be obtained in them.

The School of District No. 1, at St. Anne's, was injured by lightning in the month of July last, and the repairs done to it, cost the sum of £9 10s. The Commissioners trust that you will be good enough to assist them, and I am obliged to tell you that they deserve this favor from their efforts in conducting their Schools, which go on well and are kept on a most respectable footing.

P. M. BARDY,

Inspector of Schools.

QUEBEC, 10th February, 1853.

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The Commissioners having been unable to obtain all the monies due by the rate-payers, there is a deficiency in their accounts, which they hope to make up at the end of the school-year. Many Municipalities prefer giving delay rather than create costs. In general, the representations I make, and which I address to the parties interested, appear to me to be productive of good effects.

In the whole County of Portneuf, there are but two School Mistresses who have not quite attained the age required by law, and these are at St. Bazile; but every one is satisfied with their conduct and the progress of the children under their direction.

As to myself, I discovered a marked difference between them and the persons they re-placed, in the advancement and assiduity of their pupils.



The people of Ste. Catherine's, who would not hear Schools spoken of, and cried out against all contributions, have now conformed to reason and obeyed my injunctions. I found them on the occasion of my last visit, all content and satisfied with their Schools, which are on a tolerably good footing. They wish to contribute to the erection of some School-houses. These good people bless me now, and you also, as I told them they were indebted to you for the benefits which education was about to bestow upon their families.

P. M. BARDY,

Inspector of Schools.

QUEBEC, 10th February, 1853.

I cannot yet furnish you with a correct report on the School of Valcartier; but I hope to be enabled to do so in a short time, when the inhabitants may appear to me to be better disposed. It is the same with reference to St. Dunstan and Stoneham. As regards Laval, I am waiting till Mr. Sax comes round a little—more particularly if he receives from you the aid which he seeks for. I had the honor of writing you with reference to him; and you have not yet answered my letter, or acquainted me with your determination.

St. Féréol, in the County of Montmorency, has no school that I know of, owing to its great poverty. I will try to stimulate the parties interested, and should no Commissioners be named, I will submit to you shortly, a list of the persons favorable to the necessary schools, and who may appear to me to be most proper to act in this locality.

City of Quebec.—Legislative Grant, .....	£248	8	2
Corporation do., .....	248	8	2
Monthly contributions, per annum, about...	125	0	0
Due by rate-payers,.....	0	0	0
Due by Commissioners, .....	0	0	0
Balance in the hands of the Secretary-Treasurer, in the month of November, 1852,	834	3	0

P. M. BARDY,

Inspector of Schools.

Quebec, 12th February, 1853.

STATISTICS of EDUCATION in the CITY of QUEBEC.—The COUNTIES of QUEBEC, MONTMORENCY, and PORTNEUF.

QUEBEC, 20th March, 1853.

To the Superintendent of Education.

In the following Report which I have the honor to submit, I trust I shall be enabled to give you such satisfactory information as will convince the most incredulous, that the School Law operates as effectually and as well as it can be possible to expect throughout one District; at least, in those localities which I visit as Inspector, if some allowance is made for the nearly insurmountable difficulties which naturally arise in poor localities, distant from the City. There are not many School Municipalities in which the children cannot read, write and understand the first rules of arithmetic, in a sufficiently correct manner to be useful to their families. Doubtless we do not meet with philosophers nor geniuses among young children, whom the parents are obliged to remove from school after two or three

years' attendance at most. But the greater number can read their geography, history and the newspapers, and know something of the Continent which they inhabit, as well as the other parts of the globe, &c.

It has been observed, with bitter irony, that the children of our schools could not read any thing but the *Neuvaine*, *l'Instruction de la Jeunesse*, and *Le Petit Catechisme*.—Gracious Heavens! do these books contain characters and letters which are not to be found in the alphabet? do they not contain syllables, words, phrases, sentences which may be analysed? rules of grammar, susceptible of explanation? These everlasting bawlers, who see nothing but ignorance in our Canadian Teachers and children, may be convinced of their error by attending Church on Holydays, where they will have the pleasure of witnessing nearly all the children with books in their hands.

Let them then be assured that the schools, owing to the active measures that you adopt for the dissemination of Education in this Province, and the zealous co-operation of the Inspectors, will soon be provided with proper books for forming the judgment and enlightening the mind of the numerous children who throng to them.

But it will require a little patience, and above all, money, for books containing useful information are scarce, such as those on agriculture, commerce, political economy, and industry.

In the mean time, let children make use of Books on the Propagation of the Faith; Useful Notions, by J. Cremazie, Esquire; the Teacher's Guide, by Mr. Valade, and the small Treatise on Agriculture, by Mr. Oesaye, and others which they now have in the Schools.

Before speaking of the minor Schools, I will furnish you with a Table of the different Educational and Literary Institutions in the City of Quebec, where youth may obtain regular and scientific instruction and intellectual information, which will leave no room for envying the foreign institutions of a similar kind.

I have the honor to be, Mr. Superintendent,  
Your very devoted servant,

P. M. BARDY,  
Inspector of Schools.

#### INSTITUTIONS for the DIFFERENT BRANCHES of POPULAR EDUCATION and INSTRUCTION in the CITY of QUEBEC.

1. The Seminary of Quebec, which was erected into a University by Royal Charter, dated 8th December, 1852, under the Title of the Laval University, was founded in 1669, by the first Bishop of Quebec, Mgr. François de Laval de Montmorency.

The Members of this Seminary form a Corporation independent of all foreign authority, and especially devoted to the education of youth.

This Institution, which, since its establishment, has produced, both in the Church and in the State, profound and learned men, and pious and enlightened subjects, who have been an honor and a glory to it, comprises the *Grand* and *Petit Séminaire*, under the direction of the Reverend L. J. Casault, Vicar General, who is the present Superior, and of eight other Priests, who are Directors, and of four Auxiliary Priests.

The Students of the *Grand Séminaire* wearing the Ecclesiastical habit, study Theology, the course of which generally occupies three years.

The number of the Students who are all Boarders is from twenty-eight to thirty. The price of Board is £20 currency, per annum.

The Pupils of the *Petit Séminaire*, who are all Boarders, (with the exception of children from the City, who are day-scholars,) wearing a uniform costume,—a Blue Coat, with white seams and a green sash,—exceed 400 in number.

The Board costs £19 10s., in which are included the use of the Library, lessons in Instrumental Music and Drawing.

The Course of Instruction comprises the French, English, Greek and Latin Grammars; the Translation into French and English, of Latin and Greek Authors; Ancient, Roman, and Sacred History, and the History of Canada; Geography, Arithmetic, Latin Versification, the Principles of Literature, Rhetoric, Logic, Metaphysics, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Conic Sections, Differential and Integral Calculus; application of these different branches to Land Surveying, to Perspective, Astronomy and Navigation, &c.; Book-keeping, Civil and Military Architecture, Physics, Chemistry, with experiments applicable to the Arts and Sciences, Agriculture, &c.; Astronomy, and Natural History, &c.

Maps, Globes, and Scientific Instruments of all descriptions, are also used. Besides nearly 12,000 volumes, which form the Library of the Members and Professors of the Seminary; two other Libraries of several thousand volumes are at the service of the pupils of the *Grand* and *Petit Séminaires*.

Besides the advantages of reading, the Pupils of the *Petit Séminaire* have access to the Cabinet of Philosophical Instruments, which cost more than £2,500; to a Laboratory containing all the Apparatus necessary in a Course of Chemistry; they can also study Mineralogy, having access to the best collection of Minerals to be found in Canada.

If our youth can at the present time derive such vast information in this Institution, what intellectual riches, what new lights will they not acquire when this Laval University is in full operation!

2. The Ursuline Convent of Quebec.—This Institution was founded at Quebec under the auspices of Madame de Lapeltrie, about 1640, and the first Nuns devoted themselves to the education of the young Indian females. But, being unable to retain them, from the natural desire they evinced of continuing their erratic mode of life, the Ursuline Ladies devoted themselves to the instruction of the female children of the Colony. The Course of Instruction now followed in this Establishment includes the English and French Languages, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Grammar, Composition, Rhetoric, Versification, Sacred, Ancient, and Modern History, Mythology, Cosmography, Geography, the Use of the Globes and Maps, the Elements of Astronomy, Physics, Botany and Chemistry; the Organ, Piano, Guitar, and Accordeon, Vocal Music, Drawing, Painting in Oil, Water Colors, Miniature Painting, Crayons, Painting on Velvet and Satin, Needle-work and Embroider of all kinds, Artificial Flowers and Fruit, &c.

The number of Pupils who are Boarders is .....	100
do do Half-Boarders .....	86
do do Day-Scholars .....	176

Total .....

362

The Community has a Library containing 3,500 Volumes.

Number of Pupils studying the Elementary branches .....	246
do do Superior do .....	116
do do French and English .....	210
do do Music .....	66
do do French and English Literature .....	54
do do Needle-work .....	362

The instruction obtained in this Institution is adapted to young Ladies in the highest walks of Society.

The Price of Board is £16 10s.

3. The General Hospital.—The Nuns in this institution, which is situated in the St. Valier Suburb, besides giving attendance to the infirm, devote themselves to the instruction of young girls, to whom their classes have been open since the year 1725. They only admit pupils as boarders, and the price of board is £16 10s.

The number of pupils, who are particularly from the Country parts, is 47.

The course of instruction, which is given in the two languages (English and French) includes Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Grammar, Composition, Versification, Ancient and Modern History, the History of Canada, Rhetoric, Geography, the use of Maps, Globes, Astronomy, Botany, the Piano, the Harmonium, the Accordeon, Vocal Music, Drawing, Miniature Painting, Needle-work, Knitting, and Embroidery of all kinds, the making of Fruits and Artificial Flowers.

4. Congregation of the Sisters of Notre Dame, at St. Rochs.—The Schools in this establishment commenced in 1843. The children make great progress.

The boarders number about ..... 272

The day scholars are nearly all educated gratis, and number ..... 500

Total ..... 772

The charge for board alone is £13 15s. The branches of education taught in this institution in the English and French languages are nearly the same as in the two Convents above mentioned: Reading, Writing, Grammar, History, Arithmetic, Geography, the use of the Globes and Maps, Literature, Rhetoric, Mythology, Botany, Embroidery of all sorts, Flowers, Artificial Fruits, and Wax-work. There is a library attached, of about 500 volumes.

5. "Brothers of the Christian Doctrine."—There is a community of these "Brothers" opposite the Glacis, in the St. John Suburbs, and another at Cape Diamond. The "Brothers" of the community near the Glacis, under the direction of Frère Zozime, keep three Schools.

1st. One at the community, divided into £5 classes, one of which is a Model-school. The Pupils in these five classes number 304, of whom 288 are French Canadians, and 116 of British extraction. Out of this number, there are 76 boarders, 37 half-boarders, and 197 day-scholars. The instruction, which is in English and French, comprises Reading, Writing, Orthography, Composition, History, Geography, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Natural Philosophy, Lineal Drawing, Algebra, Geometry, Surveying, Navigation, Music; also, the use of the Globes, Maps, and the Graphometer, &c. There is a library containing 500 volumes.

2nd. A School at the St. John's Church, divided into three classes, of French Canadian children, numbering 344. The instruction is similar to the last as above detailed, with the exception of the Model part.

3rd. Another School in the St. Roch's Suburb, which comprises 6 classes, 4 French, having 463 pupils; and 2 English, in which 174 children are taught, forming a total of 637. Out of these 3 are 600 Canadian pupils, and 37 of British origin.

The branches of Education correspond with those above mentioned.

The "Brothers" of the Community at Cape Diamond, under the direction of Frère Aroisse Marie, have:—

1st. A French Class, composed of French Canadian children, numbering about .....	60
2nd. English Classes, of nearly all Irish children, numbering.....	140
	200
Forming a total of .....	200

The Elementary Classes are taught Reading, Writing, Grammar, History, Geography and Arithmetic, &c.

6. Quebec Literary and Historical Society.—This Society was founded under the patronage of Lord Dalhousie, in the month of January, 1824, and incorporated in 1831; the Honorable Jonathan Sewell, Chief Justice, being President thereof. It possesses a Library of 4,500 volumes, and a magnificent Museum, containing a number of rare and curious specimens of the three kingdoms of nature.

The Members of this Association, of which G. B. Faribault, Esquire, the much esteemed connoisseur in Geology and Mineralogy, and Antiquary, is now President, are seventy-two in number. Their Museum is kept and the Board held in a large room in the Parliament Buildings, where the monthly meetings are held.

During the winter season, the Society has lectures twice a month.

Besides the Library and Museum, the Society possesses a great many Maps, Globes, Physical and Optical Instruments, a rare and splendid Solar Microscope, and a Telescope of great power. There are also some admirable and complete works on Navigation. Indeed I do not hesitate in declaring that the rich collection of specimens which the Society can offer towards the gratification of the curiosity of the public, is worthy of the admiration of strangers. The annual subscription which Members of this Society pay, is £1 10s.

7. Quebec Library Association.—This Association was organized in the month of January, 1844, and was incorporated by the Provincial Legislature in 1845. It is under the patronage of the Governor General, Lord Elgin. The ordinary and Life Members which compose the Association number 338, and the President is A. Joseph, Esquire. The annual subscription is £1 5s. The Library contains nearly 8,000 volumes. There is a reading room, the tables in which are well stored with Newspapers, Magazines and Periodicals. There are also Globes and many Maps. In the winter season, frequent lectures are given by the Members of the Society.

8. The *Institut Canadien* of Quebec.—This Institute, founded by a number of young French Canadians residing in Quebec, on the 2nd of December, 1847, and incorporated by the Provincial Parliament, on the 23rd March, 1848, has 256 Members, who pay an annual subscription of £1. Several Clergymen are subscribers. The Society is flourishing, although but a very few years in existence. His Worship, U. J. Tessier, Esquire, Mayor of Quebec, and M.P.P., is now the President.

There is a Reading-room, in which there is a Library of 1,900 volumes, Provincial and Foreign Journals, with Periodicals, Maps, and the commencement of a Museum.

The Society has meetings for discussion, and gives from time to time Public Lectures, the subject and number of which are regulated by a Committee appointed for the purpose.

9. The Quebec Mechanics' Institute.—This institution was founded in 1831. It is under the patronage of the Governor General, and has 74 senior and 34 junior members; the former pay a subscription of 10s. annually, and the latter, who are principally apprentices, 5s. The President is Wm. A. Holwell, Esquire, a man of taste and well skilled in Mechanics. The Institute possesses a library of about 800 volumes; a Reading-room, where the members can read many of the

Provincial and foreign journals every evening; and in which seven or eight public lectures are given every year.

It receives from the Government a grant of £50.

10. *L'Association de la Bibliothèque Paroissiale de Notre Dame de Québec.*—This Institution was established in 1844; possesses 1800 volumes, and has 60 members, and 280 readers.

11. The Teachers' Library Association of the District of Quebec, under the patronage of the Superintendent of Education, was founded on the 15th March, 1845, and incorporated on the 30th May, 1849, and will receive, this year, an allowance of £50 from Government.

The President now in office is Mr. Frs. X. Toussaint. There are 120 members, and 25 honorary members. The annual subscription is 5s. The Association possesses a library of about 150 volumes, and meets on the first Saturday in every month. There is generally a lecture or a debate at these meetings. Among the members, 7 have obtained certificates of qualification for Academical Schools; 12 for Model Schools; 89 for Elementary Schools, and 12 have not yet obtained certificates.

12. St. Roch's Reading Room.—This Institution, established since the first of November, 1850, and which is to be incorporated during the present Session of the Legislature, is under the patronage of Etienne Parant, Esquire, Assistant Provincial Secretary, and numbers 320 members. Joseph Hamel, Esquire, Road Inspector, is now the President. There is a library attached to it, containing more than 300 volumes; and 22 Provincial and foreign newspapers are taken, to which all apprentices to trades have access, *gratis*, upon obtaining a certificate from their masters. From sixteen to twenty lectures are given annually, to which the public are admitted free; but on debating nights, which occur from time to time, none but members are allowed to be present. The annual subscription which members pay is 10s. This Reading Room has an excellent orchestra.

13. The Catholic Institute of St. Rochs, established the 12th May, 1852, under the patronage of his Grace, the Archbishop of Quebec, is presided over by Pierre Legaré, Esquire, Advocate, and has 453 members, who each contribute, annually, 7s. 6d. The Clergy are all honorary members of this Institute, together with three laymen. There is either a lecture or a debate every Thursday evening during the winter, for the members only. There is a library of 825 volumes; 14 Provincial and foreign newspapers; maps of Canada. There are also different games in the Reading Room, to instruct and at the same time afford recreation to the youth who attend the Institute. An orchestra of 14 musicians is also attached to the establishment.

14. *Club-Canadien.*—Some young men of St. Roch's established this Society, under the patronage of Joseph Cauchon, Esquire, M.P.P., on the 8th of October, 1852. The object of the members of this Club is mutually to instruct each other, by the discussion of questions of Science, Literature, Arts, Industry and Political Economy. The members number 209, and have Mr. LeBlanc for President. They pay 1s. 3d. subscription annually, and meet every Tuesday evening.

15. St. Patrick's Catholic Institute.—This Institute, established in the Upper Town of Quebec, dates but from the 1st January, 1853, and is not yet perfectly organized. It has, nevertheless, 151 subscribers, who each pay annually 15s. contribution. There is a Reading Room attached to the Institute, which receives about 20 newspapers.

The following is a brief STATISTICAL TABLE of the CATHOLIC SCHOOLS in the CITY OF QUEBEC:—

1. In the St. John Suburbs.—The School of the Sisters of Charity, comprises three classes; two French, having French Canadian pupils, ...	80
and one English, having pupils to the number of.....	70
Of which 40 are Irish girls, and 30 French Canadian. The course of instruction, which is Elementary, comprises Reading, Writing, Grammar, Geography, History, Arithmetic, &c.	
2. Miss Malherbe's Elementary School for Girls, contains pupils to the number of.....	78
3. In the St. Lewis Suburbs.—The School of the Ladies of the Good Shepherd, comprises also two classes, of which one is French, containing French Canadian pupils, to the number of.....	60
Irish,.....	4
and the other class, English, containing Irish pupils to the number of	27
French Canadians,.....	8

Total ..... 99

4. Mrs. Kenny's School is Elementary and mixed, containing—	
Girls .....	72
Boys .....	11
Total .....	83

These children, with the exception of nine, are of British origin. A certain number of the Girls learn Embroidery and Sewing.

5. Mr. Dugal's School.—This gentleman, who has a Certificate of capacity to keep an Elementary School, has pupils, to the number of... who are all French Canadians, and well taught.	84
---	----

LOWER TOWN OF QUEBEC.

6. Mrs. Kenny's mixed School, attended by—	
Girls, to the number of.....	70
Boys, do do .....	15
Total .....	85

The teaching is in the English language. The children are of British origin, with the exception of twelve, who are French Canadians.

7. At Wolfe's Cove, there are two mixed Schools in the same house; one French, conducted by Miss Miller, and attended by—	
Boys .....	30
Girls .....	30
Total .....	60

The other English, and conducted by Miss Weekstead. The number of Boys taught, is.....	40
Girls .....	40
Total .....	80

8. At Cap Blanc.—Mrs. Widow Lépine keeps a French School, purely Elementary, in which are taught French Canadian Girls, to the number of.....

Girls of British origin .....	36
Girls .....	4
Total .....	40

9. Miss Butler's Elementary School is in English, and is attended by Girls of British extraction, to the number of.....

88
----

ST. ROCH'S SUBURBS.

10. There is an Elementary School kept by Mr. Dion, who imparts instruction to French Canadian pupils, to the number of.....

89
----

He is provided with a Certificate of qualification for a Model School. His wife instructs Boys, to the number of.....

26
----

11. An Independent School, kept by Mr. Juneau, who has a Certificate qualifying him to keep an Academical School, is attended by Boys, to the number of ... ..

104
-----

This School is partly Elementary and partly Model. English, French, and Latin are taught.

12. Mr. Légaré's School, which is attended by Boys, to the number of is Elementary and independent.

36
----

13. There is also a Boys' School, attended by ... ..

94
----

of which 84 are French Canadians, and 10 of British extraction. This School is Elementary, and conducted by Mr. Gravel, who has not yet received a Certificate. It is kept at Boisseau-ville.

14. Miss Leclerc also keeps a mixed Elementary and Independent School, which is attended by—

Boys ... ..	50
Girls ... ..	40
Total ... ..	90

15. A Mrs. Lambert keeps, in St. Vallier Suburb, a mixed Elementary and Independent School, to which are admitted—

Girls ... ..	36
Boys ... ..	8
Total ... ..	44



## INDEPENDENT GIRLS' SCHOOLS IN ST. ROCH'S.

16. Miss Gouge keeps an Elementary School, and has Pupils to the number of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
17. Miss Gagnon has also an Elementary School, the number of Pupils attending which is	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	105
18. Miss Smith keeps a mixed Elementary School, attended by Boys to number of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Total ...									72
<hr/>									
19. Another mixed School, but under the control of the Commissioners for the City, is kept at Andersonville, and is attended by children (all French Canadians) to the number of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
This School is purely Elementary.									
20. There are also in St. Roch's two other small Schools, attended by from 20 to 25 children...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25

## COUNTY OF QUEBEC.

This County contains nine Municipalities, without counting that of the City of Quebec, the Schools in which I have just shewn you, viz. :—

1. The Municipality of St. Ambroise,—Divided into 8 Elementary School districts.

1st and 2nd School-districts are united into one mixed School, and kept by Miss Drolet, and attended by—

Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
Total ...									82

3rd School-district has a mixed School, kept by Miss Gagnon, who holds a Certificate. It is attended by Boys to the number of...

Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Total ...									43

4th School-district.—A mixed School, kept by Miss Langlois. Attended by—

Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Total ...									30

5th School-district.—A mixed School, kept by Miss Noel. Attended by—

Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Total..											38
6th School-district.—A mixed School, kept by Miss Racine. Attended by—											
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Total...											40
7th School-district.—A mixed School, kept by Miss Portelance. Attended by—											
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Total...											32
8th School-district.—A mixed School, kept by Miss Dubuc. Attended by—											
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Total...											50

Although all these Schools are kept by females they are well organized, and go on very well, owing to the attention given to them by Mr. Boucher, *Curé* of this Parish.

2. The Municipality of Ancient Lorette,—Divided into 6 Elementary School-districts.

1st School-district.—Has a mixed School, kept by Miss Durand, who holds a Certificate. It is attended by—

Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Total...											40

2nd School-District.—Mixed School, kept by Mr. Gilbert, who holds a Certificate. It is attended by—

Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Total...											36

3rd School-district.—Mixed School, kept by Mr. Robitaille, who holds a Certificate. It is attended by—

Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Total ...										31

4th School-district.—Mixed School, kept by Mr. Hamel, who holds a Certificate. It is attended by—

Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Total ...										42

5th School-district.—Mixed School, kept by Mr. Pageot, who holds a Certificate. It is attended by—

Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Total ...										51

6th School-district.—Mixed School, kept by Mr. Lajeunesse, who holds a Certificate. It is attended by—

Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Total ...										27

The Schools in this Municipality are well kept, and the children generally make good progress, with the exception of that in the School-district No. 2, the Teacher of which appears to devote more attention to his Mill than to his School.

3. The Municipality of Beauport,—Divided into 6 Elementary School-districts.

1st School-district.—Boys' School, kept by Mr. Gaudry, who holds a Certificate. Number of—

Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

2nd School-district.—Girls' School, kept by Miss. Schroder. Number of—

Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
-------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

The two Schools are kept in the same building.

3rd School-district.—A mixed School, kept by Mr. Paquet, who holds a Certificate. The number of—

Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Total ...										64

4th School-district.—A mixed School, kept by Mr. Potvin, who holds a Certificate. Number of—

Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Total ...											31

5th School-district.—Mixed School, kept by Mr. Bitner, who holds a Certificate. Number of—

Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Total ...											51

6th School-district.—A mixed School, receiving its portion of the grant, and carried on without the intervention of the Commissioners. The number of children attending it is ... 30

All these Schools are well organized and are well managed.

4. The Municipality of Charlesbourg,—Divided into 5 Elementary School-districts.

The 1st and 2nd School-districts are united into one mixed School, kept by Madame Dorion. Number of—

Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
Total ...											62

3rd School-district.—A mixed School, kept by Mr. Bedard, who has a Certificate. The number of—

Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Total ...											58

4th School-district.—A mixed School, kept by Miss Gleason. Number of—

Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Total ...											30

5th School-district.—A mixed School, kept by Miss Lefebvre. Number of—

Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Total ...											34

These Schools are well kept, and the children progress.



3rd School-district.—A mixed School, kept by Miss Paradis, who teaches—

Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Total ...										30

The Schools in this Municipality are well organized, and work well.

2. The Municipality of Chateau Richer,—Divided into 3 Elementary School-districts.

1st School-district.—A mixed School, kept by Miss Trepanier, who has under her charge—

Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Total ...										30

2nd School-district.—Has now 2 mixed Schools, one kept by Mr. Lachance, who holds a Certificate; it is only attended by pupils to the number of... 12 to 15

The other, kept by Mr. Smith, who has no Certificate, is attended by pupils to the number of about ... 30

The first Teacher was removed by the majority of the Commissioners, who have appointed Mr. Smith.

The two Schools go on at the same time, although the Court has not yet decided the contestation between Mr. Lachance and the Commissioners.

3rd School-district.—A mixed School, kept by Miss Côté, having—

Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Total ...										26

The Commissioners of this Municipality being divided, the Schools cannot work well.

3. The Municipality of St. Anne,—Divided into 2 Elementary School-districts.

1st School-district.—Mixed School, kept by Miss Toussaint. Number of—

Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Total ...										33

2nd School-district.—A mixed School, kept by Miss Vallée—

Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Total ...										52

These two Schools are well organized and work well.

4. Municipality of St. Joachim,—Divided into 2 Elementary School-districts.  
1st School-district.—A mixed School, kept by Miss Rhéaume. Number of—

Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Total ...										56

2nd School-district.—A mixed School, kept by Mrs. Cauchon. Number of—

Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Total ...										40

These two Schools are well kept.

5. The Municipality of St. Féréol, which is not in good circumstances, has no School yet in operation.

6. The Municipality of St. Pierre,—Divided into 3 Elementary School-districts.  
1st School-district.—A mixed School, kept by Mr. Fortin, who holds a Certificate. Number of—

Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Total ...										66

2nd School-district.—A mixed School, kept by Miss Noël—

Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Total ...										32

3rd School-district.—A mixed School, kept by Mr. Smith—

Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Total ...										33

These three Schools work well.

7. The Municipality of St. Laurent,—Divided into 3 Elementary School-districts.

1st School-district.—A mixed Model School, kept by Mr. Couturo, who holds a Certificate—

Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Total ...										68

This is an excellent School.

2nd School-district.—A mixed School, kept by Mrs. Dancourt—

Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Total ...										23

This School is inferior, and the Teacher badly paid.

3rd School-district.—A mixed School, kept by Miss Mignault, having—

Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Total ...										31

The Teacher is sufficiently qualified.

8. The Municipality of St. Jean,—Divided into 3 Elementary School-districts.

1st School-district.—A mixed School, kept by Mr. Mignault, who holds a Certificate—

Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Total ...										54

This School is very methodical, and the children make great progress.

2nd School-district.—A mixed School, kept by Mr. Moffette, who holds a Certificate—

Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Total ...										49

3rd School-district.—A mixed School, kept by Mr. Langlais—

Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Total ...										34

This is a good School.



9. The Municipality of St. Francois,—Divided into 2 Elementary School-districts.

1st School-district.—A mixed School, kept by Miss Jinchereau—

Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Total ...										27

2nd School-district.—A mixed School, kept by Miss Trepanier—

Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Total ...										20

This School is very inferior.

10. The Municipality of St. Famille,—Divided into 2 Elementary School-districts.

1st School-district.—A Boys' School, kept by Mr. Letourneau, who holds a Certificate. It is attended by—

Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

This School is well organized.

2nd School-district.—A Girls' School, partly Superior and partly Elementary, kept by the Sisters of the Congregation. It is attended by—

Boarders	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Day-scholars	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Total...										49

The inhabitants in this Municipality pay neither taxes nor monthly contributions.

The Commissioners support the School by means of the Government Grant, and a legacy made by the late Mr. Gagnon, *Curé*. If the School Law were in operation here, another School at least could be established.

COUNTY OF PORTNEUF.

This County comprises Eleven School Municipalities, viz. :—

1. The Municipality of Cap Rouge,—Having but 1 School-district.

This mixed and Elementary School is kept by Mr. Bernier, aged 19 years, and is attended by—

Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Total ...										51

This is a good School.

2. The Municipality of St. Augustin,—Divided into 4 School-districts, of which three are in operation.

2nd School-district.—A mixed and Elementary School, kept by Mr. Drolet, aged 30, and who holds a Certificate—

Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Total ...										40

4th School-district.—A mixed Elementary School, kept by Mr. Huot, aged 30, and holding a Certificate—

Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Total ...										33

3rd School-district.—A mixed Elementary School, kept by Miss Lortie, aged 18 years—

Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Total ...										40

These three Schools are on a good footing.

3. The Municipality of Pointe aux Trembles,—Divided into 4 Elementary School-districts.

1st School-district.—A mixed School, kept by Miss Clermont, aged 19, attended by—

Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Total ...										43

2nd School-district.—A Boys' School, kept by Mr. Letourneau, aged 37, who holds a Certificate—

Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

3rd School-district.—A mixed School, kept by Mr. Lefrançois, aged 39, who holds a Certificate—

Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Total ...										68

4th School-district—A mixed School, kept by Madame Pâquet, aged 32. Number of—

Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Total ...										40

The School-mistresses of School-districts Nos. 1 and 2, without being very well qualified, keep the Schools according to the wishes, and to the satisfaction of the rate-payers. The School-masters of the two other School-districts keep good Schools.

There is in this Municipality a Convent of Sisters *de la Congrégation*, who keep a Model and Elementary School for Little Girls.

They have—

Boarders to the number of ... ..	28
Day-scholars ... ..	60
Total ... ..	88

4. The Municipality of Les Ecureuils—contains but 1 School-district.

The mixed and Elementary School there is kept by Mr. Lépine, aged 26, who holds a Certificate—

Boys ... ..	34
Girls ... ..	48
Total ... ..	82

This is a good School.

5. The Municipality of Cap Santé includes seven Elementary School-districts, with two or three independent Schools. One of the School-districts is not in operation.

1st School-district.—A mixed School, kept by Mr. Blumhart, aged 46 years, who holds a Certificate—

Boys ... ..	33
Girls ... ..	10
Total ... ..	43

This is a good School.

2nd School-district.—A mixed School, kept by Mr. Jurnot, aged 19 years, who holds a Certificate—

Boys ... ..	20
Girls ... ..	13
Total ... ..	33

This School is well managed.

3rd School-district.—A mixed School, kept by Miss Blumhart, aged 19 years. Number of—

Boys ... ..	15
Girls ... ..	20
Total ... ..	35

This School is well kept.

4th School-district.—A mixed School, kept by Miss Moffatt, aged 22—

Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Total ...										24

5th School-district is not in operation.

6th School-district.—A mixed School, kept by Miss Leclerc, aged 38. It is attended by—

Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Total ...										25

7th School-district.—A mixed School, kept by Mr. Lyonnais, aged 37 years, who holds a Certificate. Number of—

Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Total ...										68

The children attending this School shew great progress.

There is an excellent Girls' School, kept by Madame Marnier, under the superintendence of Mr. Morin, *Curé* of the place. It is attended by Girls to the number of ... .. 40

There is another independent School at Portneuf, attended by children to the number of about ... .. 20

There is also a Protestant School, just established in the rear of Portneuf. Attended by children to the number of about ... 30

6. The Municipality of Deschambault,—Divided into 6 Elementary School-districts.

1st School-district.—An Elementary School, kept by Mr. Belleau, aged 42, and holding a Certificate. It is attended by—

Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
Total ...										70

2nd School-district.—An Elementary School, kept by Mr. Rouleau, aged 51, who holds a Certificate. It is attended by—

Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Total ...										40

3rd School-district.—A mixed School, kept by Mr. Gingras, aged 25, who holds a Certificate. It is attended by—

Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Total ...										49

4th School-district.—A mixed School, kept by Miss E. Barril, aged 29. It is attended by—

Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Total ...										40

5th School-district.—A mixed School, kept by Miss Sauvageau, aged 22. It is attended by—

Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Total ...										37

6th School-district.—A mixed School, kept by Miss Od. Barril, aged 21. It is attended by—

Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Total ...										37

These Schools are very well kept, particularly the two first, which are excellent.

7. The Municipality of Grondines,—Divided into 5 Elementary School-districts.

1st School-district.—A mixed School, kept by Miss Ol. Blais, aged 24. It is attended by—

Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Total ...										38

2nd School-district.—A mixed School, kept by Mr. Gouin, aged 33, who holds a Certificate. The School is attended by—

Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Total ...										37

3rd School-district.—A mixed School, kept by Miss Em. Blais, aged 18 years. It is attended by—

Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Total...										32

4th School-district.—A mixed School, kept by Mr. Douville, aged 27. It is attended by—

Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Total...										43

5th School-district.—Has no School in operation.

Although these Schools are inferior they are well kept.

8. The Municipality of St. Casimir,—Includes 3 Elementary School-districts.

1st School-district.—A mixed School, kept by Miss Odile Bergeron, aged 19 years. It is attended by—

Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Total...										36

2nd School-district.—A mixed School, kept by Miss Odive Bergeron, aged 18 years. It is attended by—

Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Total...										41

3rd School-district.—A mixed School, kept by Miss Amelie Bergeron, aged 17 years. It is attended by—

Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Total...										32

These Schools, kept by three sisters, please the rate-payers and Commissioners, who could not obtain better Teachers, considering the limited sum allowed them.

9. The Municipality of St. Bazile has but one School in operation, kept by Miss Richard. It is attended by—

Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Total...										19

Two or three Schools more will shortly be opened, if they are not at this moment in operation.

## 10. Municipality of St. Raymond, which was divided into 5 School-districts.

The 1st and 4th School-districts are united, and have but one mixed School, kept by Mr. Savary, aged 19 years, who holds a Certificate. It is attended by—

Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Total ...										35

The 2nd and 3rd School-districts have no Schools. The Protestant inhabitants who reside in these School-districts are untractable.

5th School-district.—A mixed School, kept by Miss Grégoire, aged 18. It is attended by—

Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Total ...										27

To make the Schools work well in this poor Municipality, it is necessary that the Government Grant should be sufficiently liberal to support them alone.

## 11. The Municipality of St. Catherine is divided into 5 Elementary School-districts.

1st School-district.—A mixed School, kept by Miss Anne, aged 18. Attended by—

Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Total ...										38

2nd School-district.—A mixed School, kept by Mr. Daly, aged 23. Attended by—

Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Total ...										34

3rd School-district.—A mixed School, kept by Mr. Coleman, aged 50. Attended by—

Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Total ...										38

4th School-district.—A mixed School, kept by Mr. Hennessey, aged 24. Attended by—

Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Total ...										48

In contemplating the difficulties which existed in this Municipality in getting up the Schools, I am surprised to witness the zeal with which every one is actuated in carrying out my recommendations, and in giving effect to the School Law.

All goes on well, considering the short time they have been in operation.

End of my general Report on Education.

P. M. BARDY,  
Inspector of Schools.

Quebec, 23rd March, 1853.

[*Translation.*]

QUEBEC, 24th March, 1853.

Mr. Superintendent of Education.

In concluding this Report which I have the honor of submitting to you, and which I trust will convey a favorable idea of the state of Education in that part of the District of Quebec confided to my inspection, I will add a few other observations, calculated to carry out your views.

Persons may be found, particularly in Municipalities in poor circumstances, and in new settlements, who have not yet been taught to appreciate the advantages of Education, and whose prejudices against the payment of the contributions imposed by the Law cannot be removed all at once, but which will in the end disappear under the vigilant care and prudent counsel of the School Inspectors, who will make people understand the benevolent intentions of a wise Government, which watches over the dearest interests of the population, and the sacred duty which induces the Superintendent of Education and his Inspectors to assist in the carrying out of the School-law, and the necessity that exists for all the rate-payers to afford their co-operation, all of which constitute means of extending in their localities the benefits of instruction, which will for ever banish ignorance, and in the end, obtain for their children that light and intelligence which will make them useful to themselves, their families, and to society in general.

It has been attempted, with a zeal which I cannot qualify, to depreciate our system of Education and the operation of our Schools; and the constant efforts with which you have laboured in concert with your auxiliaries, to remove the many obstacles, oppositions, and popular prejudices raised against the working of the School-law, have not been appreciated. And what is more incomprehensible is, that nothing tangible has been suggested calculated to correct the pretended abuses.

Some consideration, it appears to me, must be given to the numerous difficulties which arise at the commencement of a School, from the poverty of certain localities, where parents are obliged to keep their children at home for the purpose of working on their farms as soon as they can read and write a little.

The disadvantage ought also to be considered under which many of the Teachers lie, in seeing their Schools renewed every year by the introduction of fresh young children, who tremble on entering at the sight of the book which is placed in their hands, and who, at the end of two years, are considered to have completed their Education, although the progress they have made cannot always be perceived.

And is it not a subject of astonishment even to find among legislators, some who exclaim, Why are not the children taught the rules of commerce; to measure lumber; to calculate the quantity, the price of grain; of hay, and the different produce of a farm? Others, who ask why the children are not taught to discuss the principles of Agriculture, the Laws of the Country, Political Economy, Industry, &c. The reason is very obvious; it is because there are no books teaching these different subjects; and also, because we cannot reasonably expect from



children; who have had but two or three years schooling, those principles of science which can only be acquired with means, and after several years of study and practice.

And further, to convince these gentlemen of enlarged views, we can tell them, that even in our Parish Schools at a distance from the Towns, children of nine and ten years of age are to be met with who can satisfactorily answer questions in Grammar, History and Geography, and who understand sufficiently the rules of Arithmetic to be able to resolve difficult problems at once. In many Schools I have heard the children read admirably, observing the rules of pronunciation and punctuation as well as an educated man would do; and I have seen writing worthy of comparison with that of clerks in offices, and in which the rules of Grammar were observed and the grammatical analysis well designated.

It must be acknowledged that our French Canadian children have an aptitude for instruction, and the majority of our Teachers are generally qualified to give a good and sound Elementary Education, and I could mention a great many in the Municipalities which I visit who would not only be capable of teaching the branches required in the Model Schools, but who would figure with advantage in an Academic School.

The plan of establishing in each Municipality a Superior School well supported by the Government, and leaving the taxation and contribution of the whole Municipality to support the Schools of the other School-districts, the number of which might be reduced in certain localities, would be a better means, perhaps, of affording instruction, and of obliging the parents to send their children more regularly to School.

The unlimited power of the Commissioners in certain cases has been pointed out, and perhaps with reason, as an obstacle to the well working of the School Law. The Commissioners can avail themselves of the 21st Section of the Act 9 Vic. cap. 27, often interpreted in a spirit of favoritism and of party, and without regard to the qualification accorded by the Board of Examiners, and engage or dismiss any Teacher whomsoever. Perhaps it would be proper to give to the Inspector the right of intervening and of giving a final decision in such cases, in order to terminate any undue contestation that may arise.

To obviate all difficulties which the Commissioners experience in levying the contributions of the rate-payers, could not the power be given to the Inspector to decide summarily, and without calling in another Justice of the Peace, all prosecutions relative to the Assessment, or monthly contribution?

A means which I am desirous of suggesting to induce the children to attend School more assiduously and to learn well, would be to place in the hands of the Inspectors a small sum for the purpose of giving rewards to such children as make good progress or shew some improvement.

I still hazard an opinion, having in view the interest of the Schools. I think that if the Inspectors' visits took place but twice a year they could devote more time to them, and give the Teachers and children more leisure to display their progress, and more easily to meet the Commissioners and the visitors.

Such, Mr. Superintendent, are the observations which I have the honor of submitting to you, without imagining, nevertheless, that you will attach any other importance to them than will appear to you to be meet. I close, Sir, by repeating to you my devotedness in seconding the application and zeal shewn by you in prospering the noble cause of education in this part of the Province.

I have the honor to be, Mr. Superintendent,  
Your obedient Servant,

P. M. BARDY,  
Inspector of Schools.

J. B. MEILLEUR, Esquire, S.E.

COPY OF THE REPORT OF P. F. BELAND, ESQUIRE, INSPECTOR  
OF SCHOOLS.

List of the Municipalities in the District under the Inspection of P. F. BÉLAND,  
Esquire, School Inspector :—

	1.—St. Nicolas,
	2.—St. Joseph de Lévy,
	3.—Municipality of D'Aubigny,
	4.—St. Jean Chrysostôme,
	5.—St. Henry,
	6.—St. Anselme,
	7.—St. Claire,
	8.—St. Isidore and St. Lambert,
	9.—St. Bernard,
COUNTY OF DORCHESTER.....	10.—St. Marie de la Beauce,
	11.—St. Joseph do
	12.—St. Frédéric do
	13.—St. Elzéar do
	14.—St. François do
	15.—St. George Aubert Gallicon,
	16.—Ste. Marguerite de la Beauce,
	17.—Ste. Hénédine,
	18.—Metschermet.
	19.—St. Jean des Chaillons,
	20.—Lotbinière,
	21.—Ste. Croix,
COUNTY OF LOTBINIERE.....	22.—St. Flavien,
	23.—St. Antoine,
	24.—St. Giles,
	25.—Ste. Agathe,
	26.—St. Sylvestre.

[Translation.]

ST. ANTOINE, 27th July, 1852.

J. B. MELLEUR, Esquire,  
Superintendent of Education.

Sir,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your circulars, and of your other private letters. They were only transmitted to me on my return from my visits; nevertheless, I can state that I have everywhere labored towards attaining the object which you have constantly in view, that of promoting Education.

Before entering on the consideration of the private affairs of each Municipality which I have visited, it is not, I think, out of place that I should mention to you that, as regards the Counties of Dorchester and Lotbinière, the direct means have not been taken to put an end to the various difficulties which daily arise, and which become more and more complicated. Why is it so? Because I have too great an extent to pass over, and too much business to perform, thus preventing me from ever being able to do any good.

In the County of Dorchester alone, there is a circumference of at least 222 leagues. Now, while I am in one part, new difficulties arise in another. People write to me at once, thinking I am at my house, and the letters do not reach me for some time, so that I am reproached bitterly with not having answered immediately.

On our return from our visits, we do not know whom to answer, for persons come from all quarters touching matters which do not in any way concern us, and, nevertheless, we must answer them, and endeavor to arrange their little matters, for they believe that it is our duty to do it. The Inspectors should then, for the greater advantage of Education, be more numerous. (This remark, which must be against my personal interest, should convince you that I am candid in saying so.) I say more numerous, especially in my District: one could then remain a longer time at each place, to examine and decide on the thousand and one reasons which four or five parties in each Parish give us. I sincerely believe that it would require not less than two Inspectors in my division, for in all the Municipalities of the County of Dorchester there is only St. Nicholas where the law is obeyed in its true sense and where there are not too many difficulties. The assessments there are easily levied, because the Commissioners have been obliged from the beginning to act thus. If the Parishes of St. Henry, Ste. Claire, Ste. Isidore, St. Bernard, Ste. Marguerite, Ste. Marie, St. Joseph, St. Frederic, St. George, Metschermet, &c., and above all St. François, had been compelled to obey the law, there would now be fewer difficulties to surmount.

I tell you candidly, backed as I am in my opinion by the well informed persons of each Municipality, that so long as the system of forced contribution is not put into execution in these Parishes, Education will never make any progress. The reason is plain; because in all these Parishes there are only a few generous individuals, friends of Education, who do pay; the others say that they do not want any Schools, or if they do want any, they grant to their Teachers and School-Mistresses, who are for the most part utterly ignorant, the most miserable salaries, saying that they do not want well educated Teachers. Of course I only speak of the mass of the people, for there are every where well-thinking men, friends of Education, who make noble efforts to destroy the prejudices of the people, and do their best to advance matters. The *Curés*, generally speaking, make noble sacrifices for the same object, but unhappily there is too much prejudice against them, and the greatness of the sacrifices made by them is not sufficiently acknowledged.

In almost all these Parishes there are but few female Teachers who are qualified. I thought that, for the greater benefit of Education, I ought not to close the Schools for want of qualified masters; but I allowed the Commissioners to engage them again this year, with an injunction, at the same time, to the School-Masters and School-Mistresses to qualify themselves for an examination towards the close of my last visit. Talking of examinations, I must remind you that very much of my time will be taken up with this, for I have above two hundred Masters to examine. All this prevents one from attending to other more important matters. Thus, then, it is morally impossible for me to do more than one-third of the work allotted me.

I tell you so candidly; I shall endeavour, however, as far as possible to do what is most necessary and indispensable. In order to let you see that I do not deceive you, and that I am not drawing a visionary picture, I shall shew you in a few words the number of Municipalities that I have to conduct, and unfortunately almost every where the accounts are very badly managed. In several localities the Schools do not even progress at all; it requires therefore much time to get the whole into working order.

Let us now proceed to facts: I have twenty-nine Municipalities to manage, and I am very certain that it requires at least one week for each, and in many localities it will require two whole weeks; but, however, let us suppose one week to be sufficient, then multiplying twenty-nine by seven we have 203 days, and in addition, there is a month in the spring when travelling is impossible for want of roads; it is the same thing and indeed worse in the fall; then there is a month and a-half for the holidays, making 120 days of lost time, which added to 203 make 323 days. I think that the rest may be fairly taken up in preparing our returns

which require long and considerable labor, and even then it will certainly be impossible to follow the tables to the letter. Thus you see, Sir, that it requires at least a year for one single visit, which obliges me to leave on this occasion, many things undone; I prefer mentioning it to you candidly, whatever may be the result, and besides the facts speak sufficiently for themselves, to prove that I am unable to do more, but as I have already said, I shall do for the best.

In my last visit, which is now almost concluded, I almost every where found the Schools deserted, because the parents keep their children for the purpose of working in the fields; this is an invincible obstacle, and will always have the effect of making education advance but slowly. I have also had great difficulty in meeting the Commissioners, I saw only two or three at each place, and even then it was useless, because the new elections of July would cause one or two to go out, so that my first visit served only to prepare all the School functionaries for my second, which I hope will be more fortunate.

It is everywhere a matter of regret, that the School-year does not begin with the solar year, on the first of January. Every thing would go better and without difficulty, especially as regards the school-assessments.

Let us now come to some Parish in particular, especially to that interesting St. François, where civilization is at least twenty centuries behindhand. When I arrived there, I thought it my duty to follow your instructions by first repairing to the *Curé*, a meritorious and trustworthy person. I obtained from him the most minute information with reference to all the School affairs of that Parish.

The *Curé* told me, in plain terms, and as a friend, that neither myself nor any others could do any thing there, so long as the majority were opposed to him and to the well-disposed persons of the place. He told me, also, that it would be even dangerous for me to speak publicly of a school among them, and that I should wait some time, so as to be able to go to the residence of the most unruly, and try to recall them by reasoning with them. Now, still having at the time several Municipalities to visit, before making this Report, I thought it my duty to leave the matter as it was for the present, determined as I was to return there at a later period, to try and afford the necessary remedy.

I visited two Schools in this Parish which were very badly kept; of this I notified the *Curé*, and he will make efforts to remove the Mistresses, so that the amiable gentlemen who wrote you against me may be flatly contradicted, and further, they are persons whose character and intentions are known, and when they write they agree with you in every thing, and when they are spoken to it is absolutely necessary to acquiesce with them, otherwise they adopt legal proceedings. I assure you that one Inspector alone would find sufficient occupation there for the whole year. I directed the Secretary-Treasurer to have his accounts in order at my second visit, which I will soon make, as I wish to commence by looking after these matters. I repeat that several persons have informed me that my life would be in danger there, so long as the majority of the inhabitants were against the Schools, and as the Law had not yet reduced them to obedience, *à fortiori*, one man, alone and unassisted, will never succeed in conciliating them. All this arises in consequence of their not having been proceeded against with sufficient energy at first, and in consequence of the system of voluntary contributions having been consented to throughout nearly the whole County.

When the Commissioners are told that they ought not to do such and such things, they reply that we are considered as nobody in these matters, that it is the people who conduct them; every one pays what he pleases, and engages whom he pleases, and we can do nothing further. Is it possible then to do good when such a state of things exists, and unfortunately it is so throughout nearly the whole of Beauce. Every one therefore agrees in saying, that if I wish to adopt any other plan the

whole will fail, and nothing will go on; on the contrary, more obstacles will be placed in the way. In my Report on the Statistical Tables you will see things more in detail.

I had nearly forgotten to mention to you that in several Municipalities the Teachers are advised not to submit to an examination, because the Law does not require it, and also lest they should be refused a Certificate, and then it would be published in the Newspapers that in these parts Education is at the lowest ebb. Have we not then a thousand difficulties to overcome, and yet all this does not frighten us.

As to the County of Lotbinière, matters proceed sufficiently well, because everywhere, with the exception of St. Sylvester, St. Giles and St. Agathe, the letter of the Law is more strictly followed, and also because the Commissioners impose forced contributions, whence there is much less difficulty to be overcome.

At St. Sylvester the Commissioners cannot give money to the Trustees; they have distributed it to the Masters, but I have ordered them to give them the whole, when the next grant is sent by you.

Then they have an incompetent Teacher, named William Pettey, who has already been before you to plead his cause, and to accuse the Commissioners of injustice. He is wrong; he would not go to Quebec to be examined, notwithstanding that he wished to be engaged. I advised the Commissioners to refuse him, as he has no Certificate of qualification, and also because he is too old and incompetent.

At St. Giles, the inhabitants are too poor to meet the grant allowed by Government, so that if you have the goodness to send it to them, they might nevertheless establish three or four good Schools, which would tend to civilize them a little.

These, Sir, are the remarks which I can submit to you, as the result of this first visit. In my second report, I will give you more details, but I repeat to you that as respects Metschermet and St. François, there is no means of making matters progress. I will, nevertheless, try again.

At St. Marie de la Beauce, everything goes on sufficiently well under the auspices of Mr. Duchesnay. At St. Isidore, the *Curé* tried to get up the contributions, but he failed to do so; nevertheless, there are several good Schools under his direction.

I am, Sir, your very humble Servant,

P. F. BELAND,

Inspector of Schools.

Sir,—Having made considerable disbursements in performing my duties, I should be infinitely obliged to you if you would have the goodness to send me, as quickly as possible, that portion of my salary which becomes due on the 31st instant. By doing so, you will infinitely oblige,

Your very humble Servant,

P. F. BELAND.

[Translation.]

ST. ANTOINE, 16th March, 1853.

J. B. MEILLEUR, Esquire,  
Superintendent of Education.

Sir,—You will herewith receive my report. I send it you as complete as it was

possible for me to do. It is an immense work, as you know by experience, which demands serious application. I have gathered all the information I could, *en passant*, so to speak. This will suffice, I think, to give you a general idea of the state of Education in my District. Generally speaking, things have begun well. We are now getting on on a little more extensive scale. With time, we shall be enabled to make the people feel the value of Education, and if we have a little more time allowed us for our visits we can enter more fully into details, and in a surer manner remedy what is defective, and cause several abuses to disappear which popular prejudices still keep up. In truth, as long as the School Law now in force is not amended, a great deal of opposition will always be met with.

In my opinion, there is a great deal to be changed in the present system to make Education progress with facility.

To make all the observations here which might be made on the subject, would be too lengthy, but here is a plan which I take the liberty of submitting to you. All the Inspectors, at your request, might meet at an appointed place, and there each one could submit to you all the observations which he might have had an opportunity of making.

A writer ought also to be there to note down their different observations, and as each Inspector must have found out the different wants felt in his department, the writer would make a memorandum of them, and submit them, with your remarks, to the Legislature; and a Law might most certainly be enacted which would be more practicable than that now in force.

But this is only a plan which I refer to your wisdom and experience.

I have made on the back of the tables which I have the honor of sending you, some remarks which I made in the course of my visits. In my opinion, they will be productive of the greatest possible good. I should like you also to remark, that I thought it right to make you a Report from January, 1852, to January 1853, because in most of the Parishes the Teachers are only engaged in the months of September and October, and the Schools are always more regularly kept during this period, to form the eight calendar months required by law. In acting thus, I believe I was doing for the best, and it is also the most sincere desire of the Commissioners whom I have the pleasure of seeing on the occasion of each visit.

During the first six months of my administration, I had one hundred and ninety-one (191) Schools under my control; during the six last I had but one hundred and seventy-eight (178). This difference arises from the fact, that in some Municipalities it was necessary to close some for the greater benefit of all.

In submitting this (considerable) number of Schools I would like you also to remark, that I am positive in stating that no other Inspector, although better remunerated than I am, has such a large number of Schools under his control. I am also the Inspector who has the greatest number of Parishes to visit; so that if it should happen that my Report is a little less complete than that of others, you will be good enough to consider that it was impossible for me to do more, and enter so fully into details as they have done, considering the extent I had to go over, and the great number of Schools and Parishes that I have to visit. I have taken the liberty of making application to the Ministry for a salary equal to that of the Inspector who has less to do than I have, and who, nevertheless, has more, £200, for instance. I trust, Sir, that you will be good enough to take this remark into your favorable consideration, and that you will also grant me your support if there be a possibility of your doing so.

In my last you will have received all the receipts I had to send you. Should you not have received the letter, I shall with pleasure transmit you copies of these receipts.

When I entered upon the duties of my office I could only admit a small number of School Mistresses to practise with certificates; I gave them sufficient time to study as I have observed in my remarks on the tables; these ladies availed themselves of the opportunity, so that at the present time there are seventy-nine, and three, thus giving eighty-two School Mistresses who are qualified and have Certificates; the two-thirds of those who have not got any are sufficiently qualified for the children they have under their charge.

In several parishes when we commenced our duties there were some hundreds of pounds of arrears, and at the present time as you will have observed there are but very few. All these improvements are certainly due to the ministry of the Inspectors, notwithstanding what certain wise-acres may say.

In my District I could find several hundred persons who now acknowledge that it is absolutely necessary to name Inspectors; but it is acknowledged at the same time that our powers are too limited. Those who exclaim against the Inspectors do so but with the view of creating opposition, in principle they admit that the system is good.

At your request I send you a list of those School Mistresses who hold Certificates, they are

## Misses

F. Lemieux,  
 Eliz. Audet,  
 Adèle Lessard,  
 Esther Letarte,  
 Sophie Drouin,  
 Henriette Bourk,  
 Basillise Huard,  
 Caroline Bazin,  
 Em. Couture,  
 Sophie Couture,  
 Mayence Boutin,  
 Angel. Ruelle,  
 Eliz. Falardeau,  
 Bibianne Ouellet,  
 Rosalie Beguin,  
 Adèle Vallière,  
 Josephite Malherbe,  
 Schol. Tolbat,  
 Délina Grégoire,  
 Marie Bilodeau,  
 Eliz. Grenier,  
 Caroline Côté,  
 Constance Bernard,  
 Aug. Grenier,  
 Sophie Brochu,  
 Jane Donaghey,  
 Esther Sevigny,  
 Agnès Hamel,  
 Emélie Lemay,

## Misses

Anas. Fortier,  
 Celina Pare,  
 Anastasie Côté,  
 Eléonore Vallée,  
 Marie Théberge,  
 Cath. Bisson,  
 Basillise Derouin,  
 Adélina Morin,  
 M. A. Morin,  
 Emilie Charest,  
 Rosalie Demers,  
 Marie Dubois,  
 Céléda Levigny,  
 Céline Lamontagne,  
 Rosalie Olivier,  
 Marie Aubin,  
 Henriette Lambert,  
 Angèle Bergeron,  
 Henriette Marchand,  
 Rose Gingras,  
 Rose de L. Gingras,  
 Julie Pagé,  
 Adeline Pagé,  
 Céline Boisvert,  
 Esther Boisvert,  
 Zite Courteau,  
 Hermine Boisvert,  
 Hermine Legendre,  
 Julie Augé,

## Misses

Adeline Boisvert,  
Odile Bergeron,  
Clariase Demers,  
Marg. Laliberté,  
Thersile Laliberté,  
Ludmile Daigle,  
Esther Boisvert,  
Rose Cantin,  
Luce Tolbat,  
Emilie Charest,  
Marie Audet,  
Eliz. Gervais,

## Misses

Justine Martineau,  
Anastasia Martineau,  
Odile Vallerand,  
Esther Levigny,  
Olive Croteau,  
Addle Goudreault,  
Ann Mitchell,  
Adeline Mavoy,  
Emilie Couture,  
Phil. Charland,  
Armentine Noel,  
Arsène Rouleau.—82.

If I had not been a little severe I could have sent you a list of 130 School-Mistresses at least. In our next Reports you will receive the other names.

The total number of children who have attended these Schools during the year 1852-3 amount, I think, to 6,774, without including those who may have attended School at St. François and at St. George during the first six months of 1852.

There is no mention made either of the young ladies who go to the Convents of Ste. Croix and Ste. Marie.

There are now two Schools established at Ste. Hénédine. The Church School is on a very good footing, and contains a great many children.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your obedient Servant,

P. F. BELAND.

## REMARKS.

In the School Municipalities of St. François de la Beauce and St. George D'Aubert Gallion, County of Dorchester, the Schools were open during six months only of the year 1852-3. In these two Parishes things are not conducted as we should desire.

In several Parishes books are wanting, even the most necessary. Parents neglect or refuse to furnish their children with them.

In the Elementary Schools generally Reading and Writing are all that is taught. Then the parents withdraw their children. Under such a system ignorance will prevail. There ought to be some means of forcing the children to attend School at least until they attain the age of twelve years.

The Books generally used in the Schools are the following, viz.:—*Devoir du Chretien, Instruction de la Jeunesse, Neuwaine à St. François-Xavier, Testament, Alphabet, &c.*

When English is taught, the Spelling Book, the English Reader, the Old and New Testaments, the Alphabet, &c., &c., only are used.

Grammar.—That of L'Homond, which I particularly recommend, is generally used in the Elementary Schools. That of the Brothers of the Christian Doctrine is also seen in several Schools; also that of Lequin. The English Grammars used are Murray's, Linney's, Siret's and Gosselin's.



Arithmetic.—French,—Bouthillier, and that of the *Frères*. The English use the “Tutor’s Assistant,” &c.

Geography.—That of the *Frères* and of Mr. Holmes, but in nearly all the Parishes the parents prohibit the Masters from teaching Geography to their children.

History.—The little History, entitled “*Histoire Sainte, de France et du Canada*,” is used. It is taught in nearly all the Schools. It is much to the taste of the parents.

Municipality of Aubigny.—There is a magnificent house built here, with commodious and spacious grounds, which might be used for the purposes of recreation, and in which an excellent garden might be made.

Municipality of St. Nicholas.—There are houses for all the Schools. They are all good and sufficiently spacious for the use to which they are destined.

In the majority of Schools, black-boards or tables are wanted; I have advised the Commissioners to have them placed in the Schools; I have much pleasure in saying that they are getting them made in several Parishes. As to maps, they cannot be easily introduced, because, as I have above observed, parents do not wish for Geography, saying (though falsely), that it is not a thing that will be of use to their children. As long as no law exists to compel the people to procure for their children and their teachers the necessary articles, such as books, papers, tables, geographical maps, &c., the same benighted ignorance will for a long time pervade our beautiful Canada.

Municipality of Aubigny.—The Teacher in this Municipality has not yet undergone examination, for good reasons. He has been instructed to do so at the earliest opportunity. In this same Municipality the Girls’ School is taught by a young lady who is qualified, but who has not gone through a formal examination as she is under her brother, the Teacher of the Boys’ School; the Teacher is the only one paid by the Commissioners, the latter pays the School-Mistress, his sister; they have, I think, £195.

Municipality of St. Henry.—The School-Mistresses in this Municipality have not yet received Certificates, with the exception of three, although the majority of them are sufficiently qualified. I have given them time, the better to prepare themselves.

Two male Teachers in this Parish, without Certificates, keep school; but they are to obtain them in a short time; they are sufficiently qualified, especially one of them.

Municipality of St. Anselme.—The Teacher in this Parish is to submit to his examination at the first sitting of the gentlemen of the Board at Quebec. As to the School-Mistresses without Certificates, they are authorized by me until they are sufficiently advanced to submit to their examination.

The Teacher of the Model-School at Ste. Marie, although without a Certificate, is well qualified. He has not submitted to an examination, as he keeps school but temporarily.

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#### COUNTY OF LOTBINIERE.

Municipality of Ste. Agathe.—In this Municipality the inhabitants are principally Irish, and it is not easy to cause Education to progress. In the first place, they have the greatest repugnance to Elections, and still less do they like to hear of taxation. Things must be conducted just as they wish, and when any difficulties arise, they can only be settled by them, and this they often do with their shillelaghs, so that it is not prudent to interfere in their affairs. They have two good School-

houses built. It is to be hoped that in time Schools will be established there as elsewhere; but it would not do to speak to them too roughly, nor to clash with their opinions.

With respect to St. Giles, too much poverty exists to establish a number of schools there, and the amount allowed by Government is too limited to admit of their employing competent teachers; and as the population is mixed, it is very difficult to find Masters understanding both languages. The Commissioners, however, are extremely desirous of making great efforts and noble sacrifices, to place the subject on a proper footing.

The leading books in use in the Schools at St. Jean, Deschailons, Lotbinière, St. Croix, St. Flavien, and St. Antoine are, The New Treatise on the Duty of a Christian, the *Neuvaine*, Instructions of Youth, and the History of France and of Canada.

At Sylvester the Spelling-book and the Old and New Testament are used. As to the other books, they are nearly the same as those mentioned in my remarks on the County of Dorchester. I have recommended every where the use of the "Teacher's Guide;" but the remarks which have been made on this work have completely destroyed the effect of our recommendations. It is much to be regretted that there is no author, simple and abridged, to guide in a simple and abridged manner the School-Master in teaching. A uniform system is absolutely required, for without it there will be very little hope of making Education flourish in our beloved Canada. This uniformity ought to exist not only in the books, but also in the mode of imparting instruction, so that a Normal School is absolutely necessary. It is greatly to be desired that such an Institution should be established; it would give an impetus to the advancement of Education, or rather to the destiny of our country.

The Schools are generally visited by the Commissioners at the times fixed by Law. The *Curés* visit them frequently. As to prizes, I have advised the Commissioners to appropriate some of the overplus monies to purchase them, and have them awarded to the pupils who most distinguish themselves. At the next examinations, they are to follow this advice: it is the only efficacious means of making progress, and encouraging the children to attend School.

At St. Giles, there are two lots of ground purchased and paid for, upon which are two old houses.

At St. Jean, the Commissioners have great difficulty in collecting the taxes, and I have directed them to obtain the arrears as quickly as possible.

At the Convents of Ste. Croix and Ste. Marie, the ladies told me that they had not an order or permission from their Superior to give information respecting their house. The Archbishop alone has this right.

At St. Joseph de Lévy, there are arrears, of which no account can be given for the present. They have several times changed their Secretary-Treasurer, and have not had their accounts made up in a lucid manner. In time, it is to be hoped, that a correct statement of the funds will be obtained.

P. F. BELAND.

COPY OF THE REPORTS OF G. A. BOURGEOIS, ESQUIRE, INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS.

List of Municipalities in the District under the Inspection of G. A. Bourgeois, Esquire, School Inspector:—

COUNTY OF DRUMMOND.....	}	1.—St. Guillaume D'Upton,
		2.—Grantham,
		3.—Acton,
		4.—Aston,
		5.—St. Christophe D'Arthabaska,
		6.—St. Norbert           do
		7.—Stanfold,
		8.—Wickham.

[Translation.]

ST. GREGOIRE, 10th July, 1852.

J. B. MEILLEUR, Esquire,  
Superintendent of Education, Montreal.

Sir,—On my return from my journey through the different School Municipalities in that part of the County of Drummond, situate in the District of Three Rivers, it is my duty, according to the provisions of the Act 14 and 15 Vic. cap. 97, to report to you the state of Elementary Education within the limits of my jurisdiction as School Inspector.

Elementary Education in the County of Drummond is far from being in the state of progress and advancement which is to be observed in certain other parts of the District of Three Rivers. In the seven Municipalities within the limits of my jurisdiction, I only found ten Schools in operation under the control of the Commissioners, (of which eight are kept by Male Teachers, and two by Female Teachers,) and three independent Schools; hence it is easy to understand that the number of schools in operation is not in any wise equivalent to the present wants of the population in these Municipalities. But I wish to observe, that three of the Municipalities out of the seven have no schools at all, at least under control of Commissioners. These are Wickham, St Norbert d'Arthabaska, and St. Christophe d'Arthabaska; in this last Municipality there is a good independent school. However, I have every reason to believe, that on the occasion of my next visit, I shall find schools established under the control of Commissioners in the two last mentioned Municipalities; for the School-Visitors whom I met appeared to me to be well disposed to favor the working of the Law, and I effected the necessary arrangements with them for bringing the law into operation during the months of July and August next.

As respects the Municipality of Wickham, I am under the impression that there will be great difficulties to overcome before the law can be made to work. I was informed by a School-Visitor of this locality, that the people are badly disposed, and will offer the most determined opposition to the law. I regret to observe, that these poor people have been stimulated to resistance, by the false and malicious insinuations of certain influential persons whose high position in society should have induced them to work for the benefit of their fellow-citizens who are less favored by fortune, and above all, to protect the cause of popular Education.

At Upton I found three Schools in operation (and one recently closed); at Grantham three, at Aston one, and at Stanfold three; making in all ten Schools under the control of the Commissioners, attended in summer by 425 children, viz.:

—212 Boys and 213 Girls. In winter by 359, of whom 182 are Boys and 177 Girls. All these children are of French Canadian extraction, and Roman Catholics, except thirteen, who are of British extraction, of whom seven are Protestants and the six others belong to the communion of the Church of Rome.

With regard to the School-Masters and School-Mistresses, they are all of French Canadian origin, except one who is French, and all are Roman Catholics. The Schools are well attended by the children, but are in general kept by Teachers who are little or not at all qualified. Of all the Schools under the control of Commissioners I only found one kept by a Teacher qualified according to Law, so that in the majority of the Schools all that the children learn is Reading and Writing. Grammar, Arithmetic or Geography are not taught, for the plain reason that the Teachers themselves have never studied these branches of Elementary Education, consequently I ought, as far as circumstances will permit, to insist that the Commissioners do not engage Teachers in future unless they are provided with Certificates. On the other hand, I believed myself authorized and even obliged to tolerate the engagement of Teachers little qualified for a period of time not extending beyond my next visit, and this too for the greater good of Education. For as the Teachers provided with Certificates form a very small number, I thought that by dismissing all those who were not qualified, the Commissioners of certain Municipalities would avail themselves of the opportunity, and allow the Law to become inoperative, which in every case would have been productive of great difficulties. Besides, in the School-districts in which I allowed the unqualified Teachers to continue, I felt they were sufficiently competent to answer the present wants of the children who attend the Schools. In nearly all the Schools the children are wanting in the necessary books. I have made representations on this subject to the School Commissioners, who have undertaken to have them provided in future. The Salaries of the Teachers vary from £18 to £28 per annum; one only has a better Salary, namely, £40 for the School-year, but he keeps the best School in the County. With the exception of this one, none, I believe, intend to go before the Board of Examiners to obtain Certificates. Indeed they are nearly all wanting in the necessary pecuniary means and in sufficient knowledge.

I found in the County of Drummond three independent Schools; one in the Village of Drummondville, one in the Township of Simpson, and a third at St. Christophe d'Arthabaska. The first is, correctly speaking, a Girls' School, as Boys of a very tender age only are admitted. The Mistress is an English Protestant Lady, aged thirty. The number of pupils at the time of my visit was ten, three of French Canadian extraction, and seven of British, five Catholics and five Protestants; they are taught Reading, Writing, Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, Drawing, Music, Painting, Embroidery, Knitting, Fancy Work, &c., &c.

The second is a private School, kept in the dwelling house of Mr. Edward Brown of Simpson, at his own expense and for the benefit of his own family only. The Mistress is a Canadian Lady, aged eighteen, a Catholic. The number of Pupils is six, three Girls and three Boys, all of Canadian extraction, and Roman Catholics. They are taught Reading, (in English and French,) Writing, French Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic.

The third independent School is kept near the Chapel of St. Christophe by a young Lady of Scotch extraction, a Roman Catholic, aged eighteen. The number of Pupils is forty-four, twenty-six of whom are Girls and eighteen Boys, all of French Canadian extraction, and Roman Catholics. They are instructed in Reading, (English and French,) Writing, French Grammar, Arithmetic and Geography. This School, which is one of the best that I found in Drummond, is supported by voluntary subscriptions, and any one who knows the pecuniary means of St. Christophe can readily be persuaded that the Teacher is not remunerated for the efforts she has made to procure for the children of Arthabaska the blessings of Edu-

cation. Consequently I beg leave myself to solicit, in favor of the inhabitants of St. Christophe, the payment of their share of the Legislative Grant for the maintenance of Elementary Schools, for the years 1851-2. This sum might be placed at the disposal of the School Commissioners, who are to be elected during the present month, in order to place them in a position of properly remunerating this virtuous and devoted young girl for the services she has rendered during the year which has just expired.

In Upton there are two School-houses, belonging to the Commissioners; they are tenatable, although they have never been quite completed. One is in a state of ruin, and the other is being completed.

In Grantham there is an inhabitable School-house, and another in progress of construction. This is a very fine building, and will be ready for use in the autumn.

In Stanfold there are three School-houses belonging to Commissioners; they are spacious, well situated, nearly new, but not quite completed.

In St. Norbert d'Arthabaska, there are three School-houses belonging to the Corporation; they are in very bad order. The Law having been inoperative there for several years, no one has taken the pains to repair them; thus they are not quite completed, and yet they threaten to fall into ruins.

The School-rooms throughout the County are generally well aired, well furnished, and, with some exceptions, they are kept pretty clean.

In two or three School-districts I considered the rooms too small for the number of children attending the Schools. I mentioned this to the Commissioners, and they promised to remedy the inconvenience without delay.

The affairs of the Corporations in some Municipalities, are badly managed. The proceedings and other documents are badly written and wanting in legal form.

In one Municipality particularly, I found the accounts of the Corporation kept in the most unintelligible manner; and the explanations which I received from the Secretary-Treasurer on the subject could not make them more comprehensible. I thought it my duty, in this case, to admonish the Commissioners with a little severity, and to suggest to them the means to be observed to prevent similar botching in future. The misfortune is, that the Secretary-Treasurers, in general, have not an education in proportion to the importance of the duties which they are called upon to fulfil. Nearly all the Townships are new settlements, and but few persons are to be found of sufficient attainments, and who will devote themselves sufficiently to labor for the success of the cause of Education.

In nearly all the Municipalities, the amount of the assets fully corresponds with, or at least suffices to meet the liabilities, and in one (that of Grantham) there is a considerable balance in hand.

With the view of assisting the Secretary-Treasurers and the Commissioners in the performance of their duty, I entered in the register of proceedings such advice, suggestions and orders as I deemed necessary, and I also took care to furnish them with such forms of documents as would be of service to them on all the occasions that I could think of.

As in some other parts of the Province, the School Law has met with opposition in the County of Drummond. This opposition proceeded from two causes. The first was the apprehension created by the circulation of extravagant doctrines by the "extinguishers," who have followers even in the forests of the Eastern Townships. They speculated on the good faith and credulity of the inhabitants, and got their name up by flattering the prejudices of the people, whom they taught to regard the Law as essentially dangerous in its operation, and particularly in its results. Hence the exasperation of the people, and their opposition to the Law.

The second cause was the impression that existed on the minds of the rate-payers in

certain Municipalities, that those entrusted with the duty of giving effect to the Law did not do so honestly but tyrannised over them and pillaged the funds, and I regret to be obliged to admit that, according to appearances, if this impression was often exaggerated it was not altogether false and without foundation. I flatter myself, however, that similar excesses will not again occur, for I consider that the surveillance of the Inspector will prevent it, and I am convinced that the rate-payers understand it also, for the satisfaction and happiness they manifested on the occasion of my visit are an earnest of the confidence they place in the protection which the Law affords them through the ministry of the School Inspectors. I cannot conclude without making mention of the courteous and polite manner in which I was received in all the Municipalities, as well on the part of the School Commissioners and Secretary-Treasurers as on that of the visitors.

I have the honor to be, Mr. Superintendent,  
Your obedient Servant,

(Signed,) G. A. BOURGEOIS,  
Inspector of Schools for Drummond, C.E.

[*Translation.*]

10th November, 1852.

J. B. MEILLEUR, Esquire,  
Superintendent of Education, Montreal.

Sir,—I have the honor to state,

1st. At the time of the Inspector's second visit, the Schools had been recently closed in Upton, in consequence of a misunderstanding among the School Commissioners; but the difficulty having been adjusted, the Commissioners bound themselves to open the Schools as soon as they could find Teachers holding Certificates.

2nd. At Grantham, all the Schools except one, were enjoying their vacation, which explains the reason why there is so small a number of scholars mentioned in the present tables.

3rd. The only School that existed at Ashton was closed in the month of July last, from the almost utter impossibility, the inhabitants labored under to conform to the law, owing to their poverty, their small number, and their being surrounded by persons possessing large tracts of land, whose names they do not even know.

There are no Schools yet established in the other School Municipalities, (Wickham, St. Norbert and St. Christophe d'Arthabaska.) Different causes have supervened to retard the bringing into operation of the Law in this part of the County of Drummond. However, it is nearly certain that the Law will be put into execution from the first of January next, if there be a possibility of obtaining Teachers provided with Certificates, who are very scarce in these parts of the country.

It was impossible for me to procure any other statistics on the pecuniary affairs of the Municipality of Stanfold, the accounts being in an altogether incomprehensible state. The Secretary-Treasurer is a man of good faith, but wants ability to fulfil the duties of his office; nevertheless, provision has been made for keeping the accounts in a satisfactory manner for the future.

(Signed,) G. A. BOURGEOIS, I.S.

[*Translation.*]

St. GREGOIRE, 9th March, 1853.

J. B. MEILLEUR, Esquire,  
Superintendent of Education, Montreal.

Sir,—In conformity with the provisions of the Act 14 & 15 Vic. cap. 97, I have the honor to transmit, at the termination of my third visit, my third Report as School Inspector for that part of the County of Drummond lying within the District of Three Rivers.

While visiting the different Municipalities subject to my jurisdiction, I filled up seven tables, which I herewith transmit, and which are the same forms furnished me by the Education Office, Lower Canada.

You will remark that the 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th columns of the table, which ought to have been filled up, are left blank. The reason is, that I could procure but very uncertain information as to the number of children old enough to attend the Schools in the different Municipalities. In the greater number, the School Commissioners have not caused the census to be taken, and in the others, it has been taken in so incomplete a way that I did not think I could make an entry of it in my tables without incurring the risk of transmitting erroneous information. However, this will not be the case another year, for I have on this point given instructions to the School Commissioners, who have promised to give it their attention.

In comparing the number of Schools in operation in my District, and also the number of pupils who attend them, with the number which existed at the time of my first visit in June last (see my first Report), you will, I hope, witness with pleasure that the cause of Education has made visible progress. The number of Schools under the control of the Commissioners was then 10: it is now 15; 359 children had attended School during the winter of 1852, whilst the Schools were attended during the winter of this year by 528. These numbers are certainly very small, but they would have been greater if it had been possible to procure qualified Teachers for all the School-districts.

The number of the latter who hold Certificates, and who are capable of teaching, being still very limited, it is hardly sufficient for the Valley of the St. Lawrence, where they prefer establishing themselves, so that it is almost impossible to procure them for the Townships, at least in sufficient number. I am persuaded, that as fast as it will be possible for the Commissioners to procure qualified School-Masters and School-Mistresses, they will open Schools in all the School-districts of their respective Municipalities, which will increase the number in my District to not less than twenty-eight.

To enable you the better to judge of the progress the cause has made since the month of June, I can mention that then the Law was in operation in four Municipalities only, whilst at the present time it is in operation in all, with one exception, namely, Wickham. In this last locality, I have attempted to make the Law work; the result, however, has been unsatisfactory. I am persuaded, nevertheless, that with a little time and perseverance, the difficulties which now exist will be overcome. In a word, I am under the impression that by the first of July next, the Schools throughout the whole of my District will progress with uniformity, that the operation of the Law will become in it more general and fruitful, in proportion to the disappearance of the inconveniences and difficulties which were for a long time insurmountable, and which still exist in part, although rapidly diminishing, and of which I have spoken in another part of my Report as the causes which up to the present time embarrassed the working of the School Laws.

I visited scrupulously the offices of the different Corporations of the School Commissioners, and I generally found, especially on the occasion of my first visit,



their affairs in bad order, the proceedings drawn up in an incorrect manner, and nearly incomprehensible, the accounts badly kept, &c., &c.

However, I beg to add, that generally, and I may say in every case, this want of regularity proceeded entirely from the incapacity of the Secretary-Treasurers, and the want of ability on the part of the School Commissioners to superintend, without my being enabled to discover the least indication of bad faith or malversation. I must, however, at the same time, notice one honorable exception, in the Municipality of Grantham. There, among the Commissioners, are persons of great intelligence, and the Secretary-Treasurer is well qualified to fulfil the duties of his office, so that every thing is in order and upon a good footing. The School matters get on very well, and I found Schools there which, considering the short time they have been in operation, cannot be surpassed by any other School in the District of Three Rivers.

From my intercourse with the other parts of my District, I am convinced that if the School Commissioners every where else had been as enlightened, all the Schools now in operation in the County would be on as good a footing. I have, in consequence, thought it my duty to give a good deal of my attention to this subject; and I have therefore furnished the Secretary-Treasurers with all kinds of forms which I conceived would be useful to them in the execution of their duty. I pointed out to them a method for keeping their financial matters in a clear and correct manner.

I further entered in the Register of Proceedings all the advice, counsels, suggestions and recommendations tending to render the operations of the School Commissioners more uniform, more legal, and advantageous. I have every reason to augur that these measures will not fail to produce their effect if an inference can be drawn from the submission and obedience shewn in the execution of the orders and injunctions which I have given since I am in office.

Of all the School-Masters and School-Mistresses employed in my limits, not one is yet provided with a Certificate. Of the five male Teachers engaged, four at least could certainly obtain Certificates of capacity by going before one of the Boards of Examiners; this they cannot do for reasons they assigned to me, and which I found sufficient to excuse them; so that I did not think it my duty to have them discharged before the close of the present School-year. I shall, however, be then obliged to do so, if they fail to submit to the requirements of the Law in respect to them. At all events I have ascertained their literary qualifications, and made myself acquainted with their method of Teaching; which I also did with regard to the School-Mistresses employed within my limits, some of whom are in possession of Certificates of capacity, signed by me after a rigid examination. A part of the Schools having been opened very recently, and consequently only attended by beginners, all the School-Mistresses whom I have permitted to be engaged to keep these Schools answer very well for the present wants of the pupils. In the course of time they will be replaced by others more competent, if it be possible to find and engage them.

I am in a position to assure you that the Schools in general have progressed in my District during this year, some of them have even done wonders for the short time they have been in existence.

There is as yet no Model School in this part of the country, but this fact is of no importance for the present, for to my knowledge there is no locality where the state of the population seems to require it. Of all the parts of the Province where the present system of Education has been put into operation, there are hardly any in which the Law has worked so feebly and unprofitably as that which has been committed to my administration. This fact cannot reasonably be attributed to the defects of the system of Education itself. It would also be unreasonable to make it



subject of reproach to the Education Office, as many agitators, without any other object in view than their own proper interest have maliciously attempted to insinuate. As regards this last accusation, which some ill-intentioned persons have made their hobby-horse, in order to accomplish their object whatever it may be, it is my duty to say that it will be more sufficient to visit the different offices of the School Commissioners, and notice the voluminous correspondence between them and the Education Office, to be convinced of the good faith and the energy displayed by the latter to assist the Law in overcoming the difficulties which were at that time insurmountable. As to the School Law itself it is not necessary to recur to a very minute examination, nor to a prolonged dissertation to prove its excellence. I could not take upon myself to recommend the changing of a single iota, persuaded as I am that it would be nearly impossible to get up a system more appropriate to the wants of the population, and more easy to be put into operation. To prove this assertion it is only sufficient to cite here the fact that all the Municipalities in which the Law has been put into operation have continued it and submitted to its good working.

Those who have acted otherwise, withdrawing themselves from its operation after having tried it, form but rare exceptions. This fact well established, is sufficient I think to prove evidently that the Law is good in its principle, and even in its details and in its operation.

In the District entrusted to my superintendence two principal causes, and I may say two causes only, have embarrassed the progress and the working of the School Law. The first and principal one is the poverty of the rate-payers and their being scattered over a large extent of land, with little or no means of communication even between the nearest places.

The Eastern Townships have in a great measure been settled at a very recent period, and generally by inhabitants who have left their native places in a state approaching poverty and indigence. It was very difficult to pay the assessment however small, when the very necessaries of life were wanting for the maintenance of the family. Before giving education to the child it was necessary first to give it food. This could be but imperfectly done by dint of hard labor and privation. Besides, the inhabitants being scattered here and there in the forest, it was necessary to give an immense extent to the School districts, with the view of bringing together a sufficient number of children to be entitled to the establishment of a School and an allowance of sufficient importance. This difficulty joined to some other lesser ones, appeared insurmountable to School Commissioners of limited attainments and without experience; hence discouragement was followed by hesitation and indecision. The half-formed projects and half-completed arrangements were abandoned, and matters remained in a sedentary state in a part of the country destined perhaps to become some day the most flourishing, and the children were growing up in ignorance without an opportunity of being educated. However, I may add that this cause of backwardness is sensibly diminishing, and will cease altogether by and by. The Townships are in a state of rapid prosperity, the settlements are multiplying and approaching each other, and from all appearances before long we will be surprised to hear that a state of things similar to that to which I have alluded could have existed at so recent a period of time. However, the Municipalities are not all equally advanced on the road to prosperity, and for two or three years more it will be necessary to allow some of them the benefit of the fifth Section of the Act 12 Vic. cap. 50.

The second cause which has retarded the operation of the Law, and which has prevented its working and rendered it unfruitful, is the incapacity of the School Commissioners and of the Secretary-Treasurers; the incompetency of the former to superintend the duties of the latter and to judge of the merits or demerits of the Schools kept under their control. It is to be regretted that the property qualifica-

tion required of the School Commissioners has the effect of closing the doors of the Corporation against young men of education, who go to establish themselves in the Townships without any other resources than their profession or their education. These are the men who ought to be at the head of all the Corporations, as being more capable of conducting the work and combating the difficulties to be met with. Let us observe, nevertheless, that as respects the future, the ministry of the Inspector will in a great measure remove the inconveniences arising from the want of intelligence on the part of the unlettered Commissioners subject to his surveillance; guided and assisted by his advice, his councils, suggestions and injunctions, they ought, if in good faith, (of which up to the present time I can bear testimony with respect to them,) to work with much more success than they have heretofore done in attaining the object for which they have been placed in the position they occupy, namely, to give a good Elementary Education to their young fellow countrymen.

Under these considerations I am sincerely of opinion that we ought, as far as possible, to abstain from changing the provisions of the Law for a period of some years. Let us give to the system which now obtains a reasonable time of trial, and for my part I am persuaded that the longer it is in force the fewer defects will be discovered. On the other hand, the custom of amending the Law from time to time prevents its working, favors opposition, and agitates the public mind.

In treating of the causes which have impeded the working of the School Law, I ought perhaps, Mr. Superintendent, to say something touching the unreasonable opposition excited by agitators of greater or less influence, who are designated by the term of "extinguishers," (and I cannot take upon myself to give them another name, as that applies to them in every respect); of that opposition I say, which has agitated the Counties from one end to the other against the Law, which has even driven certain portions of our population to the greatest excesses, without any other motives being entertained by these agitators than that of attaining an object perfectly foreign to the Law of Education itself, and to express myself more explicitly, to become popular, by teaching the Canadian people how to wrangle, quarrel, and even to fight, in order to prevent their being educated. It is true that this species of opposition still exists in certain parts of the Province, even in my District, and that it would be desirable to devise some means of making it entirely disappear, as being one of the causes which impede the working of the Law. But for my part, against these courtiers of the masses, these beggars for popularity, these flatterers of popular prejudices, who make out of everything political capital to attain the ends they have in view, I know of no possible legislation. You may change the system of Education twenty times and you will not please them; they will always cry out against the tax. For the present, the best and the only way to conquer them is to disgrace them. Time and circumstances will have the effect of bringing them to order. In effect, let a change take place in the position of these agitators, so as to extinguish the burning thirst for popularity which consumes them, and you will have in them warm friends of the cause of Education, or at least they will become peaceable citizens, giving no opposition. This is so true, that I have known men who, with respect to the School Law, have upset everything in their Municipalities and even in their County, and having removed to another locality, where they had not the same reasons to flatter the prejudices and to seek popularity, become the warm partisans of this same Law, and make generous sacrifices to facilitate its operation. And I am much mistaken if the future do not prove the same thing with respect to the other agitators of the same stamp. So true is it that these people oppose the Law, not because they find it bad in its principle, or defective in its provisions—they never enter into these details—but because the prejudices they excite by the deceptive word "tax", serve as a stepping-stone with which to attain their ends.

There are others who have opposed the Law, and oppose it still, because they

do not desire any, and preach against the utility and necessity of Education. Upon these I have no reflection to make. Public opinion has for a long time been their judge.

Now, Mr. Superintendent, I will conclude by protesting in favor of the sincerity of the preceding remarks. I have spoken candidly according to my convictions, without after-thought, without flattery, and without puerile fear, and solely with the view of acquitting myself of a duty which the Law imposed upon me, and of performing faithfully what was to have been expected of me.

I have the honor to be, Mr. Superintendent,  
Your very obedient Servant,

(Signed,)

G. A. BOURGEOIS,  
Inspector of Schools.

St. GREGOIRE, 9th March, 1853.

REMARKS.

At St. Guillaume, three of the School-houses are in sufficiently good order. The fourth is in ruins. At Grantham and Stanfold the houses are in good repair, but at St. Norbert they have been for a long time neglected, as there is no one there who had charge of them. The School Commissioners in office are to have them repaired in the Spring.

There is no statement of the finances for Acton. The Secretary-Treasurer was absent at the time of the Inspector's visit, and for that reason the books were inaccessible. As respects St. Norbert and St. Christophe d'Arthabaska, it is only very lately, that is to say in January, that the Schools were established under the control of Commissioners, so that at the time of the Inspector's visit no local assessment had been collected.

(Signed,)

G. A. BOURGEOIS,  
Inspector of Schools.

COPIES OF REPORTS OF JOHN BRUCE, Esq., INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS.

List of Municipalities in the District under the Inspection of John Bruce, Esq.,  
School Inspector:—

COUNTY OF BEAUHARNOIS... }

- 1.—Ormstown,
- 2.—Godmanchester,
- 3.—Huntingdon,
- 4.—St. Anicet,
- 5.—Dundee,
- 6.—Elgin,
- 7.—Hinchinbrooke,
- 8.—St. Jean Chrysostôme,
- 9.—Hemmingford.

COUNTY OF TWO-MOUNTAINS	}	10.—Argenteuil,
		11.—Lachute,
		12.—Gore and Wentworth,
		13.—Chatham,
CITY OF MONTREAL .....	}	14.—Grenville and Union,
		15.—Protestants.

## ST. ANDREWS, County of Two Mountains,

August 10th, 1852.

Sir,—In making my first Quarterly Report, I believe it will be more convenient for you, and give less trouble at your Office, to reserve for my Semi-Annual Report specific statements respecting Schools, School Commissioners, tabular aggregations of information, numerically expressed; &c., &c. I hope you will approve of my reserving for my November Report, a full statement of all my proceedings and collected information. The fuller my Reports, and the more complete my Tables are, the less labour will it cause at your Office.

Ever since I left Montreal in May, I have been constantly on the move; examining Schools, interrogating School-Masters, settling disputes, advising changes in the boundaries of School Districts, removing School-houses, &c., for the greater convenience of the people; or engaged in examining the books, vouchers, &c., of Commissioners and Secretary-Treasurers; inquiring into the history of Schools, School-houses built, burnt, removed, sold, &c. &c.

Respecting Schools, I have to Report, that, from the many Schools I have now examined, I am convinced that great changes must take place in our Schools and school systems, before they come up to that standard of intellectual school training which is gaining ground so rapidly in those parts of the world where education has for many years engaged the attention and been made the close study of men of rank, science and talent. In examining Schools, I have labored as much to introduce the best systems of teaching, as to ascertain the actual state of Schools and qualifications of Teachers; and I am happy in being able to state, that I have met with scarcely an individual Teacher who has not been as willing to receive suggestions for improving himself and his system of teaching, as I was to make them. Many, I believe, have already commenced altering their modes of teaching, and I am sure for the better.

In introducing the best systems of education into our Schools, I do think Inspectors will do more good than in any other way they can discharge the duties of their office. In trying to do this, I have received more of the thanks of the people than in discharging any other duty imposed upon me as an Inspector.

Of Teachers I would say, that as a body, they are, with few exceptions, much below what I would call good Common School Teachers. Many of them, I believe, are willing to do what they can, and to the best of their abilities, in discharging their duties. On the whole, education may be said to be advancing, and few can now say, "I cannot give a common education to my child." But to make the education of the rising generation what it should be, and prevent our school system from being the scorn of countries favored with far superior systems of education, we must have Teachers of higher attainments and talents, and rightly trained for teaching: and to do this, more means must be used, and efforts made, than hitherto. To these I shall direct attention in my Semi-Annual Report.

In most Municipalities the School Law is beginning to be much better understood than it was at first. The Municipality of the Parish of St. Jean Chrysto-

tôme is, perhaps, an exception: there it has never been rightly put in operation. The Municipality has never, I believe, been assessed for School purposes. The voluntary principle has been adopted, without assessing. This is not according to law. The effects of this mode of supporting Schools, is beginning to be felt by those who opposed assessment; and they are now willing to be assessed. For they find that many take advantage of the voluntary contribution plan, and refuse to give any thing towards the support of Schools, it being a voluntary thing to give or not give.

In not a few places, people disapprove of Commissioners. They say, "Let us have intelligent Inspectors, always on the field; and let each School-district have Trustees, as under the old Act, and School affairs will be better managed, and the people will be better, much better, pleased." "Our School machinery," say others, "is far too complex; it must be simplified." A third party asserts: "School operations may be carried on very well under Commissioners."

School-houses, with few exceptions, answer sufficiently well the purpose for which they were erected; but many need repairing, and some must be removed to better and more convenient localities.

To this subject I have paid considerable attention, as will be seen in my Semi-Annual Report. I am sorry to state that few, if any School, has a complete School-apparatus. The Huntingdon Model School has the best I have yet seen.

I have insisted on getting up more superior Schools in populous Districts. My suggestions are approved: I hope they will be carried out.

All School Journals are kept in loose sheets. This is not right. The School Journal should be a Book, the property of the School, to pass from Teacher to Teacher; showing from year to year the totality of School-attendance, its irregularities, changes, branches taught, progress made by each scholar, remarks of the Teacher, &c., &c.

Such a Journal would be of some value, and worth consulting. It would, in fact, be a history of the School, from which its actual state could at any time be ascertained. I have given orders to every School, so far as I remember, to keep a right School Journal.

I have not only examined the Books, Valuation Rolls, various Vouchers, &c. of Commissioners, and the Books and Papers of Secretary-Treasurers: I have inquired how they have discharged their several duties, as the School Law requires. The substance of their answers to my several questions—numbering upwards of fifty—will be found in my regular Report.

With few exceptions, I believe they endeavor to discharge their duties to the best of their abilities. That they have erred and often failed in efficiently doing their duty, must be admitted; but so far as I have been able to discover, not intentionally—at least of late. In dividing Municipalities into Districts, keeping each District within its own Parish or Township, existence has been given to many inconveniences; and this has caused much strife and angry contentions; but I hope these inconveniences will soon be removed, by so altering the boundaries of School Municipalities and Districts, as to suit the general convenience of all.

I believe most of Government Grants are fairly and honestly divided. But let me state, that some Commissioners, and the great majority of the people, are of opinion, that the present mode of dividing Government allowance is far from being the best; for it obviously makes rich districts richer, and poor ones poorer. Many of the former are well able to support their Schools, independently of Government aid: to deprive many of the latter of the aid they get, would be to blot them out. Some think the distribution should be in the inverse ratio of scholars within law age, by which Districts needing most help would get most, and those requiring little the least. The Commissioners of one Municipality have found, by trial, that

giving each District the whole of its own funds, and an equal share of the Government allowance, give more satisfaction than by strictly adhering to the principle of the School Law. Most of Commissioners admit, that the division of Municipalities into too many Districts, is an evil that should be rectified; for it so reduces the Government allowance, that it is not felt. The trouble in getting it exceeds its worth.

Settling disputes is a part of my duties which I have found to be the most disagreeable, and difficult to discharge. Not a few brought before me had their origin in imaginary surmises; some could be traced no farther than vacillating rumour; several to spleen, jealousy, or a party spirit; and only a few to just grounds of complaint. Yet the frivolous and trifling I have found to be the most difficult to trace to their true source, and settle to the satisfaction of parties. I believe not a few have been settled satisfactorily; and only two or three have, so far as I yet know, received a decision to the wish of but one party. And, as is generally the case in matters of dispute, the most clamorous and noisy are deepest in the wrong. The most regardless of truth and unscrupulous violators of law are the most dissatisfied with my decisions. The St. Anicet gentlemen may serve as an instance. You know their accusations, and a little of my refutation. The enclosed is a letter from Mr. Mason, in reply to their insinuations and false charges. Perhaps it will throw a little more light on the character of the men.

Respecting the salaries of Teachers, some difference of opinion appears to exist. The majority agree in declaring all salaries to be quite inadequate to secure good Teachers, and to induce young men of even ordinary capacity and required attainments, to engage in the profession of teaching; and so long as Teachers are so miserably paid, and our Schools conducted by men and women so far below the standard of what they believe should be the standard of efficient Teachers, so long will education continue to be what it has hitherto been—a thing of name rather than of reality. A few think, and they are the few, that Teachers are sufficiently paid for all they do, and that the kind of education which their children are receiving, is quite sufficient for common people; yet they appear to be as anxious to get able Teachers, and have as much to say against inferior education, and the injustice done to the education of their children, as any.

It cannot be denied, that so paltry are the salaries of many of our Teachers, owing to the smallness of their Schools and the poverty of their Districts, that not a few Schools must be either shut up, or educators of low attainments must continue to be employed. I have just examined a French School, whose Teacher gets, above his board, what is scarcely sufficient to keep him decently clad. I could mention many others not better paid.

The Books of Secretaries are not so well kept as they should. I have suggested to them a number of improvements. The Books and Vouchers of the Secretary-Treasurer of the Municipality of Elgin, I have not yet seen. I demanded them three times. On again returning to this Municipality, I must, if they are not forthcoming, exercise the authority of law for their production. Rumour says, there are none to produce. You know already something respecting those of the Trustees of Dissident Schools of St. Anicet and of their Secretary-Treasurer.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

JOHN BRUCE,

Inspector of Schools.

Dr. J. B. MEILLEUR,  
Superintendent of Education,  
Canada East.

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 MCGILL COLLEGE,
 

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Founded by the Honorable JAMES MCGILL, went into operation in 1842.

ANNUAL GRANT.—None. Petition for it now before the Legislature.

The Medical Faculty receive an exclusive yearly grant of £250, which, however, is found to be quite inadequate to their necessities.

PROFESSORSHIPS.—Two. One in the Faculty of Arts, and one in that of Medicine. In the Faculty of Medicine there are also nine Lecturers.

STUDENTS.—In the Arts, five; in Medicine say, sixty.

MATRICULATIONS.—In the Arts, there have been 107; in Medicine, 157.

The Medical Faculty having, however, been established earlier than 1842, (the date which the College was put into general operation), Students in Medicine matriculated before that period. The number of these is not included above.

The number of Students in attendance on the Lectures of the Medical Faculty, during the last Session, is 64.

DEGREES.—The number of Degrees conferred by the College, is:—

In the Arts,.....	21
In Medicine,.....	128

LIBRARY.—Of works in the Arts, a few volumes only, chiefly donations. Library of the Medical Faculty has been formed exclusively by that Faculty; first, by donations from its earliest members; and, secondly, by its liberal appropriation for that purpose, of the fees received for Matriculations and Graduations.

The College has not been able to contribute towards its formation in any way.

CABINET OF PHYSIC.—None; the College possessing only a few instruments, the bequest of the late Dr. Skakel.

The Medical Faculty have a Museum, consisting of 536 Anatomical and Pathological specimens.

(Signed,)

W. S. BURRAGE,

Secretary, *pro. tem.*

McGill College.

MCGILL COLLEGE,

Montreal, November 11th, 1852.

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To Doctor J. B. MEILLEUR,

Superintendent of Education, Canada East.

Sir,—In again fulfilling one of the duties which the law imposes upon me, I beg to submit a fuller and a more detailed statement of all my proceedings, since I have entered upon the duties of my office of Inspector of Schools. In this Report, I wish to state, so far as I can, the actual state of Model and Common Schools within my field of inspection; the amounts and appropriations of School Funds, local and legislative; character and attainments of Teachers, and their modes of instruction; kind and condition of School-houses, School Furniture, &c., and how and to what extent the Commissioners of the several Scholastic Municipalities allotted to me have hitherto been discharging the various duties of their office, as enjoined by law, accompanied with such remarks and suggestions as appear to me useful and expedient.

I hope the arrangement adopted is such as to exhibit, in clear and systematic



forms, what information I have endeavored to collect; such forms as will enable you, readily and at once, to trace any and every leading fact or numeral statement.

The classification of the statistical information will, I think, be found of easy reference; and I have been particular in making the numbers of School-districts and names of Municipalities in my Report-book and Tables correspond.

The whole is included under the following divisions:—

- 1st. Examination Rolls, in which those of each Municipality are kept distinct.
- 2nd. Statistical Tables, giving, generally in figures, detailed statements.
- 3rd. The same aggregated, showing the totals of each Municipality, according to the classifications required.
- 4th. A written Report or Journal of all my proceedings.

#### 1ST.—EXAMINATION ROLLS.

The Examination Rolls contain the number of children in the School of each District, in actual attendance at the time of its examination by the Inspector; their classifications, ages, dates of first admission into School, religion, origin; and a Report of the progress of every individual scholar, and standing in the School, branches studied, &c., with explanatory headings.

To the Roll there is a written Report, having a corresponding number, with suggestions and remarks.

#### 2ND.—TABLES OF STATISTICAL DETAILS.

These Tables contain detailed statements of the statistics required, and in form and order corresponding in every respect with the prescribed printed forms. Without these the information required could be given only in integral sums, from which no distinct account of individual Schools, School-houses, apportionments of money, &c., &c., could be given. The total of these tables are carried forward to the next set.

3rd.—These are prescribed forms, and need no explanation.

#### 4TH.—REPORT-BOOK.

The Report-Book gives a written account of all my proceedings and journeyings, from the time that I entered upon the duties of my office to the end of October. I have endeavored to make my Reports of every School examined, School-district visited, or Books, Vouchers, &c. of Commissioners inspected, as plain and concise as possible: with this view, I have made considerable use of Ellipsis, and the Laconic style.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your most obedient and humble Servant,  
(Signed,) JOHN BRUCE, I.S.

#### VILLAGE OF HUNTINGDON, COUNTY OF BEAUHARNOIS.

Met the Commissioners of the Scholastic Municipality of the Village of Huntingdon, on the 20th day of May, 1852. Examined their Register, and found it to



be very correctly kept. Two Books were produced: the one for the valuation of property, as given by the Assessors; the other with the same, in double columns; the first column contains the valuation of property; the second, opposite it, rates on property.

Inquiries were made and questions put respecting all their duties, as defined by law, to which very satisfactory answers were given.

Their Teachers (two in number) have no Diplomas; but, I have to report, that I find them well qualified for their several duties, and their character is unexceptionable.

The Teacher of the Model School, Mr. Bradford, is in very bad health, and will most likely, not be able to teach any more; but the Commissioners and myself are looking out for another efficient teacher.

The general state of Education in this Municipality is rather favourable, considering the time that they have had good teachers. Their Schools are, in number, two; a Model, and a Girls' School: the number attending the one, is 60; by the Roll of the other, the number in actual attendance is 50. The number increases sometimes to 55.

The number of children in the Municipality, between the ages of 7 and 14, is 175; and between 5 and 16, 225, by the Census of July last; difference, 50. Average fund, not including fees, £50; with fees and Government allowance, £90. Salary of the Teacher of the Model School, £50; of the Teacher of the Girls' School, £40—£90. Exclusive of fees, the salary of the one is £30, and of the other, £20. The fees of each, therefore, is £20. Amount of assessment to be collected, £18. The Secretary-Treasurer remarked, that some are not willing to pay till the year has expired. None complain that the assessment is too heavy. They have to complain that they are long in receiving the Government allowance.

The salaries of Teachers are always paid up.

The ground on which the Model School-house stands, is a grant from Government; but no title is yet obtained. The building for their Academy, which is nearly finished, is on the same lot. The School-house has all the necessary conveniences. The ground, an acre in extent, is to be fenced in. The situation is high and airy; and every thing is done to promote health and cleanliness. The School-room is sufficiently furnished with seats and desks. It has a Black-board, but neither Maps nor Globes. They intend soon to have a Library. The School-room is 31 x 25. The School-house for the Girls is an excellent dwelling. The building is 30 x 24 feet within the walls. Its situation could not be better. The interior of the house is well laid off, and the School-room is sufficiently furnished with forms, desks, &c. The Teacher has a Practice-board and Maps, but no Globes. This School has a library, and its books are much read by the scholars. The Teacher of this School is faithful and laborious—willing to improve herself and her system. In examining her School, a number of suggestions were made for improving certain parts of her system of teaching; and were received in a good spirit.

No misunderstandings, no disputes respecting School matters exist in this Municipality. The Commissioners engage no unqualified Teachers; and with the systems of their Teachers they never interfere. School holidays are fixed by them, and these seldom exceed two months. Their schools are examined by a Committee of their own number, assisted by a Clergyman. So far as I can ascertain, every thing is done as the School Law requires.

The Secretary-Treasurer receives 4 per cent. on all moneys received by him. He keeps a Journal and a Ledger; in the Journal the Minutes of the proceedings of the Commissioners are recorded; and in the Ledger are entered, and in a business-like manner, all receipts and disbursements. The Secretary is active and praise-worthy.

EXAMINATION of SCHOOL No. 2, MUNICIPALITY of HUNTINGDON.—See Roll No. 1

Examined this School on the 21st of May, 1852. This School, whose Teacher is Miss Munson, is well conducted. Miss M. is a pains-taking Teacher, and deserves to be encouraged. Number of Scholars in actual attendance, 50. Average in Summer, 25 boys, 26 girls; in Winter, 26 boys, 30 girls. The children are taught in classes. She has taught for four years, and intends to continue to teach.

The parents of the children are all Protestants, except one, who is of doubtful creed. The books used in this School are, the National School Books, Lennie's Grammar, and Morse's Geography.

Examined the Teacher's Journal, which is neatly and correctly kept.

The School is examined in the months of June and December, and is frequently visited by Clergymen, by School Commissioners and others.

## PARISH OF ST. MALACHI D'ORMSTOWN, COUNTY OF BEAUHARNOIS.

Met the Commissioners of this Parish on the 22nd May, 1852, and examined their Books. I found these to be all correct, and every thing entered in a clear, concise and systematic way. The Commissioners were questioned respecting their duties and how they are discharged by them. To all my questions, very satisfactory answers were given. Respecting their Teachers, they stated that they are generally faithful, and that their moral character is irreproachable, and generally that Education is progressing in their Municipality; that their difficulties in discharging their duties are decreasing; that they know of no real hinderance to the operation of the School Act; that no cause of dispute or misunderstandings exist, and that they distribute all their School funds according to the best of their judgment. But sometimes they find it difficult to settle with their Teachers when their salaries become due, owing to the delay of Government in paying the allowance granted to their Municipality.

Each District, according to law, supports its own School. These School-houses are all public property, and are generally in good repair. Each has a certain extent of play-ground, varying from a quarter to half an acre, but have not necessary conveniences. They think it would be an advantage to have dwellings for Teachers attached to each School-house, and wish to know if any Government aid would be granted towards building these. They give rules and regulations for their Schools, and fix their holidays and public examinations. The examinations of their Schools take place in the months of June and December. They visit all their Schools at other times. The Secretary-Treasurer is allowed 4 per cent. for discharging his duties. He has also the trouble of collecting School-rates. His books were examined and found correct. I very much approve of his mode of Book-keeping. All moneys are in his hand. The amount now on hand is only £2 10s., and unpaid in all the Districts, the amount is £270 6s. 9d. See the statement by Treasurer.

For further information respecting School-houses, &c., see Tables, &c. &c.

Commenced visiting and examining Schools in this Municipality on the 24th May, 1852.

Schools of Districts Nos. 1 and 2, not in operation.

In District No. 1. - A new School-house is building, in a locality more central and convenient than that of the old, which, for some time, has been in a state of very

bad repair. The dimensions of the new School-house are 28 x 22. Ground for play, if required, can be obtained and a title. The ground was given by a Mr. James Cairns, who is willing, rather than have the School-house where it was before, to make the grant free. I have approved of what has been done. The Teacher's salary is £40, and can board himself for £18. Number of children in this District, from 7 to 14 years, is 53. Their Government allowance is £8.

Examined, on the same day, the School of District No. 7, at Howick Village. See Examination Roll.

The Teacher of this School is an elderly man, aged 62, and is married. He has taught one year and a half only. He does not consider himself well qualified for the profession; but rather than see the school shut up, he yielded to the solicitations of a number of parents to take the management of the School in the mean time. He appears to be a good man, and is evidently willing to discharge the duties of Teacher to the best of his abilities. His School is regularly examined every year, in the months of June and December. The results of the examinations are satisfactory. This School has existed for seventeen years, during which time it has never been without a Teacher. Number of Teachers for seventeen years, 8. The Teacher's salary is £40. Government allowance, £13 6s. 8d. He receives school fees but in trifles. Dimensions of School-house, 24 x 20; ground, 144 x 72 feet. There is a house for the teacher, but it is in very bad repair. The School-house is in good repair, but too small. It is furnished with a sufficient quantity of furniture, but it wants Maps, Practice-board and Globes. The average number of children attending this School, in summer, is 36; in winter, 45; greatest attendance, about 53. The number of children in the District from 7 to 14, is 61; and from 5 to 16, about 70.

District No. 14.—Examined the School of this District on the afternoon of the same day. See Examination Roll.

The discipline of this School is good, and the Teacher's mode of tuition shows that he has had long experience in the art of teaching. The children's progress shows that he is a successful teacher in the few branches which he professes to teach. He is considerably advanced in life, and has a family. This is a mixed School. Boys and girls are classified together. The Examination Roll shows what branches are here taught. The National School-books are used. His Journal is kept very correctly. No misunderstanding exists between him and the parents. His School is examined by the Commissioners, assisted by a Clergyman, in June and December; but it is seldom visited by any other. This School has existed for twenty-three years, and has been in operation most of that time. Holidays, five weeks. The Teacher's salary is £40. Government allowance, £8. Fees are received in trifles. The School-house is public property. Dimensions, 24 x 24. There are no conveniences for the children, and very little play-ground. A new School-house is building in another part of the District, more central and convenient. Average number of school attendance in winter, 40; in summer, 35; of these, three are Catholics, the rest are Protestants.

District No. 9.—Next day examined the School of this District, and report. This school comes not up to the last. The Teacher is an elderly man, and evidently received but a common education. I consider him ill qualified to teach any thing except the mere elementary branches of a common education. This is a mixed School. Boys and Girls are classed together. With the exception of five, all the children are Protestants. The number of children in the District between 7 and 14, is about 80. The School is examined by the Commissioners, in June and December. In this District education is advancing but slowly; yet the School has existed for fifteen years, and during that time has been closed only one year. The Teacher keeps a Journal in the usual way. Holidays, one month. Teacher's sa-

lary, £40. Government allowance, £8 10s. Dimensions of school-house, 24 x 22. No conveniences for children. It is sufficiently furnished with desks and benches; but the Teacher has not a Pulpit. No Maps. No Globes. The School-house is not public property. Ground, half an acre.

District No. 6.—Examined the School of this District on the 26th May, in the presence of a number of the children's parents, and one of the Commissioners. The Teacher of this School, as far as I can learn, gives satisfaction. He has not yet passed his examination. His system of teaching is not the newest; but he is reported as being a faithful and laborious teacher. Like all the teachers in this Municipality, he is not sufficiently remunerated for his labors. Hence the difficulty of getting able teachers of good character. He has been a teacher for seven years, and has been the teacher of this School for six. The discipline of the School is good. Boys and Girls are classified together. Average attendance in winter, 56; in summer, 47. The number on his Journal reaches, sometimes, 65. Number of children in the District from 5 to 16, 100, and from 7 to 14, 80. Education in this District is, no doubt, advancing. I examined the Teacher's Journal and found it correct. Teacher's age, 38—married. The School is examined in the months of June and December. This School was first opened in 1830, and during twenty-two years has seldom been without a Teacher. Number of Teachers in twenty-two years, 7. Teacher's salary, £40. Government allowance, £—, rates, school-fees, and poll-taxes make up the rest. The School-house is 30 x 24, and in good repair. Ground, half an acre, and open. No privies for the children; in other respects cleanliness is attended to. The School is well supplied with furniture; but it wants Maps and Globes. The situation is airy.

The School of District No. 13, was examined on the 26th May, and found in good order. This School is taught by a young man, (aged 21 years), who promises to be a good teacher, but wants experience and knowledge of a good system of teaching. He is willing to be taught; but he is not inclined to make teaching his profession, because of the very poor encouragement given to teachers. He has not yet been examined. He pleases the supporters of the School, and they are satisfied with the progress of their children. This is a mixed School. Boys and Girls are classed together. The School is elementary. For the branches taught in the School, and the children's progress, see Roll of Examination. No difference with the people. His Journal was examined and found to be kept very correctly. His School is examined in June and December, by the Commissioners, assisted by a Clergyman. It is visited at other times by the Rev. Mr. Paul, a Clergyman in connection with the Church of Scotland. This School has existed six years and a half, and during that time has had two teachers. The School-house (which is 30 x 21) is in pretty good repair, but has no conveniences for the children, not even a place for wood. Extent of ground, half an acre, not fenced in. Teacher's salary, £40, without board. The parents of the children are all Protestant, except those of five.

District No. 8.—Visited and examined the School of this District on the same day. Found the School in good order, and all the classes arranged for being examined. About fifty children attend this School when full. Average number in winter, 45; in summer, 35. For examination of children, see examination Roll. Teacher's age, 27 years—not married. He has taught in this school only for seven months, but appears to be pretty well qualified for teaching an Elementary School. He teaches by certificate, but intends to go to Montreal, to be examined by the Board. Examined his School Journal, and suggested some improvements in keeping it. The School is examined in June and December, every year. The Commissioners are generally assisted by a Minister in examining their Schools. They are well pleased with the Teacher of this School. Teacher's salary, £40. The School-house is in tolerable repair, and is furnished with a sufficient number of seats and desks.

The Teacher has no Pulpit. The ground on which the house stands (half an acre in extent) is an open space, and not well laid off for play-ground.

District No. 4.—Thursday, May 27th, 1852.—The School of this District is taught by a young man of the name of Mr. S. Logan, aged 30. He is the best qualified Teacher I have yet examined, and the School the most orderly; and every thing about the School indicates taste and strict discipline. Mr. Logan intends to make teaching his profession. He deserves to be encouraged. He has been a teacher for ten years. He goes to Montreal to be examined by the Board. Every thing in this School goes on harmoniously, and is the only School I have yet examined in which both the melody and harmony of music are taught and practiced. The children sang both at the opening and closing of the School Examination. The number of children in this District from 7 to 14, is 90; and from 5 to 16, 100. Average attendance, 46. He keeps a regular Journal. The Commissioners are well pleased with every thing about this School. They frequently visit the School, and examine it publicly twice every year. Months of Examination, June and December. They have had the present teacher only for four months. This School has existed for ten years. Dimensions of school-house, 24 x 22. Ground, half an acre. This school has privies; but the ground might be better laid off for play. The School is well supplied with desks and seats; but wants both Maps and Globes. The Teacher has a Practice-board and a Pulpit. In this District Education is certainly advancing. Teacher's salary, £45.

District No. 5.—Examined the School of this District on the afternoon of the same day, and have to report favorably of it. The number of children in this District from 5 to 16, is 68; and from 7 to 14, 56. Teacher's age, 38—is married, and has made teaching his profession. Boys and girls are classified together. They are all Protestants except eight. The Examination Roll shows the branches here taught. Education is here progressing; but I am sorry to have to state, that many parents in this District are quite indifferent about the education of their children. Of this the principal cause is ignorance. From the School Journal, I find that the children are often irregular in their attendance. But one of the greatest difficulties with which this faithful teacher has to contend, is the want of books, slates and writing materials. This is a crying evil which exists in every School. Something should be done to correct it; the teacher has to contend with sufficient difficulties without this one. This evil is a very serious hindrance to the cause of Education. This school has existed for twenty-one years, and during this time has had nearly as many teachers. The Commissioners allow this school annually, six weeks holidays. The Teacher's salary is £45. Government allowance, £9 10s.; the rest of the salary is made up from rates, monthly fees, &c. This applies to all the Schools in this Municipality, except what arises from unconceded lands and seigniories. The School-house is in bad repair, and has no conveniences for the children. It has half an acre of land; but, from appearance, the road is the only play-ground which the children have. Only one parent was present at the examination; and I understood that some other business, on which he put more value than on the education of his children, was the cause of his being present. The School-house is 24 x 20; has a number of writing-desks, forms, and a Pulpit for the teacher; none of which is very good. No Maps, no Globes.

District No. 3.—Examined this School on the 28th May. This is one of our third-rate Schools; and the teacher, too, is only third-rate. He appears to be a sober and steady man; willing to do his duty, but lacks both talent and system. He is 49 years of age, and is married. He teaches in classes; is not certain that he will continue to teach. Has arrived from Scotland about eight months ago. The children are all Protestants. Number in the District from 5 to 16, 54; and from 7 to 14, 40. The School is visited and examined by none but the Commissioners. The months of examination are June and December. No parent was

present at the examination. The teacher does not know how long this school has existed. It has very few holidays. Dimensions of the School-house, 28 x 22. Ground, hal' an acre; no conveniences for the children. The School-room has a sufficient number of writing-desks, benches, &c., and the teacher has a small Pulpit. I observed a small Black-board, but no Maps. The School-house is in bad repair, and in winter, exceedingly cold. I should think that the state of this and the last School-house indicates some neglect on the part of the Commissioners.

Dissentient School No. 3, same Municipality.—This is the first Dissentient School that I have yet visited; and so far as I can learn, the dissent is any thing but creditable to the dissentients. The majority is very sorry that they ever agreed to it, and now wish to come again under the Commissioners; but know not how. I have conversed with some of them, who say that they have been very ill-used by their Trustees. They state that their Trustees give no account of their proceedings, nor of their funds. They doubt that they are justly appropriated. Their conduct must be looked into; and their books, if they have any, examined. Their Chairman was in Montreal, and the other two Trustees were many miles off, when I examined this School. I advised the parents who were present at the examination, to take steps to do away with their dissent. There are three dissentient Schools in this Municipality under the same Trustees; and the distance of the Schools, and of the Trustees from each other, is such, that both themselves and the people find it very inconvenient. I am beginning to look upon School dissent as an evil rather than a good to Society, except where a difference of language requires it. For I find, that in this Parish, liberty of dissent has caused much dispute, and been the source of a great deal of misunderstanding, discord, and ill-feeling, the tendency of which is to create hatred, foster party spirit, and break up all sociality. More of this by and by. The average number of attendance in this School is about 18; gross attendance, 30. Teacher's age, 23; not married. He teaches in classes, boys and girls reading together. He appears to be willing to do his duty, and to improve both himself and his system. If encouraged, he is willing to make teaching his profession. He has taught here only four months. The School-room, which is very small, is new. Dimensions, 18 x 18. Ground, half an acre, neither fenced in nor laid out as play ground. The School has only two desks, and few seats. The Teacher has a desk; but the School has no Practice-board, no Maps, no Globes. There are no conveniences for children. Teacher's salary, £40.

Districts Nos. 1 and 2, Dissentient.—See School Roll of Examination. Could not visit these Districts to examine their School when I visited No. 3.

District No. 2, not Dissentient.—This School, which is in the Village of Durham, is not in operation, the Teacher having lately left. This School has yet done little good. Some misunderstanding always arises between the Teacher and the supporters of the School, and the Teacher has to leave; or from some misconduct on his part, he has to be dismissed by the Commissioners. They are endeavouring to get a Teacher. There seems to be a dearth of Teachers—good Teachers—over the length and breadth of the Country. How long will this be?

For a few days no School can be examined, as all the Teachers in this part of the Country are going to Montreal, to undergo an examination by the Board.

General Remarks.—Every School examined in this Municipality shows, that generally the progress of the children in the different Schools, comparing ages and the times they have attended, is nearly the same. In some Schools the reading was more correct, but owing to defective systems for intellectual training, less intelligence was shown than in others in which *all* the faculties were better trained, yet less attention was paid to accurate reading. Few or none showed that equal justice was done to the scholars with respect to both. The old system for teaching

the orthography of the languages prevails; but they seem willing to change their mode of exercising the children on spelling. The improvement in Writing exceeds that of other branches. In Arithmetic, the progress is pretty fair; Mental Arithmetic is entirely neglected. Teachers appear never to have directed their attention to it. In Grammar and Geography little, very little progress has yet been made in any School in this Parish. The Examination Rolls show the different branches taught, and they are very few. Education is no doubt advancing; parents are beginning to value Education more, and the School Laws, being now better understood, are working tolerably well. The Commissioners of the Municipality are a body of upright, active men, and they are evidently disposed to discharge their duties faithfully. No doubt they have had to contend with not a few difficulties, but these are lessening in number and are now much easier overcome. Their difficulties arise more from the ignorance of the people and their want of correct information respecting School matters, than from party spirit or wilful intention to oppose them in the discharge of their duties. Respecting Teachers, I would state that I find their qualifications and general intelligence much below what I anticipated. Their modes of teaching are old, antiquated and inefficient, but I must say that they are all willing, very willing, to improve both themselves and their systems. It must be with Teachers and the art of teaching that educational improvements in Schools must begin. Our Government, in reference to Schools, has a particular and definite object in view, viz.: the *intelligent* training of the rising generation, and this has to be done through our Teachers; and the more intelligent they become, and the more improved their systems are, the more will Education advance.

### SCHOLASTIC MUNICIPALITY OF GODMANCHESTER.

District No. 6.—Examined the School of this District on the 1st of June. Found the School in good order, but the attendance small. The Teacher of this School, a Miss Kidd, is a young woman, not married. She has taught for two years, and, it is said, with considerable success. Her School is perhaps the smallest I have yet visited. Reading, Writing, Arithmetic (fundamental rules of) the elements of Grammar and of Geography, are the only branches she is required to teach. I do not consider her competent to teach more. I consider small salaries to be the principal reason why so many Female Teachers are employed in so many parts of the Country. The Books used in this School are, in the reading classes, the National School Books and Mavor's Spelling Book; for Arithmetic, Walkingham's; and for Grammar, Lennie's. The average number of scholars in winter is 32, and in summer 15. Of the first, 13 are Boys, and 19 Girls; of the second, 7 are Boys, and 8 Girls. The School is examined in June and December, and occasionally visited by the Commissioners and others. This School has existed for eight years. Sometimes it has no Teacher. The School-house, which is private property, is in bad repair. Dimensions, 20 x 20. Furniture, two desks and a few forms. The Teacher has no desk, no School apparatus whatever. She teaches in classes. The classification and mode of teaching admit of much improvement. I have found no system yet that needs not great improvement. Some systems require to be completely changed. Of the number of scholars present, three or four showed considerable improvement in the branches that they study. The rest are mere beginners. See Roll of Examination.

Met the Commissioners of this Municipality on the 2nd June, and examined their Books. They keep their accounts in a very clear and distinct manner. The



accounts of each District are kept distinct, and so arranged as to be easily traced. The fees are generally collected by the Teachers, who give their receipts as they are paid. Their mode of distributing their funds is different from that of other Municipalities. Each School-district distributes its own funds, and the Government allowance is equally divided among all the Districts. This plan gives more satisfaction to the people than that of distributing them in proportion to the number of children between the ages of 7 and 14. They report that their Teachers are pretty well qualified for their duties, and that their moral character is good. Education is advancing. In collecting rates and fees, they meet with little difficulty, and the salaries of Teachers are always paid up. But as the Government allowance is not paid when due, they are very often obliged to *advance* to Teachers their several proportions of the Government Grant. They have no funds on hand, and they have often to thank the Secretary-Treasurer for advancing money when they have none to pay the poor Teacher, who cannot long want his salary. The Corporation contracts no debts. They state that their School-houses are all in good repair, except those of Districts Nos. 1, 2, 4, and 6, which need repairs. The School-houses of Nos. 2, 4, and 6, are private property. All have not the same quantity of ground. Nos. 1, 5, 8, 11, have each half an acre. No. 9 has only a quarter, and Nos. 10 and 7 have only that on which the School-houses stand. Attention is paid to cleanliness, and no house is built in an unhealthy locality, but they have to acknowledge that they have few conveniences for the children. They have divided the Municipality to suit the convenience of parents as much as possible. Rates are levied according to law, and accounts respecting these are transmitted from time to time to the Superintendent of Schools, as the law requires. Holidays are given, and times of examination are fixed by them. All their Schools are regularly and publicly examined in June and December. Their examinations are generally conducted by a Clergyman. The Secretary-Treasurer is allowed two and a half per cent. on whatever monies pass through his hands. £20 is generally the salary allowed to Teachers, when they have their board from the people, and £30, £35, and £40 when they board themselves. No prizes are given at their examinations, but the results of these are generally favourable, and show that the children are advancing in their education. The School-houses of this Municipality are all wooden, and have only one apartment. They are provided with a sufficient number of desks and seats, but ill-supplied with Practice-boards, Maps, &c. Of these things farther notice will be taken as I go along.

District No. 1.—Examined the School of this District on the 3rd June, and found it in very good order. The Teacher, Mr. Rennie, is a young man of rather superior attainments; and his system of teaching shows a considerable knowledge of the art. The children went through their examination very creditably both to themselves and their Teacher. This School is under very good discipline. The School is mixed, but the classes are well arranged. The elementary branches of education only are taught in this School. In these some of the children have made considerable progress. The children are all Protestants. The School-house is sufficiently large and commodious, and well furnished with desks and benches, but the Teacher has no Pulpit. The School has a Practice-board, but neither Maps nor Globes. The situation is high and airy, and there is plenty of play ground for the children. Dimensions of School-house, 24 x 24. This District is too small for supporting a respectable School; it could, however, be easily enlarged by adding a contiguous neighbourhood in the Parish of St. Malachi, and another in Hinchinbrooke, far more convenient to it for school purposes than their own. With these it would be able to support a good School.

District No. 9.—This School was examined on the 4th of June. The Teacher of this School, who is a female, is only 17 years of age, and has had scarcely sufficient experience for conducting a School. There can be no objection to her moral



character, but her qualifications as a scholar cannot stand high. No doubt she is willing to improve, and may ultimately, should she continue to teach, become a very good teacher. She was not intrusted with the charge of a School without undergoing an examination. So many of her best scholars were absent that this cannot in justice to her be called a fair examination of her School. Boys and Girls are classed together; in all Schools there is such a variety of Books that good classification is impossible. That there are so many different kinds of School-books is not the fault of Teachers, but of parents who have their own peculiar notions about School-books, believing themselves to be better judges of School-books than Teachers. She has taught in this District for nearly a year, but does not seem to give general satisfaction. I believe the fault is more with the parents than with the Teacher. Most of the people in this District have very contracted views respecting education and Teachers, and many of them have had no education at all. This School has a greater mixture of Protestants and Catholics than any I have yet examined. I examined her Journal, and found that it is kept as the Law requires. The examination Roll shows what branches are taught in this School. Education is making but slow advances in this District. The School has existed for nine or ten years, and during that time it has had nearly as many Teachers. Dimensions of School-house 20 x 20, and is in very bad repair. In winter it is very uncomfortable. The Teacher has no desk, and the rest of the School furniture is neither good nor sufficient. No play ground—no conveniences. The Commissioners have some difficulty with the people about repairing the School. They have given them a choice, either to repair the School-house themselves or be taxed by the Commissioners to raise money to do it. The School is examined publicly twice every year. June and December are the months of examination. It is visited by none but by the Commissioners.

Field operations are the cause of so many absentees at this time.

Visited and examined the School of District No. 7. This is a larger School than the last; but the progress of the children has pleased me less than that of any School which I have yet examined. I thought it my duty not to allow the Teacher to pass without showing my displeasure, and enlarging at considerable length on the necessity of his changing his mode of teaching, and paying more attention to Reading. Even his senior class reads miserably! I have also requested one of the Clergymen who occasionally visits this School, to keep a sharp eye on the Teacher. Till lately this was one of the first Schools in the Township. An American Teacher gave it the first retrograde impulse. Since then it has not yet recovered. The present Teacher is an aged man, upwards of 50, and not married. The School-house is one of the best in the Municipality. It has no play ground,—no Pulpit for the Teacher,—no Maps,—no Globes. I observed a Black-board. The situation could not be better. Dimensions 24 x 24.

See Examination Roll.

Dissentient School No. 2.—Visited this School on the 5th June, but the children not assembled, it being a holiday. The School being in a remote situation, no previous notice of my coming could be given. Met some of the Trustees who gave me some information respecting the School, its Teacher, and themselves. The Teacher is an aged man,—no family. He gives general satisfaction. The only branches taught by him are Reading and Writing, and in winter a little Arithmetic. According to their account, education is advancing in their retired District. The state of their fund will be given in my next Report of this School. They state that they find no difficulty in collecting their rates and School fees. They contract no debts, and the Teacher's Salary is always paid up. Their School-house is in pretty good repair, but they intend to make it still more comfortable for winter. The quantity of School furniture is quite sufficient, but the Teacher has no Pulpit. The School-house is public property, for which a title is obtained. The

ground (one rood) is not yet enclosed, but the children have sufficient space for play. In managing their School affairs all as yet is harmony. Their Teacher has not yet been examined by the Board; but he has a Certificate of moral character and attainments. Every thing about the School is regulated according to Law. General rules are given for conducting the School, and no holiday is given but as the Trustees direct. The Trustees and their priest alone visit the School. It is publicly examined in June and December. Their Secretary-Treasurer asks no per centage for keeping their books. To encourage the children in their studies a few prizes are given at the public examination of the School. These prizes are paid by subscription. They say the results of their examinations are satisfactory. Teacher's Salary £25 and his board, for which he pays £15. Dimensions of School-house 20 x 20.

District No. 5, not dissentient.—The School of this District was examined on the 8th of June. The discipline of this School is not even second rate, and the Teacher is not a man of even ordinary attainments. The examination Roll will show the progress of his Scholars. His system shows, as far as I can make out, that it requires to be much improved. He is married. Age, 47. Has taught for 10 years. He teaches nevertheless by Diploma. The number of branches taught in this School is few. The national School-books are used. No Geography is taught, except a meagre outline on a Black-board. The children are all Protestants. They are publicly examined in June and December, and at other times are visited both by the Commissioners and by Clergymen. This School has existed for about 17 years, and for 12 years has been in constant operation. The School-house is in good repair, but has no conveniences for children. The furniture of the School is good. The Teacher has a Pulpit. No Maps. No Globes. Dimensions 26 x 26.

I may here remark,—of education it may be said that it will advance even with bad systems, yet how much more under good systems. The education of youth is of too much importance not to take advantage, where this can be done, of the very *best modes* of instruction for training the young to act their part in society with the greatest possible benefit to themselves and to those with whom they may be connected; but judging from the systems of some schools it may fairly be inferred that any method of instruction is sufficient for training youth, provided only it has the name of a system, in the opinion of some parents and Teachers.

District No. 8.—Not in operation. Children in the District from 5 to 16, 45; and from 7 to 14, 30. Attending School, when in operation, 24. The School-house is good and in good repair. It is well furnished with writing-desks and seats. The Teacher has a Practice-board. Dimensions, 30 x 20. Ground, half an acre. The ground is fenced in, but there are no conveniences for the children. Situation good. This School has existed for 20 years, and till this year never without a Teacher; but to make it a good School, able to support an efficient Teacher, the School-district requires to be enlarged, and this can be done only by adding the greater part of District No. 4, formerly belonging to it in the Township of Elgin. And District No. 4, in Elgin, is also too small, without joining to it the Concession immediately in the rear; but this would be a great inconvenience to the inhabitants of this part of Elgin, the distance being too great for the children, and the roads, in winter especially, too bad for children, there being often no path but what is made by themselves. I wonder that these Districts were ever separated. For years they formed but one School-district, and then the people were able to support a good School, and have well-qualified Teachers. But the separation of both sides of Trout River, for School purposes, has not only weakened both, and rendered it impossible for either to have respectable Schools conducted by able Teachers; it has opened a door for strife and party opposition, whereas before the division, all was peace and harmony.

The School of this District has not been in operation for two months, for the reasons already mentioned, foolish contention, &c. I find that many Districts are far too small for supporting respectable Schools. Such divisions as I have just mentioned is partly the cause; the very small number of children between the ages of 7 and 14, required by the School Act for opening a School, is another; a third is party prejudice, party influence, every one striving to have the School as near as possible to his own neighborhood.

I have done, and will continue to do, all I can to bring about a better understanding between parties. In some parts of the Country, this has been accomplished; but some parts of the School Act, respecting the establishing of School Districts and the number of children required for giving a right to open Schools, require, I think, to be amended. The number should be considerably increased.

### SCHOLASTIC MUNICIPALITY of ELGIN.

Met the Commissioners of this Municipality on the 9th June, but could not examine their Books, the Secretary-Treasurer, who has them, being absent from the Municipality. Promise to meet me on the 11th, with their Books and Secretary's Accounts.

District No. 4, Elgin.—The Teacher of this District is a Mr. Eddie. He wants attainments and system, but he appears to please the Commissioners. He is a Teacher by Diploma. In an Elementary School he may be useful, but he can teach no branch of Education very profitably. He is a single, young man. Has been a Teacher for only a short time. Teaches in classes, Boys and Girls standing together. The parents of the children are all Protestants, with three exceptions. The same kind of Books are here used as in other parts of the Country. Education is no doubt advancing in this Municipality; but it would advance much more but for the constant strife and party contention which have existed in this Township since its erection into a distinct Municipality. The number of children in this District from 7 to 14, is 40. Teacher's salary, £30. This School has been in operation for only a short time. So far as I can judge, the children attending this are making but little progress. See Examination Roll. Only Reading, Writing, and the fundamental rules of Arithmetic are here taught. The School-house is now in pretty good repair. It has no conveniences for children. The situation is good, and a spring of water is not far off. Dimensions, 24 x 22. Ground, one acre, not fenced in. Title good. School furniture sufficient. The Teacher has a Pulpit, but no Practice-board; no Maps, no Globes.

A public meeting of the inhabitants of District No. 4, Elgin, and of those of No. 8, Godmanchester, is to be held in the School-house of District No. 4, on Monday next, the 14th current, to consult respecting the present division of these Districts, and the forming of new Districts more convenient to the people, the majority of whom greatly object to the existing divisions, as being inconvenient and causing much dissatisfaction and unseemly contention.

School of District No. 9, Godmanchester.—Examined this School on the 10th June, and report:—This School is taught by a very young Female Teacher from the States, lately engaged. Respecting her system and School discipline I can yet say little. I made her teach some classes in my presence. She appears to be willing, but being as yet without experience labors under many disadvantages. The mere elements of Education, and in a very elementary way, are here taught. The discipline of the School is fair, and the classification of the children, making allowance for the Teacher's inexperience, is pretty good. Boys and Girls are

classed together. I think she will not teach long on this side of 45°. She has no Certificate. The children are all Protestants, except three. The School is examined in June and December. The School Journal is kept in loose sheets. This School has existed for twenty years, and during this period has been seldom without a Teacher; but their frequent change and little attainments have prevented the advancement of Education in the District very much. The School-house is well supplied with furniture, and the Teacher has a Pulpit. No School apparatus. The house, which is public property, and for which an indisputable title is given, is in good repair, but wants conveniences for children. No play ground. Number of children to be afterwards given. For the branches of Education here taught, and the progress of the children, see Examination Roll. All the Books used in the School are American.

School of District No. 1, Elgin.—On the same day examined the School of this District. It also is taught by a female, from the other side of 45°, but one who better understands School-training, so far as it goes. The progress of the children in the very few branches taught, is considerable. Her discipline is strict; her mode of teaching, in some things not bad; but considering the ages of some of her pupils, they have advanced but very little in their education. She has taught this School one year. Her engagement expires next month, when she leaves for the States. The School Journal is kept very clean and correct. She has too much of the American, with less intelligence than might at first be supposed. The School-books used are all American. The number of children within law-age is very small. The School-house was built a year ago. Dimensions 24 x 22. There is no Pulpit for the Teacher. It is neatly fitted with desks and benches, and the building is substantial and convenient. Extent of ground, 40 x 40; is public property, with a title; it is an open space, with no conveniences for children.

On the 11th, visited District No. 5, and examined the School. This School has a number of interesting children, cleanly and neatly dressed. From their appearance their parents must be in very comfortable circumstances. The School-house, like the children, is clean and has a comfortable appearance. All it wants to enable the Teacher, who is a young man, to conduct his School with advantage, are a Practice-board, a few Maps, and a Terrestrial Globe. The children have half an acre of ground for play, and other conveniences will soon be added. The School-house was built two years ago, and has had a Teacher each year, the common practice I find. I consider this a very great hindrance to the progress of Education. Small Salaries are the principal cause. The Teacher has only £30 a year, and pays £15, leaving only £15 for clothing, &c.,—poor encouragement to young men to become Teachers! Yet I find that farmers here can afford to give good ploughmen £30 a year, not including their board. When I put the question to the Teacher, "Do you intend to make teaching your profession?" Mark his answer. "I have no great notion of doing so." The humblest handicraft offers a better prospect to young men. Teacher's age, 20; single. Mode of teaching pretty good. Children's progress little, except in Reading and Writing. This is the case in almost every School I have yet examined. Boys and Girls are classed together. Parents all Protestants. The Books used are the National School Books and Lennie's Grammar. In this District, Education is advancing but slowly. In most Districts there is a manifest negligence in watching over Schools, both on the part of Commissioners and others. I would not doubt but soon Petitions will be sent in from many parts of the country praying to do away with Commissioners, and have District Trustees, with an Inspector to supervise the whole. This School is examined twice a year by Commissioners, and occasionally visited by others. I questioned the Teacher respecting the duties of his office, &c., and examined his School Journal, which is kept in the usual way. Dimensions of School-house, 24 x 20. Extent of ground half an acre.

Proceeded on the same day to District No. 3. Found the School not in operation for want of a Teacher. They expect to have a Teacher engaged, if possible, next month. The number of children in this District, from 7 to 14, is 50. Boys and Girls nearly equal. Teacher's Salary £30. The School-house, which is in good repair, is 24 x 22.

School of District No. 2.—June 12.—Examined this School in the presence of the Commissioners and a number of parents. See Examination Roll. The Teacher, a female, age 22, is qualified to teach only the elementary parts of the common branches of Education. She has taught for 8 years. Teaches in classes simultaneously. Not certain that she will continue to teach. Average scholars in winter 20, in summer 14.

It is agreed to add part of this District to that of No. 4, and to join the rest of No. 4 to No. 8, Godmanchester, as these form but one neighborhood, and should never have been divided. United, they will make a strong District, in which a Model-School might be established, to the advantage of both Townships. In no other locality in either could one be got up. I am appointed to select a site for a School-house for the United Districts of Nos. 4, Elgin, and 8, Godmanchester, and also for one for No. 2 and part of No. 4, Elgin. In this School, Boys and Girls are classed together. The children are all Protestants. The School-Mistress teaches by Certificate. Generally, Education is progressing but slowly in this Township. I find that Teachers from the United States use only School-books published in the States, if they can at all be got. Journal kept as directed by Law. Salary £30, including board. School visited and examined twice in the year by the Commissioners. Cannot tell any thing about the history of this School. School-room in good repair, and furnished with a sufficient number of writing desks and forms. The Teacher has a Pulpit and Practice-board. Dimensions of School-house 20 x 20. Ground, containing half an acre, not enclosed, and without any conveniences for children.

Agreeably to the appointment of the 9th instant, the inhabitants of Districts Nos. 4, Elgin, and 8, Godmanchester, met in the School-house of No. 4, Elgin. The object of this meeting was to consider the propriety of joining in one School-district, for Educational purposes, the Front of District No. 4, Elgin, and the whole of District No. 8, Godmanchester, and the advantage of establishing in the United Districts a Superior School. After due consideration, the proposed union was agreed to, and the Inspector was empowered to select a site for a School-house, with liberty to consult others within the said District. He was also empowered to select a site for a School-house for District No. 2, and the rear part of District No. 4, Elgin, united. See fyled paper containing the proceedings of said meeting.

Remained in Godmanchester and Elgin on the 15th June, for selecting the said sites. The site of No. 4, Elgin, in which it is proposed to establish a Model School, is decided upon; the exact spot for the other site I could not well determine till that part of the Township of Elgin, bounded by the River Châteauguay, is examined, and the boundaries of the District next No. 2, pointed out.

June 16, 1852.—Visited the District of No. 11, Godmanchester, and found its School not in operation. This is a poor District, and the people, for a saving purpose, engage Teachers for only eight months in the year—the time required by Law to draw Government allowance—paying their Teachers by the month. Salary £2 10s. a month, or £20 for the Scholastic year. This sum includes board. Board £1 a month. Number of families in the District, 17. Number of children between 7 and 14, 36; between 5 and 16, 40. The School-house was built three years ago. Dimensions, 24 x 24. Ground, quarter of an acre, not fenced in. It is public property, for which there is a title. The School-house has a sufficient number of desks and seats. The house is in good repair. There is a

Teacher's-desk and a Black-board. After inspecting the School-house, I examined an applicant Teacher for the School. Found her barely qualified for teaching any School.

To No. 11, Godmanchester, part of the Township of Dundee which lies in its immediate neighbourhood, should be annexed. This part is three miles from its own District School, and but a very short distance from No. 11, Godmanchester. The Commissioners of the Township of Dundee have allowed them to build a School-house, but they can never support a School. They have only about six children within law age, and the Township has already too many Schools.

### TOWNSHIP OF DUNDEE.

Met the Commissioners of this Township on the 16th June, and examined their Books, and those of the Secretary-Treasurer. I have as yet detected no mistakes, but to-morrow (June 17) they are to undergo a further examination in the presence of parties who have lodged serious complaints against both the Commissioners and the Secretary-Treasurer. See Report on a communication from the Provincial Secretary's Office, Quebec, of date May 19, 1852.

I have drawn up a series of questions for Commissioners and Secretary-Treasurers, numbering about sixty. I find that these save time, aid the memory, and elicit much more information, and in a manner more methodical than any other method I could try.

To all the questions put, satisfactory answers have been given. They stated that no independent or dissentient School exists in this Township; that Education is generally advancing; that, with few exceptions, they have no difficulty with the people; and that they endeavor to do everything, as far as they can, as the law directs; in some things they may err, but can conscientiously say, *not intentionally*. The School funds, local and legislative, are divided as the law directs. The amount of moneys in the Secretary-Treasurer's hands is only £8, and the amount of their rates is £67 10s. 3d. The salaries of Teachers are always paid up. The number of Law Suits, for recovering School-dues, is, in two years, only 12; and the only person in the Township really dissatisfied with their proceedings is Mr. Austin McDonnell. The amount of their fund, local and legislative, is £120, or nearly that, and the proportion of each District is:—No. 1, £10 8s. 9d.; No. 2, £10 9s. 9d.; No. 3, £3 16s. 2½d.; No. 4, £9 10s. 6d.; No. 5, £7 17s. 5d.; No. 6, £10 16s. 1d.; No. 7, £3 9s. 3d.; No. 8, £7 7s. 6½d., and Beaver Settlement, £3 14s. 9d., being, as above, for rates £67 10s. 3d. The people come to the Secretary's Office to pay their rates. No debts are contracted. School-houses are kept in pretty good repair. For particulars respecting these, see Reports of each School. Seven School-houses are public property, but they have to admit that no houses for the conveniences of children have yet been built; nevertheless, attention is paid to ventilation and cleanliness in every School. They are not aware of anything in their Municipality that hinders the operation of the School Law. Secretary-Treasurer and Commissioners work harmoniously. In engaging Teachers they guide themselves by the School Act, and I found that their proceedings are regularly recorded, and due attention is paid to all the requirements of the School Law. They hold no real property. The Secretary-Treasurer is allowed four per cent. Their Schools are examined in December, but they are visited at other times, and the conducts of their Teachers are watched over. For want of funds, no prizes are distributed at their examinations. Salaries of Teachers:—No. 1, £21, besides board, bed, and washing; No. 2, £37 10s., and pays board, &c.

No. 3, £21, and pays board, &c.; No. 4, £30, and pays board, &c.; No. 5, £28 10s., and pays board, &c.; No. 6, £24, board, &c., not included; No. 7, £30, and board; No. 8, £30, including board. Results of Examinations favorable.

I found the Secretary-Treasurer's books kept correctly, but his method of Book-keeping admits of improvement. I found him willing to be directed and advised in any thing.

School of District No. 5, Dundee.—On the 17th June, examined the School of this District; and found the number of children present small. For this different reasons were assigned, viz.: busy season, &c. For the results of examination, see Examination Roll. The Teacher is a young man, age 18, and has but lately commenced teaching. He therefore has had but little experience in the art of teaching. He produced a Certificate of character and qualification, but has not yet obtained a Diploma from the Board. The Roll of Examination shows what branches are taught in the School. The books used are Lennie's Grammar, the National School Books. Geography, I may say none. His Journal is kept in loose sheets. I have ordered that School Journals be kept in Books, to be passed from one Teacher to another, showing the history of the Schools. He seems to please the people. This School is seldom visited, and is examined only in December. The School-house new, and in very good repair. The number of desks and seats is quite sufficient. There is a good Pulpit for the Teacher, and a Practice-board. The School has no Maps.

CASE OF AUSTIN McDONNELL.—After the examination, the case of Mr. A. McDonnell was brought up and investigated. Both parties were heard. Books and various documents were examined, and it was agreed that the results of the investigation be transmitted to His Excellency and Council, Quebec. See Statement of inquiry.

School of District No. 4.—June 18.—Examined the School of this District and Report. This is one of the lowest and worse conducted Schools I have yet examined. The Teacher is an American Lady; and as it respects teaching, is no credit to her country. She has been allowed to teach without Certificate; but as she is to be soon dismissed, I need not say more. I may however remark, that in my opinion, we should engage no American Teacher who is not willing to become a resident in the Province. They speak disrespectfully of our Institutions, run down our School-books, and praise their own. They endeavor to instil into our children republican notions, laud their own country to the skies, and often speak of ours contemptuously. They get our money and away they go; which is all they want; and every book of American publication which is bought for our Schools is a profit to Americans and a loss to us. We must have Teachers of our own, attached to their own country and Government, loving its institutions and people, with whom the education of our youth is safe, and whose zeal in promoting the cause of Education can far more be relied upon.

The number of children at this School is very small, and the Roll of Examination shows the progress of the Scholars to be but little. Few branches are here taught, and these few very imperfectly. The School Journal is ill-kept and some names on the Roll are misspelt. This School is examined each year in December. Average Scholars both in summer and winter, 20. Number of children in the District, from 7 to 14, 45. This School has existed four years, and during that time has had six Teachers. How can Education advance, where there is such a constant succession of flying educators? The people complain that Education makes little progress. The cause is obvious. The School-house is in good repair. Dimensions 24 x 18. Furniture sufficient. There is a Pulpit, and I observed a Black-board.

School of District No. 2.—On the same day examined this School, and have to



report of it more favourably. This is the best I have yet examined in this Township. It can compare with any I have hitherto visited. The classification of the children is good, and their training above mediocrity. But the teacher's system is not sufficiently intellectual. He is a young man of considerable attainments; and, although a little conceited, is zealous and laborious. Several hours were spent in examining the School, and in the presence of several gentlemen, who were highly pleased with the manner in which the whole was conducted. School-house well fitted up; dimensions 24 x 18. Furniture sufficient. Has a Pulpit and Exercise-board. No Maps; no Globes.

School of District No. 1.—The time of the Teacher of this School has expired, and the Commissioners delayed engaging another till after the 1st of July. School-house the same as that of No. 5.

Nos. 6 and 8.—The same as the preceding School-houses, not in good repair.

School of District No. 7.—Visited this District, and examined its School on the 21st June. The School is taught by a female, age 20 years. She is industrious, but little qualified to teach. The people here find it so difficult to get good teachers, that they are often obliged to engage persons of common education and no experience rather than have their School shut up. This is a small and poor district, therefore, not able to give but small salaries to Teachers. Boys and girls are classed together. The School, as the Examination Roll shews, is strictly elementary. The Teacher has a Certificate, has undergone no regular examination. The children are making very little advances in their education. Their isolated locality is much against them, and the District, from its situation and physical character of the country around it, can never be enlarged, nor can it ever support but a small population. The Teacher had no regular journal. Was ordered to keep one. The School is examined once every year. Examination pretty favorable, considering the low qualifications of the Teachers they are obliged to engage. The present Teacher has only £1 a month, and can scarcely be considered as an engaged Teacher. Dimensions of School-house 19 x 19. Extent of ground 40 x 40, and is public property. Furniture sufficient—no pulpit—no School-apparatus.

District No. 3.—On the same day visited the School of this District, but found it not in operation under the Commissioners. The people at their own expense are keeping it open for a few months, till they get a properly qualified Teacher. This is rather a larger District than that of No. 7; but many of them are indifferent about giving their children any education. Hence a difficulty in keeping the School regularly in operation.

The School-house of this District is small, being only 18 x 18; but in good repair. There is a Pulpit for the Teacher, and a Practice-board. School-furniture sufficient. The public road is the children's only play-ground. Most of the School-houses I have yet seen in this Municipality are kept clean and comfortable.

#### PARISH OF ST. ANICET.

Reached the Parish of St. Anicet on the 22nd June, and examined the School of District No. 10. From the appearance of the people who turned out to see the children examined, the state of the School, and the progress of the children, I am inclined to think that they never had a good school nor a good teacher. This is another of those isolated localities where it is difficult for education to thrive.

The children attending this School are all very young, and so is the Teacher, being only 17 years of age. This is her first commencement. Perhaps she is suf-



sufficiently qualified to teach the children of this District the elements of a common education. Not sure about continuing to teach. Average number of Scholars in summer 16; in winter 20. The children are ill-classed, and almost every child has a different sort of book. Both are evils which must be corrected. Reading, writing, and the simple rules of arithmetic only are here taught (See the Roll of Examination). A School has existed in this District for about 20 years, and during this period has had 12 Teachers. The School-house is in very bad repair. A site for a new house is selected, and they intend soon to build it. This District should be enlarged by an addition from Godmanchester. A neighbourhood in that Township lies very conveniently to it. The people are about petitioning His Excellency the Governor General for being joined with this District. I hope their petition will be granted. I fear their School is not sufficiently watched over by the Commissioners. The people complain that they have very great difficulty in securing good and steady Teachers. Often they have no Teacher. Government allowance to this School, only £3 10s. a year. Teacher's salary £1 a month and board. They say that the Government allowance to their Municipality is £64 17s., and that the amount raised by it is £90.

Meeting with the Commissioners of the Parish of St. Anicet.—Met the Commissioners of this Parish at the house of John McDonald, Esquire, Laguire, June 24, when their books, several vouchers, &c., and those also of the Secretary-Treasurer were examined. I found their books very correctly kept. Every thing is very satisfactorily accounted for, and all receipts and disbursements are regularly entered, with their dates. The accounts of each District in the Municipality are kept separate; and the allowance from the General School Fund is distributed according to law. The Assessment Roll is regularly made up, and all its items are so arranged as at once to show every entry satisfactorily. But I found that arrears are allowed to remain too long uncollected. To this attention was directed. The Treasurer has on hand £16 10s. The Commissioners have none. Amount to collect £55 12s. 8½d. They have great difficulty in collecting rates and fees. Their rates amount to £91, and their allowance from Government is £56 14s. 2d. for the last scholastic year, viz., the last half of the year 1850, and the first half of the year 1851. Amount due to Teachers, £ s. d. The Secretary-Treasurer is their collector. Any surplus fund they may have is expended in building and repairing School-houses. In engaging Teachers, they look as much as possible to the character and qualification of Teachers. Yet they are often deceived. They admit the very low state of education in their Municipality. This they attribute principally to the imperfect systems, low qualifications, and constant change of Teachers; and the people are generally so poor that they can afford no salaries that are inducements to good Teachers to remain with them. There is, therefore, a constant change of Teachers and of systems. From the physical character of the Parish, and the scattered state of its inhabitants, the number of their districts cannot well be reduced, without great inconvenience to the people.

The following are the number of Scholars within law age of each district: No. 1, 32; No. 2, 48; No. 3, 79; No. 4, 47; No. 5, no return; No. 6, 54; No. 7, 28; No. 8, 18; No. 9, 33; No. 10, no return; No. 11, 37; No. 12, 27; No. 13, 17 only = 420

The difficulties in collecting rates lie with the people. They hope the Inspector's visit will do good in stirring up the people to their duty in paying rates and fees, and making their children attend School more punctually; for School-attendance is exceedingly irregular. They contract no debts, but find great difficulty in paying Teachers, owing to the the people's want of will to make prompt payments. Twelve of their School-houses are public property, and one is rented. The state of these will be seen by the Inspector, as he visits the several Schools. Rules are given for the general management of their Schools; and Schools are visited and

examined as the law requires. In levying rates and drawing Government allowance, they guide themselves by the School Act. Fees are fixed as the law directs. In demanding the payment of rates and fees, they have often to consider the circumstances of the people, many of whom are poor. But some show that they put far more value on dollars than they do on the education of their children. With the affairs of Dissident Schools they never interfere. In examining their Schools they remarked that with some examinations they were well pleased; with others much dissatisfied. Generally, respecting hindrances to the progress of education, they find that, in connection with what they have already stated, want of *will* on the part of the people *heartily* to *second* their efforts, is one of the greatest hindrances to the advancement of education in their part of the country.

No Model School can anywhere be established in their Municipality.

STATEMENT of the SALARIES, and BOARD of TEACHERS; and the PERIOD of INSTRUCTION in each DISTRICT, for the Year ending June 30th, 1852.

No. of Statement	Periods of Instruction.	Salaries.			Board.			Totals.			
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
1	For Twelve months .....	25	0	0	19	10	0	44	10	0	
2	For Eleven do .....	21	5	0	17	17	6	38	2	6	
3	For Six do .....	23	0	0	.....	.....	.....	23	0	0	
4	No Teacher .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
5	For Twelve months .....	22	0	0	19	10	0	41	10	0	
6	For Eleven do .....	19	0	0	17	17	6	36	17	6	
7	For Twelve do .....	30	0	0	19	10	0	49	10	0	
8	do do .....	18	0	2	19	10	2	37	10	4	
9	do do .....	20	0	0	19	10	0	39	10	0	
10	For Ten do .....	11	5	0	16	5	0	27	10	0	
11	For Twelve do .....	46	0	0	Including Board	do	.....	* 46	0	0	
12	do do .....	25	0	0	do	do	.....	25	0	0	
13	For Six do .....	8	6	7½	9	15	0	18	1	7½	
								£	428	1	11½

\* £43, as afterwards given by the Secretary.

District No. 6, St. Anicet.—Examined on the same day the School of this District, and report:—

This is a small School, and taught by a young Teacher, and, in my opinion, not sufficiently qualified to take charge of a School. Age 18, and single. Never taught before. His scholars, few in number, are, for their age, far behind. The discipline of the School is pretty fair, but the progress of the scholars is only middling. Boys and Girls are classed together. The classes, as in every School I have yet examined, are far too many for the number of scholars. The Teacher has a Certificate, but has not yet been examined by the Board. Not sure if he will continue to teach. School Journal in loose sheets. The School is examined by the Commissioners in June and December. Dimensions of School-house, 24 x 20, and is in good repair, with a sufficient space in front for play ground. It is well situated and comfortable. No privy. Well furnished with desks and seats. The Teacher has a Pulpit and Exercise-board. No Maps. No Globes. Average attendance in summer, 15: Boys, 9; Girls, 6. In winter, 22: Boys, 12; Girls, 10. See Examination Roll.

District No. 11.—Examined the School of this District on the 25th June. This is a much larger School than the last, and better conducted. The children behaved well, and showed considerable progress in the branches studied. In answering questions (and a great number were put) they showed considerable knowledge of what they study. Upon the whole, I was well pleased with this School. Average scholars in winter, 35; in summer, 25. Teacher's age 58, married. Has made teaching his profession, and has taught for 35 years, but only for a short time in this Country. Did he understand Book-keeping better, I would consider him well qualified to teach a Model School. The children are well graded, but their books are not the best. The Teacher has not yet been examined by the Board, but intends to go to Montreal soon. He complains much of irregular attendance. The children are very ill-supplied with Books. As many of the parents were present, I directed their attention to these things. Wherever any opportunity offers, I lecture parents respecting the right training of their children, &c., and they certainly require it, for the majority value Education far too little. See Examination Roll.

District No. 7.—The School of this District was examined on the 26th June. The Master of this School is a young man, scarcely qualified to teach a School; yet he improves the children more than some educators of greater attainments. His discipline is said to be rather severe. This School is so often without a Teacher, that we cannot look for much progress. There was a considerable number of children present at the examination, and made a very respectable appearance. Average attendance in winter, 20 Girls and 19 Boys; in summer, 19 Girls and 13 Boys. Teacher's age, 23; not married. He Teaches in classes. Is not sure about making Teaching his profession. He has taught an Elementary School for a year and a half. Not yet examined. Would like to go to School a little longer, as he does not consider himself sufficiently qualified for teaching. From his Journal I find that the children attend rather irregularly. The School is examined by the Commissioners in June and December, but it is seldom visited by any other. This School has existed 25 years, and has had 9 Teachers; and till lately was shut for four years. Dimensions of School-house 20 x 20; ground quarter of an acre, and fenced in. The School-house has distinct privies for Boys and Girls. The School-room is well furnished with writing desks and seats; and the Teacher has a Pulpit and Practice-board. No Maps. See Examination Roll.

Dissentient School No. 2.—On the 25th, inspected one of the Dissentient Schools in this Parish. This is one of our smallest Schools. Ten scholars were not present. They study only Reading, Writing, and a little Arithmetic. The School is conducted by a female from the neighbouring Republic, of whose qualifications I do not think too much. The School-house is neither well finished nor well furnished; and if not repaired must in winter be very cold. Dimensions 20 x 20. Only one desk, and that one not very good. No Pulpit; few seats; nothing else. For the children's progress see Examination Roll. She states that about 17 children attend her School; but nearly the half are now kept at home working. The children are ill classed, and have too many different kinds of books.

District No. 8.—Not Dissentient.—June 28.—The School of this District is one of the most inferior I have yet examined. Teacher and scholars are, in intelligence, nearly on a level, and the children's parents, most of whom were present, appeared to be convinced that the amount of instruction which the scholars receive is next to nothing. The Teacher is about to leave them. I fear it will be long before they get good Teachers in this part of the country. Most of themselves are convinced that they are not sufficiently qualified for their profession.

The remark is common, "I am going to School for some time; I am not properly qualified for teaching."

The merest elements of Education are here but imperfectly taught. The average attendance of this School is small; and from their appearance the people are poor. They can very ill-support a good School. No respectable Teacher of due qualifications would accept their School. I made some effort to unite their District with the one adjoining it; for the present I have failed. It has been extended a little to the West; but I fear they will gain little by it. The School-house is a miserable hut, without comfort or convenience; and the School furniture is in perfect accordance with the house. Dimensions 18 x 18; roof flat, with openings in every direction. The people of the District are all Irish Catholics. Books,—English Reader, some of the National School-books, and a variety of Spelling Books. He teaches Lennie's Grammar; but no Geography. The Commissioners examine the School in June and December. Journal of the School ill-kept. The Examination Roll shows what branches are taught and the children's progress. The Teacher has no Certificate; is single; upwards of 40 years.

District No. 9.—On the same day, examined the School of the next District, and found it to be almost in every respect the same, only the children are better clad, and make a better appearance, but their Education is equally far behind. Average attendance, 23: 11 Boys, 12 Girls. Age of Teacher 23, and single. He teaches in classes, but apparently with little system. He evidently wants system, experience, intelligence, and scholarship. He purposes going to School—the right place for him! You may be sure that the advance of Education here is in character fluxional. The School Journal shows much irregularity in the attendance of the children. The same remark applies to *almost* every School that I have visited in this part of my allotted field. Commissioners only visit this School. It is examined in June and December. School-house the same as the last, with the difference of more openings and these larger. Ordered to be repaired. No conveniences for children. Dimensions, 24 x 18. Furniture, two desks, a few forms, nothing else. This School has existed 16 years, and has had 14 Teachers—a goodly number! See Roll of Examination.

District No. 5.—June 29.—The School of this District will about match the two preceding. The Teacher is but a boy—age 16. Of him I can only say that his Education is little—his experience less—and the fruit of his labor least.

With such Teachers, can Education be anything but a mere mockery? He leaves in a short time to go to School—he should not have left it. I fear this School has been overlooked by the Commissioners, for I find it was neither visited nor examined during the past year. The District is neither populous nor wealthy. Their School can then be but ill-supported. School-house in bad repair. In winter it must be exceedingly uncomfortable. The Teacher has a small desk for himself, and for the children there is little furniture. The Education they get is of the plainest and most common kind. Plain Reading, Writing, some Arithmetic, and a smattering of Grammar, are all they get. Dimensions of School-house, 20 x 19. The School-house is built on ground given on condition that when the School is removed the ground will revert to the Donor. See Roll of Examination.

On the 1st of July, examined School No. 1.—This is the second-best School in this Municipality. The average attendance of this School, both in summer and winter, is about 26. Boys, 13; Girls, 13. The Teacher is married; age 38. His system of teaching admits of much improvement. Still there is something good in it, for the children make considerable improvement under it. His classification of the scholars is not very good, but I attribute this partly to want of suitable books. He has taught this School for seven years—a thing almost unprecedented in this Country! He intends to continue teaching for some time. For Writing, this School stands pretty high. The scholars do not show so much progress in the other branches which they study. Boys and Girls are classed together. This School is seldom examined by the Commissioners. Education is

advancing considerably in this District. I believe this must be attributed principally to their not changing their Teacher. His Journal is well kept. Number of children in the District from 7 to 14, 32. Boys, 17; Girls, 15. Months of examination, June and December. None but the Commissioners visit this School. School-house, 18 x 15—too small. The Teacher has a kind of desk, and the School has a sufficient quantity of furniture for its size. For the result of Examination, see Roll.

District No. 2.—July 2.—School of this District not in operation. It has been shut since the 9th of May last. The School-house of this District, which was lately built, is a very substantial building. Dimensions, 24 x 21. Furniture, scarcely sufficient. No Pulpit for the Teacher. I observed a small Black-board. The School-house and ground (half an acre) are public property, with a title, which is in the Treasurer's hands. Situation good.

District No. 12.—July 2.—The parents of the children attending the School of this District are French Canadians. The language of the School is the French. I examined this School with considerable care, being the first I have examined, in which the French language only is taught. Few branches are here taught, and in these the children make little progress. They read the French very stiffly, write badly, and I may say, cipher none. The Teacher knows Arithmetic very imperfectly, and his Penmanship, of which the Examination Roll is a specimen, admits of much improvement. Yet I cannot see how this District could be supplied with a Teacher much superior to him. The people are poor and the District small, where then are their means to pay a good Teacher? The present Teacher has taught here for six years. Not married; age 62. The School-room is both his School and dwelling. In this District, which is shut out from every other, Education can advance but little. A number of parents were present at the examination—all unlettered. The School has existed for six years. Journal kept on loose sheets. Dimensions of School-house, 24 x 20. Ground, half an acre—in middling repair. School furniture good. The Teacher has an Exercise-board. No Pulpit. Salary £25, out of which he has to pay his board. See Roll of Examination.

District No. 3.—July 3rd, 1852.—The School of this District is in the village of St. Anicet. Here also the language taught and of the School, is the French; but the Teacher and the taught stand much higher than those of the last School. The School-Master is a painstaking Teacher, and willing—very willing to improve both himself and his system. I did here what I have done in every School I have yet examined—instructed the Teacher, showed him the defects of his mode of teaching, and how to improve it. I have yet found no system of teaching in any of our Schools that requires not a thorough reformation. This Teacher's handwriting is not good, his knowledge of Arithmetic is very little, and of Geography less. He understands French grammar pretty well; is married; has a family; age 30. Teaching his profession. Has been a School-Master for 5 years. The classification of his Scholars is very good, and the School discipline is unobjectionable. Average Scholars 49. Boys 25, girls 24. All Catholics. The School is examined by the Commissioners in June and December. Results of examinations, satisfactory. Education here is beginning to advance. This School has been in operation only for 6 months. The supporters of the School are pleased with the Teacher. The School-house is not yet finished. Dimensions 26 x 26. Part is to be fitted up for a dwelling to the Teacher. More furniture required for the School. The Teacher has no desk. Ground, quarter acre. Situation favourable. The children have conveniences, one for the boys, another for the girls. Nearly the whole district turned out to hear the examination, and all appeared to be much interested in it.

After the examination, I remained to hear some complaints by the people against the Commissioners and others, respecting the purchasing of the School-house. A petition was laid before me, which stated that too much was paid for the School-house; that the purchase was a party business; that the title was not good, and that no arbitrators were appointed to value the building before it was bought. These charges were met by the Chairman of the Commissioners, who produced documents to show that the house did not, by £19, cost what the petitioners wished to maintain, and he declared on oath that no improper methods were used in purchasing the building, and, by documentary evidence, falsified their accusations, *that the Commissioners, before purchasing the building, made no valuation*, and, as a proof produced a document signed by the Commissioners, which stated that the building was valued before it was purchased. A few other complaints were brought before me, but of too frivolous a nature to deserve notice.

COPY OF DECISION ADDRESSED TO THE CHAIRMAN.

Dear Sir.—Having duly considered the complaints and charges brought before me at a meeting held in the School-room of District No. 3, St. Anicet, against the School Commissioners of your Municipality and others, respecting the purchasing of your School-house, I have to state that I approve of what the Commissioners have done in this matter, as well as of the proceedings of other gentlemen implicated in those charges. I do consider such complaints and accusations as both frivolous, and in many respects, vexatious, tending much to discourage and embarrass Commissioners and others zealous in the cause of Education, and to throw *many hinderances* in the way to prevent the free and full working of the School Act. While I approve of and confirm your proceedings, I wish you, as Chairman of the School Commissioners, to convey to them my thanks, in the name of the Government, for their efforts in promoting the cause of education in their Municipality. Let them take courage and persevere. The cause is one of the most important to society, and next to Christianity in advancing the well-being of our race.

Yours, &c.,

J. B., Inspector of Schools.

On the evening of the same day met the Trustees of the Dissident Schools, Parish of St. Anicet, and examined their books (*book* rather, for they produced only one), and papers. The book they produced I pronounce *no book*. Yet it contained, as stated by themselves, an account of all their proceedings, including all cash transactions; and all miscellaneous entered in perfect confusion! With their own assistance, I attempted to collect their cash entries, to ascertain the state of their cash account. The attempt was vain. I could strike no balance. The book said one thing; they said another. They said, there is a small balance on hand. The book said *probably!* After spending some time endeavouring to trace errors, but to no purpose, I gave it up, leaving themselves to decide between the positive and the probable. I cannot say that they have embezzled any part of their fund, but I can say their book will not balance. In many things I find they have erred, not intentionally, I hope. The present Trustees can never work together; I have, therefore, ordered that new Trustees be elected, and that none of themselves be Secretary-Treasurer. I have endeavoured to settle their disputes according to the best of my judgment.

## COPY OF DECISION RESPECTING DISPUTES IN DISTRIBUTING THEIR SCHOOL FUND.

Mr. Mullins, Chairman of the Trustees  
of Dissident Schools, Parish of St. Anicet.

Dear Sir,—In giving my decision, respecting the charges brought by your Trustees against each other about the distribution of their School Fund, let me state that I do it as one cherishing no feeling of ill-will towards any of you, far from it; but as a responsible Officer, accountable for all his acts, and to a higher than man. I decide, 1st. That the School of District No. 2, Dissident; in the Scholastic Municipality of St. Anicet, had a right to its proportion of the Government allowance, granted to your School, for the first half year of its dissent, viz., for the time elapsing between the 18th of March and 1st of July of said year. The said proportion to be given to this School.

2nd. When you received the School of District No. 2, Dissent, into your body of Dissent, you received it as it was, School and Teacher; for you brought nothing before me to prove that you, before its admission, objected to its Teacher, or in fact to anything it had in its character of dissent. How then could you object to paying its Teacher? Let the case be reversed and what would you consider to be right? Nevertheless, as the next allowance was for the time of the first Teacher's successor, I am of opinion it should have gone to pay the successor, and so I decide.

J. B., Inspector of Schools.

Dissident School No. 1, St. Anicet, has not been in operation for some time. This District is without a School and without a School-house. I question if they have the number of scholars that the Law requires to entitle them to Government allowance, supposing they had a School in operation.

ENTERED UPON MY DUTIES IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF HINCHINBROOKE, ON THE 8TH JULY.

The Commissioners met at the house of the Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. Kidd, and produced their books and documents. I found their books kept in a business-like manner, and all their papers regularly fyled. From their answers to my questions, and state of their accounts, I am satisfied that they endeavor to do their duty conscientiously. Their answers to my questions, and the information collected from their books and documents, are as follows:—

The Government allowance to the Township is distributed to their Schools in the following proportions:—District No. 1, £4 2s. 6d.; No. 2, £5 7s. 6d.; No. 3, £5 7s. 3d.; No. 4, £5 12s. 9d.; No. 5, £4 8s. 0d.; No. 6, £5 12s. 9d.; No. 7, £5 18s. 3d.; No. 8, £12 2s. 0d.; No. 9, no School; No. 10, £3 17s. 0d.; No. 11, no School; No. 12, £5 10s. 0d.; No. 13, £5 12s. 9d.; No. 14, £2 9s. 6d.; No. 15, £3 17s. 0d.,=£69 17s. 3d. Amount of all local contributions—£81 2s. 7½d. Assessment and monthly fees together, £133 17s. 6d. Amount of arrears for past years, £43 1s. 7½d. The Number of children in each District within Law age is as follows:—No. 1, 30; No. 2, 42; No. 3, 39; No. 4, 41; No. 5, 32; No. 6, 41; No. 7, 45; No. 8, 88; No. 9, —; No. 10, 28; No. 12, 40; No. 13, 41; No. 14, 43; No. 15, 36=504 in all the Districts. Number of Boys and Girls attending School No. 1, —; No. 2, B. 22, G. 19; No. 3, B. 20, G. 12; No. 4, B. 16, G. 14; No. 5, B. 18, G. 14; No. 6, B. 28, G. 27; No. 7, B. 20, G. 16; No. 8, —; No. 9, —; No. 10, B. 11, G. 12; No. 12, B.



14, G. 12; No. 13, B. 13, G. 13; No. 14, ———; No. 15, B. 15, G. 12=328, attending School of different ages. Many between the ages of 7 and 14 do not attend School. Rates are collected without difficulty; but many object to pay fees when they do not send their children to School. The Treasurer takes charge of their Funds. The Salaries of their Teachers are *always paid*; but when the Government money does not reach in time and rates are not paid, they have not unfrequently to borrow money to pay Teachers leaving the Municipality.

They regulate the studies of their Schools to a certain extent, but interfere not with the systems of their Teachers. For examining and engaging Teachers, they have appointed a Board, consisting of two School Commissioners and a Member of their Municipal Council. The Commissioners fix holidays, visit and examine all their Schools. June and December are their months of examination. Want of funds put it out of their power to distribute prizes at their examinations, but the results of these are generally favourable. They attend to the 27th Section of the School Act. Their Secretary is allowed four per cent. Average salary to Male Teachers, including board, £30; to Female, £24. The periods of the existence of their several Schools are as follows:—The School of District No. 1, has existed 12 years; of No. 2, 15; of No. 3, 6; of No. 4, 12; of No. 5, 7; of No. 6, 5; of No. 7, 12; of No. 8, 18; of No. 9, —; of No. 10, 3; of No. 11, —; of No. 12, 5; of No. 13, 6; of No. 14, 12; of No. 15, 15. School-houses are the only property they hold.

On the same day, examined the School of District No. 7, which I found in good order. The Teacher is a married man, aged 46, and is apparently very poor, which is the case with all the Teachers having families whose Schools I have yet examined. How can it be otherwise? Our ploughmen and day-laborers are better paid, and I find that no class of men is more in debt nor less trusted by store-keepers. Teaching is this man's profession. He has taught for seven years. He has adopted the simultaneous mode of teaching. Boys and Girls are classed together. He teaches only the Elementary branches of Education, and these not very efficiently. A number of suggestions were made respecting good teaching, which, I hope, will be of service to him. He has not been yet examined by the Board, and cannot now well go, on account of sickness in his family. The Books used in this School are:—For Reading, the National Series and Mavor's Spelling-book; and for Ciphering, Walkingham's Arithmetic. For the number of Boys and Girls in the District within Law age, see preceding statements. His School Journal is kept in the usual way. Though an inferior Teacher, the people appear to be pleased with him. His School is regularly examined in June and December. The School-house is not public property, but answers School purposes sufficiently well, being well situated and commodious, and kept in good repair. Dimensions, 36 x 18.\* [\*27 x 19.] School furniture good. Their Teacher has a Pulpit, but no Exercise-board. No Maps, &c. Salary, £26. Government allowance, £5 18s. 3d.

District No. 12.—July 9.—The School of this District has not been in operation for two weeks. I find the School-house in good repair, and well situated. There is near it a very good spring. Furniture good and sufficient. There is a Pulpit for the Teacher. Dimensions, 22 x 18. It is public property.

District No. 5.—July 9.—School not in operation since the 1st of July. This School has existed only four years. The School-house is public property. It is in a retired situation, at a considerable distance from any dwelling. Dimensions, 22 x 18. Furniture nearly new. No Pulpit for the Teacher.

District No. 14.—July 9.—Found this School in operation. It has existed about seven years, and has seldom been without a Teacher. The present Teacher is a female, married; age 30. This is a willing, and by some improvements in her system, would be a good Teacher. She is well-liked by the supporters of the School, and they are well pleased with her teaching. She intends to teach for



some time. The Examination Roll shows what branches she teaches, and the progress of her scholars. This should be a good School, but the children are not much advanced. I do not attribute this to the present Teacher. I examined her Journal and found it to be very correctly kept. The School is often visited, and annually examined in June and December. This is one of the best School-houses I have yet seen. It is a stone building, and well situated. It is well furnished, and the interior is well planned. The Teacher has a Pulpit, but there is no School apparatus. Dimensions, 36 x 24. Teacher's salary, £25. No allowance for board.

District No. 6.—July 10.—The Teacher of this School is a female, married; age 19. She keeps the School open only till they get a properly qualified Teacher. I think she could be prevailed upon to continue to teach, and might, under the training of an intelligent Inspector, be made an active, efficient Teacher. She teaches by Certificate. Salary, £24, without board. The greater part of her scholars are young, and not far advanced. See Examination Roll. This might be a very good School, but party spirit, or rather party spleen, keeps it in a languishing state. The School-house, though new, is not the best, and most probably will have to be removed to a more suitable and safer spot, for it stands within 30 yards of a mill-pond, and the roads to it in the fall and spring are muddy and deep. I question if the situation be favorable to health. I could not help remarking to the people who were present at the examination of the School, that they seemed to care more for their horses than for the health and safety of their children.

District No. 6.—I intend to visit this District again to see what can be done about removing the School-house to a better and healthier situation. Dimensions 21 x 18. Furniture sufficient. The Teacher has a desk. No School apparatus. The School-house is public property.

District No. 2.—July 10.—This District is partly dissentient. The supporters of the School of this District are all Catholics. They agree among themselves, and have no complaint against the School Commissioners of the Municipality, who manage all their money matters, and draw their Government allowance. Their Teacher is a female, and appears to please them. In summer they engage a female, and in winter, a male Teacher. Salary of the former, £1 a month and board; of the latter, £3, with allowance for board. Each is engaged for only 4 months. Both receive annually £16, and they value the board of both at £12 = £28. (This statement was doubted by the Secretary-Treasurer, who accompanied me). Dimensions of School-house 18 x 16. Furniture only two desks and four forms. No desk for the Teacher. School-house not kept very cleanly; and in winter cannot be very comfortable. Ground, quarter acre—have a deed for the property. The Trustees keep no books for recording their proceedings—no ledger for accounts—no documents of any kind. Orders were given respecting these. They think that as the Commissioners keep their accounts and draw their Government allowance, it is not necessary for them to keep any books. Children from 7 to 14, 43; 5 to 16, 55. Of the first, boys 21; girls 22. School attendance in winter, 50; in summer, only 20. Annual fund, £10 12s.; Government allowance, £5 7s. 6d.

Few differences arising from party jealousies exist in this Municipality, except in this district. I hope I shall be able to put an extinguisher upon them.

District No. 4.—July 13.—The results of the examination of this School were not very satisfactory. The Teacher has had some experience in teaching, but has not much profited by it. Her's is the mere rote method, a mode of teaching too much pursued in our Schools. She teaches in classes, and these are almost as many as her Scholars. This is an evil which must be corrected. By having so many classes, the Teacher's time is so divided that little justice can be done to any class. In going my next rounds, I hope from what has been said and insisted

upon respecting the introduction of better books into our Schools, and a more judicious classification of Scholars, considerable improvement will have been made.

This neighbourhood has had a School upwards of 20 years, and during that time has had 20 teachers. School discipline, middling. For the progress of the children see Examination Roll. The School-house is in good repair, and has a sufficient number of writing desks and seats, but the Teacher has no Pulpit. A custom very injurious to the advancement of education prevails in this part of the country viz., engaging in summer female, and in winter male, teachers. Salaries to men, £3 per month; to females, £2. The present is not certain that she will re-engage for another term. She is an American, and like all Teachers from the States I have yet examined, ill-qualified for teaching. School-journal a loose sheet. Teacher's age 30. Not married. Average Scholars in summer, 30. Boys 15, girls 15.

District No. 3.—July 13.—Found the School of this District not in operation. But a new Teacher is engaged to enter on her duties on the 19th current. This School has existed for six years, and has had 8 Teachers. Dimensions of School-house 22 x 20. Desks and seats sufficient and in good repair. There is a Pulpit for the Teacher. Salaries, to men, £3 5s.; to women, £2 2s. 6d. a month.

District No. 15.—July 13.—Not in operation. About engaging a Teacher.

District No. 8.—July 14.—Visited for examination the School of this District, but the number of children present was so small that it was deferred.

#### PARISH OF ST. JEAN CHRYSOSTOME.

July 16.—Commenced discharging the duties of Inspection, in the Parish of St. Chrysostôme, on the 16th July, and examined on the same day the Schools of Nos. 13 and 14 Dissident. Each of these has a distinct body of Trustees. Is this not contrary to the School Act? The School of District No. 14 is small. The dissent was caused by the Commissioners building a new School-house, at great expense, and in a place considered by the dissentients very inconvenient. The Commissioners selected its site with a view to unite two Districts; but the situation even for that does not appear to be the best. In this the Commissioners failed, and an attempt was made to burn the new building. It now remains unoccupied, but could easily be repaired. It cost £90. £15 more than the Act allows for building School-houses. Respecting this house a law-suit is now pending. The Commissioners do not admit the dissent as in accordance with law; but they say the Superintendent has acknowledged it, in evidence of which, he grants the Government allowance.

This is not true: I find the Superintendent never recognized the self constituted Trustees of No. 14.

J. B., Inspector of Schools.

The Teacher of No. 14 is a female, age 18, single, from beyond the line 45°. However willing she may be to teach, I consider her ill-qualified for discharging the duties of Education. I need not say more respecting her qualifications; for another better qualified (and a British subject) is to be soon engaged. The present Teacher's service can be of little benefit to the scholars. This is an Elementary School of but the third class. Average scholars 25. Boys 15; Girls 10. Boys and Girls are classed together. I met with the same evils here that I have found in every School yet visited—too many classes, too many different kinds of School-books, too much rote work; an intellectual system of teaching—a thing unknown! I have laboured much, and will endeavour to labour still more, to remove these

evils. Education has advanced very little in this District. Their School has existed 9 years; but only for a short time a Dissentient School under Trustees. The School-house is public property; tenure of house and ground good; extent of ground quarter of an acre. Dimensions of the School-house 24 x 20. Number of desks and seats sufficient. The Teacher has a desk. No School apparatus of any kind. See Examination Roll.

District No. 13.—The School of this District was examined in the afternoon of the same day. This is a good School, and considering his experience, a good Teacher. He is a young man, married, age 20: he promises to be an efficient Teacher, and I am glad to learn that he intends to make teaching his profession, should he meet with encouragement. His scholars are well classified, and the order and discipline of the School are good. The progress of the children shows that their Teacher labors intelligently. This School ranks with our first class of common Schools. As yet he teaches by Certificate. He keeps his School Journal very correctly. Average scholars in summer, 40; B. 20, G. 20: in winter 50; B. 30, G. 20. The School is visited monthly, and examined by its Trustees in June and December. The School-house, which is rented, is much too small. The School-house of the District was *burnt*. I find this is a common practice in many parts of the country. Some one, or some party, becomes dissatisfied with the house, with its situation, with Commissioners, or with an undefined something, and forthwith the torch is applied, the house is consumed, the scholars are dispersed, and the District probably remains long *without* a School. Something should be done by Government to check these incendiary acts.

The state of this School shows what good Teachers and good teaching can do; deserving Teachers generally get deserving Salaries. Salary £48. He should have £60. But were he not well-liked, and the people sensible of the value of his labours, £30, or £35 at most, would be his maximum hire! Dimensions of School-house 20 x 16. Furniture pretty good. The Teacher has a desk and Practice-Board.

District No. 14, Hemmingford.—July 17.—The School of this District takes in part of the Municipality of Hemmingford. This School poorly contrasts with the last; it scarcely comes up to the second class of common Schools. The people of the District are partly Catholic and partly Protestant—majority said to be Protestant. The Teacher is an Irishman of the Catholic faith. Teacher's age, 40; married. Has followed the profession of Teaching for 20 years. He teaches by Diploma. Teaches by classes—these far too many. Some time was spent, and in the presence of a number of parents, showing him how to improve his system, how to make every part of it more practical and intellectual. And I was well pleased to overhear, when departing, the parents insisting on his introducing the improvements suggested. He keeps his Journal in rather a careless manner. School Journals, to enable the Inspector to compare attendances from time to time, and whether Schools be increasing or not, should be kept in books. To this parents agree. This School is publicly examined by the Commissioners of Hemmingford in June and December, and at other times visited by them. A School has existed in this District for 19 years. Number of Teachers during that time, 12. The discipline of this School is lax; the progress of the children indifferent; the same evils exist here as in most other Schools,—too many kinds of Reading Books, &c. For more particulars, see Examination Roll.

School-house and ground, public property; house in bad repair. It is proposed to remove the house and build a better; ground half an acre. The number of desks and seats are quite sufficient. But they might be better arranged. The Teacher has a desk. Teacher's Salary, £21 from the people, from the Government Fund, £9, for the year ending last December.

Trustees of District No. 14, Parish of St. Jean Chrysostôme, Dissentient.—Met the Trustees of this District on the evening of the 16th of July, and examined a number of papers produced. They have no Books, and acknowledge themselves ignorant of the way in which Trustees should keep Books. Respecting these, instructions were given. They dissented on the 1st January, 1852, but are not yet fully organized. Number of children in their District from 7 to 14, 40. B. 23, G. 17. From 5 to 16, 48. B. 25, G. 23. The whole amount of their School revenue is £22; of Government allowance they have received only £2 0s. 6d. The Commissioners retained the rest, which exceeded £4, for reasons not well explained to them. They have no money on hand. Their School is supported by voluntary subscriptions. Contract no debts. The Teacher's salary is paid up. Their School-house has no conveniences for children, but attention is paid to cleanliness. They believe that party contention is one of the greatest hinderances to the free and full working of the School Act. They think there should be no Commissioners, but that each School should have its own Trustees, supervised by an intelligent Inspector. Since their dissent, they have had no disputes. The Secretary-Treasurer does the duties of his office without a per centage. Teacher's salary, £2 10s. a month = to £10 during the half scholastic year, including board. Their School was examined last July, and the examination, in their opinion, was satisfactory.

District No. 11, under Commissioners.—On the 17th July, examined the School of this District. It is taught by a female of very ordinary attainments, and appears to want the life and active character of a Teacher. I have met with few Female Teachers capable of conducting Schools with advantage. They generally want system, attainments, and that persevering activity, without which no Teacher can well succeed. She will most likely not be long the Teacher of this School. Her School is small, and she teaches but few branches. Too many American books in this School. They must be interdicted. Dimensions of School-house, 24 x 18. No conveniences for children. Furniture of School-room sufficient, and well arranged. The Teacher has a desk and Board for practising. The house and ground are public property, with a title,—extent, quarter an acre,—situation, eligible. See Examination Roll.

Trustees of Dissentient School, No. 13.—Met, on the evening of the same day, the Trustees of this School, for examining their Books and vouchers. Their Books are not kept in the best order, but I found no errors. Gave a gentle reproof, and along with the reproof a few directions for keeping their Books, and also for rightly filing their documents. Their School-district dissented before that of No. 14. The dissent was caused by the conduct of the Commissioners of the Municipality.

They employ none but qualified Teachers, and with their present School-master they are well pleased. The children of their District, from 7 to 14, is 72. B. 40, G. 32. Amount of revenue £39 13s. 3½d. Government allowance, £8. No fund on hand, and no debt. Arrears are collected by the Secretary. Teacher's salary is always paid up. Their fund consists of voluntary subscriptions and rates. No School Fees. In collecting rates, they have to put the law in force only on a few. In their School, attention is paid to cleanliness. It is examined in June and December, and visited at other times. Examinations favorable. The Secretary-Treasurer is allowed four per cent. Their Teacher's salary is £4 5s. a month, including board.

This is a large District, and by unity might have an excellent School. When questioned respecting their dissent, they stated that it was owing to their not being able to get in men as Commissioners whom they considered qualified for the office of School Commissioners, the lower part of the Parish having a large majority of votes.

The Commissioners of the Municipality of St. Jean Chrysostôme met, to have their Books and Vouchers examined, in the Village of St. Chrysostôme, on the 19th of July.

They gave a very satisfactory account of their proceedings. Their books are kept in good order. They practise the voluntary system out and out. For this they assign as a reason, that the people are opposed to assessment, and will not allow assessors to value their properties. Some say that compulsory taxation is a hinderance to the free working of the School law. As they levy no assessment, they require no law to enforce payment of School dues. Male Teachers are allowed each an equal share of Government allowance, and their female Teachers two-thirds of what the former receive. Some Districts give higher salaries than others—their own contributions. Contributions are collected by Teachers, and for which they give receipts. Total fund from all contributions, £230 13s. 2d.; Government allowance, £116 7s. 9d. They have no fund on hand. They have no debts to pay, and contract none. They stated that education is generally advancing in the Municipality. They need more good Teachers. They admitted that some Districts might be better divided; but they disapproved of making many changes, as these can seldom be made without incurring expenses. They give general regulations for their Schools through their Trustees. All holidays are fixed by themselves. June and December are their examination months. Occasional visits are also made. In drawing the Government allowance, they guide themselves by the law. The Secretary-Treasurer is allowed four per cent. on all moneys passing through his hands. Of their School-houses they report, they are all public property. Titles deposited at the Education Office. Few of their School-houses have conveniences for children, but in every School-house cleanliness is attended to. The School-houses are all wooden, except one, respecting which a law-suit is pending. This School-house is that of No. 14. Amount of male Teachers' salaries, £300; of female ditto, £100 = £400 annually. Government allowance for the year ending June 30th, £116 7s. 9d., as stated above.

The books and papers of their Secretary-Treasurer were also examined, and found correct, and in good order. With him they are well-pleased. Without an intelligent active Secretary, they could not well discharge their duties. Some of them not being very well qualified, as that respects scholarship, for their office. I am satisfied that he exerts himself not a little to preserve the harmony of society in School-matters within his Municipality.

To some of my questions answers were afterwards to be given.

July 20.—Examined the School of District No. 15, newly opened. The Teacher is a young man, not married, of fair attainments, and good moral character. He intends to go to be examined by the board next September. I think he is qualified to teach the branches taught in common Schools, and with a good system may be an efficient Teacher. The parents of the children are all Protestants. With a good Teacher this might be a large School. Though this School has existed for 20 years, and has been seldom without a Teacher, yet education is advancing but very slowly. The School has not been a sufficient time in operation to enable me to judge respecting his system of teaching; he appears to be very industrious and zealous. The School-house is in good repair. Dimensions 27 x 26. It is furnished with a sufficient number of seats and desks. No Pulpit—no Practice-board, &c., no conveniences for children. House one story—wooden—well situated (See Roll of Examination). Ground half an acre, partly fenced in.

School No. 4, not in operation. It is built on the same lot as the School of No. 15. District of Nos. 15 and 4 is one District. Differences in religious belief caused a division in the School. School No. 4 is Catholic; that of No. 15 is Protestant. Both are under the Commissioners. The house of School No. 4 is in

good repair, and is well furnished with seats and desks. There is no Pulpit for the Teacher. No Practice-board, &c. Dimensions, 21 x 20.

District No. 3.—July 20.—The School of this District was examined on the same day. It is one of our third rate Schools. The Teacher is a good writer and a tolerable accountant, but his attainments are little. Age 50; married. He has been a Teacher for 32 years. I think he does his best to bring on children, and with a better system, might be a useful Teacher. He teaches in classes. In his senior classes, Boys and Girls stand in separate divisions. In his junior classes, they stand together. The parents of the children are all Catholics. This Teacher has not yet been examined by the Board. I am sorry to have to state that many Teachers are so poor that they cannot go to Montreal to be examined by the Board. This Teacher is one of the number. What is to be done in such cases? Journal kept correctly. Age of School, three and a half years. School-house too small, and needing repair. Dimensions, 18 x 16. Has only one writing-desk and four forms. Ground, half an acre. The School-house is so near one end of the District that the other end may be said to have no School. I spent some time looking for a School site more central than the present. See School Roll of Examination.

District No. 6.—July 21.—The School of this District is perhaps the best in the Municipality, and has the best Teacher. The order and discipline of the School pleased me much, and the progress of the Scholars shewed that his system of teaching is good. By diploma he is a Teacher of the second class. His School says he should be of the first. He is married, age 47, and has taught for 14 years. He teaches in classes, and occasionally employs monitors. The Examination Roll shews the progress of his scholars. The School Journal is kept very neat and clean. Average attendance in Summer, 45; B. 20, G. 25; in winter, 50; B. 22, G. 28. In this District Education has advanced considerably. The children are, with two exceptions, all Protestants. Mr. McLean seems to be a favourite with the people. His School is publicly examined in June and December, results said to be highly satisfactory. A School has existed in this District for 20 years, and seldom not been in operation. The School-house is an excellent building, well planned, and commodiously fitted up. The furniture of the School is sufficient and good. The Teacher has a good Pulpit and practice board, but no maps. Dimensions of School-house, 26 x 24. Windows so high that the children's attention cannot be diverted by anything passing without. Public property with title—play ground sufficient.

District No. 7.—July 21.—School not in operation since May. The people of this District complain that they cannot support a School without assessment. The voluntary principle in this District works very unfavorably to the poor man. The wealthiest in the District give next to nothing for supporting the School; and even the Seigneur takes advantage of their present mode of supporting Schools; instead of £20, he gives £13. If the voluntary system be much longer continued in this Municipality, I much fear the Schools of some Districts must be closed. The School-house of this District is small, attached to it is a house for the Teacher. Both are in indifferent repair. Dimensions of School-house 20 x 18. School furniture sufficient for the size of the house. Ground half an acre—not fenced in.

District No. 5.—July 21.—The School of this District was examined on the same day. Average Number of scholars in this School in winter, 42; B. 23, G. 19; in summer, 32; B. 18, G. 14. For progress, see Roll. The Teacher has taught School for 28 years. I consider him a second rate educator; and the progress of his scholars only third rate. The branches taught here are few. In this District Catholics and Protestants are nearly equal. Education in a backward state. A School has existed in this District for 7 years. The District has no School-house. The children meet in a part of the Teacher's dwelling, which he has fitted up for the purpose. As yet he teaches by Certificate. Keeps his Jour-

nal pretty correctly. The Commissioners propose building a new School-house in another and more central part of the District. They have been urged to their duty; and I believe they require it. They examine this School in June and December. Dimensions of present School-house 24 x 18; furniture, 1 desk, a few forms, and a kind of Pulpit for the Teacher.

District No. 2.—July 22.—The School of this District is in the neighborhood of the Village of St. Chrysostôme. Has existed for many years. Often without a Teacher. The present Teacher is newly engaged, and has not yet been examined by the Board. Has been a Teacher for 20 years; has been in this country for only 8 months. Age 49; married. Teaches in classes. Boys and Girls mixed in his junior classes; in his first class they stand in separate divisions. Discipline pretty good. Has not had the conduct of the School sufficiently long to enable me to say much respecting the results of his teaching. I find he tries to teach intelligently; and wishes to be considered master of what he teaches. Journal a loose sheet. I doubt if this School be publicly examined in June and December. Average scholars in summer, 30; B. 15, G. 15; in winter 36; B. 20, G. 16. See Examination Roll. Dimensions of School-house 24 x 21; ground half an acre, partly enclosed, with title. School furniture sufficient, with a Pulpit and Black-board.

District No. 1.—The School of this District is in the Village of St. Chrysostôme. By uniting this District with that of No. 7, immediately below the Village, a superior School might well and respectably be supported. A superior School in this part of the country is much needed. I have made this a subject of consideration to the inhabitants of this Village and neighborhood; and have pointed out a site for a School-house a short distance below the Village. But as some misunderstanding exists between the Villagers and the people of District No. 7, it will require some tact to effect a union. Both are favorably inclined; but cannot agree respecting the place where the School-house should be.

The Teacher of this School is a young man of little experience, but would like to show off in his teaching. He has taught for two and a half years. System of teaching indifferent. He is married, and intends to make teaching his profession. I may say that for the present this School is closed. The Teacher leaves for the Parish of St. Malachi in a few days. He teaches by Diploma, but only the common branches of Education. School Journal kept in the usual way. The School is examined in June and December. Of these examinations, I may say that generally they are little more than a mere name, done more with reference to the demand of law, to get the Government allowance, than to the promotion of Education. What takes me three hours of constant work, they go over in about half an hour. This is a mixed School of Protestants and Catholics. It has existed for about twelve years, and is supposed to have done some good in advancing Education. See Examination Roll.

The School-house is in good repair. Furniture sufficient. There is a Pulpit for the Teacher. No Practice-board. No Maps, &c. Dimensions, 21 x 18. Little ground for play. Saw no conveniences for children. Average scholars in summer, 40. B. 20, G. 20. In winter, 50. B. 30, G. 20. Teacher's age, 24.

District No. 10.—July 23.—The Schools of Districts Nos. 8, 9 and 10, are so locally convenient that I was able to examine them in one day. School No. 10 was first examined. Average scholars in summer, 30. B. 18, G. 12. In winter, 50. B. 30, G. 20. The School-Master has been a Teacher for seven years. Age 43; not married. School mixed, second rate. Boys and Girls of the first class in distinct divisions. Too many classes; too many different kinds of books. System of teaching, old. The Teacher has not been examined by the Board. Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic only are taught in this School. The children attending this School can receive but a very indifferent Education. See Examination Roll. Children in the District from 5 to 16, 45; G. 22, B. 23. From 7 to



14, 34; B, 20, G. 14. The School is publicly examined in June and December. It has existed for four years. House not in good repair. School furniture, one desk, a few forms. No Pulpit for the Teacher. Dimensions, 20 x 20. Teacher's salary, £30; of this he has from the Municipal fund, £17 8s., and of Government allowance, £12 12s. In this District there is nearly an equal number of Catholics and Protestants.

The examination of School No. 9 was not very satisfactory. I think the Teacher is not sufficiently qualified for teaching even a common School. Of this he appears himself to be convinced, for he is about leaving. The School will then be closed for some time. Education in this District is advancing very, very slowly.

Average number of Scholars in summer, 25; B, 13, G. 12; in winter 40; B, 25, G. 15. The language of the School is French, and is the medium of instruction. The few branches here taught cannot much benefit the children under the present Teacher. Of him I may further remark, that he intends to make Teaching his profession. I think the plough would suit him better than the Teacher's pulpit. Age 22; not married.

This School is publicly examined in June and December. It has existed four years only. Dimensions of School-house 24 x 20. Furniture one desk, a few forms, and a Teacher's pulpit. Ground a quarter acre, fenced in. No conveniences for Children. For children's progress and Teacher's salary, see Examination Roll.

District No. 8.—The School of this District is taught by a female, age 20; not married. She never taught before. I think she deserves encouragement. She has zeal, considerable attainments, and something like a system. In this and the last School the French only is taught. A considerable number of the scholars read French fluently; in writing their progress is much less. I spent considerable time in giving directions to the Teacher how to introduce a better system into her School. On my return, I hope to find considerable improvement in her method of teaching.

This School is examined in June and December, and, I fear, from what has been repeatedly stated to me, in the usual hurried way. Age of School four years. Dimensions of School-house 24 x 21. This is a very good School-house, and well furnished with desks and benches. The Teacher has a small Pulpit. Everything about the School-room shows that attention is paid to cleanliness and the comfort of the children. They have two privies; one for the boys, and one for the girls. Play-ground quarter acre, enclosed, and every way answering the purpose. For the Teacher's salary and children's progress, see Roll of Examination.

In the evening made inquiry about the French School No. 1, village of St. Chrysostôme. This School has been shut for some time, chiefly for want of funds. Till this Municipality be assessed, and the people brought under the power of the School Act for paying rates, their Schools will never be well supported. The Commissioners, in collecting for their School-fund, for a dollar receive a sneer or a laugh. Some, for eight dollars, give half a dollar only, with this consoling expression, take that and be thankful! It being a voluntary thing, they give what they choose. I have advised Commissioners immediately to appoint assessors for making a valuation of property, as there appears to be none. They give as a reason for having made no valuation of property, "That they could never get assessors to act, as their lives were threatened, and one had a bullet sent through his hat." School No. 1 has existed for 10 years. Average children in School 54; B. 30, G. 24. Of French children in the District there are 80; 45 boys, 35 girls; all within law age. A great number, therefore, do not attend School. Last Teacher's salary, £37 1s. Government allowance, £13 1s. Allowance from local fund, £26. School-house in middling order, and not sufficiently furnished with writing-desks



and seats. No Pulpit for the Teacher. No School apparatus. All the branches required to be taught by the School Act were taught by the last Teacher. Dimensions of School-house 24 x 20. No conveniences.

District No. 13.—July 24.—School not in operation, for want of funds. It has had no Teacher since last winter. Age of School six years. Dimensions of School-house 24 x 20. One double desk, a few benches, and no Pulpit for the Teacher, are the whole of the School furniture. The house is in pretty good repair. No play-ground. No title for the house. Salary to male Teachers, £18 + £12 (Government allowance)=£30; to female ditto, £15 + £10 (Government allowance)=£25. Average Scholars 25; B. 13, G. 12. Children in District from 7 to 14, 30; B. 15, G. 15. This School is supported by the French part of the population of the District; another School in this District designated No. 14 is supported by the English population. Once both were united. The separation has so weakened both parties that the two Schools are now shut. The English possess the old School-house. Part of their neighborhood, which lies in the Township of Hemmingford, should be united with them. If this be not allowed, the children of those referred to can receive no education, it being on account of distance impossible for them to send them to their own District School. School-house No. 14 in good repair. Quantity of desks and seats sufficient. No pulpit for the Teacher. No School apparatus. English children in District from 7 to 14, 35; 12 B., 23 G. Average School attendance 30; 10 B., 29 G. Salary of Teacher, £40; of this sum £6 7s. 6d. were Government allowance, and £33 12s. voluntary subscriptions. Their resources seem to be now dried up. Dimensions of School-house 24 x 20; half an acre play-ground, with title, an open space.

ON THE AFTERNOON OF THE 24TH OF JULY, COMMENCED MY LABORS IN THE TOWNSHIP OF HEMMINGFORD.

District No. 8, Hemmingford.—The School of this District has no Teacher just now. It was closed about four weeks ago. The Teacher's time expired, and he was allowed to walk off. The School-house is in tolerable repair. Furniture sufficient. Ground half an acre, not enclosed. No conveniences for children. Number of children in the District, from 7 to 14, 52; B. 26, G. 26. Average attendance in winter, 30; B. 20, G. 10; in summer, 20; B. 8, G. 12. Dimensions of School-house 21 x 21.

District No. 13.—July 26.—The School of this District was examined in presence of a number of parents. The Teacher of this School is a very infirm, aged man, and to whom the people are much attached. The infirmities of age seem to plead for him; he is a good moral man, willing to do his duty, and perhaps labors more, considering his weak state of health, than many who possess the vigour of youth. But I consider him not fit to conduct any School with much advantage. Age 59; married. He long taught common Schools in Ireland. He teaches by Certificate only. As he is a favorite of the people, I have allowed him to teach for some time, till an abler Teacher is got. His Journal is kept pretty well. The School is examined in June and December, but seldom visited by any. A School has existed in this District for 14 years; the District has been seldom without a Teacher. The School-house is in tolerable repair. Furniture sufficient. Arrangement, admits of improvement. The Teacher has a Pulpit. Dimensions of School-house 22 x 18. Ground, quarter of an acre, with a title. For branches studied and the progress of scholars, see Roll of Examination. Average of scholars in summer and winter, 20; B. 10, G. 10.

July 26.—Examined School No. 12, on the same day. This School was found in good order, and every thing about the School showed that considerable attention is paid to discipline. The children are evidently improving under the Teacher's system. Mode of teaching simultaneous, with occasional aid of monitors. Teaching, his profession. He teaches by Diploma. I believe he can be made a good Teacher; for he has the activity and perseverance of a Teacher. In this District Education is far behind; but should the present Teacher continue for a year or two the children will no doubt advance in their Education. School Journal lost. The present Teacher has commenced a new one. Teacher's age, 28; a widower; has taught for six years. The School is examined in June and December; but it is seldom visited. This School has existed for 20 years, and during that time has had ten Teachers. The School-house needs repair. School furniture indifferent. The kind there is, well arranged. Teacher's Pulpit like the furniture. Dimensions of School-house 20 x 18. Ground, quarter of an acre. No title; not enclosed. Situation good; abundance of water; roads to School in the Spring and Fall muddy and deep. See Examination Roll. Average of School attendance, 35; B. 24, G. 11.

District No. 11.—July 27.—The School of this District is very small. Teacher a female; age 20; willing to teach; needs a better system to enable her to teach with advantage. Some time was spent instructing her. I hope my suggestions will be of some use to her. She has taught for three years; is not certain about continuing to teach much longer. The classification of her scholars is far from being good, partly for want of good class-books. Orders were given to introduce good books. All the Journal I saw, was on a sheet of loose paper. Her School is visited and examined in June and December. The School has existed for 12 years, and has had probably as many Teachers. The School-house is in tolerable repair. Dimensions 22 x 18. Of desks and seats there is a sufficient number. The Teacher has a desk. Ground, quarter of an acre; not enclosed. The children have no conveniences. Situation eligible and favorable to health. Cleanliness is attended to.

July 27.—The School of No. 5, Sriver's Corner, was examined on the same day. The School attendance, like that of No. 11, was very small, considering the extent of the District. This village should have a superior School. I hope soon to see one established, and conducted by an able Teacher. The District is sufficiently populous and wealthy to support one. The present Teacher is a young man, single, age 19, and of far too little experience for conducting the School of this District. I admit, from what I have seen, his willingness to teach, and to improve both himself and his system of teaching, but I make a marked distinction between willingness to teach, and that talent, amount of attainments, system of teaching, and tact for conducting a School, that fully qualify the intelligent educator for his work. He has taught School for two years, and intends to make teaching his profession. Boys and girls are classified together, but the same evil of bad books exists here as elsewhere. It is beginning to be cured. Parents are now yielding to remonstrances. Only the common branches of education are here taught, and these imperfectly. School journal only one sheet. The School is publicly examined in June and December, but visited and examined at other times. A School has existed in this place for 30 years, and during that time has had about the same number of Teachers! The School-house is the best in the District. It is of stone, substantially built, with two stories. The upper might be made a distinct School for girls, or fitted for a Teacher's dwelling. It is now occupied as a Court-house. Dimensions 32 x 27. Furniture good and well-arranged. The Teacher has a Pulpit, but no board for exercise. Geographical diagrams are drawn on the walls of the School-room, which partly serve for Maps. Ground, quarter acre, laid off for play, and fenced in on three sides, but open to the road. There are two private conveniences. See Examination Roll.

July 28.—Examined, in the forenoon, the School of Nos. 2 and 3, now one. The number of children present was small. Average scholars 30; B. 13, G. 17. The Teacher is a female; age 22; single. She teaches in classes. Boys and Girls stand together. Intends to teach for some time. Was examined before she commenced to teach. Most of the children in this School are mere juniors. Senior scholars absent, except one or two. I am inclined to think favorably of this Teacher. I believe she is willing to teach, and wants not talent. Experience and a good system would make her an efficient Teacher. Education is slowly advancing in this District. The School is publicly examined in June and December, and visited at other times. This part of the Township has had Schools for twenty years, conducted by nearly as many Teachers. The present School-house is in middling repair. Furniture sufficient. The Teacher has a Pulpit. No School apparatus. Dimensions of School-house, 21 x 21. Ground, quarter acre, with a title. The children have no private conveniences. Teacher's salary, £27. The Examination Roll will show the progress of the scholars and branches taught.

Visited the District of No. 1, and examined its School in the afternoon. I am convinced the Teacher of this School is a good and pains-taking educator, but having newly entered on his duties, has not had time to show any result of his labors. His predecessor left the School in great confusion, and in teaching the children, if I am to judge from the state of their Education, did more ill than good. What a loss of time and means are bad Teachers to the Country! If the people have the good sense to keep the present Teacher for a few years, I doubt not that this School will flourish. He has scarcely had sufficient time yet to organize his School. Teaching is his profession, and has taught for eleven years. His Diploma for teaching is of the first class. As yet, Education has made but little advances in this District. The Teacher's Journal is full and correct. School examined in June and December, but before this, with little satisfaction.

This District has a good School-house, and kept in excellent repair. Quantity of furniture sufficient. Arrangement and construction every way answerable. There is a Pulpit for the Teacher, but he has neither a Black-board nor Maps. Dimensions, 24 x 24. Ground, quarter acre. Title with the Secretary-Treasurer. The scholars have ample ground for play, but no conveniences. Age of the Teacher, 44; married. See farther Examination Roll.

July 29.—The School Commissioners of Hemmingford met to have their Books and Vouchers examined this day. From their answers to my several questions, and my examination of their Books and documents, and also those of their Secretary-Treasurer, I have to report as follows:—That their Books are better kept than any I have yet examined, and that all their papers are fyled in a manner more business-like than any I have yet seen. Their answers to the questions put, numbering about sixty, were prompt and decided. When any question was put which told them that they had failed to discharge a certain duty, the failure or neglect of that duty was at once acknowledged. The substance of their answers is as follows: That they engage no Teacher without being subjected to examination; they have to acknowledge that the state of education in their Municipality is low; they attribute this to the ignorance of the mass not being able to appreciate education, putting more value on a few dollars than on the education of their children; to unqualified Teachers, bad systems, too frequent change of Teachers, party spirit, want of means to stir up the people to promote the cause of education—as public lectures, examination of their Schools by intelligent Inspectors, or others, who know good systems of education, and know how to work them, &c. &c. They think that some parts of the School Act, by certain amendments, would better promote the cause of education, that part especially which requires the Government allowance to be proportioned by the number of children between 7 and 14 years of age; thus making rich Districts richer, and poor Districts poorer. They say the division should

be equal, and that they are confident this would give more satisfaction, and prevent jealousies and strife. They admit that they do not regulate the studies of Schools as the law enjoins, nor have they been able to introduce such books as they think most suited for Schools, but, with the influence of the Inspector, they now hope to be able to discharge these duties more efficiently. The time of holidays is left to Teachers themselves, which is generally very short. They endeavour to settle all disputes according to the best of their judgment, but some have to be settled by law. Their assessments are levied as the law prescribes, and everything respecting these is done as the law requires. With respect to the paying of Teachers, they have to state that they are paid as they can collect rates and fees, and receive the Government Grant; but they are sorry to have to state that they never get the Government allowance till nearly *three months* after their returns are made. They would like to know how this happens. This puts them often to the necessity of borrowing money to pay the poor Teacher, who cannot well want his small pittance of salary. They consider this a great inconvenience, especially when Teachers are leaving for another part of the country. Debts are collected by suing before a magistrate. All their School funds, local and legislative, are managed and disposed of according to law. They keep none in their own hands. All is entrusted to the Secretary-Treasurer, who has just now none on hand. They seldom meet with much difficulty in collecting School moneys. Respecting School-houses they state, that they are all public property, for which they have titles, except that of No. 12, for which no deed can yet be got. Few have private conveniences for children; but as the Inspector insists on each School-house having these necessary appendages, they will endeavour to build them as soon as possible, and fence in the ground of School-houses. For more particulars respecting School-houses, see District School Reports. Fees are fixed as the law directs. They appoint managers to look after their Schools, who from time to time report to Commissioners. Their Schools are examined twice every year, generally in June and December, and are occasionally visited at other times. Few others visit. The ministers of their Township have now promised to visit and examine Schools more frequently, and to stir up both Teachers and parents to the more faithful discharge of their respective duties. Want of funds puts it out of their power to distribute prizes at their public examinations. They regret that education is not advancing in their Municipality so much as could be wished. The results of their public examinations show this, some only of which are favourable. The appointing of intelligent Inspectors to supervise and introduce good systems into Schools, is, they think, the best thing Government has yet done for promoting the cause of education. For want of Teachers, the Schools of Districts Nos. 8, 9, 10, 15, 16, and 20, are not in operation just now. No. 4 is struck off, and 19 has ceased to be a District. Part of District No. 13 is allowed to go to District 14, St. Jean Chrysostôme, and part of a District in Russeltown is allowed to come to No. 14, Hemmingford, for the sake of convenience. They state that no District receives any allowance from their School fund, when its School is not in actual operation for eight months, with the number of Scholars required by law. If they err in the discharge of duties, let the Inspector put it down as an error of judgment, rather than one of intention.

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STATEMENT OF MONETARY DEALINGS.

Amount of all Local School Contributions, during the year 1851-1852—Received .....	£259 9 11
Yearly amount of Legislative Grant .....	132 10 9½
Amount due by Contributions .....	139 4 7
Amount due by School Commissioners .....	108 18 11
Amount with Secretary-Treasurer.....	23 7 11

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BALANCE SHEET shewing the AFFAIRS of the SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS of the MUNICIPALITY of HEMMINGFORD, or how the Commissioners stand, supposing their Affairs to be settled, up to the 30th June, 1852.

ACTUAL DEBTS OF COMMISSIONERS.	£	s.	d.	ACTUAL CREDITS OF COMMISSIONERS.	£	s.	d.		
Due to Teachers.....	80	7	4½	By amount of Old Debts, due by Contributors, including what is due on the Assessment Fund and Scholar Rates for 1850-1851 .....	49	10	2½		
do Trustees of Districts Nos. 15 and 19 .....	13	6	5½	By amount due of School Rates, for 1851-52 .....	70	2	0		
do United Districts Nos. 2 and 3 .....	14	0	0	By Cash on hand, 13th September, 1852 .....	28	7	11		
do Secretary-Treasurer, Commission on £32 7s. 8½d. ....	1	5	1	By Cash due from Sureties of L. G. Lalanne .....	6	18	0		
	£	108	18	11	By Cash due on Judgment of Court for amounts due of Scholar Rates, for special reasons, not yet levied .....	8	8	4½	
Due on supposition that half the first item of Old Debt, Credit side, might be bad .....		24	18	1		4	0	0	
Due on supposition that £10 of second item be bad .....		10	0	0					
Balance in favor of Commissioners:		18	15	6					
	£	102	12	6		£	162	12	6

REMARKS.—The Commissioners actually owe, up to the 30th June last, £108 18s. 11d., and would have to pay it, £162 12s. 6d., supposing the suppositions on the Debit side not to be true. The items of this sheet were extracted from the books on the 13th September last. There are no funds on hand for the Scholastic year current, nor will be till after the October meeting of School Commissioners. Payments now making, or may be made to the time of said meeting, will about square the demands against the School Commissioners for the past year.

(Correct copy.)

EDWARD MAKIN,

*Secretary-Treasurer.*

District No. 6.—July 30.—The School of this District is kept in good order. The Teacher, a Miss Corbin, deserves to be encouraged. Considering her experience in teaching, and the little opportunity she has had of seeing any good system in operation, she deserves some credit for her success in teaching. She teaches in classes. Boys and Girls standing together, and changing places according to their relative merits. The progress of the children is considerable, considering their age and attendance at School. She states that Education is not much on the advance in this District. She has taught for one and a half years. She is single; age 20. Intends to teach for some time. Her School was examined in December and July last. Average scholars in summer and winter, 30; B. 15, G. 15. All the children in the District, between 7 and 14, attend School. The School-house is in good repair, and well furnished with desks and seats. The Teacher has a Pulpit. No School apparatus. Dimensions of School-house 21 x 18. Ground, quarter of an acre; not fenced in. No privy. Journal in a loose sheet, but correct.

District No. 4.—July 30.—The School of this District is not in operation, the Teacher being sick. I find that the School-house is not in repair. Furniture sufficient. No School apparatus. Dimensions of School-house 24 x 21. Ground, quarter of an acre; open.

District No. 7.—Examined on the same day the School of this District, and report:—This School is taught by a Miss Nisbet, age 18, and not married. She must have commenced teaching very young, for she has taught for two years. Her

scholars, a few, and these mere juniors. As such, their progress is as much as could be expected. Some read very distinctly. In Grammar, Geography, and Arithmetic she may be said to have no scholars. She teaches by Diploma. She keeps a Journal in the usual way. In her District Education is advancing slowly. School examined in July and December. Intends to teach for some time. School-house in good repair. Furniture sufficient. But the Teacher has no Pulpit. No Exercise-board. Dimensions 24 x 18. Ground, quarter of an acre, with a legal tenure. Average scholars 15; B. 9, G. 6.

July 31.—Passed through District No. 9, and found the School closed since June. This is a poor District, and is obliged to have its School closed a few months every year to save School fees. The School-house is pretty good and in tolerable repair. The house is in a high situation and considerably exposed. Its furniture is good, but scarcely sufficient. There is no Pulpit for the Teacher. Dimensions of School-house 24 x 18. Ground, quarter of an acre, overgrown with bushes, and partly enclosed.

District No. 10.—July 31.—Not in operation. School-house good. This District, like the last, is very poor, and for saving has its School open about 8 months every year, the Teacher being paid by the month. This causes a constant change of Teachers, one great hindrance to the advancement of Education. This District has had a School for 18 years, and has had more than 18 Teachers. Some years it was blessed with 3 each year. How can children learn with such a succession of Teachers? The house is well furnished with desks and seats, and a Teacher's Pulpit. Dimensions of the house 24 x 22. Ground, quarter of an acre, partly enclosed.

#### PARISH OF ST. MALACHI D'ORMSTOWN.

District No. 12.—August 2.—The School of this District is small, and its Teacher young, age 21, single. This is her first attempt at teaching, and is therefore without experience. Her talents and attainments are such as suit the District. She belongs to that class of Teachers that will improve. She intends to teach for some time, and is anxious to have herself and her system improved. This is a new District. Miss Gentle is its first Teacher. She teaches by Certificate. The branches here taught are few. The greater part of the scholars are young, and were never before in School. She was instructed how to keep her School Journal, and some time was spent giving directions about conducting her School. She appears to please the people. The School-house is new; it is scarcely finished. Furniture, 5 desks and a corresponding number of forms. There is no Pulpit for the Teacher. Dimensions 21 x 21. It is proposed to remove the School-house to a place more central. See farther Examination Roll.

District No. 15, St. Malachi d'Ormstown.—August 2.—Not in operation. As a new School-house is to be built about half a mile from its present site, for the general convenience of the District, any description of the present house would be unnecessary. Till the new house is built, the District will probably have no Teacher. They expect to be able to have it finished next November. Number of children on the last Teacher's Roll, 48. Average attendance, 22; B. 10, G. 12. Teacher's Salary, £2 15s. 0d. a month. New School-house to have quarter of an acre of ground, with a legal tenure. Situation good; near it is a spring.

District No. 11, St. Malachi d'Ormstown.—August 2.—School of this District, called "land of cakes," not in operation. This is another very poor District.

MODEL SCHOOL OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF HUNTINGDON.—Examined this promising School on the 6th and 7th of August, one day not being sufficient to do justice to it. This School deserves and should receive every possible encouragement. Its situation, local and relative is favorable to a Superior School. The country round and round require a first rate seminary, and as it is the intention of the supporters of this School to make it the foundation of an Academy, both Government and the country should give it every possible support. The School is now conducted by a young man of promising talents, of steady and persevering habits, strict in his discipline, and of unblemished character. He teaches by a Diploma. Age 25, single. I have examined no School in this part of the country that comes up to this School, either in discipline, classification of scholars, or attainments of pupils and School-means of instruction. For the progress of the scholars, branches taught, &c., see Examination Roll. The Teacher attended Queen's College, Kingston, for some time, and there distinguished himself. He intends to open classes for all the branches usually taught in Academies. As yet he pleases the people much. In this Municipality, Education is rapidly advancing. The School is often visited by distinguished persons, and publicly examined in June or July and in December. Number of children in the Municipality, from 7 to 14, 89 Boys, and 90 Girls. Number attending this School 80: of these 48 are Boys, and 32 Girls. The School-house is in good repair and sufficiently commodious. Two things are yet wanting: Globes, and a good library. Dimensions 31 x 25. Teacher's salary, £60, half of which is Government allowance.

As the Teacher is young both in years and experience, and perhaps needs training both in activity and earnestness, in methods of teaching, and various modes of intellectually exercising his classes, not a little time was spent in showing the difference between reading and comprehending, teaching and training, knowing and applying, &c., in doing which, frequent and varied questions were put on the same point, and returns made to the same classes, of truths in different shapes to draw out of the pulpit, not merely the facts which he was learning, but the reflections which these facts suggest, and thus show how truth may be thoroughly worked into the minds of youth, and themselves put in possession of a way by which self-training can be successfully followed up *ad libitum*.

In praise of some of his Scholars, I must add, that some of them answered with ease and *discrimination*; a few read with considerable precision, accuracy of emphasis, and purity of enunciation, and the language of several, in giving answers, showed that the Teacher is at some pains in exercising the various faculties of the mind.

Having now gone over this part of my field of supervision, I immediately proceed to County of Two Mountains.

#### PARISH OF ST. MAGDELEINE, SEIGNIORY OF ARGENTEUIL.

Reached St. Andrews, Seigniory of Argenteuil, on the 9th August, and on the 10th had a Meeting of the Commissioners for inspecting their books, accounts, and vouchers.

Their attention was first directed to the engaging of Teachers, to Schools, School-houses, Teachers, School Funds, and to the state of Education generally in their Municipality, and afterwards to the way in which they record their proceedings, keep their accounts, manage and divide their funds.

Engaging Teachers.—Teachers are engaged with reference to their attainments and character. Managers of Schools are allowed to engage Teachers. They con-



firm the engagement, and thus become responsible for their salaries. Unless they have satisfactory certificates of character from the places where they last taught, they are always examined before engaged.

Schools.—Their Schools are generally kept in operation, but of Teachers, such as they could employ, so few can be got that Schools have often to be shut up. There is in this part of the Country a want, a great want, of efficient Teachers. They examine Schools *once* every year, and visit them occasionally.

They were enjoined to examine them in future *twice* every year at least, and endeavour to prevail on Ministers and other leading men in Society to spend more of their time in visiting and examining Schools, stirring up both Teachers and Parents to the more faithful discharge of their respective duties, and the community at large in taking a greater interest in the cause of Education.

School-houses.—They stated that their School-houses are generally in good repair, except No. 17, which is condemned, respecting which a law suit is pending. One or two need repairs; one is building; and two Districts are without School-houses. In their Schools, attention is paid to cleanliness, and sites have been chosen favorable to health. Two are brick buildings, the rest are wooden. No. 13 is not central, and should be removed. They are all public property with titles. No other buildings are erected on their ground. Little attention is paid to the grounds of School-houses in laying them off for play, or fencing them in, and they want private conveniences for children. They admit the evil of too many Districts. Districts 1 and 17 might be united. Since 1846, three new Districts have been created.

Teachers.—Their Teachers generally give satisfaction. Teachers who discharge not their duties as required, or whose moral conduct disqualifies them for their office, are dismissed.

School Funds.—Their funds are *minus* rather than *plus*. Suing some for School Rates before Magistrates, who, for reasons best known to themselves, dismissed their cases with costs, has brought them into debt; and another law suit is pending, which, if they lose it, will very much embarrass them. Their funds are divided as the law directs. They seldom have surplus funds. The rates of one District only remained in the hand of the Chairman for any length of time. These remained till they amounted to £28, but as its School-house was erecting during that time, the fund was required to carry on the building. It could not, therefore, be deposited in any bank. In collecting rates, their difficulty is with Magistrates, who either give decisions against them, or dismiss their cases with costs, and for reasons which they believe to be unjust. Amount of rates, not including 15 per cent. for incidental expenses, &c., £154 15s. 7d.; 15 per cent. about £23 more; Government allowance, £154 15s. 7d.: total, £332 11s. 2d., not including fees. Amount of fees to be afterwards given. The Secretary is empowered to collect rates, and Teachers are allowed to receive fees for which they give receipts. When rates are not paid in time, or payment is refused, they sue before a Magistrate. They stated that they, and especially Teachers, are often put to inconvenience, owing to the length of time that often elapses after their returns are made, before the Government allowance is received. Two months at least elapse before money comes. Teachers are too poor to want their money so long, and some who leave their Municipality have not unfrequently had to go without being paid. [I found one Teacher, to whom a considerable sum is due, so poor that he can neither go to Montreal to be examined by the Board, nor go any where for employment.] Money raised by Assessment, and School Funds of every kind, are distributed as the law directs. They hold no property but School-houses and their ground. They allow four per cent. to their Secretary-Treasurer. For want of funds, they distribute no prizes at their examinations.



**State of Education.**—The state of Education in their Municipality is not such as could be wished. It advances but very slowly; this is principally owing to the systems and qualifications of their Teachers, and partly to the indifference and negligence of parents—indifference, what amount or what kind of Education their children may get, and negligent, very negligent, respecting School attendance. They have no doubt whatever but an intelligent active Inspector, who would regularly visit and examine their Schools, is the very best thing Government can do; to stir up parents, Teachers, and Commissioners, to the more faithful discharge of their respective duties, and the public too, in taking a greater interest in the Education of the young.

**Books, &c., of Commissioners and Secretary-Treasurer.**—A considerable time was spent in examining books and documents. So far as I could make out, their books give a correct account of their proceedings. I could trace nothing which would warrant me in saying that any part of their funds has been misapplied or embezzled. Rumour speaks of mal-appropriations. I believe there is no foundation for it. The present Commissioners are a body of honest upright men. This is admitted by the community. Some omissions in the detailing of money items were pointed out, and it was mentioned that their mode of keeping books admitted of improvements. Every attention was paid to my suggestions. They frankly admitted that in some things they had failed to do their duty as the law requires, but wished to be corrected in whatever had been done wrong, and that they were willing to come up, so far as possible, to the requirements of the law. Overmuch lenity has often been shown to rate-payers, and which some have construed into negligence of duty. I cannot convince myself that this is true. Petty jealousies and party contentions have long existed in this Municipality in School matters. Hence the many idle rumours, suspicious surmises, and significant hints respecting party favours, negligence of duty, and tortuous proceedings of Commissioners, &c., so prevalent in the Seignior of Argenteuil. I hope the late division of the Municipality will put an end to these.

Some questions were put which required some time to answer them. This was granted.

The Secretary-Treasurer has long discharged, and, I believe, satisfactorily, the duties of his office. If he has failed in discharging any part of his duty, according to law, it is that of giving too much time to rate-payers for neglecting or refusing to pay rates before prosecuting them. He has opened a new set of books, which show some improvements. His documents are regularly fyled. He gave the valuation of the property of the Parish of St. Andrews, not including Lachute, at £689 3s. 8d., which at 3s. 7d., gives, for supporting Schools, £123 2s. This sum includes 15 per cent. for contingent expenses. Government allowance for the last Scholastic year to the Parish of St. Andrews, £103 14s. 11d.

**District No. 17, Common School.**—July 10.—I found this School in good order. The Teacher, Miss McArthur, has been examined by the Board, and produced her Diploma. I believe she has moderate attainments, and may be useful in teaching the elements of Education. Her system is far from being sufficiently intellectual. She has taught in common Schools for 5 years; age 19; single. Most of her senior classes were absent. Considering their ages, the children acquitted themselves as well as might be expected. The School is mixed, Boys and Girls standing together in the same class. The simultaneous method of instruction is preferred by the Teacher. Monitors are sometimes employed. Her School Journal was examined and found to be kept pretty correctly; but showed much irregular attendance. One great hinderance to the progress of Scholars. The School is not examined as often as could be wished. I hope Commissioners will in future attend more to this part of their duty. The School-house consists of two stories, and is built of brick. It is in bad repair, and in fact condemned. This is the School-house about which

the Law-suit referred to is now pending. Dimensions 36 x 30. School furniture sufficient and well arranged. For a Pulpit the Teacher has a platform, with a table. Average in summer, 25; B. 12, G. 13; in winter, 34; B. 17, G. 17. Teacher's Salary, £12 from the Municipal fund. Government allowance not yet known. She does not intend long to make teaching her profession. See Examination Roll for No. 17.

August 11.—Found School No. 3 in operation, with full attendance. This is said to be the best School—next to the Model School—in the Municipality. I believe it deserves the name. The examination continued from 10 o'clock, A.M., till 5, P.M., and in presence of a number of parents and others, who patiently remained during the whole time of examination, evidently much interested in what was going on. In reporting I would state, that this is one of the best Schools, taught by a female, I have yet examined. The Teacher deserves considerable praise. The progress of the children shows that her mode of teaching is good, so far as it goes. She is certainly both laborious and persevering. She is very anxious to improve herself and her system. She is just the kind of Teacher we want. Teaching is her profession; has taught for 10 years. Age 25; single. The Scholars are well classified, and kept in good order. Average attendance in summer, 40; B. 25, G. 15; in winter, 48; B. 33, G. 15. She teaches all the branches which the Law requires to be taught in Common Schools. I consider her qualified to teach a Girls' superior School. Her success in teaching has given a stimulus to Education in her District. I examined her Journal, which is well kept; as usual, it shows that even in this District some children attend very irregularly. The School is examined twice every year; the last examinations were in March and August. It is often visited by others besides Commissioners. A School has existed in this District for about 45 years. The present School-house is in pretty good repair, and well situated. Dimensions 24 x 24. The construction and arrangement of the School furniture are good. The Teacher has a Pulpit and Practice-board; but no Maps nor Globes. Ground for play, one acre, and two private conveniences for children, but not in good repair.

District No. 5.—August 12.—This Teacher also is a female; age 20; has not long taught. Her qualifications moderate; her experience little. Very few branches are taught in this School, and these not very efficiently. She admits herself to be ill-qualified for teaching. She commenced teaching at the request of her neighborhood. Being without a Teacher they thought it better to have the School open and conducted by one even of moderate qualifications, than have it shut. The state of Education in this District is low; and I fear the people put little value on Education. To keep their School open would seem to be the amount of their wish. I am sorry to have to state that the School is seldom examined or even visited by either Commissioners or others. The state of the School and progress of the children deserve little praise. The Teacher and parents were reminded of their duties. I hope to see this School much improved on my return.

A School has existed in this District for 25 years, and during that time has had many Teachers. So far as I could judge, the fruit of 25 years teaching is small and poor, if one can judge from the notions about Schools and Education. The School-house is in bad repair; but the foundation of a new one, on the same lot of ground, is laid. Dimensions, 21 x 21. The furniture of the School is not the best, but its arrangement is good. The Teacher has a desk. The Examination Roll shows what branches are here taught, and the proficiency of the scholars. Her Journal is kept in the ordinary way. Average pupils throughout the year, only 20; B. 11, G. 9. Evidently there is, in many Municipalities, a tendency to form small School-districts; each parent is anxious to have the School-house as close as possible to his own door. But certainly the evil of forming small Districts is greater than the local tendency is strong. It cannot be denied that the efficient-

cy and usefulness of our Schools have been greatly retarded by the unwise multiplication of School-districts. I am glad to find that in a few places, people are beginning to see the evil.

The Teacher of this School was examined before she was engaged.

District No. 19.—Aug. 12.—Examined the School of this District in the afternoon of the same day. This School is more deserving of notice than the last. The dress, cleanliness, and tidy appearance of the children, showed their parents to be in easy circumstances, and that they might well afford to have an efficient male Teacher. But it happens that the Teacher is a female. I find, however, that she is a painstaking instructress. With more experience and an improved system, she would be a competent Teacher. She has taught one year and a half, and rather successfully. She has a number of interesting children well deserving her attention. I have seen few children paying so much attention to my remarks during examination, and especially to the closing address. They conducted themselves with much propriety during the examination. For their progress and branches studied, see Examination Roll.

I believe Education is advancing in this District. Till lately it had no School. Age one year and a half. The School-house good, commodious, and well-furnished. The Teacher has yet no Pulpit, nor a Practice-board deserving the name. No Maps, no Globes. There is a convenience for children, and the ground (half an acre) is fenced in, and well laid off for play. School journal kept accurately and neatly, according to the prescribed form. Average School attendance in summer and winter, 35; B. 15, G. 20.

District No. 18.—August 12.—This is a very small District, and its School the most insignificant I have yet examined. Number of children nine, these all juniors. Progress like the School. The people of this District care far less for education than even those of No. 5. The people of the District are all French, except one or two families. French is taught in the School. Teacher's age 64, not married. He has taught for five years. His School has always been small. Average Scholars by the School Roll, 13; B. 5, G. 8. Nothing is taught in this School just now but reading. Boys and girls read together in the same class; a few are taught individually. Education here has ever been, and will for some time continue, to be at a low ebb. The Teacher has never had a School journal. Commissioners must be questioned respecting this. Ordered to get a prescribed form immediately, that he may have one on my return. This School too much overlooked both by Managers and Commissioners. This neglect of duty to be pointed out. Age of School two years. Dimensions of School-house, 21 x 21. State and appearance of the School not favourable. Little attention is paid to cleanliness. Furniture not sufficient. Teacher no Desk. There is a private convenience for the children, and sufficient play-ground. Situation good. There is a spring of excellent water near. See Examination Roll.

Aug. 13.—No. 11.—This is one of our small Schools, and is poorly supported. How to increase the District I do not know. I have recommended the union of District No. 5 with it. School-houses of both Districts are distant about two miles, but the extremities of the Districts much more. Could a School-house be placed any where midway between the two, it would much advantage both. As they are, both Schools are feeble and inefficient, and can never support duly qualified Teachers, without incurring a burden which they are unwilling, if not unable, to bear. I have advised a general meeting of both Districts, for considering the proposal. The average number of children in this School, summer and winter, is 25; B. 15, G. 10; all juniors, in progress, at least, studying the mere elements of a common education. The present Teacher is a single man, age 24, and of very moderate attainments. Indeed, the people can afford to have no other. Children's progress very little. Not a single good writer in the School. See Examination Roll.

Boys and girls stand together in the same class, and change places by merit. The mere rote method is pursued, and perhaps even that but imperfectly. They have had a School in this District for several years, but not always in operation. The present School-house is new, and stands in a very good situation. Dimensions, 20 x 20. Furniture sufficient, and so arranged as to give the Teacher a commanding view of the children from his Pulpit. Extent of ground half an acre, fenced in, and well suited for play-ground. No private conveniences. The Teacher has no Practice-board.

LACHUTE ROAD.—District No. .—August 14.—Visited this District, and found its School not in operation. The School-house of this District must be removed. It is too near the Village of St. Andrews, and too far from the other end of the District. Part of a day was spent in selecting a new School site. This District is small, but if a near neighborhood in the Municipality of Chatham, too small to support one of its own, and too distant from any School in its own Municipality, were joined with this District, it would be sufficiently large to support a good School. The present School-house is a substantial brick building, with nearly half an acre of ground, open in front. Furniture good, with a desk for the Teacher. Dimensions, 26 x 24.

BEECHRIDGE.—District No. .—The School of this District has holidays, and I found the children could not be collected for some time. The School-house is in tolerable repair, the floor excepted. The Teacher is a female; single; said to be well qualified for teaching. Dimensions, 24 x 24. Ground, half an acre, with title. School furniture sufficient and suitable. This is another small District.

CARILLON.—District No. 12.—August 14.—Visited this District on the same day, and examined its School. I feel sorry to have to report of this School, that it appears to have been altogether overlooked by the Commissioners. The Teacher, an orphan girl, has had to hire a School-room for herself, and out of her own salary pay its rent. In winter, the place hired is exceedingly cold, so cold that both herself and the children suffered by it; and what is still a farther evidence of manifest neglect, she had to provide winter fuel at her own expense. Her salary is a miserable pittance, yet with reference to age and experience, she is one of the second best Teachers in the Municipality. Children's progress considerable. See Examination Roll. Average annual attendance, 24; B. 12, G. 12. Her classes just now are all juniors. She stated that Education is advancing but slowly in this District. The Commissioners have neither visited nor examined this School for a year; it is also without Managers. Commissioners have been sharply reproved for their neglect of duty. The people of the District appear to be as neglectful of their duty as the Commissioners. Dimensions of School-house, 24 x 21. Furniture, 3 desks, 3 forms, a Practice-board. No Pulpit for the Teacher.

MODEL SCHOOL, ST. ANDREWS.—District No. 17.—August 16.—The whole of this day was spent in examining the Model School, St. Andrews. This School is the best and best conducted School in this part of the Country. The Teacher, a Mr. Walker, is a gentleman of superior attainments and of long experience in teaching. He finished his Education at the University of Glasgow, Scotland. I

wish we had a thousand such Teachers. There is in his system much of the old style of teaching; in many things, however, he has not a little improved it. His seniors underwent a rigid examination, and many of his pupils answered questions in such a way as to show that they are receiving an Education that is something more than a mere name. A number read with ease and expression; several recited pieces with grace and effect. The extent and minuteness with which the examination was prosecuted, fully brought out, I believe, their knowledge of the different branches they study. Their knowledge of all the divisions of English Grammar is very considerable. In Arithmetic, the examination was long and varied, especially on the application of Fractions—Vulgar and Decimal, to the Practical Rules of Arithmetic—a part of Arithmetical study almost entirely neglected by our first rate Schools, and in our Common Schools a *thing unknown*. Some time was spent in questioning them on the *rationale* of rules and their application in business; and from the answers given, and calculations made, I am satisfied that considerable justice is done to his pupils in this branch of Education. In writing, they excel. I did not find a badly written copy-book in the School. Classification good. Classes large and well graded. Boys and Girls are in the same class, but in separate divisions. See farther Examination Roll.

As yet he teaches by Certificate. Has taught this School for four years. Is not married; age 55. Average scholars in summer, 34; B. 18, G. 16. In winter, 52; B. 32, G. 20. Having no School apparatus, he labors under many disadvantages. The School-house is far from being good. It is a condemned building. I counted 30 cracks round the foundation, and observed a strong prop within the building for supporting some of the beams, without which it would not have stood till now, I believe. The furniture of the School is scarcely sufficient, but the construction and arrangement are good. The children have private conveniences, and a sufficient extent of play ground. Ground not fenced in.

#### PARISH OF ST. JERUSALEM.

August 16.—On the same day proceeded to the Lachute division of this Municipality; and on the 17th met the nominated Commissioners of the newly created Parish of St. Jerusalem. But till the Parish is proclaimed by his Excellency and Council, a District Municipality for School purposes, Law acknowledges them not. Till then they cannot legally act.

From what I can learn this division of the Municipality will tend much to benefit Schools, and I think the duties of both Commissioners and Trustees will be far better discharged.

LOWER LACHUTE.—District No. 8.—August 17.—The School of this District is taught by a female; age 17, and only a beginner. This is a small School, and the children are all very young. Considering their age, and the system under which they are taught, they went through their exercise very creditably. The Teacher received a number of suggestions for improving her system; and, I am happy to say, were received in a right spirit. The parents also were addressed respecting their duties in watching over their School; and in making far greater efforts in promoting the cause of Education. Owing to their kinds of books in School, the Teacher is obliged to introduce the individual mode of teaching.

The scholars number only 16; B., 3, G., 13; and each scholar may be called a class. Winter attendance not yet ascertained, the School being newly opened. I

have ordered approved books to be immediately introduced, that the children may be rightly classified, and the organization of the School much more complete. A gentleman in the neighbourhood has promised to get a supply of whatever class books may be required.

Her School Journal is not very correct, not having yet received any prescribed form. The School-house is very small, and neither convenient nor comfortable. One writing desk and four forms is all the furniture. The School-house is not public property. It is intended soon to have a proper house. Dimensions 24 x 14. The children have no play ground, no private convenience. See Examination Roll.

HILL.—District No. 2.—August 18.—The Teacher of this School is worth keeping. His system has a number of good things; and he can, and is willing to improve both himself and his method of teaching. Some teachers think that their systems require no improvement; others look on every change in modes of instruction as silly innovations, or doubtful experiments; and I have met with a few who would require new heads before they can improve either themselves or their way of teaching. The minority only have the Can and the Will to do both. The Teacher of No. 2 labours much to advance his scholars in the right way, and gives satisfaction. He has taught for 13 years, and has made teaching his profession. He has established in his School the simultaneous mode of instruction, using often monitors to prepare classes, but trying all himself. The general progress of his scholars gave me satisfaction. I saw not a badly written Copy-book in the School. In Arithmetic some have made considerable progress; but a number of his best scholars were absent. A Girl in his senior class is one of the best singers and has the best voice that I have heard for years. Good training would make her a superior singer. The Teacher complained that many parents object to teaching their children anything but Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic. The few only wish to have their children well educated. This is a general complaint with good Teachers. He complains also that the School-house is very cold in winter, and that it needs repairing very much. I directed the attention of the Managers to this. This District is, like the most of Districts, too small for securing good Teachers. He has conducted this School for several years, and has made some good scholars. His Diploma is of the first class. Age 34; married. Average scholars throughout the year, 28; B., 15, G., 13; Journal kept in the usual way. The School is never examined by the Commissioners, but often visited by its managers. Dimensions of School-house 24 x 24. Furniture scarcely sufficient. The teacher has a pulpit. The School has a Practice-board, and which is much used by the Teacher. Ground one acre, with title. No private convenience for children. Play ground good. A School has existed here for 30 years, and has had only 6 Teachers.

THOM. GORE.—District No. 6.—August 18.—Examined on the same day the School of this District. The Teacher is an aged man, but has a very gentlemanly appearance, and is very attentive to his scholars, but of moderate attainments. He appears to please the people; and were he to leave them I very much doubt if they could get another to remain with them, for the District is very poor, and of course the Teacher's Salary very small. Diploma, fourth class. The branches taught are few, and I fear not very efficiently. I believe he does his best. I find he is at some pains to keep the census of his School, and transmit to the Secretary-Treasurer a correct statement both of his School and District, from time to time. Like the last, his School is never examined by the Commissioners, but the Managers endeavour to do their duty. Education is advancing very slowly in this District.

Writing generally not good, Reading tolerable, and in Arithmetic only beginning. His Reading classes answered questions well, a thing rather uncommon in common Schools. He says that a considerable amount of arrears is due him. Age 64; married. Has taught this School for 6 years. Discipline of his School good. Children very attentive when addressed by the Inspector. Age of School, 6 years. Dimensions of School-house 25 x 25. Ground, half an acre. School-furniture sufficient. The Teacher has a Pulpit, but no Practice-board. Situation of the School favorable to health, and convenient. House needing some repairs. No conveniences for the children.

UPPER LACHUTE.—District No. 4.—August 19.—The people of this District appear to care little for their School; not one parent nor manager appeared at its examination. One of the nominated Commissioners accompanied me, a gentleman who has shown much zeal in promoting Education in this Municipality. The Teacher of this School is yet in her minority. Age 17. She should be in School instead of teaching a School. History of teaching, 4 months. She has to learn to teach, and for that does not appear to have the necessary faculty. I suppose she has been engaged because they could get no other. In supplying some Districts with Teachers is really puzzling. People generally want their children educated, whatever their means or numbers be: to object to give them Teachers whom we believe to be incompetent to teach, may be to shut up their Schools for years perhaps; and to endeavour to get efficient educators for paltry Salaries, who will continue in Schools so long as to do any good, is next to an impossibility. In such cases, allow Schools to be conducted by inferior Teachers, rather than have children growing up without Education. But something should be done to improve such Teachers and give them the best methods of teaching we can.

This Teacher's School numbers only 16, divided into 12 classes! So much for variety of School-books, and owing to the strange notions of many parents, viz.:—*That any book will answer School purposes, provided it be a book printed for teaching children.*

The children are all juniors, beginning the elements of Education. See Examination Roll. Education has advanced but little in this locality. For a year this School has not been examined by the Commissioners, and been but little visited by any one. This School has existed 21 years, and during that time has had 8 Teachers. General average attendance of Scholars 25; B. 12, G. 13. Attendance irregular. The School-house is in good repair; size 26 x 24, with half an acre of ground, fenced in; but without any private conveniences for the children. The School-room has an abundant supply of furniture, and a desk and Practice-board for the Teacher. The house is public property, for which and the ground there is a title. There can be no objection to the situation, but a serious one to the Teacher.

EAST SETTLEMENT.—District No. 5.—Aug. 19.—Examined on the same day the School of this District. Here I found a number of parents waiting my appearance, and the School in readiness for examination. This School is much better attended than the last, and has a better Teacher. She is also a young Teacher; two years older than the last. In her discipline and method of teaching, I can trace the *germen* of a good Teacher. In teaching, she shows firmness, perseverance, and much method. She teaches in classes, boys and girls standing together. Her discipline and classification of the Scholars are good. But the School has too many kinds of books to enable her to follow up her system of having large classes, which is so much in favour of both Teachers and Scholars. She is said to attend



strictly to her duty. She has taught for two years, but not certain about continuing long to teach. She purposes going to School for a little after the expiration of the period of her engagement, to the regret of her employers. She has been examined, but not by the Board. She keeps a journal, as directed by law. The School was examined *once* last year, but their examination could hardly be called a public one. Difficulties with the last Teacher brought Commissioners together rather than the examination of the School. Is it too much to say that this Municipality has been blessed with negligent Commissioners? Parents were addressed on the advantage of introducing approved books and good systems into their School, and to which considerable attention was paid. This District has had a School for 40 years, and it has been seldom without a Teacher.

The School-house needs some repairing, and, for the number of Scholars in the District, is too small. This was admitted. I hope the admission will end in *doing*. Size of School-room 21 x 21; ground half an acre. No conveniences for Scholars. More desks required. The Teacher has a Pulpit and Black-board. I find that the Board is much used. Average Scholars in summer, 36; B. 18, G. 18; in winter 50; B. 25, G. 25. See Examination Roll.

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JERUSALEM.—The School of District No. 3 is not in operation. The Teachers' time expired last June, and no Teacher has yet been engaged. The site of the School-house is convenient and central. Dimensions of the house, 21 x 21. There is scarcely a sufficient quantity of furniture. No desk for the Teacher; no Exercising-board. Ground, quarter acre, with title, and partly fenced in. The space between the floors of this School-house is too small. This cannot be in favor of the children's health. This remark applies to a number of School-houses.

District No. 1.—August 20.—Spent the 20th in writing Reports.

August 21.—This School was examined in the presence of parents, minister and others, who seemed to take considerable interest in the work of examination. This School is always publicly examined in June and December or January, and often visited by clergymen and others. This School has existed for 40 years, seldom without a Teacher, and of late years has had some good Teachers. Till lately, it was the best School in the Municipality. It now belongs to the third class of Schools. I hope it will not be long claimed by this class. Average number of scholars now in attendance, 33; B. 17, G. 16. The number of children in the District within Law-age is supposed to be 60. Those now attending are juniors, the first or highest class reading only the New Testament, and that in a very plain way. The writers are few, and none good. In Arithmetic, Grammar, and Geography they are mere beginners. Bad Teachers and the falling off of support are assigned as the cause of the School's declension. The present Teacher is only temporarily engaged. She has taught only one year; age 18, and single. She teaches in classes, and by the old rote system. Boys and Girls are ranked together. Her Journal is of the loose sheet kind. The Black-board is seldom used. Maps, she has none. Spent a good deal of time in making suggestions and giving directions respecting the proper way of rightly conducting Schools. The School-house is one of the best in the Municipality; it is 28 x 26 within the walls. It has places for private convenience, but they are rather out of repair. Ground, one acre, well adapted for play. Situation every way answerable for a School. It could scarcely be better. The School-room is well fitted with desks and seats; well constructed and arranged, and sufficiently lighted. The house, which is brick, is so comfortable and easily heated that three cords of hard-wood is sufficient winter fuel.

August 21.—Met at the School-house of District No. 2, a large number of the people of the District, to bring about a reconciliation between contending parties



respecting the site of the School-house, and to consider whether another site for a new School-house, more convenient and central to the majority of the inhabitants, might not be found.

After much discussion, a Committee of four was appointed to ascertain the wishes of the majority of the people respecting proposals made by the Inspector.

1st Proposal,—Is it the wish of the majority that the School be continued where it is, or be removed to another place thought to be more central and convenient for the District generally?

2nd Proposal,—The District being large and families scattered, would it be advisable to make two Districts? If so, where should the sites of the School-houses be? On ascertaining the opinions of the people generally, and consulting the Commissioners to write to the Inspector, should it be required.

NORTH SETTLEMENT.—District No. 7.—August 23.—Visited this District on Monday, the 23rd, but found the School without a Teacher. It has had no Teacher since June last. A School has existed in this District for sixteen years, and has never been without a Teacher a whole year. This District is poor, and can afford but a poor salary to a Teacher. They wish to engage a Female Teacher duly qualified. Their School-house is small (18 x 18) and not in very good repair. No objection to the present situation of the house. Number of children in the District from 7 to 14 years, 35; B. 15, G. 20. School furniture sufficient. There is a desk for the Teacher. No Practice-board, &c. Teacher's salary, £22, including board. Local Fund, £4; Government allowance, £18. Can this be correct?

#### MUNICIPALITY OF THE GORE.

On the same day, proceeded to the Gore, a very stony, rocky, and mountainous country. Arrived in the afternoon at the School-house of District No. 1. I find that in this Municipality not one School is in operation. It is believed that not one in the Municipality is capable of being elected or appointed School Commissioners, as none is possessed of real estate of the value of £250 currency by the last assessment. I explained to the Commissioners the 51st Section of the School Act as amended, and advised them to go on to the discharge of their duties till the interpretation of His Excellency and Council be known, respecting the said section as amended.

The School-house of District No. 1 is not in very good repair, and the furniture is neither sufficient nor well constructed. There is a desk for the Teacher. Dimensions 22 x 22. Ground, half an acre, public property, with a title.

Meeting of School Commissioners.—Met at the same time the School Commissioners and Secretary-Treasurer, and examined their Books, &c. The usual questions were put to them, and these were severally answered as follows. They engage no Teacher who has not a good moral character and due qualifications. Every Teacher when engaged receives a list of the rate-payers of his or her District, with the rate of each opposite the valuation of his property, with power to collect the rates as part of his or her salary; and when the Government money is received, each receives an equal share. The Secretary-Treasurer takes no receipts from Teachers when he pays them. In his Book (and he makes one book answer every purpose,) he makes them write their names opposite the sums they receive. They

levy rates according to Law, but exact no fees. The Assessment Roll is not in a distinct Book. One book serves both the Commissioners and the Secretary; and in this one Book every thing is entered—Valuation Roll, Minutes of Meetings, Cash transactions, &c., &c.

The accounts of each District have distinct folios, but these accounts have neither been balanced nor audited during the time that the present Secretary has had the management of the School affairs of the Municipality. From a Minute in his Book I find that he has resigned his Office and holds it only till another is appointed. When the Government money comes, a Meeting of the Commissioners is called to decide respecting its apportionment; after which the Teachers are paid in proportion to the time they have taught. The amount of the last Government allowance was £51 14s. 1d.; the amount of local funds, £57 11s. 9½d. Government allowance to each District, £8 12s. 4d. Local fund of each District, No. 1, £16 4s. 5½d.; No. 2, £9 13s. 1d.; No. 3, £7 4s. 8d.; No. 4, £8 2s. 2d.; No. 5, £5 12s. 11d.; No. 6, or Nos. 1 & 2, Wentworth, £6 8s. 9d. + £4 19s. 2d. = £58 5s. 2½d. = £57 11s. 9½d. = £0 13s. 5d. not accounted for. The Secretary stated that he had no funds on hand, except £7 belonging to Nos. 1 & 2, Wentworth. None in the hands of Commissioners. They have little difficulty in collecting rates. Sometimes they sue but not often. They contract no debts but those due to Teachers; and their Salaries they always pay up, but not always when they become due. Government allowance never comes when due; it they cannot pay till it comes. They furnish the Superintendent of Education with semi-annual declarations of funds, as they Law directs. They seldom have surplus funds to distribute, and they have no fees to regulate; neither have they ever any money to deposit anywhere. School-houses and their ground are the only property they hold. They have always attended to the 27th Section of the School Act. 2½ per cent is allowed the Secretary-Treasurer. For the moneys placed at his disposal he gives security according to Law; but he has not attended to what the School-Law, as required by cap. 97, sec. 10, demands. It is now the 24th August, and he has not yet made his Returns to the Education Office. To some questions the answers of the Secretary-Treasurer were scarcely satisfactory. In my next visit questions must be more minute and searching. The Commissioners acknowledged no difficulties existing between them and the Treasurer, but they seemed to hint they would like a better.

They have endeavored to divide the Municipality into Districts to suit the convenience of the people, and have paid some attention to the regulation of Schools and School studies, as the Law requires; but have not succeeded in introducing good books into their Schools. Their Schools are examined every year in November and March. They endeavor to settle all School disputes to the best of their ability. They acknowledged that their proceedings are not registered according to Law, partly from ignorance, and partly from negligence.

They stated that Education is advancing in their Municipality, but not so rapidly as could be wished. They stated the following things as hinderances to the progress of Education:—Negligence, incapacity of Teachers, wilful opposition, ignorance, Education not appreciated, want of means to stir up Teachers and people to their respective duties, &c. They mentioned that Sections 36 & 51 (as amended) of the School Act are to them obscure.

Number of months each School is in operation:—No. 1, 8 months; No. 2, 10 months; No. 3, 9 months; No. 4, 10 months; No. 5, 11 months; Nos. 1 & 2, Wentworth, 8 months.

District No. 2.—Aug. 25.—School not in operation since April last. Teacher did not suit. Number of children in the District, 25; B. 13, G. 12. This School has existed eight years, and has had five Teachers: Dimensions of School-house 20 x 20. School furniture two double desks and six forms, needing some repairs.

Space between floors too small. A spring too far off. Ground half an acre, not fenced in. Situation retired.

Aug. 25.—No School in No. 3 since May last. The School-house is small. Dimensions 20 x 20. Floor overhead too low. The School-house has only one double desk, and a very small one for the Teacher. Average Scholars in the winter, 36; B. 17, G. 19; in summer, 29; B. 16, G. 13; in District, perhaps 40. This District might be done away. Ground half an acre, with title. Title with the Superintendent.

District No. 4.—Aug. 25.—No Teacher here either: closed on the 30th June last. The time of the Teacher then expired, and the Commissioners, being in doubt, respecting the qualifications of School Commissioners, did not venture to re-engage any Teacher in their Municipality, till they would have ascertained what the qualifications by law really are.

The flooring of this School-house needs repairing, and the over-flooring must be raised. Its present state must be injurious to the health of the children. Recommended to raise the building two feet. Dimensions, 22 x 22. Desks 3; forms 6, and 2 benches. No Pulpit for the Teacher. Well supplied with good water, and in winter with wood. Number of Scholars 51; B. 33, G. 18. Salary for eight months, £17 4s. 8. Government allowance, £8 12s. 4d.; deduct 4s. 3½d. as per centage=£8 8s. 0½d. Situation central.

District No. 5.—Aug. 26.—Not in operation since the end of June last. Dimensions of School-house 18 x 18 within walls. Furniture one double desk—for the Teacher none; four movable forms, and three fixed seats. House in tolerable repair. Ground half an acre, with title. Scholars in District from 7 to 14, 45; in School in summer 25; B. 14, G. 11; in winter, 35; B. 20, G. 15. Plenty of good water. Situation central. The situations of Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5, rather retired, but to make them central, this could not be avoided.

WENTWORTH.—Nos. 1 and 2.—Aug. 26.—Form part of the Municipality of the Gore. The two should be one District. I spent most of the day examining the locality for a School-house site to suit both Districts. The present house is in that part of the Township under No. 1. No School here since July 1st, for the reasons already given. Commissioners not being able to qualify according to law, as they think. This School has been in existence about 22 years; has had 11 Teachers, all pretty well qualified, and of good character, with one exception. Average Scholars, 35; B. 16, G. 19; in district about 40. Dimensions of School-house, 22 x 22. Desks 6, forms 12, and a Pulpit; nothing else. The house has eight windows; the house needs some repairs. Ground, half an acre, with title. No School in No. 2. They are understood as one; but the present School-house is not convenient for the District of No. 2.

## TOWNSHIP OF CHATHAM.

District No. 11.—Reached the rear of Chatham on the 27th August, and on the same day examined the School of District No. 11. This School has existed for 25 years, and in that time has had 14 Teachers, and never closed for one whole year. The present Teacher is a daughter of one of the Commissioners. I think she is an industrious educator, but, like all our Teachers, requires a good

system, to make her labors valuable. She has received but an indifferent education. Salaries are so low in many parts of the country, that females of even moderate attainments have to be employed as Teachers, or Schools must be closed. No male Teacher of even common Scholarship, if a young man of a persevering spirit, will accept of a common School, if he can get any other employment. There is only one male Teacher in Chatham, and, I much doubt, if even he would continue to teach were he not disabled, and rather lazily inclined.

The Scholars of No. 11 are all juniors, I may say, and have made but little progress in the branches which they study. The present Teacher has been here but a short time, but should she continue for some time, the School will no doubt improve under her teaching. She has zeal and a spirit for self-improvement. For a Teacher to remain long in one School here is a thing unknown. To continue even one year is a thing of almost uncommon occurrence. The common practice is to have a summer and a winter Teacher, engaging each for four months, thus making out the Scholastic year of eight months, and saving the salary of a third of the year. In some Districts a female Teacher is engaged for summer, and if he can be got, a male Teacher for winter. This practice is surely a great hindrance to the advancement of Education. The average Scholars in this School are 33; B. 16, G. 17, in winter: in summer, 24; B. 11, G. 13.

Their classification is imperfect, owing principally to the many kinds of books in School. But this evil can more easily be corrected than that of bad systems and unqualified Teachers. This Teacher has not yet been examined, but will be before I leave the Township. Education is advancing very slowly in this District. I have met with only one family that has received even a good common education. School journal kept in the usual way. The School is examined in April and October, and is occasionally visited at other times. Dimensions of School-house 21 x 20, wooden. The roof requires repairing. School furniture, four desks, six forms; no Pulpit for the Teacher, no Board for exercise, no conveniences for children. Ground half an acre, with title, not enclosed. Situation good. See Examination Roll.

District No. 12.—Visited this District and examined its School on the 28th August. This is one of the most contentious Districts I have yet visited, and I am afraid I left the contending parties as determined antagonizers, as I found them. The physical character of the District divides it into two, called the Eastern and Western Division; and between the people of each there is a constant strife. The people are all Irish and exceedingly jealous of each other. The *contentionum fax* is a ——— in the Eastern Division. To put an end to their dissension, the Commissioners agreed to give each division a School, but it was found they could not support two; it was then proposed to have the School  $\frac{1}{2}$  year in each division: this also failed. Now the Western part of the District has a small School, (the one examined) and the Eastern has none. The School-house in the West-half was built in 1836, and in that time has had 10 Teachers. The Teacher of this Division is a female, (Elizabeth McArthur), 25 years of age; single. She has taught one year. Her scholars are all juniors, and *junior* in their Education, even her first class can scarcely be called a good first class—reading primers. But the parents are so poor that they cannot possibly pay a good Teacher. To me it is questionable if a respectable Teacher would live among them. Evils of this School—too many kinds of Books, too many classes, rote system, a Teacher of low qualifications! A short lecture given for correcting these. Advised them to unite both divisions, and make more efforts to get up a better School. For particulars, see Examination Roll. Dimensions of School-house, 22 x 22, wooden. One writing desk; seven forms; no Teacher's desk. In winter the house must be very cold. Every part of the house needs repairs. Number of children in the District, between 7 and 14, 19; B. 10; G. 9: all attend School. The School-house was built 3 years ago. The present is the second Teacher.

After examining this School, proceeded to the School-house of the Eastern Division, where the people of both Divisions were to meet me, to determine where a convenient and suitable site for a School-house, to answer both, should be. On reaching I found a considerable number waiting, prepared for *pugnam verborum*. After much wrangling and intemperate discussions, it was agreed that the most convenient central spot for a School-house is the West half of Lot 22, or East half of Lot 23, 10th Range, on the Concession line. How the House was to be built, was the next subject of discussion.

1st Proposal,—Build it by joint labour as the District is poor; “cannot agree to do that, too jealous of each other.”

2nd Proposal,—Build it by contract; “too poor to do it by contract.”

3rd Proposal,—Let the Government allowance and rates of your District, remain in the hands of the Secretary-Treasurer, till they amount to a sum sufficient to build it. “Yes, that may do; but, no; it won't do: we cannot possibly support our Schools without the Government aid and our rates.” “It will be better after all to build it by joint labor.” So I left them arguing about my first proposal.

District No. 9—Visited this District and examined its School on the 28th August. School-house built of sided timber. Frame good; floor bad. Dimensions, 21 x 21. Built six years ago. Teachers under Commissioners, three; before appointment of Commissioners, one. The present has newly entered on her engagement. She was engaged by the Trustees of the School, and accepted by the Commissioners at £2 a month, for 5 months = £10, including board. Government allowance, £2 16s. 6d., and rates the same. Fees make up the difference. The ground on which the School-house stands is a free grant, given on condition that should the School be removed to another part of the District, the ground (not the house) will revert to the Donor. From the physical character of the District, and the Country around it, there is no probability of its ever being removed. The Commissioners need not, in my opinion, hesitate to accept a title on this condition. The Teacher is allowed to collect fees, and empowered to sue in her own name, backed by the Commissioners. This is a departure from the School law. Average scholars in this School in winter, 17; B. 11, G. 6. In summer, 15; B. 10, G. 5. The Teacher intends to make teaching her profession. She has taught this School during three engagements. She teaches by Certificate. Her School is examined in September and March. Her teaching is of little value, the branches taught are few, and these few inefficiently. See Examination Roll. Boys and Girls stand together in the same class. Journal kept in the usual manner. Number of Boys and Girls in the District, 25; B. 14, G. 11, within law age. School furniture, one desk, four forms and six planks. Ground, half an acre. Teacher's age, 23; single.

Rates and Government allowance paid twice a year; fees are paid first.

District No. 8.—August 28.—Examined the School of this District in the presence of a number of the people of the District, who appeared to take considerable interest in the examination. All acknowledged the imperfection of their system; and said they would profit by being present. Average scholars in winter and summer, 28; B. 18, G. 10. Teacher's age, 23; single. Intends to make teaching her profession. Has taught for 10 months, but without Certificate. Ordered to undergo an examination. She teaches in classes, but knows little yet about system; gave a few directions. She is very willing to improve herself and her mode of teaching. Found her Journal to be kept very correctly. See Examination Roll. A School has existed in this District for 12 years. The present is the seventh Teacher. School furniture, writing desks, 4; forms, 6. A Pulpit and a Blackboard. No Maps, no conveniences for children. House in good order. In winter cold.

The School-house of this District was burnt some time ago; respecting its burning a law suit is now pending. The greater part of a day was spent in going over the District, to ascertain where a convenient and central site for a new School-house might be found. A spot was selected which is said to please all parties.

On the 30th August, visited the District of No. 6; and examined its School. This School is taught by a female Teacher of far too little experience yet to be an efficient Teacher. To be a good Teacher, there must be intelligence, a good system, activity and perseverance. The Teacher of this School has but a moderate share of these qualifications.

She is only 18 years of age. This is her second summer of teaching. She is single, and intends to teach for some time. Teaches by Certificate. Boys and Girls are classed together. But the same evil exists in her School as in most of other Schools—too many different kinds of books, too many classes, by which the Teacher's time is so divided that she can give each class but a few minutes of instruction. This *evil must be cured*. Orders have been given in every School where it exists to have it corrected. I can say little respecting the results of the present Teacher's labors. She has been the Teacher of this School since the 1st of June only. But I can say that her scholars have advanced but little in their Education. Her Journal is kept correctly, but not in a book. This is not her fault. The School Managers should attend to this. To-morrow the Books of Commissioners and those of the Secretary-Treasurer will be examined, when I shall have an opportunity of showing Commissioners what kind of Journal each School should have. To judge from this day's examination, Education is advancing here but at a slow pace. This School has not been visited since this Teacher entered on her engagement, which was on the 1st of June last. The School is generally examined by the Commissioners twice every year. A School has existed in this District for many years, and in that time has had nearly as many Teachers. Size of School-house 24 x 20, built of brick, and clap-boarded. It is in good repair, and in a central situation. Commissioners have little trouble with this District. School furniture, five desks, five forms, no desk for the Teacher, no Practice-board. See Examination Roll.

August 31.—Met the Commissioners of the Township of Chatham in the School-house of District No. 6. This day was spent examining their Books and papers, and those of the Secretary-Treasurer. The usual series of questions were put. To these answers were given as follows:—In engaging Teachers due attention has been paid to character and qualifications. Their Schools are frequently visited and examined in the months of April and October. They believe that Education is advancing in their Municipality. There are two independent Schools in No. 1, in the Municipality. The one has existed for several years, conducted by a Mr. Wanless, who is allowed to be a good Teacher; the other was lately got up through opposition, caused by a Mr. Noyes, who complained of ill-treatment towards his son in School No. 1. They consider Mr. Noyes' reason for withdrawing his son from the District School as very frivolous; and his conduct in stirring up opposition has tended not a little to disturb the harmony of society. They begged to direct the Inspector's attention to this.

The following are the numbers of children in each District, viz.:—District No. 1, 40; District No. 2, 25; District No. 3, 38; District No. 4, 28; District No. 5, 45; District No. 6, 45; District No. 7, 40; District No. 8, 40; District No. 9, 25; District No. 10, 37; District No. 11, 37; District No. 12, 37; District No. 13, 40—477.



STATEMENT of the SALARIES of TEACHERS, MALE and FEMALE, with their TIMES of TEACHING, for the last Scholastic year.—(Continued.)

District No.	Salary of Teacher, and period of engagement—£16 for nine months—a Female.	Government Allowance .. Rates .. Fees ..	£.	s.	d.
District No. 10	do do do	£22 10s. for ten months—a Female	6	7	0
District No. 11	do do do	£18 for eight months—a Female	6	7	0
District No. 12	do do do	£18 for eight months—a Female	6	7	0
District No. 13	do do do	£18 for eight months—a Female	6	7	0
	Total salaries		27	92	6
	Amount of Government Allowance		83	16	0
	do Rates		83	16	0
	do Fees		111	10	6
	Amount as above		279	2	6



Respecting division of Funds they knew of no complaint. The whole valuation of the Municipality is £65,887; on this sum the Secretary-Treasurer calculates rates at 3s. 6½d. per cent., including 15 per cent. for incidental expenses, which gives £100 4s. 0d.; and deducting £83 16s. from this sum, leaves for such expenses £16 8s. 0d. They have one general Fund which is disposed of according to Law, all incidental expenses being deducted. The amount of money on hand at the end of the last scholastic year, was £46 11s. 1½d.; at the end of ditto, 1851, £7 15s. 2d. were due for arrears, and the arrears for the year ending 30th June last, were £13 17s. 4d. These were the distinct arrears of each year. Respecting the arrears previous to 1851, and before the present Secretary came into office, all that could be said, after looking over his Books and scraps of paper, was, that things were kept on black and white. They find little difficulty in collecting rates from those who can easily pay; it is the same with fees. They exact no fees from those whose children come two miles to School over bad roads, and two and a half miles on good roads. Those whose children do not attend School, object to pay; and they are persons who value Education very little, rather than those who are poor. The sum total passing through the Secretary-Treasurer's hand is £139 18s. 6d. This sum includes no part of School fees. The greater part is paid to Teachers, who give receipts for what they get. The amount of the Legislative Grant for the year ending June last, is £84 4s. 4d., and deducting the Secretary's per centage, leaves £83 16s. 0d. The Secretary-Treasurer is empowered to collect what fees are not paid to Teachers. They contract no debts in borrowing money to pay Teachers nor for any other purpose. Teachers are always paid up. Sometimes before due. The Inspector can see the state of School-houses as he visits the several Districts. School-houses are all public property, with good titles, except No. 8, contended in Law. The School-houses of Nos. 1, 6, and 8, have dwelling houses for Teachers. But the house of No. 8 is just now occupied as a School-house. Their School-houses have no private conveniences. They are of opinion that they are little needed, except in public or exposed places. Attention is generally paid to the health of children, and cleanliness is not overlooked. In suing for School-dues they are as lenient as circumstances will admit. They believe the divisions of their Municipality to be according to Law. They have as yet levied no rates for building, repairing, &c., School-houses. They confess that they have not attended to their duties in regulating studies in their Schools, nor in introducing good books. They complained that Government allowance is never paid when due. Sometimes three months elapse before it comes. It is paid immediately on receiving it.

Assessments are made and rates levied as the Law directs. Most of their surplus funds go to make up deficiencies of School fees, Teachers' Salaries, repairing School-houses, purchasing Stoves, &c. Fees are fixed as the Law directs. In suing, circumstances are considered; they never sue hastily. They never have surplus money to deposit in any Bank; they always require its use. School-houses and their ground are the only property they hold. They allow their Secretary-Treasurer 4 per cent.

Having examined the Books and documents of the School Commissioners of Chatham and those of the Secretary-Treasurer, I am happy in being able to report favorably of those now in Office. As the representatives of the people of Chatham in School matters, I believe them to be gentlemen that may well be entrusted with the financial affairs of Schools. The funds of the Municipality are managed with careful economy, and every thing is entered in the Secretary's Books with minute detail; and all so systematically methodised that any account or item can be traced with little trouble. And were they more of higher attainments, and familiar with improved systems of Education, I do not doubt but they would prove themselves as zealous and efficient in advancing the cause of Education in their public School as they are correct in keeping accounts, and punctual in fulfilling engagements.

FRONT OF TOWNSHIP.—District No. 2.—September 2.—A good School might exist here; but want of spirit and apparent ignorance of the value of Education keeps it in a weak, inefficient state. In this Municipality I have not yet found one good School.

To what is this to be attributed? To, I believe, paltry Salaries and Teachers of low qualifications. The Teacher of this School is a Miss Astrum. She has been a Teacher for some years; but her experience has taught her little. She is single, age 22. Her Scholars are learning the mere elements of Education. She writes a pretty neat hand, but few of her Scholars write well. See Examination Roll. She teaches in classes, Boys and Girls standing and taking places by merit. The children are very little questioned on what they read or study. If what they learn be fixed in the memory, little more is thought of; to inform the understanding is the last thing to be considered. This School is examined in March and October, by two of the Commissioners. It is seldom visited. Average scholars, 27; B. 14, G. 13., summer and winter. The advance of Education here is not nearly what it might or should be. Number of children in the District, within Law age, 25. A School has existed in this District for 20 years, and has had 15 Teachers. Dimensions of School-house, 27 x 27, stone building, in good repair. School furniture, 2 desks, length of the School-room, 7 forms, and a Pulpit; no Exercise-board; windows, 8. Ground, half an acre; situation eligible. School discipline fair, but too many classes. Journal of the School kept rather neatly. From it I observed that the children attend School not very regularly.

District No. 5.—September 1.—This is another of our inferior Schools, in which few branches are taught, and these very inefficiently. The Teacher, a Mr. Johnstone, must have received a very indifferent Education. Nothing but the most common Education can be got in this place. It is time that the systems of teaching, here especially, should be overturned, and something far better established. My report of his classes I wish to be considered as that of mere juniors. The children appear to understand little of what the Teacher attempts to learn them; yet the parents seem to be quite satisfied with his system of teaching. He has not yet been examined by the Board. Being poor and also disabled, I do not think he can go to Montreal for some time. There are too many different kinds of books in his School, and, for his number of scholars, far too many classes. Ordered to reduce his classes and introduce approved books. Teaching is his profession, because, I suppose, he can do nothing else. I believe I state the truth, when I aver, that our male Teachers, who have families, belong to the lowest class of society, and the class least trusted by store-keepers.

Mr. Johnston teaches in classes, Boys and Girls reading together.

His School is examined in April and October, and sometimes visited by its managers and others. The School has existed 5 years. Mr. Johnstone the only Teacher it has had; rather an uncommon thing, for the general practice seems to be to have two Teachers every year; a summer and a winter Teacher, each engaged for 4 months, thus making a scholastic year. The School-house is public property, with a title: ground half an acre, fenced in; no house on it but the School-house. School furniture, 3 desks, 7 forms, no Pulpit; nothing else except a stove, which no School can want in winter. The situation is good and sufficiently convenient for the District. Average scholars in summer, 31; B. 16, G. 15: in winter, 29; B. 11, G. 18. Dimensions of School-house 20 x 20. Teacher's age 46 married.

September 1.—On the same day visited the School of District No. 1. It is taught by a Miss Davis, an orphan doing what she can to support herself. She teaches by Certificate, and does, I believe, more justice to her scholars than the Teacher of the last School I examined, and keeps her School in much better order. I examined the School in the presence of one of the most respectable men in the District, who spoke of the Teacher in terms of approbation. An opposition School

is kept up in this District to the great injury of the Government School, and through the influence of one person, a Mr. Noyes. He took offence because the Teacher of the District School punished, and I think deservedly too, one of his children for boating between School-hours, to the great danger of his life: for had his boy not been rescued, he certainly would have been drowned. Average scholars 18; B. 10, G. 8, in summer and winter. The children conducted themselves with propriety during the examination. The order and discipline of this School is pretty good. I believe this Teacher does her best both for learning the children and keeping up good discipline in her School. Age, 18, single. Has taught for 2 years. Teaches in classes, mixed. Willing to improve herself and her method of teaching; progress of the children pretty fair. School journal well kept. The School is examined twice every year by the Commissioners. A School has existed in this District for 46 years, and has had a host of Teachers. There is a house for the Teacher in good repair. Dimensions of School-house 32 x 32. Furniture, 4 desks—whole length of the house, 6 forms, and a Pulpit, in good repair, and well arranged. Ground, 1 acre, with title. No objection to the situation.

District No. 3.—September 2.—No. 3 not in operation. A new School-house is building, to be finished in the fall. Dimensions, 21 x 21. Average scholars, when in operation, 28; B. 14, G. 14, in summer; 35 in winter—same proportion.

The old School-house has been shut since May last.

District No. 7.—September 3.—Sarah Ann Winter, the Teacher of this District School, is said to be one of the best Teachers in the Township. From the examination of her School, I would consider her on a par with the rest. The children are nearly as far behind as those of other Schools. She has no classes in Grammar and Geography. The children's progress in Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, is not great. I found the School in good order, and the same evils as in most other Schools, too many classes, too many different kinds of class books, and little attention paid to intellectual training. See Roll of Examination. From the Journal, I found that the children's attendance is very irregular. Average attendance in summer, 35; 23 B., 12 G.; in winter, 30; 15 B., 15 G.; classes mixed, Boys and Girls standing together. The children are all Protestants. Age of Teacher, 19; single. Teaching her profession. Has taught 3 years, and by Certificate. Number of children in the District within Law age, 40. The School is examined in April and October, by the Commissioners. The managers pay little attention to it. The situation of the School-house is central, and the building is good. In winter it is comfortable. The present School-house was built five years ago, but the District has had a School upwards of 30 years. School furniture, 2 desks, length of the house, 10 forms, a Pulpit, but no Practice-board. The School-house has 5 windows. The School is well supplied with fuel in winter; but no spring is near.

District No. 10.—September 4.—Examined the School of this District with one of the Commissioners, and in presence of a number of the children's parents. The Teacher, a Miss Cameron, is only 18 years of age, and has already taught for 2 years, and with considerable satisfaction. Miss Cameron intends to teach for some time. She has been examined by the Reverend Mr. Mair, Chatham. The School is examined twice every year by the Commissioners; but not often visited at other times. Average scholars in summer, 20; B. 15, G. 5; in winter does not know, not being the Teacher last winter. The engagement of our Teachers is like that of servants; they are engaged from month to month, generally for four months, and the engagement is frequently not renewed. Many Schools have, therefore, two different Teachers every year, which causes a constant change of discipline and system. The poor children are the sufferers. Progress of the scholars in this School tolerable. Order and discipline nearly the same as in other Schools. A little

training would make Miss Cameron a good Teacher. The engagement here is only for four months.

This District has had a School for 9 years, and perhaps double that number of Teachers. Dimensions of School-house, 18 x 18; ground, half an acre. Title indisputable. Furniture, two desks, eight forms, and an indifferent Pulpit. The house has three windows. Situation convenient and favorable to health. Good water is near. See Examination Roll.

District No. 13.—September 3.—The School of this District is not in operation. Examined the School-house. Dimensions, 20 x 20. Furniture, 1 desk, 3 seats, no Pulpit; house needing repairs. Ground, quarter of an acre, with title. Built November 6, 1847. Has had 4 Teachers.

District No. 4.—This District has no School-house, and just now no School. A new house is building, and is expected to be finished next October. Dimensions, 26 x 23. House, of sided timber. Situation good and central. A spring is close by. Number of children in the District within Law age, 28; B. 16, G. 12.

#### MUNICIPALITY OF GRENVILLE.

On Monday, 6th September, proceeded to Grenville. Found that new Commissioners had been elected, without any schools to manage or any work to do. Could get none to accept the Office of Secretary-Treasurer.

Finding School affairs in this state, what was to be done? What, but go over the Municipality, also Harrington and Augmentation, and know from the people themselves the cause of the present state of their School affairs; and then I would be better prepared to meet the Commissioners, and make proposals for putting their Schools in operation. Having thus made up my mind, I proceeded on the same day to the rear and mountainous regions of Grenville. Here I found two Schools in operation, supported by the people themselves. The one is taught by a Mr. Curry, who appears to be an indefatigable Teacher, but ill paid by the people; the other by a Mr. Dow, said to be of rather irregular habits. I examined not these Schools, as they are considered independent. Mr. Curry's School is in active operation; the other School has only a nominal existence. Average scholars in Mr. Curry's School in summer, 30; B. 16, G. 14; in winter, 36; B. 20, G. 16. Dimensions of School-house, 19 x 19. Furniture, 2 double desks, 8 forms, and temporary kind of Pulpit. Should this be made a District School-house, the proprietor of the land on which the house stands will give as much ground as may be required, with a sure title. This School-house was built two years ago; has had 3 Teachers. After much inquiry I found that in the rear or highlands of this Township, the Education of the young is almost entirely neglected. All the people with whom I conversed are anxious to have Schools; for the present neglected state of their School they blame partly the Commissioners, some of whom are charged with being factious and opposed to the School Act, and partly a class of ignorant objectors to taxes, not understanding the intention of these. Next day penetrated farther into the wilds of this region, and in the afternoon reached Harrington. My whole journey was through a woody country, in which not a house was seen. Here travelling on horseback is even difficult. In Harrington no School of any kind exists. I consulted a few of the most respectable of its scattered population, and found them willing to do something towards organizing a School under Commissioners, that they might receive Government aid. The people here think that £16 a year would be an encouraging Salary to a Teacher.

The following day I travelled over the greater part of Augmentation. No

School of any kind exists here either, or rather not in operation. There is nearly a sufficient population in this Township for 3 Schools; two might at once be established, and so located as to bring Education within the reach of the greater part of the inhabitants. I consulted some of the oldest and best informed inhabitants respecting the best localities for School-houses, and invited them to a general meeting of the inhabitants of Grenville and Harrington, to be held at Grenville Head, on the 10th current, to deliberate upon School matters, and hear complaints. On the 8th, returned to Grenville Head, and on the 9th met the Commissioners of Grenville and Union, (Harrington and Augmentation,) to inspect their Books, Vouchers, &c., and those of the Secretary-Treasurer.

Spent several hours going over the Books and papers produced, but discovered no mistakes. Their accounts are so kept as to make it impossible to trace detailed statements; and as the present Commissioners were not in Office when their Schools were in operation, they could give no satisfactory explanation of any item or documents which to me were not sufficiently clear.

The former Commissioners kept no Ledger, and I could find no distinctive District accounts. Read a letter to the Education Office, Montreal, containing a number of accusations against Commissioners; but could trace nothing in their Journal or among their papers to justify the accusers in making such charges. The only thing deserving censure that I could discover, was the apportionment of Government money in an instance or two. Where one if not two Schools received more than their due proportion. No School has been in operation under Commissioners in this Municipality or Union for two and a half years: all I could then do was to inspect the proceedings of their Commissioners previous to that time, and to ascertain the cause of the long lethal state of their Schools. When questioned respecting the latter, they answered, "That the repeated threats of a large proportion of the people, to resist to blood any one who would dare to tax them for supporting Schools, and, consequently, no one daring to collect rates, necessitated them to shut their Schools, wanting, as they believed, the power to compel payment of taxes for School purposes." Ignorance of the School Laws, and perhaps in some few cases, poverty, appear to me to be the sole cause of the present state of Schools and School affairs in Grenville and Union.

When their Schools were in operation, they were managed without Trustees. Their Secretary-Treasurer was allowed  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. The Salaries of their Teachers ranged from £30 to £55. One Teacher, (Fergusson) had £73. Their Schools were examined in June and December. Their School-houses are all wooden buildings; but only two of them were received by Commissioners, as in their opinion, suited and conveniently situated for School purposes.

From the Assessment Roll of 1848, I found the amount of the valuation of property in Grenville and Union to be £33,000. To draw the Government allowance, therefore, would require a rate not exceeding 5 per cent. From the average valuation of immoveable property, the School tax would not exceed 2s. 6d. a farm; and the fees were very moderate.

The last Government allowance was distributed to the Teachers in proportion to the time they taught, at the rate of nearly 10s. a pound. But the Teachers consider they have a claim on the School Fund for the balance due them.

There are nearly 600 children in this Municipality, of School-law age. For  $2\frac{1}{2}$  years few of these have been in any School.

A general meeting of the inhabitants of Grenville, Harrington, and Augmentation, was held at the Village of Grenville, on Saturday, the 11th September, 1852, to consider the present state of Schools in these Townships, hear complaints, and make proposals for opening them.

Edward Pridham, Esquire, being called to preside, and ——— appointed Secre-

tary, the Inspector explained to the meeting his object in bringing them together, and gave explanations of those parts of the School Act to which, he understood, objections had been made in the Municipality. The gentlemen present were then called on to state, freely and fully their objections to the School Law, and reasons for resisting its operation in their Municipality. Warm and lengthy discussions were anticipated; but the explanations given of the objectionable sections of the School Act were so satisfactory, and the evils consequent on opposing the School Law made so apparent, that the following Resolutions were passed without any opposition:—

1st Resolution.—That immediate steps be taken to put the Schools of this Municipality into active operation.

2nd Resolution.—That a general meeting of the Municipality be held in the same place on Monday, the 20th current, to elect School Commissioners according to Law, doubts being entertained respecting the appointment of the existing Commissioners, the appointments being generally considered as illegal.

Having now gone over a great part of this Township, and the Townships of Harrington and Augmentation, I am satisfied, from personal knowledge of these Townships and the circumstances of the people, that they are quite able to support Common Schools, and that nothing, in my opinion, but ignorance of the School Law and selfish motives have induced them to oppose the Law. I admit that they can give but small Salaries to Teachers, but they can give what is sufficient to get Teachers sufficiently qualified to give their children a common Education. As it is, Schools shut, children growing up, time passing, not to be recalled, and therefore impossible to be improved. What is to be expected, but that if all this continue, they will grow up untutored, untrained for the world, of little use to themselves and of less to society; and as they inherit ignorance themselves will less or more transmit it to their descendants. Thought generates thought in ignorance as well as in intelligence. And what kind of mind must that be whose very thoughts and workings lead to, and harden in, ignorance? Where are to be found the intelligent, thoroughly enlightened, actively persevering, successfully thriving, strictly moral, honest and upright communities, living in peace and peacefully disposed, aiding and co-aiding each other? Not where no Schools exist—not where Education is depreciated, and where a few dollars are valued more, and more coveted, than are enlightened, well-trained, invigorated minds—most certainly not. The people of Grenville and Union seem to have admitted all this. The practical and only way to prove the sincerity of the admission, is by carrying out the preceding Resolutions.

#### DISSENTIENT SCHOOL, ST. ANDREWS.

September 13.—Visited the Dissentient School, St. Andrews, but holidays had not yet terminated. This School is under the supervision of the Reverend Mr. Venier, Catholic Priest. Both French and English are taught in the School. There is a Teacher for each language. Salary of the French Teacher, £12; of the English, £15. Their board is valued at £25. No Government allowance has yet been received. Average scholars, 57. The building cost £800; but no aid towards its erection was received from Government. It was built for a College, and will ultimately be one. As the Trustees are not yet a corporate body, they have no books nor documents of any kind to be inspected. The situation of the building is very eligible; and the building itself is spacious, and its interior well plan-

ned for School purposes. Furniture sufficient; no Maps; no Globes. The Boys have every convenience.

This is the second time I have visited this School to examine it.

Arrived at HUNTINGDON on the 15th September, where I remained a few days, writing my Reports.

HINCHINBROOKE.—District No. 1.—September 24.—The School of this District was not in operation when I visited the Township before. Just now it is an *inferior* School, conducted by a Teacher who ought to know something of a good system of Education, being employed by the Irish National School Society for several years, before he came to this country. He is a man of ordinary attainments, and has improved his system of teaching but very little by the experience of 20 years. I found his School in middling order. There is very little life in his method of teaching. I think he wants both activity and perseverance, as well as a more intellectual mode of teaching, to make him a successful educator. He teaches by Diploma. Age, 40; married. Average scholars, 25; B. 11, G. 14. Dimensions of School-house, 24 x 20. Two desks, length of School-house, nine forms, a Pulpit, and three excellent School Maps. House in pretty good repair. Ground, 75 x 75 feet, enclosed, with a title. No private convenience for children. A School has existed in this District for 20 years. See Examination Roll.

GODMANCHESTER.—District No. 2.—Examined the School of this District on the 9th of October. When in this District before, its School was not in operation; as yet the School is small, numbering only 24. It should have 50. The Teacher is a youth of 18, is only entering upon the profession of teaching, and has not yet been examined by the Board. You may, therefore, judge of his competency to teach. However, he appears to be willing, but *will* is one thing and due qualifications is another, and of that other he has as yet but little. He was ordered to lose little time to have himself qualified by Law. The School has not been in operation sufficiently long to enable me to say much respecting his method of teaching or its effects. His School consists, as yet, but of juniors in Education, and for some time will require not a little attention and persevering care to bring them into proper train for training them. The Examination Roll will show this; children of 12 and 13 years of age not being farther advanced than they should be at the ages of 7 and 8. You will observe that the Examination Rolls are all specimens of the penmanship of Teachers. The Form and the Examination Report are mine; the filling up, theirs, and intended to show the character of their writing. This specimen of Mr. Hassen shows him to be only third rate as a writer. In this School there is not one good *plain* reader, and there is only *one* writer, and she writes only tolerably. The School-house is in bad, very bad repair; door off the hinges, floor as bad, and the roof quite corresponds with these. As they intend to build, and very soon, a new School-house, I need not farther describe it. Dimensions, 21 x 18. Furniture, one desk, four or five seats, but nothing else. Ground, quarter of an acre, with title. No conveniences. A School has not long existed in this District under Commissioners.

GODMANCHESTER.—District No. 2.—Dissentient.—The Dissentient School of this District was examined on the same day. This School was not in operation either when I was here before. If among Teachers there is, as among men of other

professions, a good, better, and best, there is also a bad, worse, and worst. I class the Teacher of this School among the latter. Look at the Examination Roll; and I believe ample justice was done both to himself and his scholars in the examination. A School of 65 children, of whom not one could be said to be able to go through the simplest process of calculation, and only *nullus* produced specimens of writing. The reading was tolerable, but the Teacher had to confess that he never exercised the mind of the children on what they study. I hope his School will show a little more improvement on my return, and his own method of teaching also. He is a married man: age, 57. Has taught for 25 years. No Diploma. Went to Montreal but could not be examined. Dimensions of School-house, 20 x 20 within the walls. Furniture, 3 desks, 3 forms. No Pulpit for the Teacher. The house is in pretty good repair. Ground, quarter acre, with title. There is in this School a great variety, and a great scarcity of Books.

### CITY OF MONTREAL.

On the 25th and 26th October, examined School No. 1, City of Montreal, under the Protestant Commissioners. The Teacher of this School is a Mr. Allen, a gentleman of considerable attainments, and well qualified, I believe, for teaching a Common School. His School is large and well conducted. Average scholars in summer, 125; Boys 80, Girls 45. In winter, 100; Boys 63, Girls 37. His senior classes read with considerable accuracy, and their answers to the various questions put in Reading, Grammar, Geography, and Arithmetic, were generally satisfactory. Some specimens of very good writing were produced, and I saw no copy-book badly written. Mr. Allen employs monitors principally in preparing his classes. He has adopted the monitorial and catechetical system. Boys and Girls stand in separate divisions in his classes. Large classes have several divisions, and each division has its own monitor. Boys and Girls have separate desks. The Examination Roll shows the Religious distinctions of the children, the different branches taught in the School, and the standing and progress of each scholar. The Teacher's Journal is kept very correctly. A Minute-book for visitors is also kept. Since the 6th October last year, the School has been visited four times, and once publicly examined. Months of visitation, October, November, February, and May. It was examined in April last. This School was first opened on the 15th May, 1850, and the attendance has always been good. To do justice to the scholars, Mr. Allen should have an Assistant. Mr. Allen is married, and has a family. He teaches by Diploma for a Model School. Teaching is his profession. He is the first Teacher of this School. He has been a Teacher for 26 years. School-house, brick and in good repair. Dimensions, 34 x 27. Number of desks 10, and of benches 21, well arranged and constructed, but the windows are ill constructed for ventilation. The cellar is never free of damp in summer, nor of ice in winter, but might easily be drained. The Teacher has a Pulpit and Black-board, and the School is well supplied with Maps, Cards, Tablets, Numeral Frames, &c. No play-ground—yard under water.

School No. 2.—Boys.—On the 28th, finished the examination of School No. 2, under the Protestant Commissioners, taught by Mr. Arnold.

This School is well conducted, and its order and discipline are good. Number of classes, eight. These were examined, *seriatim*, beginning at the highest class. The 27th was spent examining the classes in Reading, Grammar, and Geography, and part of the 28th was taken up in examining the School on Arithmetic.



Reading.—The greater part of senior classes read in a plain style, well, and answered questions on what they read so as to satisfy me that the Teacher is at considerable pains in making them understand the sense of what they read. The questions were so put that they could not well answer by mere act of memory, but from a knowledge of the reading. I observed that those were the best readers who had attended School regularly, and had worked their way through all the lower classes. The reading, generally, was slow, clear and distinct, and in a number of instances natural in tone and manner. From conversation with the Teacher, I find that he pays considerable attention to the acquisition of professional skill. I think his ideas of teaching are good. To observe is one thing, to teach quite another. A man may read with a Magliabecchi, and may possess the genius and research of a Newton, and yet may be a poor Teacher. There is the Art of teaching, as well as that of surgery or watch-making. I find that our best Teachers are generally those who have made teaching their profession and earnest study. Without training, no educator can efficiently perform the functions of his important and honorable office.

Mr. Arnold teaches by Diploma for a Model School. He is married; age 35; has made teaching his profession. His system is partly monitorial, *i.e.*, the classes are prepared by monitors, and tried by himself. He has taught for 15 years. Average number of scholars in winter, 90; in summer, 80; all Boys. Journal kept neatly and correctly. The School is publicly examined once every year, and generally visited by one of the Commissioners every month, but by no other.

This School was established, June 17th, 1850. The first School-house was burnt by the late fire; the present one is rented. Dimensions, 34 x 20. It is in good repair. School furniture, 8 desks; 16 seats, 7 feet long, and a small Teacher's desk. The School is well supplied with Maps, Cards, Tablets, and Numeral Frames, but wants Globes, Geometrical Forms and Solids; a box of Geological Specimens also would be of value to the School.

The children have neither play-ground nor private conveniences, and the construction of the windows are not favorable for ventilation.

If Mr. Arnold's classes are behind in anything, it is in spelling—perhaps a fourth of his classes spell but indifferently. I approve of his method of teaching writing and Geography. I did not find a badly written copy-book in the School, and his scholars appear to understand the local and relative situations of places very well, and the true nature of Maps, as a miniature representation of the outlines of objects on the earth.

See Examination Roll.

School No. 3.—Girls.—The Commissioners' Girl School is in the same building; it is taught by a Mrs. Gaw, who has been a Teacher for 10 years. Teaching is her profession. She is married; age 40. The method of teaching resembles that of Mr. Arnold's in many things; but her scholars are not nearly so far advanced in any branch they study. Her senior classes read in a plain distinct manner, but with less accuracy than those of the same standing in the Boys' School. They generally spell pretty well, write tolerably, and know a little of the Simple and Compound Rules of Arithmetic. Just now she has no class studying Grammar. Her Geography class has made but little progress. See farther the Examination Roll.

The late calamitous fire has very much retarded the progress of the children in these two Schools. Their whole establishment was burnt. Since then they have had to contend with many difficulties. They have not yet been very long in active operation, nor have they yet come up to their average number of scholars.

Sewing and Knitting are taught in this School. I understand it is not so regularly visited as the Boys' School. It is examined once every year, and frequently visited. I am sorry to have to state that there is neither play-ground nor private

conveniences for the Girls. Average scholars, both in summer and in winter, 50. Dimensions of School-house, 15 x 14; far too small for 50 scholars. School furniture, 4 desks and 6 forms. The room has only 2 windows. The space between the floors is too small. Mrs. Gaw teaches by Certificate. Her School Register was burnt. She has yet got no proper book for the purpose.

REMARKS.—I may remark generally, respecting the Schools of Mr. Allen and Arnold, that I consider them among the best of our Common Schools. If the children were exercised on Orthography in a way more efficient and practical than the old *vivâ voce* mode, and more pains taken in exercising the children on the meaning of words and the general sense of what they read, they would in every respect come up to our Model Schools. The study of Arithmetic is carried to a considerable extent. The children in their calculations showed more accuracy than quickness, and their general knowledge of rules is considerable; but I find they are little practised in the application of Vulgar and Decimal Fractions to the business Rules of Arithmetic.

REPORT of the COMMISSIONERS of the GOVERNMENT PROTESTANT SCHOOLS, MONTREAL, given in Answers to the following Questions:—

1. State the character and qualifications of your Teachers?—The Teachers have received Diplomas from the Board of Examiners as Teachers of Model Schools.
2. What is the general state of Education within your Municipality?—Cannot fully answer this question.
3. State the amount of your Funds, received, and how managed and how divided; what you have on hand, and if every thing is managed according to Law?—£120 5s. 2d., currency, received from City Council of Montreal, and a like sum from the Government; the whole is expended annually for the support of three Schools in the City, and according to Law.
4. How is the Legislative Fund kept and disposed of?—As stated above.
5. Have you any surplus Funds in hands; what is the sum, if any?—There is a surplus Fund of £438 14s. 8d., currency, reserved from all-wances deposited at 4 per cent. interest in the Montreal Savings Bank, to be applied to the payment of a School-house, purchased by the School Commissioners.
6. Have you any difficulty to contend with in the receipt or management of your Funds?—None.
7. Are debts of any kind contracted?—None.
8. Are the Salaries of the Teachers always paid when due?—Paid regularly every quarter.
9. What is the state of your School-houses; is there any play-ground attached, and what condition is it in? Are the School-houses public or private property; have they private conveniences for the children; and is every thing done to promote health and cleanliness?—The School-houses are the best that could be obtained in their respective locations; they are built of brick, and comparatively new. One is private property, and another has been purchased by the Commissioners; to be paid for on a ratification of title, now in course.
10. Do you experience any difficulty or hinderance in carrying out the operation of the School Law?—None.

11. Do you regulate the studies in your Schools according to Law; and are you endeavoring to introduce the best School-books?—Yes.

12. Are your Schools duly visited and examined? State also how the progress of the scholars is ascertained?—Yes, by the Commissioners. By examination on the part of the Commissioners.

13. Is the Superintendent of Education always furnished with Reports of your Schools as the law requires?—Yes, half yearly.

14. How do you dispose of your surplus Funds, if any?—Answered in No. 5. The expenditure at present exceeds the allowances.

15. When a School is not in operation, how do you dispose of its Funds?—The Schools have always continued in operation.

16. Do you hold any real property, if so, describe it?—A School-house in Griffintown just purchased, to be paid for on ratification of title being obtained.

17. What percentage do you allow your Secretary-Treasurer?—Two and a half per cent.

18. What is the yearly amount of salary to each Teacher?—One Male Teacher £75 per annum and apartments; one Male Teacher £62 currency per annum and apartments; and one Female Teacher £30 per annum, and 3d. per week from each pupil.

19. Have you two examinations in the year, and in what months?—One public examination in the month of April, and occasional examinations by the Commissioners.

20. Are there any prizes distributed at your public examinations?—Sometimes a few useful entertaining books.

21. State the results of your examinations?—The Commissioners have invariably expressed their entire satisfaction.

22. Has the Corporation appointed Commissioners as required by law? and are you in receipt of Funds from that source as prescribed by the School Act?—The Corporation have sometimes appointed the Commissioners; and have paid the allowance half-yearly.

23. What holidays are allowed your Schools?—Vacation at midsummer, and Christmas, Good Friday, Queen's Birth-day.

24. What is done to improve the system and discipline of your Schools?—The Teachers are very efficient, and discharge their duties satisfactorily to the Commissioners.

25. Are your Schools furnished with sufficient means to enable the Teachers to follow up with advantage their methods of instruction?—Yes, they are supplied with the books published by the Irish National Board of Education, and by Lessons, Tables, &c., from the Education Office, Toronto.

26. Have you any remarks to make in reference to the promotion of Education in your own Schools, or to that of Education generally?—It is desirable to have an appropriation for the purchase of a large lot of ground for a good and proper School-house in the Quebec Suburbs.

(Signed,) WILLIAM LUNN,  
Secretary-Treasurer.

The Commissioners of his Municipality discharge their duties very efficiently. They require fewer books than the Commissioners of other Municipalities. Their documents are carefully kept and regularly fyled, and their Minute and Cash Books are kept correctly.

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 ABSTRACT OF LEADING FACTS, REMARKS, &c., &c.

Schools, Teachers, their Character, &c., &c.—Of about 160 Schools in the Municipalities allotted to me, 100 have been examined, and the results of examinations are given in the Examination Rolls which accompany my Reports, with remarks respecting each in my Journal; and about 57 Districts have been visited, their School-houses inspected, and the reasons for their Schools not being in operation ascertained. Two are Model Schools: the one is in the Village of Huntingdon, the other in that of St. Andrews. Sixteen are of the first class, twelve of the second, thirty-six of the third, and the rest of Schools in operation are all of the fourth class. The systems of seven, including the Model Schools, are good, but admit of much improvement; the systems of twenty-three have a few good things; and the sooner the methods of teaching pursued in the rest are got rid of the better. The attainments of about twenty Teachers are considerable; the sooner the rest give place to other Teachers better qualified for the work of Education, or they set about improving themselves and their methods of teaching in good earnest the better for our Schools.

Commissioners.—The majority of Commissioners are men of integrity and good sense, willing to do their duty and to be directed by authority. It is true that a few are accused of being selfish and unprincipled, charged with favoritism, proneness to contention, and not very scrupulous about the application of School moneys.

The books of the Commissioners of the Township of Hemmingford are the most correctly kept. I think their Secretary-Treasurer deserves praise for the manner in which he discharges the duties of his office. For method and accuracy, those of the Commissioners and the Secretary-Treasurers of Huntingdon, Godmanchester, and of the Parish of St. Malachi D'Ormistown, come next. The Commissioners and Secretary-Treasurers of Hinchinbrooke, Parish of St. Anicet, and of Chatham, record their proceedings and keep their accounts satisfactorily, especially the Commissioners of Chatham. In the Ledger of the Commissioners of the Township of Dundee, Debtor and Creditor are strangely reversed; they never discovered it till pointed out to them. But everything was satisfactorily accounted for. Those of the Commissioners of the Seigniori of Argenteuil and of the Parish of St. Chrysostôme come next. Their system of Book-keeping admits of some improvement. The books and accounts of the Gore and Grenville Commissioners are ill-kept; the very filing of their vouchers is not satisfactory. The books and documents of the Secretary-Treasurer of the Elgin Commissioners I have not yet seen. I have demanded them three times, but as yet they are not forthcoming. I examined the Journal of the Commissioners, kept by the Secretary-Treasurer. It evidences want of competency in the Secretary to keep books.

The School Commissioners of Montreal discharge their duties very efficiently. They require not so many books as those of other Scholastic Municipalities.

General Remarks.—I now proceed to direct attention to the qualification and character of our Teachers more particularly, and the defects of the methods of Teaching pursued in our Schools, to which the attention of Government should be more specially directed.

All the systems in our Model and Common Schools that I have yet examined, must, to come up to the improvements of the present age, undergo a thorough change. To make Education in our Schools what it should be, requires, in my opinion, the united efforts of talents and machinery such as have not yet been brought into operation. We have Teachers, and we have systems in considerable abundance, but of what kind? I have examined the Schools of not a few, but of many Districts, whose Teachers do not know the nature and power of the letters of the Alphabet, and as little did they know till told how to teach the A B C in an

expeditious and intelligent way. When told that the Alphabet can be taught in a few hours to children of even ordinary capacity, and that they can be made good readers in a few months, they looked upon it as a thing incredible, even after books were produced by the Inspector, to show the complete success of innumerable experiments by Gall, of Edinburgh, in which the letters of the Alphabet were taught to children of common capacity in *three hours*, and in as many made to read verses in the Bible. Having never seen in operation any system better than their own, they jog on in the same beaten track, quite satisfied that their own methods are not behind any other deserving notice, and that all proposed changes in ways of teaching are mere speculations, which in the end will prove abortive. Their reluctance to adopt shorter and more efficient methods of communicating instruction originates in a spirit as unenlightened as that which opposed itself to improvements in the machinery of manufactures, by which one man can spin as much cotton-yarn in a given time as 200 could have done 60 years ago. The errors of our present system of Education are many. To me it is questionable if we have got any system in operation suitable in any degree to the rapidly growing intelligence of the times. For efficiently training Teachers, we have no establishment, and in no School (with very few exceptions) have we any fit and proper methods of teaching intelligently and profitably the essential branches of Education; we have neither proper apparatus for the Teacher, proper lessons, nor but few proper books for scholars. And suppose we had them, where are the Teachers who could intelligently and advantageously use them? In my journeying, I have met with Teachers who do not know how a Black-board may be used. One thing, however, is encouraging, that the great majority of the people is in favor of an efficient system of Education, conducted upon the best methods, and a large number of Teachers are not only willing, but have, in apparent earnestness, commenced improving their systems since the first examination of their Schools by me.

Particular Remarks.—Reading.—The art of teaching to Read, as it exists in our Schools, is far behind the age. Even the orthoëpy of the language is far from being correctly taught, and many Teachers put themselves to very little trouble in acquiring a correct knowledge of this fundamental branch of Education. To overcome the alleged obstacle to the establishing of accurate pronunciation in Schools, I have frequently ordered every School to have a Standard Dictionary, to be the property of the School, that Teachers, if found negligent in attending to this part of their work, may be inexcusable. I do believe that many of our Teachers know not the *marks* used by Lexicographers to direct in the right pronunciations of words, for many of them appear to be unable to exercise their scholars on vowel sounds. But I find that Teachers are at far less pains to make children understand the meaning of words than even their orthoëpy. I look on this as a very serious defect in our School systems. It might indeed appear a mere truism to assert that the scholar should always understand what he is reading, and that it is the duty of the Teacher to make him comprehend, first, the meaning of each term, then the sense of the whole; but most important as this part of a child's Education is, it is sadly, and in some Schools, totally neglected. So little do some Teachers understand this part of their duty, that they have often declined questioning their classes in my presence, though called upon to do it; and others, in attempting to do it, showed that they are not very remarkable for their linguistic skill. The mere utterance of certain sounds which are unconnected with any definite ideas is an unprofitable waste of time; it is turning the School into a mere machine, and neglecting the cultivation of that important part of our nature—the intellect. Every sentence which the pupil reads may and should be made an instrument not only in advancing his proficiency in the mere art of reading and of cultivating his habits of attention, but also communicating much valuable information of permanent ad-

vantage to him through life. Even the time consumed in acquiring the mechanical part of the art will be much shortened if the pupil be taught to carry the sense along with the sound; if along with the mere mechanical routine of sounds and technicalities, his attention is roused, his curiosity gratified, and his fancy amused. It is astonishing to observe the avidity with which a child will have recourse to reading, if he has been properly trained and if books suited to his age are placed within his reach. Every new idea is a sort of feast to him.

Plain, distinct Reading is all we need look for in our Common Schools for some time; the higher properties of Pronunciation, or Principles of Education, cannot be looked for.

Orthography.—The method of Teaching Orthography also continues unimproved. The antiquated *vivâ voce* mode of teaching Spelling is universally practised in the Schools under my supervision. To teach Orthography practically is never thought of; but when recommended and its advantages shown, its superiority was at once acknowledged, and orders were given in most Schools immediately to introduce it. In one School I was requested to try the senior class upon Spelling by the plan proposed; the trial succeeded to the satisfaction of the audience, and orders were given to introduce the new plan. The advantages of the new method of teaching the art of Spelling are that it is altogether practical; that it commands attention, affords more exercise, by the same number of words as the old, and improves the pupil's Writing much. In one School a class of about 20 spelt, *vivâ voce*, remarkably well. They never tried on slates, and out of sixteen words the whole class had upwards of sixty mistakes, and just because they had never been practically exercised on Spelling.

Interrogation, and other Exercises for mental training.—The exercise of Interrogation is not sufficiently attended to in any School. The object of it is four-fold, viz.: first, to ascertain satisfactorily that ideas, in distinction from mere words, are received by the pupil; secondly, to afford opportunities for the communication of incidental instruction; thirdly, to exercise the scholar in drawing lessons from what he reads, and by which the intelligent Teacher can easily see whether or not he understands the application of what he studies; and fourthly, to give him a command of words in expressing his ideas.

The following exercises for training the different faculties of the mind, appear to be unknown in our Schools.

1st. Picturing to the imagination the leading ideas in the lessons studied by the scholar, that is, not stopping merely with the repeating and understanding of a tune, as used in a sentence, but penetrating fully to the meaning beyond, and generalizing upon it. It is surprising what novelty and interest this simple and easy effort throws over ideas, quite common and familiar to the ear when properly conducted.

2nd. Writing questions, or converting passages into questions in such a way that in their answers the meaning will be fully drawn out. This is one of the most efficient means for fixing upon the mind the facts contained in any portion of history that can well be devised. All its connexions are considered, and thus the mind becomes thoroughly familiarized with it. The same fact may be made the subject of a great number of questions. This is a most valuable intellectual exercise.

3rd. Re-writing or reciting portions of what is read; that is, writing or reciting the substance of what is read, after it is thoroughly studied. This is one of our best exercises for general training and composition.

4th. Collating passages; that is, comparing two or more different accounts of the same transaction. This is a very good exercise in studying History or the Bible.

5th. Studying by subjects; viz.: by bringing together all that a writer says upon a subject, so as to present under one view all his leading ideas.

6th. Drawing lessons from what is read. This exercise may be called the cream of teaching.

These and various other methods for drawing out and rationally exercising the powers of the mind, were never heard of by the greater number of Teachers in my field of inspection.

Grammar.—Education, in its most general signification, comprehends all the series of means by which the intellectual powers of the human mind are enlightened, invigorated, effectually trained for the multifarious activities of life, and the affections engaged in the pursuit of proper objects. One of these means is the study of Grammar, including Composition. A practical knowledge of Grammar is now justly regarded as one of the most important branches of even a common Education. How many opportunities does the study of Grammar afford the intelligent and pains taking Teacher, in explaining to his pupils the principles of the language which they speak, and the connexion existing between the mode of forming our conceptions and that of expressing them in correct language; of explaining to them more fully and more variedly the use of words; how they become the vehicles of information, so infinite in variety, and how, by proper construction, they can be made the *media* of the endless variety of thought to which man gives expression. But how and to what extent is Grammar used in our Schools in training the minds of the young? The amount of Grammar taught in our Schools is not worth mentioning. The study of this valuable branch of Education is in most of Schools entirely neglected; and where it is taught, it is taught, with few exceptions, so imperfectly as to be of little use to the scholar, and little to the credit of our Schools. If every branch of Education were as ineffectively taught in our Schools as Grammar, I think our system of Education would soon be brought into contempt. Some Teachers hearing that the Inspector was rather severe on Teachers and their systems, denied that they had any Grammar class, when their own Schools came under his examination. The art of Composition is less practised than even the study of Grammar. In the 100 Schools that I have examined, I do not believe that it is taught to any advantage in above half a dozen. The consequence is, that parents, whose own knowledge of Grammar is next to cipher, look upon the learning of Grammar as a dry and useless species of study, a wasting of precious School hours.

The mode of teaching Grammar in Schools where any attention is paid to it, requires much correction. The study of Grammar is generally acknowledged to be dry and rugged. It is the duty of the Teacher to polish the asperities of the road as much as possible, and so make its study as inviting as he can. But this is far from being the case. In teaching Grammar especially our Teachers cling most tenaciously to the old rote system; they appear to manifest a nervous sensibility in letting go their hold, lest they should be unsuccessful or disappointed were they to make any attempt at a change. There is, therefore, little or nothing done by them to explain and simplify the rules and principles of Grammar; even its technical terms, which, like those of other sciences, are mostly exotic, are allowed to pass unexplained. It appears to me very doubtful if Teachers themselves really know the grammatical principles of the language they pretend to teach, or the diacritical modification of words.

Geography.—Geography is taught in our Model, and in a number of our Common Schools. Those who study it have made but little progress. The instruction given is merely elementary. The constructive method of teaching Geography is not known, and the method of teaching even the elements requires to be much improved. Our Schools are not furnished with the necessary apparatus for teaching Geography with much advantage.

Arithmetic.—To Arithmetic much more attention is paid than to any branch of Education taught in our common Schools, reading excepted. But I much question if the method of teaching used be either very intelligent or rational. Out and out, so far as I could ascertain, it is rote learning. This mode of teaching tends not at all to the development of the reasoning faculties, but rather to stultify and oppress them. We condemn learning by rote as the worst of all methods ever practised under the name of instruction in training up a rational being. The sooner it is expelled from our Schools the more will it be to our credit.

I have examined Scholars who have repeatedly gone through all the rules in our common Arithmetics, that could not tell the difference between the square and cube roots, nor explain the processes of sums in Vulgar Fractions; and others who were said to be masters of all the practical rules of Arithmetic, who could not explain simple calculations in Reductions. In one School, a class, supposed to be familiar with the fundamental rules of Arithmetic, could not tell the number of digits used in calculations.

The way in which Scholars were examined on Arithmetic will, I think, make Teachers more attentive to their duty in explaining Arithmetical processes; the rationale of rules, and their application to business. Orders were given to Teachers to introduce mental Arithmetic into our Schools.

Writing.—Writing is the next thing that requires notice. In many Schools I have seen a number of very excellent specimens. The Teachers of these Schools deserve credit for the attention they pay to this very essential branch of Education. I trust due encouragement was given to every Teacher found zealously discharging his duty in teaching any branch. But in giving due praise to those who evidently are doing considerable justice to their writing classes, I feel sorry to have to state that others give evidence of carelessness, and even of ignorance, of a right system of teaching Writing. The principal fault in their method of instructing this useful art, is not sufficiently exercising their pupils in their Chirographical exercises at the outset. They give them long and difficult words to write, even in small-hand, before they are masters of the Alphabet of Writing. They appear not to consider the necessary progressive steps by which a child should be made to advance in writing, not the great pains that should be taken to perfect the pupil as much as possible in forming his letters before passing to regular lines. The appearance of Copy-books in many Schools made it evident that far too little attention is paid to writing classes during the time of writing. It would seem as if the Scholars were allowed to write on correctly or incorrectly, carelessly or carefully, right or wrong, just as it suited their humour. Great indifference both on the part of Teachers and parents, is shown in the bad writing materials with which children are supplied, and the supply is as irregular as the materials are inferior in quality. So it is with books. With books our Schools are very ill supplied; with good, worse. I have recommended that every School be supplied with complete sets of Copy-lines, to be School property. If we wish to do justice to our Schools, a depository of School-books, Maps, Apparatus, Globes, Writing materials, &c., &c., for public Schools, must be established. Such an establishment would be of great service in advancing the cause of Education in the Province.

Not many study the higher branches of Education. I have examined a few on Algebra, Mathematics, and Latin.

Custom of engaging Teachers.—I wish to direct particular attention to the general practice of engaging Teachers. I look upon our Teachers as a species of itinerants. They teach School in one district for a few months, then leave, look out for another School, become its Teacher for, perhaps, the same space of time, and so on, in perpetuo. Something must be done to cure this evil. I consider it, bad systems, ill-qualified Teachers, and the fickleness and ignorance of parents respecting matters of Education, the greatest hinderances to the advancement of



Education, that I have yet been able to discover. When, Sir, there is a constant change of Teachers there must of necessity be as constant a change of system, and how small soever the difference in methods of Teaching may be, generally there is a difference; and there attends these constant movings a serious loss of time. For in no place have I found another Teacher engaged, and ready to enter immediately on his duties, on the expiration of his predecessor's time. Generally several months elapse before a new Teacher is found and engaged, *often four months*, and in places where one Teacher is engaged for the summer months, and another for the winter season, I may say, always four months, or the third part of the year. Thus the third part of precious School-time is lost to the children, and with it very often the third of what they learned at School the previous four months, by this custom; so much against the progress of the children, so injurious to School-going habits, and so hurtful to the cause of Education. But the evils extend farther; when parents have no School to which to send their children, they become in many instances indifferent about their Education, and about the kind of Teacher they may engage, or the amount or kind of Education they should give their children. When winter comes, and the children can be of little service to them at home, they begin to think of putting their School in operation someway. There is a looking out for a Teacher, and if they succeed not in getting some one they may have in view, they make up their minds to engage any one that happens to come in the way provided he can be engaged at a *cheap rate*. In this way a Teacher of some kind is engaged. The School is put in operation, and another month of precious time is taken up, not in advancing the Education of the children, but in drilling them into their new Teacher's school order and discipline. Having undergone the necessary preparatory training, the general work of teaching goes on for about three months, and when the children are beginning to advance a little in the few branches taught, and School habits are beginning to be somewhat strengthened, the Teacher's time of engagement expires, the School is closed, and the children dispersed, and before they again appear in School most of the little they got is lost. Summer comes, and nearly the same round of School business, in getting a Teacher, &c., &c., must be gone through, with this difference, "That if a Boy or Girl, who can be of any service at home, is a week in School, he or she will be *two* absent." All School Journals say so. And in this way the work of Education is, year after year, constantly disturbed and counteracted. I here notice another evil attendant on this custom. The Inspector, in going his rounds, is, if faithful in the discharge of his duty, laboring to improve Teachers and their modes of teaching, but the Teachers that may be deriving benefit from his suggestions may be preparing, just when their Schools are beginning to reap some benefit from improvements in their methods of teaching, to move off to another part of the country, or may-be, to another country, by which any beneficial change in their systems will be lost to their Schools.

Systems—What they are.—In my abstract of facts, I have stated that the sooner the system of upwards of sixty of our Common School Teachers is done away the better for the Education of our youth. I again repeat it. Respecting these, I need not state in detail the facts which I have come to know, but their injurious effects should be told in all their nakedness.

A good system of Education is invaluable. This is acknowledged by all. More of experience and erudition are engaged in both hemispheres, suggesting and testing alterations and improvements in existing plans of teaching. The subject deserves their attention. It is one of daily increasing interest, for just as Education advances, based upon the Religion of the Bible, will the happiness and well-being of our race advance.

A bad system, again, is an incalculable evil. From it our Country has sufficiently, and far more than sufficiently, suffered already. With its lamentable effects, I

have in my movements everywhere met. The defects of our Common School system are not confined to a few Schools, they less or more pervade the whole of our School establishments. It is certainly an undeniable fact that presents itself almost everywhere, — if not the horn-books of the last century, we have at least the same machinery by which the memory was drilled into the names of letters and words in the dark ages, and the other faculties of the mind treated as if they required no schooling. In our Schools, twelve months are still required for teaching children to read, and in the majority of cases very incoherently indeed; and yet we have evidence enough to show that what costs a child a year's toil might be taught in a few weeks.

This tedious, unintelligent, repulsive mode of teaching runs throughout our School systems. In many of our Schools we have but the mere show of an Education, and are we to be content with that semblance of mental training which is little more than a mere vagary, that may indeed please and amuse but can never clear up the mind's eye, and pour into it the light of truth. No, we must be content with no species of mental training but that which draws out and healthfully cultivates, and rightly prepares the powers of the minds of our youth for the various vocations of life—that mental culture, which, as each faculty unfolds itself, gives it strength and expansion, and furnishes it with suitable materials for exercise. By such training, how can our youth be fully and rightly prepared for extending and advancing the well-being of our rapidly increasing communities, or advantageously filling up its daily recurring blanks. The *ignorant* state of the youth of the present generation in many parts of the Country should urge on to far greater efforts to give to the generation coming up an Education more worthy of the age. Ignorance is no phantom; it is a degrading reality; it is a canker-worm which preys upon every power of the mind; it is an undermining power which saps the very foundation of society; a moral virus, which to keep in check must be opposed at every point; a retrograde unpellant, which not only stops but reverses every species of improvement. Who ever knew a society sunk in ignorance making progress in anything, save in vice, misery, poverty, and degradation? distinguished for nothing except for discord and misrule.

Teachers.—A few words more respecting Teachers. In more places than one I have said that some Teachers discharge their duties creditably, and that their systems of teaching are of their kind, good; but when I said so, I meant not that either they or their systems are all that they should be. Of many it may be said they are all that could be expected. Unfortunately our Teachers have as yet to cope with many difficulties. Want of good School-books, of works for self-improvement, standard works on education, and their living in societies, and moving in circles of little intelligence, and, therefore, not much calculated to preserve, and less to strength and studious habits, are all against them. Instead of advancing in intelligence they retrograde. Their language becomes loose and inaccurate, their conversation on subjects, even the most important, unintelligent, their manners vulgar, and their habits in many instances irregular. Their boarding from house to house has an injurious tendency. They come in contact with classes of every grade, even the most rude and unintelligent, and become one with them in speech and behaviour; and instead of their exerting a beneficial influence on those classes, an injurious influence is exerted on themselves.

Could associations of Teachers for mutual improvement be formed in different parts of the country, I am sure they would tend very much to prevent the evils referred to, and be the means, if properly conducted, of greatly improving our Teachers. The public, so far as I know, are thoroughly impressed with the necessity of improving School-Teachers. But nothing, verily nothing, has yet been done to effect so important an object. With our present staff of Teachers it is not unfair to conclude, our Schools will never arrive at a high degree of perfection.

Our Teachers must be raised to a higher status in class, character, and attainments, and I look upon a union among Teachers for self-improvement as one of the means by which this may be accomplished. While the importance of Education is cried up on all hands, and the highest in the land can be numbered among its friends and advocates, and the School-master is considered an indispensable element of society, yet every thing that respects his emoluments, his professional character, the place he occupies in the social scale is of the most unenviable nature. As a class of men, I find them in many parts of the country, the victims of poverty, neglect, arrogance, and scorn; and though here and there they may, by talent and application, throw a halo around their humble calling, yet in no case do they derive respectability or influence from their office. It is time, high time, that something be done to raise our Teachers both in respectability and intelligence. How little do they know of the improvements that have taken place during the last few years both in the nature and extent of modern Education? They are shut out from the world of literature. All the Books of Teachers in my field of supervision would make but a very insignificant library, and three-fourths of these are valueless, useless lumber. How then can our Teachers be intelligent? How can they know the advances that are every year making in the sciences, and in every art, from the making of a pin to the making of the mind to fit it for the many vocations of life? What would we be ourselves, and how little would we know without Books? Books, in our days, have become the very *eyes* of the *world* in which are mirrored forth to the mind's eye all the wonders of nature and art, of science and literature. Surely our Teachers are not exceptions. With them knowledge is not born. They of all men need, and need most, the means of Books for self-culture, to prepare them for the right culture of others. For to them is committed, and for the most important of all purposes, that treasure, that gift of Heaven, on which man puts the greatest value, his offspring—the children, as said the Patriarch, "*Tug Dra go grasamhuel dod Sheirbhiseach.*" If it is so, what class of men should be more under the public eye, and in the public mind, with respect to the most valuable of all purposes, the right forming and training of the human intellect in our children? What would not every man do, whose own mind has been rightly trained and sanctified by the word of God, for both the mind and the body of his child? And next to his doings for him should be his doings for the efficient training of that man or woman to whom he is to commit the moulding and training of that better part of his child, and on which he puts most value, and on which the Creator has stamped immortality, to shine (if changed and sanctified by the spirit of God) in perfection and glory, when the worlds around us shall have waxed old as doth a garment, and have vanished away.

Let the Teachers of our scholastic Municipalities be not only encouraged, but required to organize themselves into societies for self-culture; and let Government aid them, by making them small donations in books or money, to commence these libraries (for without books they could do little towards self improvement). The libraries to contain the best standard works and periodicals on Education, books explaining the most improved systems of teaching, with every kind of apparatus for exercises and experiments, as Maps, Globes, Orreries, Geometrical forms and cubes, solids, Geological specimens, &c., &c.; and let it be required of every Inspector to watch over their proceedings, deliver annual lectures to every association within his own allotted field, stir up and keep alive the spirit of self-culture among the Teachers, &c., &c. Let such a plan as this be put into continuous operation, and I hesitate not in saying, that a few years would work great changes in our School systems. In this way the treasures of Gall, Wood, Hamilton, Wyse, Wilderspin, Edgeworth, Pestalozzi, the Teacher, the Journal of Education, the Educational Magazine, the American Annals of Education, &c., &c., &c., would be laid open to those in our most remote Districts. Ere a new work would be but a

few weeks from the press, it would be in the hands of thousands of Teachers, whose acute minds would judge of its merits, and whose School-rooms would form the theatre of experiment by which to try its principles and detect its fallacies. By this plan Teachers would be brought to something like an equality; poverty would not stamp its victim with the seal of eternal ignorance, nor a few stand on the vantage ground which they now occupy, but to which they have no other title than the superior facilities they enjoy; and good Schools, instead of appearing like so many oases in the desert, would rise and flourish and increase in every part of our land.

School-houses.—I shall now state some of the most common defects of our School-houses and furniture:—

- 1st. Many School-houses are improperly located.
- 2nd. A number of School-houses are too small, and the upper flooring is too low.
- 3rd. Windows, generally, are not well constructed for light and ventilation.
- 4th. Most of them have no private conveniences for children, and nothing in laying off play-ground for the scholars is done, I had almost said, any where.
- 5th. The furniture of some School-houses is ill-constructed and arranged.
- 6th. A few have not a sufficiency of furniture.
- 7th. Seats are commonly too narrow to permit scholars to sit comfortably on them.
- 8th. Desks are often too narrow, and placed too far from the seats.
- 9th. Some School-houses have no Wells near them.
- 10th. Seats and desks in some are not in proportion.
- 11th. The angles of many desks are too great; of others, too little.

Location of School-houses.—Duty requires me to say a little more respecting the location of School-houses. Difference of opinion regarding their sites has caused much strife and contention. I do not think I am far from the truth when I state, that in some Municipalities objections are made by certain parties to the locations of half their School-houses. Some say that their School-house was built in a particular spot to favor a neighborhood or perhaps some single individual; others, that a certain Trustee or Commissioner built the School-house of his own District to suit his own convenience; while a third party is found charging Commissioners with ignorance, indifference respecting the choice of some School sites. I admit that it is very difficult to determine the sites of School-houses, but I also aver that far too little attention is paid to the selection of suitable locations for School-houses, and that the people have in many instances just cause of complaint.

Respecting these I remark as follows:—

- 1st. Many of them are too far from the centre of their Districts.
- 2nd. Some of them appear to be located without reference to the roads by which the children have to come to them. In the Fall and Spring many roads are almost impassable, and in winter they are so blocked up with snow that the children can with much difficulty only make their way to School, especially when they have no path but what they make themselves.
- 3rd. Party strife explains the inconvenient location of not a few.
- 4th. A few have been built in situations convenient only to favorites.
- 5th. In locating the greater number of School-houses too much attention was directed to the Geographical centre of Districts, and little or none to the convenience, comfort, and health of children; the selectors would seem to think that it mattered little whether their School-houses were built on a hill or in a valley, whether so placed as to be beat upon by the North or East winds; whether exposed to the burning rays of a summer's sun or situated in a shady grove; whether furnished with water, or the children must suffer from the want of drink. All

other considerations are lost in the determination to have a house in the centre, or to have a cheap one.

6th. Want of taste and judgment in the location of these earliest homes of the forming mind is manifest throughout. We well know that different degrees of intellectual strength and excellence depend much upon the circumstances under which individual minds have been developed. Every man who has the slightest acquaintance with the philosophy of the mind, knows that it takes a cast much in accordance with the objects with which it is most familiar. If they are of a cheerful, sprightly character, the mind of the child will be formed to cheerfulness and vivacity, and *vice versâ*. Were I to educate a child who should possess the most happy temperament, and the most valuable traits of intellectual character, this should be one of my first objects of attention.

Respecting the salaries of Teachers, I need not say much. Table D shows what they are. To me they have been the subject of much consideration and inquiry. That the system of cheap teaching has filled our Schools with inferior educators, lowered the office of the Teacher to that of the common servant, and proportionably reduced the value of Education in the opinion of the mass, is everywhere admitted. But, Sir, it has done much more; it has driven away talented men from an office thus degraded: has prevented others from engaging in a profession which not only denies those engaged in it a fair remuneration for their labor, but reduces them in character and standing in society. Its tendency evidently is to throw the Education of your youth into the hands of women, or very incompetent Teachers. We may speak long and loud about raising the qualifications of Teachers and multiplying means for effecting it, but so long as no greater inducement is held out to young men of talent, of active, persevering habits, and of undoubted moral character, all, in my opinion, will prove of little avail. To young men of even ordinary abilities, there exist in this Country so many ways to get on in the world, with prospects so superior to those of common School Teachers, that few whose mould of mind, character, and School-training would make them valuable Teachers, can be prevailed upon to accept permanently the office of Teacher.

Wishing every success to your many and praiseworthy efforts to promote the cause of Education,

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

JOHN BRUCE.

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To J. B. MEILLEUR, ESQUIRE, SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION, CANADA EAST.

Sir,—I have the honor of again submitting a Report of my Proceedings since the beginning of November last. My Report, as the one preceding, gives a detailed statement of moneys expended in connexion with each School under my jurisdiction, and from what sources derived; a brief Report of the examination of every School in operation, with remarks; and also of Teachers, Trustees and Commissioners, regarding the way in which they discharge their respective duties. At the end of School Reports, I have brought under *one view*, and under distinct heads, such remarks, observations, suggestions, &c., as I deemed useful or expedient, and likewise a few of the many opinions of certain parts of the School Act, and proposed alterations in these by Commissioners and others.

The tables which accompany my written Report are filled up as before, and the same arrangement of the matter is continued. In table A, the columns numbered 3, 4, 5 and 6, give the number of children in each District from 5 to 16 years of

age; those numbered 23, 24, 25 and 26, the number on the School Roll at the time of examination; and the last column shows the number in each District at the time of examination of Law-age. To the columns of the Examination Rolls, another has been added, which gives the number of days that each pupil has attended since the School was last examined by me. This column is of service to enable us to judge respecting the progress of scholars. It also shows the very great irregularity of School attendance. This is one of the greatest difficulties with which the faithful Teacher has to contend. In many of our Schools the average regular attendance is scarcely half the number on the School Journal, and this, I think, satisfactorily explains how it is that in Schools which have well-qualified, diligent, and laborious Teachers, so little progress is made by the many. I generally find that juniors advance in their Education more rapidly than seniors, and for this very reason, till nine or ten years of age, they attend, in good weather, pretty regularly; but above that age, their attendance becomes irregular, and for one week in School they are two absent. Inspectors may correct evils in our Schools and School-systems, but irregular attendance is an evil which in many parts of the Country can scarcely be cured. It is, however, pleasing to have to remark that since my first tour of inspection a very manifest improvement of School-training is observable throughout my field of supervision.

It may not be here out of place to direct attention to a custom that has hitherto been too much overlooked, but which, in many places, has become an evil. Many School Commissioners, no doubt from the best of motives, have allowed rate-payers the privilege of selecting their own School-sites and choosing their Teachers—a privilege which some are now beginning to think is their right by law. The law has invested Commissioners with that amount of authority which it was thought prudent to give—sufficient authority, I do think, to enable them to discharge all the duties required of them; but in many parts of the Country numbers are by no means disposed to let this authority be exercised through its constituted organs. They try to invade the office, to exercise the duties, to canvas, and control the actions of their superiors by law in School matters; and I do think, that in many instances School Commissioners have often themselves to blame for those officious interferences and frequent invasions of power, by yielding to party and individual wishes, and allowing in many cases an exercise of prudential privilege which should have been restricted to that of legally delegated power. I have, therefore, considered it my duty to recommend to School Commissioners to abide more by the law; to show each party what by law are its duties and its rights, and to discharge the one and exercise the other as the law prescribes.

The Examination Rolls are specimens of the penmanship of Teachers. The forms and reports are mine. Every scholar is examined by myself, but the report is given in the handwriting of the Teacher.

The time generally taken to examine a School is from three to four hours; when large, five. I have found that minute and searching examinations of Schools, introducing good systems, and directing School-Masters how to teach more intelligently, are doing far more good than the discharge of any other duty imposed upon me; and so much interest are parents and others beginning to take in the examination of Schools that I have been repeatedly requested to give due notice of my coming, that they might have an opportunity of being present, and, I assure you, Sir, there is much need for both Commissioners and Parents to be present at well-conducted examinations. Many have acknowledged to me that, as mere listeners, at our examinations they have learned more about that intellectual training of the mind which makes the good scholars than they ever knew before. The cry is now beginning to be heard over the greater part of my field, "We want good Teachers."

I have the honor to be, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN BRUCE,

Inspector of Schools.

MONTREAL, March 25, 1853.

## MUNICIPALITY OF ST. MALACHI D'ORMSTOWN.

HOWICK VILLAGE.—District No. 7.—Examined the School of this District, November 17th, 1852. My first Report of this School was not very favorable, and my second differs but little. Of a Teacher of Mr. McArthur's age, experience in teaching, scholarship, and slender talents, much success in teaching cannot be expected. He is a pious, good man, willing to do his duty to the best of his ability. The progress of the children in the few branches here taught is inconsiderable; still there is progress. The Examination Roll shows what branches are taught, and the state of the Education of individual scholars.

Average attendance since last examination, 35; Boys 25, Girls 10. Attendance irregular. He teaches by Diploma. Fourth class. Age 62, and married. The only branches taught are Reading, Writing, and a little Arithmetic. The School-house is in tolerable repair, but too small. The School-furniture is not good, it is ill-constructed and not well arranged. I fear the Managers of this School discharge their duty very inefficiently. Not one of them appeared at the examination, and I find they allow the Teacher's house to go to decay. I have directed the attention of the Commissioners to this. The School-house has four windows, but badly constructed for ventilation. I counted four desks and six forms in the School. The Teacher has a kind of desk. No Black-board. Journal kept tolerably well, but on loose sheets.

District No. 14.—Reached this District on the afternoon of the same day, and went through part of the examination of its School. The examination was finished the following day. Mr. Robertson is still the Teacher of this School. Mr. Robertson's scholars have considerably improved since my first examination of his School, and I think he has somewhat improved his system. His long experience gives him an advantage over other Teachers in his Municipality. His School is distinguished for accurate Reading and good Penmanship, and I have to speak favorably of their progress in Arithmetic. He complains that parents object to their children studying Grammar and Geography. The same complaint is made by other Teachers, We must combat this strange notion. Mr. Robertson has been a Teacher for 30 years, and has taught in this neighborhood for 28 years. His Diploma is of the first class. He is married, age 54. The School-house is not in good repair, and has no conveniences for the children, nor even a place for fire-wood. School furniture, 4 desks, 7 forms, and a pulpit. No School apparatus. The School-house is sufficiently lighted, having five windows, but very uncomfortable in winter.

For more particulars, see Examination Roll.

District No. 6.—November 19.—I report of the School of this District as follows:—Mr. Oatt is still the Teacher of this School, and continues to please the supporters of the School. He is very willing to do his duty, but wants steadiness and perseverance; is anxious to improve his method of teaching, and willing to take advice or be instructed. A few, but only a few, complain that their children are improving but very little. Having now examined his School twice, and therefore better prepared now to judge respecting his mode of teaching and the progress of his scholars, I would say that these complaints are perhaps groundless. I admit that his pupils do not come up to those of Mr. Robertson; yet, in justice to Mr. Oatt, I must say that his scholars *are improving*; and if some of them are not advancing much in their Education, this is owing more to their very irregular attendance than to Mr. Oatt's negligence in the discharge of his duty. He teaches by a Diploma of the first class. Mr. Oatt is married; age 39; has been a Teacher for 6 years, and has taught this School for nearly 5 years. He complains that the children attend School very irregularly, and that some of the parents are very officious in dictating how and what to teach their children. Yearly average scholars,



44; B. 25, G. 19; average in winter, 49; B. 29, G. 20; in summer, 40; B. 22, G. 18. The School-house was built in 1829, and since then has had not a few Teachers. Dimensions, 30 x 24, not 24 x 22, as was given before. The School furniture is good and sufficient; number of desks, 4,—one, the length of the house, and of forms, 10; the Teacher has a small Black-board, and a few Maps. The house is well lighted. There are no private conveniences for the children; play ground, half an acre. See Examination Roll.

District No. 9.—Examined the School of this District on the 20th November. Teacher, a Mr. Abbott. He is a member of the Church of Rome, is a young man, age, 19, not married. This is his first attempt to teach, and intends to follow the profession of teaching only a short time. His order and discipline pleased me, but he lacks experience and talent. Considering the state in which he found the School, he deserves praise for the orderly state of the School, and the general progress of his scholars. See Examination Roll. He has adopted the simultaneous method of instruction, and often employs monitors to prepare his classes for being tried by himself. I think the classification of his scholars is good, and that they are generally well graded. His Diploma is of the first class. Parents are well pleased with his teaching. Average scholars in summer, 30; B. 14, G. 16; in winter, 60; B. 30, G. 30. This School is publicly and regularly examined by the Commissioners in June and December. It is occasionally visited by others; but the times of their visiting are never noted. School furniture, 1 double desk, 1 desk, length of the house, and 5 forms. No Black-board; no Maps; no Pulpit for the Teacher, and no private conveniences for the children. Ground, half an acre, not fenced in; in rough state. He keeps a School Journal in the usual way.

ST. MALACHI.—District No. 1.—November 22.—The School of this District was not in operation when I last visited this Municipality. A Teacher was engaged on the 1st of July last. He is a young man, not married, age 30; is a member of the Church of England. His Diploma makes him a Teacher of the 2nd class. Never taught before, but promises to be a tolerably good Teacher of a Common School. The progress of the children, considering that they were some time without a Teacher, is considerable, which makes me think favorably of the Teacher. To make him an efficient Teacher, he requires to have some experience, and to be encouraged and assisted in methodizing his ideas of teaching. Like most young men, he has no desire to make teaching his profession. The Examination Roll shows the branches taught in this School and the progress of the children. I may state that in Spelling, Writing, and the meaning of what they read, the children have made little progress. Irregular attendance and the want of books, in this and in many other Schools, do as much as bad Teachers to retard the advancement of Education. The School is examined in June and December. Journal kept on loose sheets; it shows much irregular attendance. The School-house is new; was finished last summer. It is on the east side of the river, about two and a half miles below Durham. A title for the ground will be passed in a few days. Ground, half an acre. Dimensions, 25 x 18, within the walls. The house will be comfortable, and is sufficiently large for the District. Furniture, 7 desks and 7 forms; no Pulpit for the Teacher; no Black-board; no Maps. Windows, 4. The furniture is neither good nor well arranged. Orders were given for a better arrangement.

District No. 2.—November 23.—The School of this District was not in operation when I examined the Schools of this Municipality in summer. It is in the Village of Durham. This District is perhaps the wealthiest in the Municipality, and should have the best School; but it is not so; it has never been kept regularly in operation. The School was first established in 1842; and since that time it has had 12 Teachers. Think of a School in a place like Durham, out of operation 12 times in 10 years! This is the fruit of contention. I hope the people have now



learned a little wisdom from the past; and that the future history of their School will prove that they put more value on Education than on party strife or vacillating opinions. You may be sure Education here is advancing but slowly.

The present Teacher is a Mr. Cameron, a young man of considerable zeal, and tolerably well qualified to teach a Common School. The majority of his scholars have made considerable progress since he has become their Teacher. A number read in a clear, distinct tone, and answered many questions, varied so as to draw out their knowledge of what they read, with ease and discrimination. I have got him to commence teaching Orthography in a way more natural and practical than the old. A few of his scholars are considerably advanced in Arithmetic, and appear to understand the application of many of its principles. His method of teaching Writing requires to be improved. The faults of his system were repeatedly pointed out, and suggestions made showing how they might be corrected. In Grammar and Geography his classes are little advanced. I approve of the order and discipline of his School and of the classification of his scholars. His system embraces the simultaneous and catechetical methods of teaching. He has taught for 4 years; but intends not to make teaching his profession. He is a single man, age 22. Diploma of the 1st class. His School Journal is kept pretty correctly. The Examination Roll shows what branches he teaches. School not well supplied with books. Some parents not willing to have their children taught any thing but Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic. Months of Examination by Commissioners, June and December. It is occasionally visited by them and others. Dimensions of School-house, 36 x 24; it is in good repair. Ground, half an acre, all fenced in except the front. The house and ground are public property. Title good. The furniture of the School is sufficient and well arranged. The Teacher has a desk, but no School apparatus. The children have private conveniences; one for the Boys and one for the Girls. I observed a place for firewood. The play ground is good. Average scholars in summer, 60; B. 24, G. 36; winter average not yet known.

District No. 4.—November 24.—This School has not changed its Teacher since last examined. Mr. Logan is not married; age 30; has been a Teacher for 11 years, and has taught this School one year. He has made teaching his profession, and has passed the Board for a Model School. I consider him one of the best Teachers in this part of the country. He has, since last summer, considerably improved his system. I made him try a number of his classes in my presence; this enabled me to judge more correctly respecting his talents and mode of Teaching. The Reading of his senior classes was good; the answers given to questions were generally correct, and their explanations were on the whole simple and precise. This being one of the best Schools in the Municipality, I made the examination more varied and minute. I was well pleased to see that the Teacher so varies his questions in examining his scholars as to bring out and exercise the different powers of the mind. The progress of his scholars in Writing scarcely comes up to that in other branches. The arrangement of his pupils in each class is according to their proficiency; and the order and discipline of the School deserve commendation. See farther, Examination Roll. Average scholars in winter and summer, 46; B. 21, G. 25. The School Journal is kept very correctly. Times of public examination, June and December. A few condescend to visit it occasionally. The School has existed for 20 years, and has had 6 Teachers. The School-house is in tolerable repair. They speak of erecting a stone building. Dimensions of the present house, 30 x 24. Ground, quarter of an acre, but not laid off for play ground. The School has a privy, divided for Boys and Girls; parts of the house is partitioned off for firewood. School furniture, 4 desks and 10 forms, and a desk for the Teacher. There is a Practice-board, but no Maps. I observed a few Geographical Diagrams drawn on the walls of the School-room for teaching the elements of Geo-

graphy. I believe this is the only School in the Municipality in which Music is taught.

District No. 5.—Nov. 24.—The Teacher of this District is Mr. Montgomerie, age 38, married; of the Methodist persuasion. He has taught common Schools for 18 years, and the School of this District for one year and a half. Teaching is his profession. He teaches in classes, but employs no monitors. There is a manifest improvement in his system since I last examined his School, especially in his method of teaching spelling, and of questioning his pupils on what they study, but his Scholars come not up to Mr. Logan's. In reading, his Scholars, at the end of sentences, prolong the pronunciation of words to a sing-song. Several hints were given how to correct this defective intonation. His system of writing also requires to be improved. Mental arithmetic is not yet much taught. Teachers and parents are just beginning to know its value. Mr. Montgomerie's Scholars are pretty well grounded in the fundamental rules of Arithmetic, and a few are considerably advanced. Grammar and Geography are not sufficiently attended to. The progress of Education in this District is not great. I may say of this School generally that it is in much better order than when first examined by me, and all the classes appear to have more of activity about them now. I am afraid this School is not much visited by any. It is publicly examined by the Commissioners in June and December; but they seldom make their appearance at any other time.

Mr. Montgomerie's diploma is of the first class. This School has existed for 20 years, and has had a host of Teachers. General average of Scholars 35; B. 18, G. 17; both in summer and winter attendance very irregular. This is a general complaint of Teachers. The School-house is in very indifferent repair, but most probably years will pass ere it be well repaired, or a new one built. Dimensions 24 x 24. Ground scarcely quarter of an acre. It is an open space, ill-suited for play-ground. The private conveniences for children scarcely deserve the name. Furniture of the School, three desks and eight forms, neither well constructed nor well arranged. The Teacher has no Pulpit, no Practice-board, and only a Map of Europe. The Commissioners have only one set of Maps for the Municipality, and one of the set is given to each School in turn.

School journal kept correctly and neatly written.

Met the Commissioners of this Municipality on the 25th November, and inspected all their books and vouchers, and those of the Secretary-Treasurer—I found everything correct. Since last examination, four new Teachers have been engaged, all of whom have diplomas. They stated that their Schools have all improved since the Inspector's first visit. The subjoined statement will show the state of their funds, and how they are distributed. Debts are collected by suing before two magistrates. The only debts they themselves contract are with Teachers. The salaries of Teachers are always paid. Respecting School-houses, they stated that few of them are in good repair, and they admitted that nothing is done to make the ground of School-houses suitable for play-ground. Districts 6, 7, and 13 have houses for Teachers. The house of No. 7 is in bad repair. Their School-houses are public property, with good titles.

I have here to remark that far too little is done by Commissioners to promote health and cleanliness in their Schools.

The Commissioners of this Municipality consider the School law with reference to dissent, defective. They think there should be no dissent, but where a difference of language requires it. They are of opinion that the law for distributing the Government allowance should be altered. No District should have less than another, and every District should get from the local fund as much as it gives, deducting its proportion of contingent expenses. This, it is said, is the general opinion of the people. Those of some Districts say, "What is kept off us goes to support the Schools of Districts that have no right to our money; Districts too,

not unfrequently the most discontented and turbulent, and the very last often to pay rates and fees, the collection of which is frequently attended with trouble and expense." "It is but just," they say, "that every District should get what it gives." If weak Districts need additional aid, let it come from the Government, not from us who need all we can contribute for supporting our own Schools. Had we not to aid other Schools, we could better afford to give larger salaries to our own Teachers, and so be able to get men of higher attainments and more respectability."

For years this Municipality was noted for strife. They are now able to say that the former spirit of contention is dying out. They examine their Schools in June and December, but for want of funds distribute no prizes. They appoint Trustees, to help them in managing their School affairs, but in many instances their duties are ill discharged. The Secretary-Treasurer has the collecting of all their rates and fees, and when the School of any District is not in operation, care is taken that its funds is properly managed and spent for the sole advantage of the District. The only properties they hold are School-houses and their ground. They allow their Secretary-Treasurer five per cent., less being considered too little for his labours. They are satisfied that Education is advancing in their Municipality, and the examinations of their Schools are generally satisfactory. Their School-houses are all wooden.

## STATEMENT OF THEIR FUNDS.

Districts.	Teachers.	Period of Engagement.	Salaries.			Amounts from several Sources.			
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
1 ..	Male .....	Twelve months..	40	0	0	Government Allowance ..	7	17	0
						Rates .....	7	17	0
						Fees .....	24	6	0
2 ..	do .....	do ..	45	0	0	Government Allowance ..	12	9	9
						Rates .....	12	9	9
						Fees .....	20	0	6
3 ..	do .....	do ..	40	0	0	Government Allowance ..	6	8	6
						Rates .....	6	8	6
						Fees .....	27	8	0
4 ..	do .....	do ..	45	0	0	Government Allowance ..	18	6	8
						Rates .....	18	6	8
						Fees .....	18	7	6
5 ..	do .....	do ..	45	0	0	Government Allowance ..	9	5	0
						Rates .....	9	5	0
						Fees .....	26	10	0
6 ..	do .....	do ..	42	10	0	Government Allowance ..	15	0	8
						Rates .....	15	0	8
						Fees .....	12	9	6
7 ..	do .....	do ..	40	0	0	Government Allowance ..	13	1	8
						Rates .....	13	1	8
						Fees .....	13	17	6
8 ..	do .....	do ..	40	0	0	Government Allowance ..	10	11	8
						Rates .....	10	11	8
						Fees .....	18	17	6
9 ..	do .....	do ..	40	0	0	Government Allowance ..	7	16	8
						Rates .....	7	16	8
						Fees .....	24	7	6
10 ..	Dissentient.....								
11 ..	Male .....	Twelve months..	40	0	0	Government Allowance ..	6	7	8
						Rates .....	6	7	8
						Fees .....	27	5	6

STATEMENT OF THEIR FUNDS.—(Continued.)

Districts.	Teachers.	Period of Engagement.	Salaries.			Amounts from several Sources.			
			£.	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
12 ..	Female . . . .	Twelve months.	83	0	0	Government Allowance . . . . .	4	8	9
						Rates . . . . .	4	8	9
						Fees . . . . .	24	12	6
13 ..	Male . . . . .	do ..	40	0	0	Government Allowance . . . . .	6	2	6
						Rates . . . . .	6	2	6
						Fees . . . . .	27	15	0
14 ..	do . . . . .	do ..	40	0	0	Government Allowance . . . . .	7	15	0
						Rates . . . . .	7	15	0
						Fees . . . . .	24	10	0
15 ..	do . . . . .	do ..	83	0	0	Government Allowance . . . . .	4	8	9
						Rates . . . . .	4	8	9
						Fees . . . . .	* 24	12	6
Total of Salaries . . . . .			£ 568	10	0	£	568	10	0

\* Deficiencies in fees made up from what is received from the Seignior for unconceded lands.

NUMBER of CHILDREN in each DISTRICT, from 5 to 16, and from 7 to 14 years of age.

Districts.—From 5 to 16 years.			Districts.—From 7 to 14 years.				
1.—Boys . . . . .	28	Girls . . . . .	37	1.—Boys . . . . .	21	Girls . . . . .	23
2.— do . . . . .	21	do . . . . .	20	2.— do . . . . .	21	do . . . . .	20
3.— do . . . . .	20	do . . . . .	17	3.— do . . . . .	15	do . . . . .	15
4.— do . . . . .	46	do . . . . .	45	4.— do . . . . .	29	do . . . . .	29
5.— do . . . . .	35	do . . . . .	30	5.— do . . . . .	25	do . . . . .	22
6.— do . . . . .	48	do . . . . .	50	6.— do . . . . .	31	do . . . . .	31
7.— do . . . . .	43	do . . . . .	31	7.— do . . . . .	35	do . . . . .	24
8.— do . . . . .	33	do . . . . .	30	8.— do . . . . .	22	do . . . . .	15
9.— do . . . . .	25	do . . . . .	24	9.— do . . . . .	23	do . . . . .	16
11.— do . . . . .	21	do . . . . .	19	11.— do . . . . .	14	do . . . . .	14
12.— do . . . . .	16	do . . . . .	13	12.— do . . . . .	10	do . . . . .	10
13.— do . . . . .	17	do . . . . .	14	13.— do . . . . .	18	do . . . . .	11
14.— do . . . . .	29	do . . . . .	17	14.— do . . . . .	17	do . . . . .	13
15.— do . . . . .	32	do . . . . .	27	15.— do . . . . .	17	do . . . . .	9
Total . . . . .			788	Total 550—Difference, 238.			

ARREARS of each DISTRICT at the end of June, 1852.

District	£	s.	d.
District 1 . . . . .	25	1	6
do 2 . . . . .			
do 3 . . . . .			
do 4 . . . . .	5	9	6
do 5 . . . . .	12	8	4
do 6 . . . . .	6	5	3
do 7 . . . . .	10	12	11 1/2
do 8 . . . . .	14	10	4 1/2
do 9 . . . . .	28	8	2

## ARREARS of each DISTRICT at the end of June, 1852.—(Continued.)

	£	s.	d.
District 10 Dissident	9	4	2
do 11	2	11	10½
do 12			
do 13	20	12	6½
do 14	0	4	4
do 15	10	10	2
Amount of Arrears	£ 146	0	2
In Treasurer's hands	£ 2	10	0

## DEBIT and CREDIT of TEACHERS' ACCOUNTS, June 30, 1852.

	Dr.				Cr.		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
District 1	25	0	0	15	0	0	
do 2	24	0	4½	20	19	7½	
do 3	10	0	0	30	0	0	
do 4	22	6	3	22	18	9	
do 5	22	4	5	22	15	7	
do 6	25	12	10½	16	17	1½	
do 7	22	12	9½	19	7	2½	
do 8	20	18	2	19	1	10	
do 9	18	2	9½	21	17	2½	
do 10 Dissident							
do 11							
do 12							
do 13	23	2	6	16	17	6	
do 14	25	8	6	14	11	6	
do 15							
Amount Paid	£ 289	8	8	Due.. £ 220	1	4	

£289 8s. 8d. + £220 1s. 4d. = £459 10s.; and £459 10s. + £106 = £565 10s. amount of Salaries.

In No. 7, there is a difference of £2 not accounted for.

District No. 3, Dissident.—Nov. 29.—This is a very small School, and the attendance is very irregular. The number present did not exceed half a dozen. The dissent in this District has ruined both this and the School under the Commissioners. The few Scholars in this School are improving, but the Teacher receives very little encouragement. He has been the Teacher of the School for nearly a year, and has not yet received of his salary what would nearly pay his board. He has got judgment against the Trustees, but they have got nothing on which the law can lay hold. Average Scholars, 16; B. 10, G. 6, in summer; in winter, 23; B. 14, G. 9. Teacher's age 23; single. He wishes to make teaching his profession, if encouraged. Has been a Teacher for two years. His Diploma is of the second class. The School Journal is on a loose sheet. The School has been examined only once since the 1st of January last. Dimensions of School-house 18 x 18; ground half an acre. The door has no lock, and the children have no private conveniences. See 1st report. Everything continues as I found it last summer, only their debts are increasing, and the incapacity of their Trustees to manage School affairs is more evident.

District No. 3, under Commissioners.—Nov. 29.—The School of this District is very small, not able to support itself. It has been thus weakened by the Dissident School, and which is still weaker than it. The progress of the few children attending it is very little. The Teacher is a man of inferior attainments by no means distinguished for activity and zeal in the discharge of his duties. Something must be done to enlarge the District; do away with the Dissident, and get a more efficient Teacher. Average Scholars, in winter 25; B. 15, G. 10; in summer 20; B. 12, G. 8. The Teacher has taught School for 15 years, and this School for 14 months. His diploma is of the 1st class; it should, judging from his Scholars, be of the 3rd. For more particulars see 1st report.

I find this School has existed for 20 years, and has had 12 Teachers, and has been as often closed.

TOWNSHIP OF GODMANCHESTER.

District No. 1.—Nov. 30.—The School of this District will not be opened for two weeks, the Teacher being in Montreal, getting lessons from Mr. Phillips.

This is the District to which the late annexation has been made, and which will cause some little trouble. The trouble will be with Commissioners, not with the people.

Commissioners of Godmanchester.—Report of their Proceedings.—December 1, 1852.—The Commissioners of this Township met at Huntingdon village on the 1st December. They report of their proceedings, since their books and documents were last examined, as follows:—

Since then they have engaged six new Teachers. Three of these have Diplomas. Respecting the discharge of their several duties they report as before, that they endeavour to do everything so far as they can, as the law directs, and they are happy in being able to state that the Municipality of Godmanchester still continues free of those party feuds for which some neighbouring scholastic Municipalities have been so distinguished. They are convinced that Education is now advancing in their Township, but have still to regret that neither their Teachers nor their systems are what they could wish. For want of Teachers two of their Schools are not in operation, and one of their Districts has been so weakened by the conduct of the Commissioners of Elgin, that it cannot support a School. They hope the Inspector will succeed in his plan to enlarge that District, and not let the District be without a School.

Amount of local rates to the 1st of July last .....	£108 0 0
Government Grant for the last Scholastic year.....	79 8 7
	£187 8 7

District No. 4.—Dec. 2.—The Teacher of this School is a Miss Julia Parks, from the State of Vermont, age 19; not married. She has been examined, but I find her qualifications are low, and her method of teaching far from being good. I find her very willing to improve, and be directed. I have directed the attention of the people to the School Act respecting the engaging of Teachers not resident in the country. I spent several hours in examining this School, and have to state that the result of my examination is not very satisfactory. I blame not the present

Teacher for the little advancement that the children of this District have made in their Education. This must be attributed to former bad teaching, the very irregular attendance of the Scholars, and the short engagements of Teachers. The reading in the senior class of this School is but very tolerable, writing the same; of grammar and geography little is taught, and their progress in arithmetic fell short of my expectation when I commenced examining them. I may say the Teacher has no Journal, neither did she on entering on her duties, get a prescribed form. This a small School-house, very inconvenient, and not favourable to the children's health. It is not public property; has no play-ground, no private conveniences for the children. The School furniture is like the house, not very good. I counted three small writing-desks, ill-constructed, and five seats. I observed a small Black-board, but not a Map of any kind. The greater part of the District should be annexed to the Municipality of Huntingdon. The School-house is not over a mile from the village; and the rest of the District should be annexed to that of No. 5.

Average scholars 30; B. 20, G. 10. See Examination Roll.

District No. 7.—December 2.—This School has a new Teacher, not over qualified for discharging his duties, and none of the most active in conducting the business of a School; he is, however, not a worse Teacher than the last this School had. See 1st Report of the School.

District No. 2.—Examined this School and found it in good order. The children in this School have advanced considerably in their Education since I last examined them. The order, discipline, and classification of the scholars are much better, and a uniform series of good books has been introduced. The simultaneous and catechistical methods of teaching have been introduced. Average attendance in winter, 20; B. 10, G. 10; in summer, 20; B. 8, G. 12. Journal, loose sheets. Dimensions, 18 x 18. Furniture, 2 desks, 6 seats. Nothing else. House in bad repair. Ground, what the house stands upon. Age of Teacher, 19 years; single. Teaches by Diploma.

District No. 5.—December 3.—With a good Teacher this might be made one of the best and most flourishing Schools in Godmanchester. A number of very interesting and naturally smart children attend this School; but such is the constant change of Teachers here as well as in most other Districts, and such the inefficiency of their Teachers, that no children, how shrewd and docile soever they may be, can make much advancement in their Education. I spent nearly the whole day in examining the School; said much to the children respecting their studies; what is meant by a sound, practical Education, and how, if they wish to be intelligently instructed, they should pursue their studies. The advantages of engaging well qualified Teachers, and introducing the best systems of Education into their Schools, were pointed out to parents and others present; and the very little that the most advanced in their School have learned, and learned very imperfectly, was shown from the answers given by the scholars to a great variety of questions put from the different branches studied by them, and repeatedly admitted by all present. In this School as well as others far too little attention is paid to the meaning and varied application of words. To acquaint a child with his mother tongue is the most important branch of his Education. But its wealth and compass are not to be acquired by fingering a dictionary, or by committing definitions of words to memory, but by the gradual and incessant extension of that conscious inductive process which goes on when words, in their true, infinitely varied connexions are presented to the mind, are heard a first, a second, and a third time, and not understood until by little and little a meaning more and more precise clusters around the sound. I examine no School without directing attention to this department of study.

Average scholars in summer, 30; B. 12, G. 18; in winter, 36; B. 18, G. 18. Teacher's age, 42; married. Teaching, his profession; has taught for 22 years, and in this School since the 12th of August last. His Diploma is of the first class. I examined his School Journal, which shows the attendance of the children to be very irregular. The School is examined in June and December, but seldom visited at other times. Age of School, 17 years; Teachers, 5. Dimensions, 26 x 26, outside. Furniture, 4 desks, one of these double, 9 forms. Ground, quarter of an acre. See 1st Report. The School has no Maps. There are two Practice-boards, the property of the Teacher.

District No. 9.—The School of this District is without a Teacher. See 1st Report of the School. This a poor District, and the people ill-able to keep their School during the whole year in operation.

District No. 10.—December 7, 1852.—The School of this District was examined in June, and the Report was entered in my minute Book, but omitted in my Journal. This has never had, so far as I can learn, a good Teacher. The School has existed for at least 19 years, and during that time has had about as many Teachers. How can Schools prosper when there is such a constant change of Teachers? The present Teacher never taught before. I may say he is just organizing the School, and certainly he must work hard, and work long, before he can have good scholars. I would say that the progress of the scholars is far from being good. The reading of the highest class is only tolerable, and I find that they have never been questioned on what they read.

Their writing is like their reading, tolerable only. In arithmetic, their progress is, as the Examination Roll shows, very little. Let it be observed that I do not represent the state of any School I examine worse than it really is. My aim is to make known its actual state as far as possible. When I report of a School unfavorably, let it not be understood that I have any intention to make all about it *black*. Even of this, which I consider but a third rate School, I would remark that it has been, and still is, of value to the District; in it hundreds have received the *rudiments* at least of an Education which has enabled them to pursue their several vocations in life with advantage. The Teacher of this School is a young man; age 22; not married. He intends to make teaching his profession. Let us do what we can to encourage such to become Teachers; by young men, young men of some talent, activity and zeal, alone can we improve our system of Education and raise the character of our Schools. He teaches by Diploma. His system of teaching requires to be much improved, but this we can easily do if he continue to teach and remain in this part of the Country. Education is not advancing here at a very rapid pace—still it is advancing. Dimensions of School-house, 24 x 24; in middling repair, but has no conveniences for the children. Ground, quarter acre. It is public property, with a sure legal tenure. School furniture, 6 desks, 9 forms, a pulpit, and a small practice-board. No Maps. I approve of the construction and arrangement of the furniture. The house is well lighted, having eight windows, and its situation is convenient.

District No. 6.—The School of this District has no Teacher. This is a small District. Something must be done to enlarge it. See Report of June 1st.

District No. 8.—The School of this District has not been in operation for some time. See last Report.

District No. 11.—December 8.—This District is not able to have a good School. They pay no fees; rates and the Government allowance only make up the Teacher's salary. The qualifications of the Teachers they engage from time to time appear to square with their salaries. A considerable time was spent in examining their School, more for showing the Teacher and Parents, and others present, how to teach, and what good teaching is, than to ascertain the actual state of the School.



In this School there is not one good scholar. The rote system of teaching is carried out here in all its perfections. I hope this day's examination will be attended with some good effect. Parents admit that the Education which their children are receiving is next to nominal. See Examination Roll. Average number of scholars, both in summer and winter, 30; B. 15, G. 15. Attendance very irregular. Teacher, a female, Helen McFaul; age, 17; single. Teaching her profession. Never taught before. Journal kept very indifferently. Dimensions of School-house, 24 x 24. Furniture, 3 desks, 9 seats, and a Teacher's Pulpit. No. Maps. The house is in good repair; has a porch for wood; but the door has no lock. A School has existed in this District for 20 years, and has had many a Teacher.

### TOWNSHIP OF DUNDEE.

District No. 6.—Examined the School of this District on the 9th December, 1852. I found the School in very good order, and the scholars well classed and properly graded. I think the present Teacher, Mr. McWilliams, is a very strict disciplinarian. Every part of the School business is conducted with much system, even to trifling minutiae. Most of the children read with considerable accuracy, and the specimens of writing produced show that the Teacher's system of writing is good. In arithmetic, they have yet made little progress under Mr. McWilliams; few study Grammar and Geography, and Orthography continues to be taught by the *vivâ voce* method. Considerable time was spent in teaching the Teacher and lecturing Parents into their duty, and both admitted that they need all they got. There might be a large and an excellent School in this District with a good and permanent Teacher. The present Teacher is a married man; age 34. Teaching is his profession. His Diploma is of the first class. As yet, he gives satisfaction. Average scholars, 45 in summer, and 55 in winter. Of the first, 25 are Boys, and 20 Girls; of the second, 30 are Boys, and 25 Girls. A School has existed in this District for 25 years, and during that time it has had 12 Teachers. The present Teacher was lately engaged. Has taught in this Country for nine years. Dimensions of School-house, 30 x 24; in tolerable repair; windows, 5. School furniture, 4 desks, 7 forms, 1 small desk and pulpit for the Teacher. Ground, half an acre, with a title. The School-house has a private convenience of two divisions for the children. The windows of the School-house are too small. I fear the Managers of this District are not doing their duty. The advancement of Education in this District is less than might be expected. See farther Examination Roll.

District No. 1.—The School of this District has been in operation only one month since the 1st of last May. Dimensions of School-house 22 x 18. Furniture of the School, two desks length of the house, and a Teacher's desk. The house has six windows, with quarter acre of land. Title good. No conveniences. It is in good repair; a frame building. Ground open.

District No. 5. School not in operation since the 1st of July last. The School-house is a frame building; size 22 x 18; has quarter acre of ground. Not improved. It is in good repair. Furniture four desks, including the Teacher's, and four forms. Windows five.

District No. 8.—School not in operation for a year. Size of School-house 18 x 18. The house is condemned. Furniture very little. Ground half an acre, with title. District poor.

District No. 7.—This is another poor District, which cannot keep its School long open. Its School was closed on the 1st. October. I may say that all these Schools are closed for want of funds.

District No. 4.—December 10, 1852.—This is a small District, and not able to keep its School long open. The average Scholars, even in winter, is only 22; B. 11, G. 11. The present Teacher, Miss Susan D. Keith, is engaged for only a few months. She is from the State of New York, is rather an intelligent woman, and appears to know what we mean by a good system of teaching. Age 30, and single. She has made teaching her profession and study. She has taught School for five years, and with considerable success. She has adopted the catechistical mode of teaching, and where her School is large, she employs monitors. Has certificates of character and qualifications. As she has just opened the School, I can say little respecting the progress of the Scholars under her teaching. I am sure she will prove a better Teacher than the last who taught this School. The arrangement and construction of the desks of this School are not convenient for writing. See Roll.

VILLAGE OF DUNDEE.—District No. 2.—December 10.—I can recommend the Teacher of this School, as being zealous and pains-taking. He has considerably improved his method of teaching since I examined his School last summer. There are no complaints against him. For the progress of his Scholars see Examination Roll. He follows the simultaneous and catechistical modes of teaching, and occasionally employs monitors. Teaching is his profession in the meantime; has taught three years, and in this School 2. His diploma is of the 1st class given by the Board of Instruction, for the counties of Dundas, Stormont, and Glengary. Age 18; single. Journal kept correctly. Average Scholars in winter 35; B. 24, G. 11; in summer 25; B. 14, G. 11. The School is publicly examined by the Commissioners in June and December, and occasionally visited by them and others. This District has had a School for 32 years, and during that period has had a great number of Teachers. Size of School-house 26 x 24; no ground, situation not favorable, the ground on which it is built being low and somewhat swampy. A title is given for the ground on which it stands. School furniture nine desks, and eleven forms, one Practice-board and Pulpit for the Teacher. No Maps. Construction of the desks good, arrangement not the best. The house has five windows.

Commissioners of the Township of Dundee.—December 11, 1852.—Met the Commissioners of this Township, on the 11th December, for examining their Books and documents, and those also of the Secretary-Treasurer. After carefully inspecting all their Books and papers, I have to report that I am satisfied that School moneys are appropriated as the Law directs; many charges have been brought against them, but I believe unjustly. Austin McDonnell mentioned one account which, he said, showed 12s. 6d. which could not be accounted for; the Secretary-Treasurer stated that he was willing to make good the least item of money coming into his hands proved against him. In examining receipts it was found that Mr. McDonnell's charge was without foundation, and that the Secretary's Books were correct. To satisfy myself that the principal calculations in his Books are correct, I obtained the data and conditions of these, and from them found the reverse of what their accusers stated. Instead of the Commissioners being in debt to the people, they are deeply in debt to them. Mr. McDonnell maintained that they held a large sum of the rates and fees of his District, of which they could give no account; but on examining the arrears of his District, it turned out that this District is in arrears for nearly £20; and every sum received from the District was satisfactorily accounted for.

Report of the Proceedings of the Commissioners of Dundee.—Since my last Report of their proceedings, two new Teachers have been engaged, one by Diploma; one by Certificate; only four Schools are just now in operation, partly for want of funds and partly for want of Teachers. To keep their Schools regularly in operation they must either reduce their Districts or raise their fees; the whole amount of the rates of the Township is only £62 15s. 2d., adding to this the Government allowance and fees, the average to each District would not exceed £21 !! The Secretary-Treasurer has on hand only £3, and the amount of the Commissioners' debt is £8, due for erecting the School-house of District No. 9. The Commissioners complain that the Government grant and local contributions are not able to meet the expenditure of their Schools; some of their Schools must, therefore, be in operation during only part of the year. I have recommended to their consideration the reduction of their Districts.

I fear they, as well as many other Commissioners, pay too little attention to the regulating of studies in their Schools and the introducing of approved books. Perhaps they think this is the duty of the Inspector rather than theirs. I find the Managers they appoint from time to time to watch over the Schools of their respective Districts, are also rather negligent in the discharge of their duties.

School-houses and their ground are the only properties they hold. Salary to their best Teachers, £45; to Female Teachers, £30, including board. They value the board of their Male Teachers at £1 5s., and of their Female Teachers at £1 a month. Their School-houses are all in tolerable repair, except that of No. 8, which is condemned.

**ABSTRACT of SCHOOL STATISTICS, APPORTIONMENT of GOVERNMENT ALLOWANCE, &c.**

Number of Children in each District from 5 to 16 years of age.		Number of Children in each District from 7 to 14 years of age.		REMARKS.	
District.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
1	19	17	13	12	Total of Boys from 5 to 16 years in the Township, 169; of Girls, 141. Total of Boys from 7 to 14 years of age, 131; and of Girls, 107.  Difference of Boys, 38; of Girls, 34.  Total of each, Boys 169 + Girls 141 = 310 between 5 and 16 years; and between 7 and 14, Boys 131 + Girls 107 = 238 — 310 = 72 difference.
2	26	20	20	12	
3	20	20	14	14	
4	20	21	12	9	
5	20	16	20	16	
6	34	25	28	22	
7	16	13	12	12	
8	14	10	12	10	
Total of Boys from 5 to 16 years in the Township, 169; of Girls, 141. Total of Boys from 7 to 14 years of age, 131; and of Girls, 107.  Difference of Boys, 38; of Girls, 34.  Total of each, Boys 169 + Girls 141 = 310 between 5 and 16 years; and between 7 and 14, Boys 131 + Girls 107 = 238 — 310 = 72 difference.					
REMARKS.					

  

District	Boys	Girls	£	s.	d.
1	19	17	2	8	8
2	26	20	2	8	4
3	20	20	2	14	4
4	20	21	4	8	6
5	20	16	4	8	4
6	34	25	2	6	7
7	16	13	2	6	7
8	14	10	21	10	4
Amount of Government Allowance... £			21	10	4

  

District	Boys	Girls	£	s.	d.
1	19	17	85	0	0
2	26	20	9	18	7
3	20	20	9	1	1
4	20	21	14	5	0
5	20	16	2	10	0
6	34	25	8	4	6
7	16	13	78	14	2
8	14	10			

  

Item	£	s.	d.
Salary of Teacher £3 per month.	2	8	8
Amount paid Teacher to the end of June	2	8	4
do do do do	2	14	4
do do do do	4	8	6
do do do do	4	8	4
Amount paid Teacher to the end of June	2	6	7
do do do in full	2	6	7
Amount paid Teachers	21	10	4

Amount of the valuation of property in the Township for School purposes, £19,000, which, at 6s. 6d. per £100, is £61 15s. + £1 0s. 2d. fractional difference=£62 15s. 2d. as stated above. Deducting the Secretary-Treasurer's percentage, £2 10s., there remain for supporting Schools only £60 5s. 2d. — 8 = £7 10s. 7½d. average of each School.

Their Schools are examined generally in July and January, but seldom visited at any other time either by Commissioners or Managers. Both have been ordered to attend more to this part of their duty.

Examined the School of District No. 3, on the 13th December. The state of this School is far from being satisfactory. Party strife and difference of opinion respecting the qualifications and character of the Teacher have made it almost a deserted School. Something must be done to reconcile parties. Teacher's age, 40 years, and single. Has taught Common Schools for 19 years. He teaches by Diploma. He has taught here for nearly two months. He has been the Teacher of this School for too short a time to enable me to say anything respecting his mode of teaching or his success as an educator. He keeps his Journal correctly. Dimensions of School-house, 18 x 18. Furniture, 2 desks and 4 forms. There is a Pulpit for the Teacher, but no Practice-board. Ground, quarter acre. No Privy. Average scholars in winter only 12; B. 8, G. 4. In the District there are 28, within Law-age. Party spirit exerts here, as it does wherever it exists, a very injurious influence on their School—the poor children ever the sufferers.

After the examination of the School, a meeting of the inhabitants of the District was held to consider complaints respecting the engaging and competency of the Teacher. After hearing parties, it was agreed, That the present Teacher shall remain on trial for four months from this date; this trial being considered necessary owing to rumours and statements made respecting his competency efficiently to discharge the duties of Teacher; but with special reference to his services as Teacher being dispensed with after but a short trial in the School of District No. 4, same Township. At the expiration of the said period of four months, his services, if not approved of by the majority of the supporters of the School, shall then be dispensed with.

To reconcile contending parties, the following plan for raising the Teacher's salary (and for one year should he be engaged at the end of four months) was submitted to the meeting and unanimously approved of, viz. :—That each farm within the District be so assessed that the amount of assessment of all the farms will pay the Teacher's salary; the School to be open to all without reference to age or any farther charge; Commissioners to levy the assessment according to the valuation of property.

December 14.—Met a number of the inhabitants of District No. 5, Dundee, to inquire into charges against the Commissioners and Secretary-Treasurer of the Township, by Austin McDonnell, A. McWilliam, Teacher and others, for the mal-appropriation and embezzlement of the School Funds of the Township.

The letters to the Education Office, containing said charges, being read—parties heard—the School Law, bearing upon the accusation of the complaints, explained—and the books and documents produced by the Commissioners and Secretary-Treasurer examined—the meeting appeared satisfied that the charges preferred against the Commissioners and Secretary-Treasurer, were without foundation. Mr. McWilliam declared himself perfectly satisfied; McDonnell only remaining dissatisfied and unconvinced. Neither figures, asseverations, nor documents, seemed to have any weight with *him*. All the charges brought against them by McDonnell were mere reiterations of former charges, repeatedly refuted. What his next step to bring the villains (as he called them) to justice may be, I cannot tell. It is a pity that any man should spend so much of his time teasing his brain, disturbing

the peace of society, and annoying and discouraging gentlemen who, without any remuneration, give so much of their time and thought for the advancement of Education.

PARISH OF ST. ANICET.

District No. 10.—December 5.—The Teacher of the School of this District is a young man, who has had little experience in teaching, but is very willing to improve himself and be instructed in the art of teaching. Age 23; single. Second attempt to teach. Under him the children can have made little progress, for this is but his second week of teaching in the School. With the order and discipline of his School I was pleased, but the children's progress in the few branches which they study is next to nominal. Under this Teacher I expect considerable improvement, by the time I make my next visit. He teaches in classes, and is anxious to know the most approved methods of teaching. If encouraged, he intends to teach for some time. His Diploma is of the first class. A School has existed in this District for about 20 years, and has had not fewer than 10 Teachers. It has been often without a Teacher. Its examinations are in June and December. It is often visited by the Trustees. The District has till now been too weak to engage good Teachers, and keep it constantly in operation. I hope the addition it has just received from the Township of Godmanchester will enable the people to overcome these difficulties. The School-house is old, and very much out of repair. They intend to build a new house, and in a more central situation, next year. The present house is very inconvenient. Dimensions 18 x 16. Furniture two desks and five seats; windows, four. No conveniences. Average Scholars, in winter 24; B. 16, G. 8; in summer, 20; B. 10, G. 10.

District No. 11.—December 16.—This School has the same Teacher it had last summer. He continues to please the people, but I much doubt if they continue to do justice to him. The School is very ill-supplied with books, writing materials, &c., &c. His senior class had only three books, and other classes were almost as ill-supplied. Considering the difficulties with which he has to contend, he deserves credit for the progress which his Scholars are making. A number read with ease and considerable accuracy. His grammar class showed that he is at much pains to make them understand the elements of grammar; and a number of calculations in the higher rules of arithmetic fairly tested their knowledge of figures. I was, on the whole, well pleased with the manner in which the several classes went through their exercises, and with the general order and discipline of the School. Teacher's age 58; married. He has been a Teacher for 36 years, and has taught one year in Canada. He approves of the simultaneous and catechistical methods of teaching. His Diploma is of the first class. Journal kept correctly. School not examined since June last; occasionally visited by the Managers. He complains that his salary is not regularly paid. They keep him and his family in poverty. Dimensions of School-house 24 x 20, and is in tolerable repair. Furniture, two desks, eight forms; a Teacher's Pulpit, but no Exercise-board, no Maps.

The house has five windows, but, like most of our School-houses, they are very ill-constructed for ventilation. Ground half an acre, not enclosed. The people have built a house for the Teacher, but is not yet finished. They give him a cow's grass, but very little money. The School-house has no private conveniences for the children. See Examination Roll.

District No. 7.—December 17.—With a good Teacher the School of this District might be one of the best in the parish, but its present Teacher is not what might

be expected from his age and long experience. He has taught School for 20 years, and in this country for 10, yet he is little better than a novice in the art of teaching. What a loss to the cause of Education are the want of well qualified Teachers. The constant changing of Teachers, and having so many who follow the Teacher's profession only for a very short time! How to remove these hinderances should be a subject of deep and daily consideration. The children of this School have made very little progress since I examined them in summer. The reading is rather worse than it was then; in writing I could perceive no improvement, and their progress in arithmetic is backwards. Considerable time was spent endeavouring to give the Teacher and parents who were present more correct ideas of Education, and of good systems for training the minds of the young.

Teacher's age 47; single. Teaching his profession. His Diploma is of the first class. Average attendance of Scholars, in winter 29; B. 13, G. 16; in summer 26; B. 13, G. 13. A School has existed in this District for 25 years; number of Teachers during that time about 10. Dimensions of School-house 20 x 20. Furniture one double and one single desk; seats six, a Pulpit, and a Practice-board.

The School has two privies. Ground quarter acre, and open on one side. In this District Trustees are accused of not doing their duty.

District No. 12.—December 18.—This is a very poor District, and ill-able to support a School, yet they appear to be willing, so far as their means will admit, to give their children a little Education. Since I examined it in summer, the children have made considerable improvement in reading and writing. A few who then were just beginning to write, now write a good text hand. Since that time the Teacher has changed not a little, and much for the better, his method of teaching. See first report of his School. I may further add, that the Teacher is allowed to cultivate part of the half acre belonging to the School for his own use. The ground is enclosed. The children have no private conveniences. The people of this District have no Education. Average School attendance 31; B. 20, G. 10. The attendance both in summer and winter is nearly the same. Classification of the children much better than it was in summer.

District No. 5.—December 20.—This School has a new Teacher; his success as a Teacher is expected to exceed that of his predecessor, who was but a boy. The School having been but lately opened, very few children yet attend. The number on his roll is only 12; 10 boys and 2 girls. Their progress, as might be expected, is very little. How can children much improve, when Schools are so often not in operation, and have, year after year, such a succession of different Teachers, from every point of the compass. This Teacher pretends to know something of the Lancasterian system of teaching. The individual method of teaching would suit his 12 Scholars much better. Age 43, and single. Not certain about continuing to teach. He has now and then taught for 12 years, and in this School for one month. His School Journal is a pocket Roll. School furniture one indifferent desk, three benches, nothing else worth naming. The children shivering for want of fuel. No private conveniences. See first report.

December 20.—Met the Commissioners of this Municipality at St. Anicet, and examined their books and papers. From these it appears they have done little, since my first visit to their parish. The present Commissioners are men of little intelligence, and of less Scholarship. How they will be able efficiently to discharge their duties remains to be seen. I find some of them know as little of the School Act and of the duties imposed by it, as the children of the Schools they supervise. Think of gentlemen examining Schools, and reporting the progress of Scholars, who themselves can neither read nor write! Still they are the people's choice! They stated "that three Teachers have been engaged since I visited their Schools last, all having Diplomas. Their School managers are allowed to engage Teachers;





DETAIL STATEMENT of their FUNDS, for the Scholastic year ending June 30, 1850.—(Continued.)

Districts.	Teachers.	Period of Engagement.	Details.	Salaries.								
				£	s.	d.						
5	John McGregor	12 months.	Government Allowance ..	4	8	8	41	10	0			
			Rates .....	11	2	7						
			Fees .....	27	15	5						
			Deduct..... £	48	1	8						
				1	11	8						
6	Alexander Fortune	11½ months	Government Allowance ..	6	0	0	87	12	6			
			Rates .....	8	18	4						
			Fees .....	24	8	5						
			Deduct..... £	89	1	9						
				1	9	8						
7	Angus McDonald	12 months.	Government Allowance ..	8	0	8½	49	10	0			
			Rates .....	6	18	9						
			Fees .....	22	8	0						
			Deduct..... £	32	7	5½						
				1	15	8						
			Arrears .....	80	12	2½						
Deficiency .....	0	4	8									
		18	18	6½	49	10	0					
8	M. Flahavan	12 months.	Government Allowance ..	1				19	4½	88	14	8
			Rates .....	4				8	8			
			Fees .....	14				8	0			
			Deduct..... £	20				15	7½			
				1				9	10			
			Deficiency .....	19	5	9½						
	19	8	5½	88	14	8						

DETAIL STATEMENT of their FUNDS, for the Scholastic year ending June 30,  
1850.—(Continued.)

Districts.	Teachers.	Period of Engage- ment.	Details.				Salaries.					
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
9 . . . .	James Watson . . . . .	12 months.	Government Allowance . . . . .	3	11	6	39	10	0			
			Rates . . . . .	8	9	4						
			Fees . . . . .	19	19	0						
			£ 31 10 10									
			Deduct . . . . .	1	10	8						
			£ 80 0 7									
			Deduct Arrears . . . . .	10	6	10						
			£ 19 8 9									
			Paid Teachers . . . . .	19	8	9						
			Arrears collected . . . . .	10	6	10						
			Deficiency . . . . .	7	19	5						
										39	10	0
10 . . . .	M. Palmer . . . . .	10 months.	Government Allowance . . . . .	2	10	10 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>				28	17	4
			Rates . . . . .	4	1	4						
			Fees . . . . .	14	8	0						
			£ 21 0 2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>									
			Deduct . . . . .	1	4	11						
			£ 19 5 8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>									
			Deduct Arrears . . . . .	1	11	8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>						
			£ 18 8 7									
			Paid Teachers . . . . .	18	8	7						
			Arrears to collect . . . . .	1	11	8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>						
			Deficiency . . . . .	9	2	0 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>						
							28	17	4			
11 . . . .	M. Laffan . . . . .	12 months.	Government Allowance . . . . .	4	1	2	48	10	0			
			Rates . . . . .	8	19	6						
			Fees . . . . .	29	12	0						
			£ 87 12 8									
			Deduct . . . . .	1	12	8						
			£ 86 0 5									
			Deduct Arrears . . . . .	11	9	9						
			£ 24 10 8									
			Arrears to collect . . . . .	11	9	9						
			Deficiency . . . . .	7	9	7						
										48	10	0

DETAIL STATEMENT of their FUNDS, for the Scholastic year ending June 30, 1850.—(Continued.)

Districts.	Teachers.	Period of Engagement.	Details.	Salaries.		
				£	s.	d.
12	Poutry	12 months.	Government Allowance	25	10	0
			Rates	1	14	8
			Fees	21	12	0
			Deduct	£ 26	7	3½
			Deficiency	£ 25	4	4½
				0	5	11½
13	M. Macarty	6 months.	Government Allowance	18	5	8
			Rates	1	17	8
			Fees	5	2	9
			Deduct	£ 20	12	5
			In hands	£ 19	12	9½
				19	12	9½
				1	7	6½
Grand Total of Salaries				£ 421	9	11½
Percentage of Secretary, and Incidental Expenses				16	16	7½
Amount required for sup. of Schools				£ 488	6	7
Amount of Deficiencies per Statement				£ 68	18	1

The Teachers of Nos. 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 12, and 13, were paid in full at the end of the Scholastic year.

No. 4 does not exist. The Schools of Nos. 2, 6, 9, and 13, are not in operation. School No. 8 reported by Commissioners to be put in operation independently of Commissioners.

NUMBER of CHILDREN in each DISTRICT from 7 to 14 years, for the last Scholastic year.

Districts.	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.
1 .....	20	12	32
2 .....	30	18	48
3 .....	25	24	49
4 .....	.....	.....	.....
5 .....	22	16	38
6 .....	30	24	54
7 .....	15	13	28
8 .....	12	6	18
9 .....	17	16	33
10 .....	8	10	18
11 .....	21	16	37
12 .....	18	10	28
13 .....	10	8	18
Totals.....	228	173	401

District No. 3.—December 20–21.—Commenced examining the School of this District on the 20th and closed the examination on the 21st. This School has not changed its Teacher since my first visit, but he cannot continue to teach here much longer if not better paid. I was very much pleased to see the interest taken by the Priest of the Parish in this School. I hope he will continue to watch over its interests, and thus to set an example to other clergymen. The children in this School are advancing in their Education. The senior classes read with much ease and accuracy, and their knowledge of the elements of Grammar is very considerable. They produced a few very good specimens of writing. French is the only medium of instruction in this School. The Teacher has no Pulpit, and the School furniture is not sufficient. The average number of scholars continues nearly the same. For farther particulars, see examination of the 3rd July last.

ST. ANICET.—December 20.—The books and papers of the Trustees of the Dissentient Schools of this Parish were examined very minutely, and themselves questioned very particularly respecting the discharge of their several duties. Having appointed a new Secretary-Treasurer, not one of their own number, and better qualified to do the duties of his office than the last, the minutes of their meetings and their cash accounts are kept in a way more business like; but I feel sorry to have to state that the present Trustees appear to me to be as much disposed as ever to keep up contention and party strife. A third District has now dissented in the Municipality, but the Trustees belong to District No. 1, dissentient. Would it not be much better for each District to have a representative Trustee?

The dissentient of this Parish are certainly a troublesome set of men. Honor, integrity, and confidence appear to be little valued. They have so long teased, and doubted, and annoyed each other, that the interchange of the common courtesies of life, and which man owes to man, have with them almost ceased. To trace the cause, or rather concause, of all this is hopeless. Two ways are left to put an end to their strife: either to withhold the Government allowance till they behave better, or to allow the people of District No. 2 to manage their own affairs in School matters, and let them draw their School allowance through the Commissioners of the Municipality. I would recommend the latter. No. 1 has neither a School nor School-house. In managing their monetary dealings and appointing Trustees, no attention has been paid to the injunctions of sec. 10, cap. 97 Vic.

For this neglect of duty they plead ignorance, and try to throw the blame on the superintendent in not supplying them with copies of the School Act. But if I rightly recollect, their attention was directed to this section of the School Act last summer. Children in No. 1, from 7 to 14 years, 16; B. 15, G. 11: in No. 2, 16; B. 6, G. 10: and in both, from 5 to 16, about 20; B. 6, G. 14 + 2 = 40; B. 12, G. 28. Last Government Grant, £1 7s. 7d.: to each District, 13s. 6½d. Rates of No. 1, £3 18s. 6½d.; no fees collected, having no School. No. 2, no rates collected; fees, £4 6s. 9½d. The District of No. 2 had a Teacher for six months at £1 a month, board not included. The School was closed October last. Teacher, they say, paid up. Of the £6 paid to this Teacher, £2 12s. 11½d. were fees, 13s. 6½d. Government Grant, and £2 13s. 6d. were from the rates of No. 1. Balance on hand, December 15, £1 4s. 3d. Both Districts are now without a School. The Chairman, Mr. Mullins, has, if report be true, used the following language:—"I will collect money where I please, and apply it to what purpose soever I may think proper."

District No. 1, under Commissioners.—December 22.—I consider this School the best conducted in the Parish. The order and discipline of the School are good, and the progress of the children in the few branches taught is considerable. The classification and grading of the children show considerable system and judgment. He has much improved his method of teaching since I first examined his School. He complains that his salary is never paid up. The School-house is too small and needs much repairing. Average scholars in winter, 29; B. 11, G. 18. In summer, 25; B. 13, G. 12. Teacher's age, 38, and single. Teaching has been his profession for at least eight years. His Diploma is of the first class. The School has never been regularly visited by Trustees, and Commissioners are rather negligent in discharging their duties. Months of examination, June and December. Dimensions of School-house, 18 x 15. Furniture, 2 desks and 4 forms. Nothing else. The School-house has no ground—no title. It is proposed to build a new School-house in another part of the District. See first Report of this School and the Examination Roll.

### TOWNSHIP OF HINCHINBROOKE.

Report of the Proceedings of the Commissioners of Hinchinbrooke.—The books and papers of the Commissioners and Secretary-Treasurer of this Township were inspected on the 27th December. The minutes of their meetings since July last were gone over, and their cash-book and filed receipts were examined, and no mistake was found. Since their Schools were examined last summer, 11 new Teachers have been engaged: 4 Male Teachers by Diploma; 6 Female Teachers by Certificate; and 1 Male Teacher has yet to go before the Board for examination. They believe the character and qualifications of all to be unexceptionable. Respecting their School-houses, they stated that 11 have titles, and of Ground one-eighth acre; one has no title, and the deed of another is disputed. The Schools of Districts Nos. 4, 10 and 15, have no Teacher; the Teacher of No. 6 is not formally engaged, having no Diploma; the Teacher of No. 3 is on trial, her qualifications being doubted; No. 8 has a new Teacher, by Diploma of the first class; No. 1, a new Teacher, by Diploma of the second class; No. 13, a new Teacher, by Certificate; No. 7, same Teacher, by Diploma of the second class; No. 12, a new Teacher, by Certificate; No. 5, same Teacher, re-engaged with a Diploma of the first class; No. 14, new Teacher, no Diploma yet, but engaged on condition that he would attend the first meeting of the Board for examination, and on passing would be entitled to the Government allowance, and his proportion of rates and School-fees;

No. 2 is dissentient; and No. 9 does not exist. Since their Schools were examined last summer by the Inspector, there is a manifest improvement both in the system of Teachers whose Schools were then examined and in the progress of the scholars. In collecting rates and fees, they meet with little difficulty; a few never pay till sued. They have often disputes about the ages of children. They contract no debt, but have sometimes to borrow a little money to pay Teachers when the Government allowance is long in coming. Respecting funds, they stated that they have none in hands.

STATEMENT of the APPORTIONMENTS of GOVERNMENT ALLOWANCE, RATES, and FEES to each DISTRICT, for the Scholastic year ending June 30, 1852.

Districts.	Teachers.	Time of Engagement.	Salaries.			Salaries.			
			£	s.	d.				
1	McWilliam	12 months..	30	0	0	3	17	6	Government Allowance.
2.—Diss.	{ Male Teacher, Winter, Female Teacher in Summer.... }	Each 4 months. }	6	0	0	3	17	6	Rates.
			16	0	0	22	5	0	Fees.
3	Miss Elliot	8 months..	16	10	0	5	2	6	Government Allowance.
4	{ J. McCoy in Winter, Miss Milne in Summer }	{ 4 months } { 4 months }	18	1	3	4	9	8	Rates.
			22	3	4	12	7	10	Fees.
5	Campbell	7 months..	22	3	4	5	0	5	Government Allowance.
6	{ Overing, Winter, Mrs. Elliott, Summer }	{ 10 months } { 1 month.... }	37	10	0	6	9	2	Rates.
			2	5	0	5	0	5	Fees.
7	Scarlett	12 months..	30	0	0	5	6	0	Government Allowance.
8	Irvine	6 months..	22	10	0	7	9	3	Rates.
						4	2	4	Government Allowance.
	[No Fees required.]					4	2	4	Rates.
						13	18	8	Fees.
						4	15	6	Government Allowance.
						4	15	6	Rates.
						30	4	0	Fees.
						5	10	0	Government Allowance.
						5	10	0	Rates.
						6	0	0	School Society.
						18	0	0	
						11	16	4	Government Allowance.
						11	16	4	Rates.
						£	23	12	8
							22	10	0
						£	1	2	8
9	Does not exist								Due School Fund.
10	Miss C. Malloy	12 months..	18	0	0	3	12	6	Government Allowance.
11	Does not exist					3	12	6	Rates.
						10	15	0	Fees.
12	{ Miss C. Martin and Gibson }	{ 2 months } { 8 months }	4	10	0	5	3	4	Government Allowance.
			12	0	0	5	3	4	Rates.
13	H. Thompson	12 months..	34	5	0	6	3	4	Fees.
						5	3	4	Government Allowance.
14	H. J. Wilsie	4 months..	16	0	0	5	3	4	Rates.
						23	18	4	Fees.
14	Mrs. Hall	2 months..	4	10	0	5	3	0½	Government Allowance.
						5	3	0½	Rates.
15	McCaffery	6 months..	18	0	0	5	18	11	Fees.
						4	10	0	No other act of salary.
						3	12	4	Government Allowance.
						3	12	4	Rates.
						10	15	4	Fees.

## ARREARS.

				£	s.	d.
District 1.....	Arrears.—June 30, 1852			1	2	6
do 2.....	do do do Dissentient					
do 3.....	do do do			4	11	5½
do 4.....	do do do			8	5	5
do 5.....	do do do			5	17	9
do 6.....	do do do			13	19	8½
do 7.....	do do do			6	7	4
do 8.....	do do do Paid up					
do 9.....	do do do Struck off					
do 10.....	do do do			3	5	7½
do 11.....	Annexed to the Municipality of Huntingdon					
do 12.....	Arrears.—June 30, 1852			2	14	2
do 13.....	do do do			6	8	4
do 14.....	do do do None					
do 15.....	do do do			2	15	11
Total of Arrears .....				£	50	3 8½

## ARREARS of SALARIES to TEACHERS, June 30, 1852.

			£	s.	d.
District 1.....	Arrears paid up				
do 2.....	Amount due—none				
do 3.....	do do none		5	7	8
do 4.....	do do		11	8	5
do 5.....	do do		7	6	2½
do 6.....	do do		13	11	10
do 7.....	do do		5	1	2
do 8.....	do do—no Arrears				
do 9.....	do do—blank				
do 10.....	do do		1	16	3
do 11.....	do do—blank				
do 12.....	do do		9	2	4
do 13.....	do do		10	3	9
do 14.....	do do		12	0	6½
do 15.....	do do		5	1	5½
Amount due Teachers .....			£	80	19 7½

N.B.—The Salaries include Board, £308 4s. 7d. = £308 4s. 7d. total.—The Salaries exceed the School Revenue by £22 4s. 5½d.\*

\* Amount of Assessment £83 2s. 11½d. -/- Government Allowance £67 7s. 6d. -/- Fees £135 9s. 8d. = £286 0s. 1½d. Total.

Amount of the valuation of Township, £50,676, at 2s. 9d. per cent. = £83 2s. 11½d., including 15 per cent. for contingent expenses. All their School-houses need some repair to make them comfortable. The location of School-houses and fixing of fees are the principal causes of disputes in their Township. The Commissioners are of opinion that School rates should be doubled; this would lessen fees, by which the poor man would be considerably relieved, and their funds increased. They attribute the slow advance of Education to the want of sufficient means, good Teachers, and good systems. Average Salary to Teachers, including board, to men, £30; to women, £20. See first Report.

HINCHINBROOKE.—District No. 3.—December 28.—This School was not in operation when I was last in this Township; I therefore thought it my duty to spend more time in examining it, to enable me more fully to know the state of Education in the District, to show those parents who were present the actual state of their children's Education, and how they should be taught if they wish to have them rightly educated. The Teacher of this School is a female, who should be at School *learning* a little, rather than conducting a School. Able to teach but a *very* little. She is allowed to teach from month to month to keep the children together, till a better Teacher can be got, rather than from any expectation of her being able to teach them much. She may be said to be on trial. The Commissioners have not yet agreed to her engagement. Education is far behind in this School; scholars 14 and 15 years of age are not farther advanced than they should be at the age of 8 or 9 years. Considerable time was spent showing the Teacher how to teach and the scholars how to learn. The parents seemed to listen with much attention, and as they listened appeared to feel that neither they nor the Teachers they have had have at all done justice to the Education of the children. For the Report of the children's progress and the branches they study, see Examination Roll.

Teacher's age, 18, and single; never taught before; wishes to train herself for teaching, but does not consider herself qualified to teach but the elements only of the common branches of Education. A School has existed in this District for 5 years; number of Teachers during this time, 12!! Dimensions of School-house, 22 x 20. School furniture, 3 desks and 5 forms, a Pulpit, and nothing else. Ground, 9 square rods. No conveniences for children: ground, an open space. The house is in tolerable repair, but the windows are ill-constructed for ventilation. The School is orderly and clean. The District is much too small to support a good School. Average scholars since opened, 13; 8 Boys and 5 Girls.

District No. 8.—December 29.—This is a large District, and well able to support a good School; but it is one of those Districts whose School-houses should be built on wheels, thus making them convenient for being moved from place to place to suit the whims of Commissioners and parents. The present School-house is the third that has been built in the District. The building of the second cost about £75, and was sold for £11 10s. This is perhaps the best School in the Municipality. The Teacher is zealous and pains-taking, anxious to improve his system and willing to be directed. The whole day was spent in examining his School and in giving directions how to teach more successfully; how to advance his scholars more rapidly; communicate to them more knowledge by always using language level with their capacity, and by them well understood, and showing the children how to pursue their studies with more ease and success, and draw practical lessons from what they learn. The order and discipline of the School is good, and all the classes are advancing in their Education. A number read with considerable accuracy, and in Spelling on slates and Composition they showed considerable improvement. In Writing and Arithmetic less progress is made than might be expected. Average number of scholars, 50; Boys 30, Girls 20; this may be taken as an annual average. Teacher's age, 38, and married. His Diploma is of the 1st class. Teaching is his profession; he has taught less or more for 18 years; in this School, since the 18th of October last. The School is kept orderly and clean, but ill-ventilated, owing to the construction of the windows. Size of School-house, 30 x 20. Stone building. Ground, quarter of an acre, not fenced in, and ill laid off for playground. There are no private conveniences for children. School furniture insufficient and ill-constructed; desks 3, forms 8, Pulpit 1; Maps none, and the Practice-board used by the Teacher is not the property of the School. See Examination Roll.

District No. 7.—January 8, 1853.—Found the School of this District in tolerable order; but the scholars have made little progress since I last examined the



School. The Teacher has a Diploma of the 2nd class; and the School, so far as I can judge, can rank only 2nd class. He is beginning to introduce some improvements into his method of teaching. The classification of the children is much better than it was last summer; and the scholars have better books. Reading, not very good; Spelling, pretty well; meaning of what is read not much attended to; Writing shows more improvement; Grammar and Geography are little attended to; and Arithmetic is not very efficiently taught. He has been a Teacher for 12 years, and in Canada for 8 years. Age, 46, and married. Teaching his profession. His School is examined in June and December by the Commissioners, and occasionally visited by Trustees. A School has existed here about 13 years, and during that time has had 2 Teachers. Dimensions of School-house, 27 x 19. Furniture, 4 desks, 10 forms, a Pulpit; no Maps, no Practice-board. Ground, half an acre. The School-house is claimed by the Church of England; but the claim is doubted. From inquiry I find that both the School-house and a house for the Teacher were built by the people of the District, on condition that the former would serve for a School and religious services. Orders were given to endeavor to get a copy of the title.

HINCHINBROOKE.—District No. 12.—January 8, 1853.—This School was not in operation when I last visited the District. Its present Teacher, Miss Kidd, is an industrious Teacher, and willing to do her duty. Age 22, and lately married. Does intend to make teaching her profession. She teaches by certificate, and only the common branches of Education. For the time that this School has been opened, the children have made considerable progress in the several branches studied. The order and discipline of the School are good, and the house is kept clean and pretty well ventilated. The School Journal is kept as the law directs. Age of School, five years; number of Teachers, five. Dimensions of School-house, 24 x 18. Furniture, four writing desks and ten benches. The Teacher has a Pulpit, but no Practice-board. No Maps. The School-house is well lighted, having five windows. Ground, one-eighth of an acre, with a title registered. No conveniences for children. Ground not well laid off for play. It is proposed to join this District and that of No. 7, both being in the same line of road, and near each other.

District No. 5.—January 10, 1853.—The School of this District had no Teacher last summer. The School is now in operation, and appears to be doing well. The present Teacher taught it last winter. Diploma, first class. He is very willing to do what he can to improve his Scholars, but wants experience and a good method of teaching. Some time was spent shewing him how to improve his system; and, I doubt not, he will take advantage of the suggestions which were made. His Scholars have made but little advances in the few branches taught. See Examination Roll. Teacher's age 21, and single. He intends to teach for some time. School Journal kept, like most journals, in loose sheets. The School is orderly, clean, and pretty well ventilated. Average Scholars in summer and winter 25; B. 16, G. 9; but sometimes the summer average is only 12; B. 8, G. 4. Size of School-house 24 x 21; windows, 5. State of repair, middling. School-furniture, two desks length of the house, and six forms; nothing else except a stove. Ground 4 x 4=16 rods, with title. A spring is near; but there is no convenience for the children, nor any place for keeping wood. This School has existed for six years, and has had three Teachers. The School is examined by the Commissioners in June and December; but the managers they appoint to watch over it seldom look near it. This is the case with most School managers.

District No. 14.—January 10, 1853.—This School has a new Teacher, sufficiently conceited and high in opinion respecting his own method of teaching. American books and American notions are with him favorites. Age 18; single. Mode of teaching, simultaneous and partly catechistical. Has not been examined by the

Board. Never taught before. The order and discipline of the School are good, but the communication of the Scholars did not come up to my expectations. The reading was fair; but the catechistical part of the examination was not very satisfactory. Only one is studying grammar, and the geography class is very small. I saw no specimen of very good writing. Those studying arithmetic know not well the fundamental rules. School Journal kept correctly. The present Teacher intends to teach from time to time, as it may suit his purpose. Age 18; single. Average Scholars, in winter, 28; B. 16, G. 12; in summer 24; B. 12, G. 12. This School has existed about nine years, and has been blessed with, they say—20 Teachers! Change of Teachers has been the ruin of our Schools.

Size of School-house, which is stone, 30 x 21. It is in good repair, well ventilated, and lighted. Furniture, 20 desks and 24 seats; desks too high. The Teacher has a Pulpit, and two Black-boards, but no Map. Ground quarter acre, and laid off for play; title not sure. No private conveniences. There is a shed for wood. Order was given to introduce books recommended by the Superintendent of Education.

District No. 6.—January 11.—Here I met another new Teacher, but one of more experience and modesty than the last. The result of the examination of this Teacher's Scholars came up to my expectation. Reading, generally good; spelling very good; catechistical part of the examination tolerable, and writing passable. His arithmetic class excelled those of School No. 14. Teacher's age 44, and married. Teaching has been his profession for ten years. This is his second engagement for this School. He teaches by certificate, being as yet unable to go to be examined by the Board for want of good clothes and money. Journal kept in the usual way. School examined in June and December, but never visited by any at other times. Dimensions of School-house, 22 x 22. The house is well lighted, and kept clean. Furniture, two desks length of School-house, six forms, and a Teacher's desk. No Practice-board; no Map. No conveniences for the children. Average Scholars, in winter 30; B. 16, G. 14; in summer 20; B. 12, G. 8.

HINCHINBROOKE.—District No. 2, Dissentient.—January 11, 1853.—The examination of this School was on the whole satisfactory. The Teacher is a young man, age 20, not married; but appears to have an idea of good teaching. A number of his Scholars read with considerable fluency; and from their answers to a number of questions put from what they read, the Teacher must be at some pains to make them comprehend their reading. System of teaching simultaneous and catechistical. Does not intend to teach long. Journal not kept very correctly. The School is mixed; boys and girls stand together in the same class. The classification of the Scholars is not good. This is principally owing to the great variety of books used in the School. Orders were given to immediately introduce books recommended by the Superintendent and the Board of Examiners. The School is examined publicly by their priest in July and January. Average Scholars, in winter 33; B. 18, G. 15; in summer 18; B. 9, G. 9. The School-house is very uncomfortable; it is very much out of repair, far from being kept cleanly, and ill-ventilated. Dimensions only 18 x 18. Furniture, two small writing-desks and four benches. The Teacher has no desk, not even a chair. I observed a small Practice-board, but nothing else except a stove. The space between the floors is only six feet timbers. A building is required. Ground half an acre, title registered. The children have no private conveniences. Play-ground an open space. See Examination Roll.

Trustees of Dissentient School No. 2.—January 11.—Trustees: William Henry, Hugh Duffin, and Henry Duffin, for 1853.

Hitherto the Trustees of this School have had no book for recording their proceedings. The Secretary-Treasurer of the School-Commissioners of Hinchinbrooke has kept their cash account, for doing which he never charged them any per cent.

age. The following statements of their School affairs were given. They engage a female Teacher in summer, and a male Teacher in winter. Time of engagement of each four months. Salary of the female Teacher, £1 a month and board. They value the board at 10s. a month. Salary of the male Teacher, £3 and board; without board, £4 a month. Therefore, for salaries they pay annually, £6 | £16 = £22. See statement from Secretary-Treasurer's Books. They always pay up the salaries of their Teachers, and contract no debt.

They often visit their School.

RUSSELTOWN, PARISH OF ST. JEAN CHRYSOSTÔME.—Dissentient School No. 14.—January 11, 1853.—This School is closed. It should never have been acknowledged. It cannot support a School. The people now wish to be annexed to No. 6, Hinchinbrooke; of this I approve. In this neighbourhood the three Townships of Hinchinbrooke, Russeltown, and Hemmingford terminate. The extremities of the three would form a large and strong District, which would be able to support a good School.

District No. 13, Dissentient.—January 13.—The School of this District is not in operation, but a Teacher is engaged, and will soon open the School. Last summer this School had one of the best Teachers in this Municipality, but they could not keep him, so fickle and national are the people here respecting Schools and Teachers. The Teacher engaged, Francis Mullin, will go to Montreal to be examined by the Board, next March. Salary £4 a month, and board extra, valued at 5s. a week. Last Government allowance, £11 8s. 2½d.; assessment (no fees exacted) £39 3s. 4½d.—£50 11s. 7d. They have erected a new School-house, to be open in a few days; cost of erection, £50 16s. 8d. They allow their Secretary-Treasurer four per cent. They have seldom to sue for rates. I find that the people of this District are willing to come again under the Commissioners, provided that the parish be assessed, and all School affairs be managed according to law. I hope we will be able soon to effect this.

District No 11, under Commissioners.—January 13.—The School of this District is not in operation. The District is small; not able to keep a Teacher long. Small Districts have been the ruin of three-fourths of our Schools. This is a serious and crying evil. Something must be done to remove it. While it exists, our Schools can never prosper.

#### TOWNSHIP OF HEMMINGFORD.

District No. 10.—January 13, 1853.—The School of this District was not in operation last summer. I fear the Teacher now engaged will not much advance the Education of their children. His attainments are little; his experience of teaching is less, and as a Teacher I class him among the least. In this School there is a number of smart, active children. With a Teacher of intelligence and some experience, they would rapidly improve. Some of them read well, and a number of questions on Reading were answered very readily and without hesitation. In Spelling they showed less progress; no specimen of very good Writing was produced; and I fear Arithmetic is not sufficiently attended to. It can hardly be said that Grammar and Geography are taught in this School. The School Journal wants accuracy and neatness. The Teacher is a young man, age 18, and single. He speaks of making teaching his profession. He should first go some

time to School. I cannot say what his mode of teaching is. The summer average could not be given. This District has had a School for 18 years, but often not in operation. The number of Teachers it has had during that time far exceeds the years. The School-house needs repairs, but has a sufficient quantity of furniture; number of desks, 8; forms, 12. There is a Pulpit for the Teacher. Dimensions of School-house, 20 x 20. Ground, quarter of an acre, with title. I found the School orderly, clean, and well ventilated.

District No. 9.—January 14.—This District has its School still closed. I fear the School will be without a Teacher all winter. The District is too poor to keep a Teacher long. See first Report of this District.

District No. 8.—January 14.—Without a Teacher when last visited. Teacher lately engaged. The Teacher, Mr. Robert Service, has had much experience in teaching, having taught in this Township for 20 years. All his experience, however, has not made him a very efficient Teacher. He wants the zeal, activity, and intelligence of a good Teacher. The result of the Examination of his School was not very favorable. See Examination Roll. Age, 50; a widower. Mode of teaching not improved. He teaches by Certificate; was ordered to go before the Board for examination. This is his fourth engagement for this School. The School Journal is kept according to the prescribed form. The District has had a School for 20 years, but it is often not in operation. Teachers, during that time, more than 20. The School-house is in tolerable repair, and sufficiently commodious; furniture, 5 desks, single, 8 forms, a Pulpit and a Practice-board. The School is pretty orderly, clean, well lighted and ventilated.

District No. 18.—January 14.—This is another District whose School was not in operation when I visited the Municipality in summer. The Teacher, — Boyde, is a young man of moderate attainments and little experience in teaching; but I like his manner, which is free and kindly. Were he to make teaching his profession and remain in one School for some time, I believe we could make him a good Common School Teacher. I found the School in good order, and the scholars pretty well classified, as it respects age and capacity. For want of a uniformity of books the classification was not so good as that respects progress. Owing to the very irregular attendance of children, and the frequent want of Teachers in many Schools, (this School especially,) Education is making but very slow advances in many parts of the country. Of the children of this School I would say, that their progress even in the elementary parts of the common branches of Education, comes far short of what it should be. Scholars, 14 and 15 years of age, are not further advanced than they should be at 8 or 9 years. Teacher's age, 22; single. Mode of teaching, simultaneous and partly catechistical. Journal, but a name of one. Average scholars in winter, 25; B. 17, G. 8; summer average not known. Age of District, 9 years; number of Teachers, 7. Dimensions of School-house, 22 x 18; desks, 14; seats, 14. The Teacher has a Pulpit, but no Practice-board. The School is clean, well lighted and ventilated. Ground, quarter of an acre, with title; not well laid off for play. No private conveniences for the children. See Examination Roll.

District No. 6.—January 15.—The same Teacher continues here. A little training would make Miss Corbin an efficient Teacher. Since the last examination of this School, a number has made considerable improvement. The spelling and catechistical part of the examination fell short of my expectation. I attribute this far more to the irregular attendance of the children and the want of suitable books than to the negligence or inefficiency of the Teacher. The School has much improved in order, discipline, and classification since my last visit. Method, simultaneous and catechistical. For branches taught and individual progress, see the Examination Roll. Journal neatly kept. School examined in June and December, and occasionally visited. Miss Corbin teaches by Diploma. Age, 20; and

single. Average scholars in winter, 34; B. 17, G. 17. Age of School, 10 years; number of Teachers, 8 or 9. Furniture, 3 desks, 6 seats, and a Teacher's desk. The house needs repair. See last Report.

District No. 7.—January 7.—Former Teacher re-engaged. I think Miss Nisbet has not a little improved both herself and her method of teaching. Her scholars are evidently advancing in their Education, especially in writing. Her own handwriting is much improved. The children have all more suitable books, which has enabled her to improve very much the classification of her scholars. Average attendance both in winter and summer, 18; B. 10, G. 8. Teacher's age, 18, and single. School furniture, 6 desks and 11 forms. The construction and arrangement of the desks are not good. School orderly, clean, and well lighted. She teaches by Diploma.

HEMINGFORD.—District No. 4.—January 17, 1853.—Last summer, this District had no School in operation, and the present Teacher is merely on trial. I have recommended that he be not engaged, as I do not think him properly qualified. I find the Education of the children of this District much neglected. The District is too small to keep its Schools regularly in operation. Average attendance when the School is in operation, 18; B. 14, G. 4. Children in the District within Law-age, 24; B. 18, G. 6; and from 5 to 16, 30; B. 20, G. 10. Dimensions of School-house, 21 x 18. Furniture, 12 desks and 12 seats. Ground, quarter acre. The house needs repairs. For private conveniences. Stone School-house.

District No. 5.—January 17.—Teacher of this District the same as last summer. The Teacher of this School has somewhat improved himself and his method of teaching; but his talents by no means qualify him for conducting this School, which should before now be a Model School. He is a sober young man, a diligent and painstaking Teacher, but not of sufficient attainments for conducting the School. He teaches by Diploma. Age, 20, and single. The School is orderly, clean, well lighted and ventilated. Progress of the children in reading, spelling, and in the meaning of what they read, considerable. Their knowledge of Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic, is little. See farther Examination Roll. The Teacher complains that the attendance of the children is very irregular. This is a very general complaint. I look on it as one of the principal hinderances to the advancement of the Education in the Country. Average attendance, 32; B. 13, G. 19, in summer; in winter, 42; B. 17, G. 25. The School Journal is kept correctly. Age of the School in this District, 30 years, and during that time it has had upwards of 20 Teachers. School furniture, 27 desks, each of which accommodate 2 scholars, and 33 benches. The house is a stone building of two stories. Ground, quarter acre, with title.

Districts Nos. 2 and 3, now one District.—January 18.—This School has the same Teacher it had in summer; has considerably improved herself and is pleasing the people. Miss Hays deserves some praise for attention to her scholars and her persevering diligence. Her School has considerably increased since she became its Teacher. Her scholars are improving in reading, spelling, and writing. Their progress in Grammar, Geography, and Arithmetic, is less. I attribute this not so much to the Teacher as to the very, very irregular attendance of the children. How is this evil to be cured? Average attendance now, 45; B. 23, G. 22. Boys and Girls stand in the same class, but in distinct divisions. Writing desks not well constructed. House needing repairs. See farther, first Report. Teaches by Diploma.

Meeting of the Commissioners of Hemmingford.—January 18.—Met the Commissioners of this Municipality at Scriver's Corner, on the 18th January, and examined their books and papers. Mr. Martin is still their Secretary-Treasurer, and continues to discharge his duties to my satisfaction. See my first Report.

All receipts are kept in duplicate, and in such a way as to prevent omissions and mistakes. Since my visit in summer, the following Teachers have been engaged, viz. :—John Kelly, for No. 10; — Boyde, No. 18; Robert Service, No. 8; Mary Young, No. 12; re-engaged, for No. 14, — Morris; No. 2, and 3, Miss Hays; No. 6, Miss Corbin; No. 7, Miss Nisbet; No. 17, Miss Cuscaden, and for No. 20, Miss Ellis Hall.

The following subjects were brought before the Commissioners for consideration, viz. : 1st. Engaging Teachers; 2nd. Enlarging Districts; 3rd. Duties of Commissioners—in watching over Schools more vigilantly, regulating the studies of scholars, seeing that tasks are given to be studied at home, and that the suggestions and directions of the Inspector are attended to in his absence; 4th. That Teachers required to form themselves into an association for self-improvement; 5th. That the Clergymen within the Township be requested to give more countenance and support to the cause of Education, in visiting and examining their Schools, giving lectures on Education, &c., &c.; 6th. Schools to be furnished with better apparatus to enable Teachers to carry out more advantageously those improvements in their system which the Inspector is endeavoring to introduce.

Each of these was considered, and admitted to be subjects which deserve their best consideration. They stated that they considered it their duty to attend to each, and to aid, so far as they could, in carrying out the improvements contemplated by the Inspector.

They have made a number of very good regulations for their Schools since I last visited their Township. The Commissioners of this Municipality, I believe, wish to do their duty; in many things they fail; but, on the whole, I consider them as among the best body of School Commissioners within my field of jurisdiction.

I give the following farther statements of their funds :—

Amount of Receipts since the 1st of July last to the 31st December...	£172	17	1
Amount of Disbursements for the same time .....	163	14	9½
In hands.....	£	9	2 3½

STATEMENT OF FUNDS, for the last Scholastic year.—(Continued.)

Districts.	Teachers.	Period of Engagement.	Salaries.	AMOUNTS FROM GENERAL SOURCES.						REMARKS.		
				Government Allowance.		Rates.		Fees.				
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	Male.....	12 months	£40 per annum..	13	9	6	12	19	10	13	10	8
2	do	3½ do	do	10	7	7	11	18	6	2	0	7
3	Female.....	6 do	£27	5	9	3	8	3	0	11	3	9
4	do	11 do	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	do	1 do	£25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Male.....	1½ do	£50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	do	8 do	£40	8	14	9	12	16	6	21	6	6
6	do	8 do	£50	6	7	5	8	5	4	3	7	3
6	Female.....	8 do	£27	5	9	0	8	5	5	4	5	6
7	do	8 do	do	8	9	2	8	3	3	0	14	8
8	Male.....	9 do	£24	8	7	7	7	6	3	.....	.....	.....
8	do	8 do	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	do	8 do	£20	5	5	7	6	11	2	4	11	3
10	Female.....	6 do	£28½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Male.....	1½ do	£18	6	0	1	6	13	4	0	16	7
10	do	13 do	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Female.....	6 do	£27	10	18	5	5	19	3	6	0	8
11	do	11 do	£25 1s. 3d. do.	6	18	4	8	5	4	.....	.....	.....
12	do	12 do	£15 3s. 8d. do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	do	12 do	£15 per annum..	3	16	5	3	11	6	7	12	1
16	Female.....	8 do	£27	4	11	1	6	4	7	7	4	4
17	do	4 do	£24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	do	4 do	do	3	9	2	2	11	2	10	9	8
17	do	4 do	£25½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	do	10½ do	£15	6	14	9	3	3	6	2	18	1
18	do	8 do	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	Male.....	3 do	£24	2	14	7	3	17	9	5	17	0
20	do	3½ do	£16½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	do	3½ do	do	117	15	7	124	15	9	101	18	7

And Board.  
Balance of £2 7s. 2d. Credit of District

Teacher engaged for Government Allowance and Rates.

No. 15 struck off

And Board.

£344 9s. 11d., Grand Total of Salaries of Teachers, for the Scholastic year ending June 30, 1853.

District No. 20.—January 19.—The School of this District is not in operation, the Teacher being sick.

Dimensions of School-house 24 x 20; furniture six desks and eight forms; house in tolerable repair.

Ground quarter acre, with title, and open.

District No. 17.—January 19.—This is first time I have examined the School of this District. Last summer it was closed. I think Miss Cuscaden can be made a good Teacher; she very readily takes up a suggestion when of any value, and is willing, very willing, to be directed. Average Scholars, in winter 20; B. 12, G. 8; in summer 16; B. 9, G. 7. The Education of some of her Scholars has been sadly neglected; their age would require them to have their Education about finished (perhaps the circumstances of their parents, too,) but they are only beginning their School training. Considering the short time that the children have been under Miss Cuscaden, their progress is very considerable. The order and discipline of the School are good. It is clean, well lighted, and well ventilated. School Journal kept on a new plan, more complete than the old. It is adopted by nearly all the Teachers of Hemmingford. Teacher's age 16, and single. Diploma of the first class. This District has had a School for only two years. Miss Cuscaden first Teacher. Dimensions of School-house 22 x 20. Furniture, 12 desks, each accommodating two writers, and 18 forms. No School apparatus. The Teacher has a Pulpit. Ground quarter acre, with a legal tenure. The people are pleased with the Teacher. See Examination Roll.

District No. 1.—January 19. Former Teacher continued. Mr. Wright is, perhaps, the best Teacher in the Municipality. The School is in excellent order, the Scholars are well graded, and their Education since my first visit, was very much advanced. Average attendance 50; B. 30, G. 20; but in summer 80; B. 48, G. 32. He complains less of irregular attendance than other Teachers in the Township. I attribute this to his zeal and success as a Teacher. Age 42, and married. Anxious to have his system of Teaching improved. He has obtained a Diploma of first class. Journal best kept in the Township. This District has had a School for 23 years, but often not in operation; Teachers five. School furniture, eight writing-desks and twelve forms. The School is clean, well lighted, and ventilated. No conveniences for the children; no shed for wood; no spring near.

The result of this School was satisfactory.

District No. 11.—January 20, 1853.—No change of Teacher. This School is tolerably well conducted, and the progress of the Scholars is as much as could be expected, considering the irregular attendance of many of the children. A Scholar's progress generally tells what his attendance is. The improvement of those who attend regularly, both in reading and writing, is considerable. In arithmetic, their advancement is less. Average attendance, in winter 29; B. 18, G. 11; in summer, 20; B. 10, G. 10. Miss Woolrick teaches by Diploma. Age 20, and single. Mode of Teaching simultaneous, with a little of the Catechetical. Boys and girls stand together in the classes. Journal kept correctly. Everything about the School shows more discipline than when first visited. It is orderly, clean, and properly ventilated. There is yet no private convenience for the children. See first report.

District No. 12.—January 20.—Teacher lately engaged, and has a Diploma. She is considered a good Teacher. It is my opinion that a little good training would make her an efficient Educator. The order and discipline of the School show that she knows how Schools should be conducted. I here again see the bad effects of irregular attendance. Regular attendants are improving; the irregular are rather losing. I examined her Journal, which I found to be kept correctly. Age 23, and single. Mode of teaching not yet much improved. Average Scholars, in winter 30; B. 18, G. 12; in summer about 20; B. 12, G. 8. School



furniture, eight desks, eight forms, and a Pulpit. The School is clean, well lighted, but ill-ventilated. See Examination Roll and first report.

District No. 13.—January 20.—The School of this District is not in operation, the Teacher being sick. See first report. The School is seldom visited by Commissioners, and as seldom examined.

District No. 14.—January 21.—The Teacher of this School has, since my first visit, considerably improved his discipline and method of teaching. His Scholars are now well classified, and better class-books have been introduced. Generally his Scholars are improving, still there is room for improvement, especially in the order and discipline of the School. The School-house is rather small, and needs repairing. It is tolerably clean and sufficiently lighted. Dimensions 24 x 18. Furniture, two desks length of School-house, and eight forms. The Teacher has a Pulpit, but there is no School apparatus. Ground, quarter acre. No conveniences for the children. Average Scholars, in winter 26; B. 14, G. 12; in summer 30; B. 16, G. 14.

Considerable time is spent in every School making suggestions, and showing Teachers how to improve their methods of Teaching, and whenever opportunity offers, directing the attention of parents to their part of the work of Education.

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#### PARISH OF ST. JEAN CHRYSOSTOME.

School District No. 12.—January 21.—The School of this District had no Teacher last summer. The present Teacher has had the experience of many years teaching in his favor. As yet he pleases the District; and I am inclined, from what I have seen of his mode of teaching, to think favorably of him. He is at considerable pains in making his scholars understand what they read or study. Order, classification, and discipline, approved. The frequent want of Teachers in this District very much retards the Education of its youth. The most advanced in the School are but juniors in progress. Under this Teacher, however, they are advancing in their Education. Average scholars in winter, 26; B. 10, G. 16; in summer, not known. Teacher's age, 48, and married. As yet he teaches by Certificate. He has taught School for 29 years; in Canada, for 3 months. He has adopted the simultaneous and catechistical mode of teaching. His Journal is yet but a loose sheet. School-house in bad repair. I counted 10 broken panes in the windows. No shed for wood; no conveniences for the children. The School is orderly, clean, well lighted and ventilated. The School-house is ill-located for a large District. See first Report. Number of children within Law age, 33.

VILLAGE OF ST. JEAN CHRYSOSTÔME.—January 24.—Examined the English School of this Village on the 24th January, and found it orderly, clean, and well conducted. Average scholars, 40; B. 16, G. 24; last summer average, 40; B. 20, G. 20. The present Teacher of this taught the School of District No. 12, Hemmingford, last summer. He is one of our second rate Teachers. His system of teaching shows him pretty well qualified for discharging his duties. Since the examination of his School last summer he has considerably improved his method of teaching. It shows more of systematic training, and that discipline which requires everthing done in School to be done well, and in proper time. I have to state that the progress of the scholars is not in pro-

portion to their different ages; Boys and Girls, 14, 15, and 16 years of age, are not farther advanced than they should be at 8 and 9. I attribute this to three things: constant change of Teachers, irregular School attendance, and bad methods of teaching. These are evils in our Schools to which attention should be constantly directed for their removal. One means for effecting this, is the elevating of the character and qualifications of Teachers. Wherever I find an educator of good character and sufficient attainments, zealous and persevering in discharging his duties, less, far less, of the evils referred to exists. Teacher's age, 29; a widower. Has taught for 7 years. His Diploma is of the first class. See 1st Report.

VILLAGE OF ST. JEAN CHRYSOSTÔME.—District No. 1, French School.—January 24, 1853.—This is a large School and well conducted. The Teacher, Miss Mignette, has had considerable experience in teaching, and appears to understand a little of good training, and to set a value on good Education. But I fear the encouragement she gets from the people is not a sufficient inducement to make her continue long to teach. I was much pleased with the order and discipline of her School, and the general proficiency of the scholars. They read with ease and considerable accuracy. They understand the elements of French Grammar pretty well, and know a little of the analysis of the language. They are improving in Writing, but in Arithmetic they have made very little progress. Teacher's age, 25, and married. Her husband has the principal management of the School. Average attendance, 70; B. 40, G. 30, in winter. See first Report of this School. The School-house is too small, and the School furniture is not sufficient. There are only three desks, and these ill-constructed. The Teacher has a Practice-board, but Pulpit *there is none*. Ground, quarter of an acre, not fenced in. Owing to the way in which School affairs are managed in this Parish, there is no encouragement for Teachers: hence the constant change of Teachers, and the inferior qualifications of most of those they have.

District No. 6.—January 26.—In my first Report I gave a favorable account of this School. It continues to sustain the character it then received. Mr. McLean has taught this School for some time, and with much satisfaction. The people of the District appear to be sensible of the advantage of having good and permanent educators. Unlike many of the people of this Parish, they are anxious to have their District assessed, that all may contribute towards supporting the School in proportion to the valuation of their respective properties. At present it is supposed that two-thirds of the property of this Parish contribute nothing for the support of Schools. Average scholars, 40; B. 16, G. 24. The summer average is 50; B. 20, G. 30. Every thing in this School shows good order and discipline. All the children are advancing in their Education, and now under an improving system. I find that Mr. McLean is at much pains in reading and explaining their lessons to his classes. He has now commenced to introduce the catechistical mode of training into his School. The School Journal is kept very correctly. The School is clean, well lighted and ventilated. Furniture, 8 desks and 14 forms. The Teacher has a desk and Practice-board. Ground, said to be 2 acres. No conveniences for the children. See 1st Report, and the Examination Roll.

After the examination of the School, a meeting of the inhabitants of the District was held, to consider how the District might be enlarged, by annexing an immediate neighbourhood in the Parish of St. Malachi, which never had a School. I hope to be able to accomplish this without giving any trouble to the Education Office.

District No. 5.—January 26.—This School has much improved since my first visit. The order, discipline, and classification of the Scholars are far better, and the progress of the children shows more diligence and more of the fruits of mental

training. These changes are encouraging. Average attendance 37; B. 20, G. 17; it is about the same in summer. Teacher's age 55, and married. School-furniture, one double-desk and four benches only. The District is yet without a School-house. The children still assemble in a part of the Teacher's house. The former house was burnt. Where the Scholars now meet is very inconvenient. The School is orderly, but not very clean, and it is ill-ventilated, and not sufficiently lighted. The Journal is kept correctly. See first report.

**BEECHRIDGE.**—District No. 15.—January 27.—This is a flourishing School, and much to the credit of the Teacher, who is a young man, of not much experience. He is already considered one of the best Teachers in the parish. I hope he will make teaching his profession. The improvement of his Scholars is ample proof of his diligence, attainments, and method of teaching. Every class in the School showed improvement. See Examination Roll. Average Scholars 37; B. 20, G. 17; summer average 30; B. 15, G. 15. Age of Teacher 21, and single. He teaches by Diploma. Journal kept correctly. This District has had a School for 24 years; number of Teachers 10. Furniture of School, two double desks, one single, and eleven forms. The School has a Practice-board, but no Pulpit for the Teacher. Ground quarter acre. A division in the District has caused a division of the ground; before the School had half an acre. See first report.

District No. 4.—January 27.—This District is part of District No. 15. The School of this division is supported by the Catholic population, the other by the Protestant part of the District. The reading of the senior classes in this School pleased me pretty well; in writing also they are improving, but in Arithmetic and orthography their progress is not so satisfactory. The Teacher has no grammar and geography classes. The School is in tolerable order, but not very clean. School-house too small, ill-lighted and ventilated. Average Scholars, both in winter and summer, 37; B. 21, G. 16. Boys and girls are classed together. Teacher's age 51, and married. He teaches by certificate. Journal kept neatly. This School has existed four years, and has had four Teachers. Dimensions of School-house 21 x 19; furniture, two desks and six forms. No conveniences for children.

**ST. JEAN CHRYSOSTÔME.**—District No. 3.—January 28, 1853.—The School of this District is not in operation. The School-house is not in a central situation; it is intended to remove it. See first report.

District No. 2.—January 28.—This School has at present a good Teacher; how long cannot be said. He is a late emigrant from Great Britain, and is a young man of liberal Education. He teaches by Diploma, and appears to please the people. But I fear he will not long make teaching his vocation. All his Scholars went through their examination very creditably. His diligence and success in Teaching has filled his School; but so ill are Teachers paid in this parish, that no School-master of good character and superior attainments will remain in it. Average Scholars 45; B. 25, G. 20. Teacher's age 31, a widower. Method of teaching simultaneous and catechistical. Boys and girls classed together. This School has a small library, containing about 80 volumes. Furniture, six desks and 14 forms. Order and discipline good. It is clean, well-lighted, and ventilated. More particulars are given in my first report.

Commissioners of St. Jean Chrysostôme.—January 29.—Met the Commissioners of this Parish on the 29th, and examined their books and papers. I found their books correctly kept since they were first examined, and their papers are all regu-

larly fyled. They never have any funds on hands; the Government money, when- ever received, is distributed, and, as they manage their School affairs, are account- able for no other School moneys. The people are allowed to engage their Teachers, and pay them by agreement. The Commissioners are accountable only for the Government allowance, and for which only the Secretary-Treasurer charges his four per cent. They appoint three Trustees in each School-district for managing all School affairs. Their Schools are publicly examined in June and December, but very seldom visited by them at any other time. They acknowledge that in many things they have failed to discharge their duties as the law directs, but con- sidering the opposition of the people to assessment and other requirements of the School Act, they hope this will be taken as an extenuation of anything they may have done in opposition to the School law, their sole aim being to keep their Schools in operation. They hope soon to have the whole Parish assessed, and be then able to manage the School affairs as the law directs.

STATEMENT of the ENGAGEMENT of TEACHERS and their SALARIES.

Districts.	Teachers.	Time of Engage- ment.	Salaries.						
			£	s.	d.				
1 ..	{ French .....	12 mon's. {	40	0	0	29	8	6	Cont. Government Allowance.
	{ English .....		40	0	0	10	11	6	
2 ....	Mr. Ryan .....	Short time..	6	15	3	29	8	6	do do
3 ....	Michael Ryan .....	12 months..	42	3	0	10	11	6	do do
4 ....	— Ryan .....	do ..	30	0	0	1	15	3	Government Allowance.
5 ....	— O'Neil .....	do ..	35	4	2	5	0	0	Cont.
6 ....	— McLean .....	do ..	10	11	6	10	11	6	Government Allowance.
7 ....	— Pacaut .....	do ..	29	8	6	29	8	6	Cont.
8 ....	M. B. Deugens .....	12 months..	10	11	6	10	11	6	Government Allowance.
9 ....	— Ouellet .....	do ..	7	1	0	24	12	8	Cont.
10 ....	— Brown .....	do ..	45	10	6	10	11	6	Government Allowance.
11 ....	.....	do ..	26	11	6	34	19	0	Cont.
12 ....	— McJunkin .....	do ..	30	0	0	10	11	6	Government Allowance.
13 ....	Dissentient .....	do ..	48	0	0	26	0	0	Cont.
14 ....	Now Dis., but not acknowledged ..	.....	20	0	0	5	5	9	Government Allowance.
15 ....	— Anderson.....	12 months..	19	19	6	11	8	2½	Government Allowance.
15½....	— Morris .....	do ..	38	0	0	36	11	9½	Cont.
						2	0	6	Government Allowance.
						19	19	6	Cont.
						10	11	6	Government Allowance.
						5	5	9	.....
						32	14	3	.....

The Commissioners are not aware of any Arrears due Teachers by Districts to the end of June last.

ST. JEAN CHRYSOSTÔME.—District No. 8.—February 1, 1853.—French School.— No change of Teacher since last examined. The Teacher of this School is diligent and painstaking. With her both the Commissioners and the people of the District are pleased. She is improving her method of teaching. Order and discipline of the School, good. The children are well classified and graded. They are, no

doubt, advancing in their Education. Their knowledge of the orthographical and etymological parts of Grammar is considerable. Progress in Arithmetic, very little. Average scholars, 34; B. 22, G. 12: the summer average is 40; B. 25, G. 10. Three-fourths of the School attend irregularly. Teacher's age, 21, and single. She teaches by Diploma. The School is clean and well lighted. School furniture, 10 desks, 11 forms, and a small desk for the Teacher. No Maps. No Practice-board. For more particulars, see first Report.

District No. 9.—February 1.—French School.—This School has a Teacher, but not acknowledged by the Commissioners. She is not qualified to teach, but the people of the District have engaged her contrary to the wish of the Commissioners and to be paid by themselves. I, therefore, declined examining the School, lest I should be considered as agreeing with those who engaged her. Two of the Commissioners accompanied me to the School; to them I stated, after satisfying myself of her incompetency to conduct a School, that they should not acknowledge her as a Teacher qualified according to law to take charge of a School. Average scholars in winter, 24; B. 12, G. 12. In summer, nearly the same. Number on the School Roll, 25; B. 12, G. 13. In the District, from 5 to 16, 54; B. 25, G. 29; and from 7 to 14, 42; B. 20, G. 22. They have engaged her for 10 months. Salary, £15.

District No. 10.—February 1.—Same Teacher. Mr. Brown has improved his School considerably since my first visit. The order and discipline are better and better. Books have been introduced; Reading and Spelling showed improvement; Arithmetic less; and the catechistical part was, on the whole, on the side of improvement. Three-fourths of the School attend irregularly. The School is pretty orderly, clean, well lighted and tolerably ventilated. Average attendance, 35; B. 25, G. 10. The same in summer very nearly. Age of Teacher, 42, (in summer he gave his age as 43,) single. He teaches by Certificate. Sickness has prevented him from going to be examined by the Board. Journal kept pretty correctly. He is the first Teacher this District has had. The average of scholars given at this time shows a considerable decrease. Dimensions of School-house, 20 x 20. Furniture, 2 desks and 6 forms. No School apparatus. No convenience for the children. Ground, quarter acre, and open.

#### VILLAGE OF HUNTINGDON.

Model School, No. 1.—December 30, 1852.—Examined this School on the 30th December, and found it in good order, everything about it showing system and good discipline. My opinion of this School is given in my first Report. It continues to sustain the character then given it, and when it becomes part of the Academy, (which will be very shortly), I doubt not it will still rise in character and increase in usefulness. Considerable time was spent in going over all the classes. In reporting, I have to state that with the progress made by the scholars, I am well pleased. Hours were spent in questioning the scholars on what they read and study. As great a variety as possible was given to the questions, purposely, to know their *actual knowledge* of the different branches they are studying. In many Schools I find that the progress of the pupil is judged from the extent of ground gone over, not from his knowledge of what he is learning. To these, this School is an exception. The Teacher labors considerably to make his scholars the creatures of sense, of intelligence—not of sound. If his pupils are behind in anything it is in Writing. The attention of the Teacher was particularly directed to this essential branch of Education, and likewise to Orthography. Average attendance

in winter, 50; B. 31, G. 19: in summer, 80; B. 48, G. 32. See further, first Report.

Common School, No. 2.—The Common School of Huntingdon has just now a very industrious Teacher. He is a young man, respectably connected, who, were he to follow teaching as a profession, would make a good Teacher. His classes I found in good order and properly graded. I find that he is at some pains in making them comprehend what they read. Most of his scholars are young, but promising. Teacher's age, 19, and single. He teaches by Certificate. Average scholars in winter, 29; B. 17, G. 12. See Report of first Examination.

December 31.—Inspected the Books and papers of the Commissioners and Secretary-Treasurer of this Municipality, on the 31st December. The Books and documents of the Commissioners have passed into the hands of a new Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. Stephenson, who is evidently better qualified to discharge the duties of this Office than his predecessor. The Books have a more business like appearance; and the Ledger and Cash Book show more system. I am satisfied that the Commissioners do everything, so far as they can, according to Law. I find that the last Secretary did not attend to the 10th sec. 97 cap. Vic. We must insist on their discharging this part of their duty. The School Commissioners of Huntingdon deserve praise for their attention to their Schools. They are regularly visited and examined. The funds of the Municipality are managed with much prudence. The annual amount of the rates of the Municipality is £32 14s. 0d.; of School fees, £50; and of the Government Grant for the scholastic year ending 30th June, 1852, £24 11s. 4d., giving an amount of £107 5s. 4d. Secretary-Treasurer's per centage, £2 5s. The nett amount for School purposes therefore is £105 0s. 4d. The total valuation of property in the Municipality is £23,082, which, at 2s. 11d. per cent., gives for School purposes £32 14s. 0d. The number of rate payers in the Municipality is 120. The rates of many are very small. Eight pay less than 1s. 1d. Amount of rates paid to the 1st July last, £26 18s. 2d.; therefore, £32 14s. 0d.—£26 18s. 2d.=£5 15s. 10d., not paid at that date. The Commissioners owe nothing, except £6 5s. 6d. to one of their Teachers; and to meet this sum the Secretary-Treasurer has in hands £4 16s., showing a deficiency of only £1 9s. The balance in favor of Commissioners is £5 15s. 10d.—£1 9s. 0d.=£4 6s. 10d. The Secretary-Treasurer complains of the great trouble and labor attending the collecting of rates. For collecting £26 0s. 5½d., he had to write 76 receipts, and for £1 0s. 9½d., had to make 76 calculations. He is of opinion that the rate Law applying to Townships does not suit Villages any more than Towns. No rates should be levied. Few are sued for rates; but they require to be called upon. The present Secretary-Treasurer entered on his duties July last, and gave bond as the Law requires. See first Report.

#### TOWNSHIP OF ELGIN.

District, No. 5.—January 3, 1853.—This School has a new Teacher, and of low qualifications. She is not a British subject, and not qualified by Law to teach. This has been stated to Commissioners, who appear to plead ignorance, in engaging Teachers from the States, who come and go to suit their own purposes. This School was in good order last summer, and the children were improving very much. Now things are reversed. Order and discipline indifferent; progress of the scholars not satisfactory. Order given to dispense with the services of the Teacher. Average scholars, 29; B. 14, G. 15, in winter. The Teacher has no Journal. School furniture, 4 desks, 9 forms, a Pulpit; no School apparatus. See 1st Report.

District No. 4.—January 3.—Same Teacher as last summer. In his method of Teaching there is a manifest improvement, and his scholars are evidently advancing in their Education. I may here remark that this is the case in almost every School that has not changed its Teacher since last examined. Mr. Eddie teaches by Diploma; age, 35, and single. Mode of teaching, catechistical and simultaneous. Teaching his profession. Journal kept correctly. School examined in June and December, but seldom visited at any other time. Average scholars in summer, 28; B. 14, G. 14; in winter, 50; B. 26, G. 24. Furniture, 2 desks, length of School-room, 8 forms, and a Pulpit. School orderly, clean, well lighted and ventilated.

District No. 3.—January 5.—This School had no Teacher last summer. The Teacher engaged for the winter is from the United States, and engaged not as the Law requires. But she is one of the best Teachers in the Township, and worth keeping. She teaches by Certificate. The progress of her scholars as yet is little. They are pretty well classed; are orderly and clean. Average scholars in winter, 40; B. 18, G. 22; in summer, 38; B. 18, G. 20. Teacher's age, 19, and single. Mode of teaching not very good, but very willing to improve it. Experience and better system of teaching. Mode of teaching would make Miss Honsinger an efficient teacher. Boys and Girls are classified together, but in separate divisions. Journal kept pretty neatly. School is examined, when in operation, in June and December. This District has had a School about 10 years, and it has had as many Teachers. Dimensions, 24 x 22, without the walls; windows, 5; furniture, 3 desks, 6 seats, and a Pulpit. The house is in middling repair. Ground, half an acre; open space. No private conveniences for the children.

District No. 2.—January 4.—This School has not changed its Teacher. Miss Honsinger has not a little improved both herself and method of teaching. Her Scholars show this. I was well pleased with the order and discipline of her School, and were her Scholars more regular in their attendance, their advancement in their education would be much more than it is. Average attendance increasing. See Examination Roll. For more particulars see first report. Average attendance 30; B. 22, G. 8; in summer nearly the same.

District No. 1.—January 5.—No change of Teacher. All the Teachers in this Township, except one, are south of 45°. The Teacher of this School, though an avowed republican, has taught in this part of the country for several years. She is a good disciplinarian, but does not advance her Scholars very far. One thing is peculiar to this Teacher: *she is too wise to be taught.* Since I last examined this School, the children have improved, some in reading, more in orthography, and in understanding what they read, but less in writing. Of grammar and geography little is taught. Average attendance, in winter 30; B. 15, G. 15; in summer 30; B. 12, G. 18. She still uses American books. Commissioners have really done nothing to introduce good books into our Schools, and regulating School studies, and now that Inspectors are appointed, they are of opinion that of them few duties are to be required. Age of Teacher 30, and single. Teaching has been her profession for a number of years. See first Report. I fear both the Managers and the Commissioners fail in doing their duty towards this School. The Teacher is allowed too much of her own way. To make many of our School Commissioners do even half of what the law requires—requires much vigilance on the part of Inspectors. The language of some is: "The public has too much of our labour for nothing."

I have at last been favored with a sight of the Books and papers of the Commissioners and Secretary-Treasurer of the Township of Elgin. I have reason to believe that till my visit to this Township last summer, no regular account of money was kept by the Secretary-Treasurer. The whole of his journal and ledger has every appearance of having been very lately written. I first examined the minute

book of the Commissioners, and found the minutes regularly signed by the Chairman and Secretary-Treasurer. Passing over the orthography and diction of their records, I would report of their proceedings, that there is in their character, spirit, and intention, something that indicates want of due qualification in some of the Commissioners they have had, for efficiently discharging their duties. The books and papers of the Secretary-Treasurer were then examined. I find that all his cash transactions, or what he receives in lieu of cash, are all journalized, posted in a ledger, and regularly balanced at stated periods. A great number of his papers were also gone over. The fying of his papers admits of improvement. The following are abstracts from his books.

STATEMENT of the SALARIES, PERIODS of ENGAGEMENT, ARREARS, &c., &c., for 1851-2.

Districts.	Teachers.	Period of Engagement.	Salaries.			
			£	s.	d.	
1	Miss Blake	10 months..	30	0	0	Government Allowance. Rates. Fees.
2	Miss N. Honsinger	12 do ..	30	0	0	Government Allowance. Rates. Fees.
3	Thomas Muir	10 do ..	30	0	0	Government Allowance. Rates. Fees.
4	W. Eddie	10 do ..	30	0	0	Ditto. Ditto.
5	P. Marlerson	10 do ..	30	0	0	
	Amount of Salaries	..... £	150	0	0	

ARREARS of each DISTRICT, to the end of June, 1852.

District	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
District 1	19	16	1½	Arrears of preceding year	10	6	11½
do 2	10	16	7½	Amount of last year	64	1	1½
do 3	21	3	2	Balance in hands	4	10	1½
do 4	2	9	4½				
do 5	9	5	10				
Amount	£ 64	1	1½	Cost of law expenses	£ 9	1	7½

DEBIT and CREDIT of TEACHERS' ACCOUNTS.

District	Debtor	£	s.	d.	Creditor	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
District 1	Debtor	10	3	10½	Creditor	19	16	1½	30	0	0
do 2	do	19	3	4½	do	10	16	7½	30	0	0
do 3	do	8	16	10	do	21	3	2	30	0	0
do 4	do	27	0	7½	do	2	19	4½	30	0	0
do 5	do	20	14	2	do	9	5	10	30	0	0
					As above				£ 150	0	0



## NUMBER of CHILDREN in each DISTRICT from 5 to 16, and from 7 to 14 years.

District 1.....	From 7 to 14	....	B. 15, G. 17 = 32..	From 5 to 16	.....	B. 23, G. 25 = 48
do 2.....	do do	....	B. 23, G. 13 = 36..	do do	.....	B. 31, G. 16 = 47
do 3.....	do do	....	B. 21, G. 13 = 34..	do do	.....	B. 24, G. 26 = 50
do 4.....	do do	....	B. 10, G. 18 = 28..	do do	.....	B. 18, G. 27 = 45
do 5.....	do do	....	B. 13, G. 9 = 22..	do do	.....	B. 20, G. 17 = 37
	Total from 7 to 14.....		152	Total from 5 to 16.....		227

227 — 152 = 75 difference.

Valuation of Township, £32,035; this at 3s. 4d. per cent., or 2s. 5d. a pound = £53 7s. 11½d. = rates; acres in the Township, 14,592½. Amount of all local contributions, including 15 per cent. for contingencies, £128 12s. 8½d.; Government grant, £45 6s. 0d. This gives £173 18s. 8½d. as a total fund. Therefore, £173 18s. 8½d. — £150 — £5 per centage of Secretary, = £18 18s. 8½d. Balance, after paying Teachers and the Secretary. This surplus goes to pay arrears due, law expenses, &c. Deducting £9 1s. 7½d. the sum given for law expences, there still remains £9 17s. 1d. to pay arrears.

HINCHINBROOKE.—District No. 13.—February 3.—Examined the School of this District on the 3rd February, and found it in tolerable order. The Teacher is under law age, being only 16. They had either to engage her, or be, most probably, without a Teacher all winter. Considering her age and little experience, she conducts the School much better than might be expected. The classification of the Scholars is better than that of some Schools that have experienced Teachers. I believe the children are improving in reading, spelling, and writing. In any other branch taught, little progress can be expected. This School was not in operation when I last visited the District. Average Scholars, in winter 32; B. 16, G. 16; in summer 20; B. 12, G. 8. She teaches by certificate. Journal kept in the ordinary way. About a fourth of the Scholars attend regularly. Dimensions of School-house 18 x 18; ground quarter acre, with title, and partly closed in. Furniture two desks, length of the house, and four seats. The Teacher has a Pulpit. No School apparatus; no private conveniences for the children; no spring near. School clean, well lighted, and ventilated. House not in very good repair.

District No. 1.—February 3.—The Teacher of this School is a man of moderate attainments; but, since his School was examined before, is exerting himself to the best of his abilities in improving his pupils. He appears willing to be directed, and to have his system improved. In some branches his Scholars are improving; in others, the improvement is scarcely discernible. In spelling and arithmetic, the progress small. Grammar and geography are but very little taught. The School is visited frequently by the managers, seldom by the Commissioners. Teacher's age 42, and married. He has been a Teacher for 20 years; in Canada 12, in Ireland 8. Teaches by Diploma. This District has had a School for 20 years, and under Commissioners for 6 years. Number of Teachers under the Commissioners, four. Dimensions 24 x 20; furniture, two desks length of School-house, and five forms. The Teacher has a Pulpit, but no Board for exercise. The School has three very large Maps. Ground 90 feet by 80, with title. House in good repair. School clean, orderly, and sufficiently lighted. Average Scholars, in winter 38;

B. 18, G. 20; in summer 33; B. 21, G. 12. See first report and Examination Roll.

School No. 10 not in operation.

**GODMANCHESTER.**—District No. 2.—February 8, 1853.—Examined the School of this District on the 8th February, and found it in good order. This School has considerably improved since I first visited it. The improvement of the children in reading, spelling, and writing is very manifest. In arithmetic they are not far advanced. The Teacher's method of teaching is also improved. He teaches by Diploma. Age 19, and single. Mode of teaching, catechetical and simultaneous. Average scholars, in winter 20; B. 10, G. 10; in summer 20; B. 8, G. 12. Journal kept correctly. This District has had a School for about 16 years; number of Teachers during that time, 8. The School-house is in very bad repair. It is far from being comfortable. Dimensions 21 x 18. See first Report.

**ST. MALACHI DEORMSTOWN.**—District No. 13.—February 10.—In this School there is an evident falling off. It has a new Teacher, and the discipline and mode of teaching are also new. The last Teacher was zealous and persevering. The present is indolent and negligent; the one was strict and constant, the other is lax in discipline, and in habits irregular. But I must not say more, for his Diploma is of the first class. I recommended a number of improvements in his system, but he seemed to think that introducing them into his School would be attended with too much trouble. Orders were, however, left with those appointed to watch over his School, to see that he attended more to his duty, and to the various suggestions made by me. Teacher's age 48; not married. Teaching is his profession; has taught for nine years, and in this School for seven months. Classification not the best; order and discipline middling. The School-room is clean and well lighted, and part of the house is laid off for the Teacher's dwelling. About three-fourths of the School are irregular in their attendance. The School is publicly examined by the Commissioners in June and December, but seldom visited at any other time. No School apparatus. Furniture, two desks, six seats, and a Teacher's pulpit. Average Scholars 29; B. 17, G. 12.

District No. 8.—February 11.—This School also has a new Teacher, but is not much inferior to its last. He has a large School. The order and discipline of the School, and the classification of the Scholars are good. With an intelligent Teacher and an improved system, this School might be made one of the best in the parish. I spent five hours examining the School, and instructing the Teacher. I believe all the regular attendants are advancing in their Education. The School is commodious and well lighted. Furniture three desks and five seats, two Practice-boards, and a small desk for the Teacher. No Map. Dimensions 21 x 19. The District has had a School for six years; Teachers three. Present Teacher's age 25, and married. Average Scholars, in winter 40; B. 24, G. 16; in summer 25; B. 12, G. 13. Number of children in District from 5 to 16 years, 29 B., 18 G.; from 7 to 14 years, 24 B., 16 G. Diploma first class.

**ST. MALACHI.**—Trustees of Dissident Schools.—Met the Trustees of the Dissident Schools of St. Malachi DeOrmsdown on the 10th February, to inspect

their books and papers, and those of their Secretary-Treasurer, but found that they had already been examined by the Inspector of the other School Municipalities of the County of Beauharnois, and that the Trustees doubted my authority in demanding their books. After some explanations they agreed to allow their books and papers to be examined.

The Trustees seem to be illiterate men. This puts too much in the power of the Secretary-Treasurer, were he disposed to take advantage of it. Generally they appear to discharge their duties tolerably well. But evidently they allow their Secretary-Treasurer to make extravagant charges for his services, and for services of which he gave no satisfactory account. See following abstract of funds. They examine their Schools in June and December. But of what value can the watchings and examinations of illiterate men be?

FUNDS, 1851-2.

REVENUE.	Amount.			EXPENDITURE.	Amount.		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Amount of Government Allowance to the end of the last Scholastic year .....	19	6	2	Expenditure of District No. 1 .....	50	10	0
Amount of Rates for the last do .....	48	9	13	do do .....	23	0	0
Fees do .....	61	0	0	do do .....	43	15	0
Total Revenue .....	128	15	3½	Amount of Secretary-Treasurer's charges .....	23	6	2
				Total Expenditure .....	140	11	2

£140 11s. 2d. — £128 15s. 3½d. = £11 15s. 10½d. excess of Expenditure.

PERCENTAGES AND OTHER CHARGES BY SECRETARY-TREASURER.

Percentage on the Expenditure of No. 1, for 2 years, being £118 6s. 7½d, at 4 per cent. ....	£	4	15	0
do do No. 2, for 1 year, being £ 20 6s. 5d, do .....	0	16	3	0
do do No. 3, do do £ 70 9s. 1½d, do .....	2	16	0	0
Charges on No. 1, for other work not well explained .....	4	2	6	5
do No. 2, do do .....	1	6	5	0
do No. 3, do do .....	9	10	0	0
Total as above .....	£	23	6	2

All the Teachers are paid up to the end of June, 1852, except the Teacher of No. 3, to whom a balance of £5 15s. 6d. is owing. Their School-houses are in ordinary repair. Dimensions of the School-house of District No. 1, 24 x 12; of No. 2, 20 x 18, and of No. 3, 18 x 18. Furniture of No. 1, 2 tables for writing and 6 benches; of No. 2, 1 table and two benches length of the room. The Teacher of No. 1 has part of the house for a dwelling. District No. 1 has had a School for 7 years; Teachers, 5. No. 2, for 3 years; Teachers 2; and No. 3, 2 years, and 4 Teachers. The Secretary-Treasurer did not attend to 10th sec. 97 Vic. altogether as the law requires.

District No. 1.—February 10.—This is the best School that the Trustees have. It is generally well attended, and the children are advancing in their Education. Average attendance, in winter 30; boys and girls nearly equal; in summer 25; B. 15, G. 10. Boys in the district within law age 39, girls 30. Teacher a female; aged 28, and single. Teaching her profession.

District No. 2.—February 10.—This School has a very inferior Teacher, and the progress of the children is like the Teacher. Boys in the District of law age 11, girls 15. It is not necessary to say much respecting these two Districts, as the other Inspector will, I doubt not, give a full account of them, having examined them before me.

Reached the SEIGNIORY of ARGENTEUIL, on the 15th February, and commenced discharging my duties on the 16th.

PARISH OF STE. MAGDELEINE.—District No. 5.—This is a very small District, and every thing about the School is like the District—small. The School was for some time not in operation, the Teacher being sick. When I examined this School last, it was very small; it is now smaller; and the progress of the scholars is very little. Teacher the same as last summer.

School of District No. 19.—This is a good School. It has a number of interesting children, who, with an active, intelligent Teacher, would soon be a credit to any educator. I found the classes formed according to the progress and capacity of the children. In some Schools scholars are classed together just because their parents happen to send with them to School the same kind of book; in others, they are made to stand together from a mere notion of the Teacher. The suggestions made to this Teacher, when her School was before examined, have been attended to. The order and discipline of the School are much improved; a number of defects in her mode of teaching have been corrected, and a uniform series of class books has been introduced. Average scholars in winter and summer, 28; B. 11, G. 17. This School has existed only 3 years, and has had 3 Teachers. Journal, a loose sheet. Dimensions of School-house, 22 x 21. School furniture, 4 desks and 6 forms. No Pulpit; no Maps; a small Practice-board. Ground, half an acre, half of which is enclosed. The house has two privies. It is in good repair. The School is orderly, clean, well lighted, and properly ventilated. See first Report.

School of District No. 3.—February 17.—This is a favorite School. The Teacher is considered the best female Teacher in this part of the County. The order and discipline of this School are not excelled by any School I have yet examined. Five hours were spent examining the School, and in presence of a number of the parents of the children. Wishing to know the Teacher's system, I made her

examine a number of classes in my presence, and I have to say, in justice to her, that she deserves not a little credit for the intelligent way in which she questioned and exercised her scholars. She is at much pains to make her scholars understand the meaning of the words, a most important part of the Teacher's work. For the more the meaning of words is studied, and the more their innumerable applications are traced and practised, the more enlarged will their signification become to us, and the more enriched will our own minds become by the ideas which they convey. Words without meaning are like minds without ideas. The progress of the scholars in Reading, Writing, Grammar and Geography pleased me much. If they are behind in any branch studied, it is in Arithmetic. But this cannot be attributed to either the incompetency or carelessness of the Teacher. Perhaps the principal causes are irregular attendance and not exercising them sufficiently on the fundamental rules. Average scholars in winter, 48; B. 24, G. 24; in summer the average is nearly the same. Teacher's age, 25, and single. Has taught upwards of 4 years in this school. Teaching has been her profession for nearly ten years. Journal of the School kept regularly; it shows that about a tenth of the School is irregular in attendance. School furniture, 4 desk, 4 forms, and 2 benches. The construction and arrangement of the furniture are good. The School is very orderly, clean, well lighted and ventilated. See farther, 1st Report and Roll of Examination.

School of District No. 12.—February 18.—The School of this District is as yet, though in operation, not under the Commissioners, the Teacher not having qualified himself according to Law. I thought it, however, my duty to visit this School, examine the Teacher, and satisfy myself whether or not his qualifications would justify the Commissioners to engage him. He received his Education in Ireland, where he taught for some time before he left his native land; but with what success I cannot say. I am satisfied, however, that we have many a Schoolmaster not so well qualified to teach as this young man. I intend, therefore, to advise the Commissioners to engage him, on condition that he go to Montreal next month to undergo an examination by the Board. To this condition he is willing to agree. Age, 25, and single. Average scholars in winter, 36; B. 18, G. 18. Dimensions of School-house, 22 x 15. Furniture, 2 writing desk, a single and a double one; seats, 6. School-house free, till a new house be built, which will be next spring. No School apparatus. He keeps a School Journal.

PARISH OF ST. ANDREWS.—February 18, 1853.—Examined the Dissentient School of this Parish, (Dissentient only as it respects morals and discipline) on the 18th February, and have to report; this School has existed only for a short time, but is increasing rapidly. The average scholars just now is not less than 80 Boys. There is no department for Girls. Number of Boys from 7 to 14 in their District, 104; and from 5 to 16, about 150. The following statement of their funds was given:—Government allowance, £19; rates, £19; and fees, about £30 = £68.—They make their returns, and receive their Government allowance through the Secretary-Treasurer of the School Commissioners of the Parish, in whom they put every confidence; they therefore require no Secretary-Treasurer to record their proceedings or keep their accounts. With the general arrangements of their establishment, I was well pleased, and the order and discipline of the School evince a well devised system. The classification of the scholars is judicious; the division of labour is very systematic; and the general progress of the scholars is deserving of considerable praise. This is the only School in this part of the County in which the French and English languages are taught. Such Schools receive every encouragement. The number of Protestant children in this School, proves I think, that the public generally consider the establishment deserving their support. The

School has two Teachers and a Superior. The building which is rather spacious, is divided into suitable halls for classes. At present, two of these are occupied by the scholars, and are well furnished with writing desks and seats. The Teachers have Desks and Boards for practising their classes; but as yet they have no other School apparatus. Both Schools are orderly, clean, well lighted, and sufficiently ventilated.

February 19.—Met the Commissioners of this Parish, and examined their Journal, Ledger, and Papers, which I found to be in much better order than when examined before. Their proceedings are recorded, and their accounts kept in a manner more business like. The resolutions they have passed, respecting Schools and School purposes, show more prudence and consideration; and could they be extricated from difficulties into which a law suit respecting a School-house in the Village of St. Andrews has brought them, (judgment being obtained against them), I believe their future labors as School Commissioners would be of more value to the Municipality. In some things they do not come up to the requirements of the School law; but I have so much insisted on their discharging the duties of School Commissioners more efficiently and zealously, and more to the credit of men, invested by Government with functions so very important, that they appear to be willingly resolved to discharge more faithfully their respective duties. The Schools of Numbers 1, 6, 13, 17 and 20 are not in operation; the other numbers not yet examined are in the Lachute division. For number 17 a Teacher is just engaged. The School will be opened in a few days. Money just now in the hand of the Treasurer; £80.

EXTRACT from ANNUAL REPORT, for the Scholastic year ending June 30, 1853.

Districts.	Names of Teachers.	Salaries.			Government Allowance.			Rates and Fees.			Period of Engagement.	
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
1	Vacant	.....	..	.....	10	9	9½	10	9	0½	8 months.	
2	John Burns	18	17	5½	8	18	8½	8	18	8½	8 do	
3	Mary McGregor	37	12	6½	7	10	0	34	10	6½	12 do	
4	Robert Hall	Not recognized by Commissionrs.			.....			.....			.....	
5	James Emelie	29	3	1½	7	1	6½	22	1	6½	12 months.	
6	Jane McCargo	15	1	3	4	10	7½	10	10	7½	12 do	
7	Walter McVicar	36	3	1	7	1	6½	29	1	6½	12 do	
8	Robert Hall	17	5	4½	8	12	8½	8	12	8½	6 do	
9	George Kneeshaw	17	8	7	3	19	3½	13	9	3½	12 do.	
10	Walter McOreat	14	14	5½	7	7	2½	7	7	2½	11 do	
11	John Lewis	22	3	8	6	1	10	16	1	10	11 do	
12	Carissa Davis	26	8	9	7	4	4½	19	4	4½	10 do	
13	Margaret McArthur	15	3	8	6	1	10	9	1	10	.....	
14	Vacant	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
15	Dissentient	Not known.			3	15	0	3	15	0	Rates not known	
16	Mrs. Burns	11	18	2½	2	16	7½	8	16	7½	7 months.	
17	Margaret McArthur	42	15	11	18	7	11½	24	7	11½	10 do	
18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Not established.	
19	Francis Davis	14	8	0½	4	9	0½	10	9	0½	10 months.	
20	Browns Gore	14	0	3	3	5	1½	11	15	1½	.....	
21	Adam Walker	86	15	11	18	7	11½	48	7	11½	10 months.	
		£	415	5	3½	139	17	7½	275	7	8½	

District No. 11.—February 21.—The School of this District is another instance of the evil of small Districts. The School continues to be what it was in summer,

insignificant; and, I fear, the Teacher is like the School. The School was examined in the presence of the Chairman of the Commissioners and their Secretary-Treasurer, who evidently were not very much pleased with the proficiency of the scholars. The reading of the highest class was but tolerable; that of the second was distinguished for stammering and blundering, I could scarcely call it reading. Some copy-books showed a little progress. Grammar, Geography, and Arithmetic appear to be taught without system. It is doubtful if the children are at all questioned on what they are learning. No wonder that our youth, with such a Teacher as this, often leave our Schools after several years' attendance, with only an imperfect knowledge of the common branches of Education. The order and discipline of the School are not good. Orders were given to change her method of teaching the few branches which she pretends to teach. Age of Teacher 28, and single. She taught occasionally for several years; but I found she had never been examined on her qualifications for teaching. Average attendance of scholars 20; B. 14; G. 6. This is less than the average given last summer. Under this new Teacher the School has certainly not improved. The School is still without any apparatus. The School furniture is well constructed and arranged, and the house is in good repair. See last Report.

PARISH OF ST. JERUSALEM, ARGENTEUIL.—February 23, 1853.—The first School examined in this Parish was that of District No. 1. This School has a new Teacher, and I found the School in much better order than it was in August last. The order, discipline, classification, and attendance show much improvement, and I speak favourably of the Teacher, Mr. Draper. Several hours were spent in examining the School, in the presence of several Ministers and other gentlemen, who appeared to be much interested in what was going on. All the classes, to the juniors, underwent a searching examination. The senior classes were tried on the meaning of what they read in a variety of ways:—first, by general questions; secondly, by giving the substance of what they read in their own language, and thirdly, by *writing* the same synoptically, without books. Every class, and almost every individual in each class, gave evidence of improvement. The Teacher deserves every encouragement. Age 31, and single. Mode of teaching embraces the monitorial, catechetical, and simultaneous. Arithmetic taught generally in classes. Journal kept on a loose sheet. He goes soon to be examined by the Board. The people are pleased with him as a Teacher. Dimensions of School-house, 28 x 26. Furniture, two desks length of the room, and twelve seats. The room is well fitted up; it is clean, well-lighted, and ventilated. It has a clock—a very useful appendage to a School-house. Boys and girls sit separately in School, and in classes they form distinct divisions. For more particulars see first Report. Average scholars 50; B. 25, G. 25; summer average much less.

District No. 4.—February 23.—Examined this School on the same day, and found it in good order, clean, and under the conduct of rather an intelligent man, possessing sufficient qualifications for teaching a common School. He was lately engaged, and found the School in a very low condition. The children under their new Teacher are all improving. I believe this Teacher is worth keeping. Everything about the School shows taste and order. The School-house is large and very commodious. Teacher's age 41, and single. Has never had much experience in teaching, but appears to understand well what good teaching is. Average attendance just now, 14; B. 10, G. 4. The number of scholars is small, an independent School being got up near it. A spirit of opposition has done this. The School has a Practice-board, but no Maps. See particulars in first Report.

District No. 5.—February 24.—This School continues to sustain its former character. Its Teacher has not been changed, and her system of teaching con-



tinues to improve. She has introduced a uniform series of class-books, and advantageously reduced the number of her classes. The improvement of her scholars in reading, in comprehending the meaning of what they read, and in spelling and writing, deserves marked commendation. Miss M'Even is a Teacher worth retaining. I am sorry to have to state that she is far from being punctually paid according to agreement. Average scholars 26; B. 16, G. 10, in winter. Attendance irregular, which is the case in almost every School. Journal correctly kept. School-house not very comfortable, and School-furniture not the best. Writing-desks, 4; forms 9. A Pulpit and small Practice-board. The ground is still an open space. A well is near the School-house. See first Report and Examination Roll.

District No. 3.—February 24.—Examined, on the same day, the School of this District, and found it to be a striking contrast to the preceding: in number, insignificant; in order and discipline, far inferior; and its few scholars, in progress, unsatisfactory. The people of this District appear to be either indifferent to giving their children Education, or ignorant of its value. I found in the School, Boys whose Education should be nearly finished, almost totally ignorant of the fundamental rules of Arithmetic; and their progress in the other few branches they study was far from being creditable to their former Teachers, and I believe the present Teacher to be scarcely competent to conduct a School. The District wants not scholars, but it needs to be awakened to its duty in educating its youth. Order was given to Commissioners to look after their Schools (and the School of this District especially,) more particularly; and a few School directions were given for their guidance, and that of their Teachers, in conducting Schools. A copy of these will be afterwards given. The School was not in operation when I last visited the District. Average attendance of scholars, 31; B. 17, G. 14. In summer, the average is as low as 16; B. 8, G. 8. I find that the Managers appointed to watch over this School are very negligent in the discharge of their duty. Age of Teacher, Miss Jane Aiken, 18; and single. Taught in Ireland one year, and here six months. She has no regular Journal. This is the fault of the Trustees. The books used in School are not suitable. The School requires a complete reformation. Dimensions of School, 21 x 21. Furniture, 3 inferior desks, 5 corresponding forms. No Pulpit. No Maps. Nothing else. Door without latch or lock. Space between floors, scarcely six feet, and the state of the room such that it cannot possibly be kept clean. The house is generally in very bad repair. Ground, quarter acre, partly fenced in. Situation, central.

School Commissioners of the Parish of St. Jerusalem.—February 24.—In the evening, met the Commissioners of the Parish, and found that their correspondence with the Education Office would not as yet enable them to proceed to the discharge of their duties, either in engaging Teachers or levying rates. I found they have taken a very correct census of the children of the Parish between the ages of 7 and 14, according to law. I am still of opinion that this Parish has very efficient Commissioners, zealous and willing to do their duty; but, till their arrangements with the Education Office be complete, cannot do much. I find no Municipality in which the valuation of property for School purposes has been so correctly taken. Their Books, Papers, and Property Roll were examined, and found to be kept in a business-like manner. Respecting the apportionment of Government allowance, they stated as their opinion that each District should receive the same amount of the Government allowance, and all its own rates and fees. They are of opinion, that this mode of supporting Schools would give more satisfaction than the present, and prevent jealousies. Some would go so far in apportioning Government money as to make it in the inverse ratio of the valuation of property in each District, or its number of children within Law-age. Suppose a Scholastic Municipality of three Districts, whose respective property-valuation would be £8,000, £5,000, and

£1,000 = £14,000; and that the Government allowance to the Municipality would be £50. To distribute this sum in the inverse ratio to property-valuation, the apportionment of each District would be:—To the District whose property-valuation is, as supposed, £8,000, £3 11s. 5d.; £5,000, £17 17s. 4d.; and £1,000, £28 11s. 5d. = £50; but, if divided according to the number of children in each District by the same ratio, the proportions would be:—Supposing the wealthiest District to contain 50, the next wealthiest 30, and the poorest 20 children of Law-age,—to the first £10, to the second £15, and to the third £25 = £50. Others would proportionate the Government Education Allowance by the same, but multiplying the valuation of property by the number of Law-age children, as the basis of calculation. One of the Commissioners stated that, in his opinion, wealthy Districts should not be encouraged to depend on Government aid; poor and weak Districts alone should receive Government support. The number of children within Law-age in each District, is as follows:—No. 1, 62; B. 30, G. 32. No. 2, 42; B. 22, G. 20. No. 3, 31; B. 14, G. 17. No. 4, 38; B. 20, G. 18. No. 5, 62; B. 25, G. 37. No. 6, 31; B. 17, G. 14. No. 7, 53; B. 31, G. 22. No. 8, 35; B. 13, G. 22 = 354.

District No. 2.—February 25.—This District has not changed its Teacher; the good effects of which are, that its School equals the best in this part of the country. The Teacher has taken advantage of the suggestions made when his School was last examined. In everything his system has been not a little improved. The intellectual system of Education is fairly established in this School. Every part of the examination showed improvement in the system and the scholar. The catechistical and orthographical parts showed most. See Examination Roll. The Teacher has taught this School for 7 years. Teaching is his profession. Age 34, and married. Age of School, 34 years; Teachers during this time, 6. This School-house is still in bad repair; furniture, 4 desks and 10 benches; the house is well lighted, having 8 windows; but they are very ill-constructed. The house is still without conveniences for the children, but the ground is partly fenced in. See 1st Report.

District No. 6.—February 25.—No change of Teacher in this School; but the Teacher appears to want the perseverance of the Teacher of No. 2. The same pains were bestowed on him, when his School was first examined, as on the other; but I fear he has profited less by it. In Reading and giving the meaning of what is read, there is some improvement. The Writing also shows a little; but in Arithmetic and Spelling there is none. He has neither a Grammar nor a Geography class. Average scholars, 22; B. 10, G. 12. Three-fourths of the scholars attend irregularly. Teaching is his profession. Age, 65. Age of School, 9 years. The house is nearly in the same state in which it was last summer. School furniture, 3 desks and 8 forms, of very common construction. The Teacher has a small house on the ground, and a part is enclosed for a garden. The Teacher has no School apparatus. Situation, central.

District No. 7.—This District is still without a School. The District is poor, and cannot get a Teacher to continue long. A party spirit has arisen among them, which is neither in favor of their School nor secular affairs.

District No. 8.—School not in operation for want of a Teacher. This is a small School and should be done away; its existence injures the School of District No. 1.

Party spirit has given existence to two independent Schools in this Parish. The one in District No. 2, the other in that of No. 4. Numbers of scholars in the first, about 16; in the second, 17. The children in both are taught the mere elements of Education. The physical character of both Districts is such, that it is impossible to locate their School-houses to make them convenient to their extremes. No part of either can be joined to any other Districts, and neither can admit of being divided.

## TOWNSHIP OF GORE.

Reached the Township of Gore, March 2, 1853. Roads impassable for two days, on account of snow-storm.

District No. 3.—Examined the School of this District, March 3, which I found in tolerable order, but in system and classification of scholars not satisfactory. The Teacher, Mr. Moffet, should not be allowed to teach. By law he is not qualified. Grammar and Geography he never taught, and never can to any advantage, for he never studied either. Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic he has taught for several years, yet very inefficiently. The reading of his senior class is only very middling; in Arithmetic their progress is a mere shadow. The furthest advanced does not know his Multiplication Table perfectly. Writing, inferior. The meaning of what his classes read or studied was never considered by him as a necessary School exercise. What effect to-day's examination will have upon him remains to be seen. I fear he is too wedded to his notions of teaching ever to make even a tolerable Teacher. Age 50, and married. Teaching has been his profession for nearly seven years, and in this School. He teaches neither by Diploma nor Certificate. Journal kept in an imperfect form. Average scholars, 28; B. 12, G. 16; in summer the average is 34; B. 14, G. 20. Dimensions of School-house, 20 x 18. Furniture, 1 double-desk, 6 forms, not very good; and a small desk for the Teacher. Black-board and Maps, &c., are things which have never been required in this School, nor considered necessary. Ground, half an acre; title, doubtful. The house is not in very good repair. From a half to a fourth of the scholars attends regularly. Causes of irregular attendance,—distance, and the state of roads, being blocked up with snow; in summer, work.

District No. 4.—March 4.—This is a much better School than the last. Its order, classification of scholars, and general discipline are satisfactory. With a good system, the Teacher of this School, considering his very moderate attainments, might be made, at least, a second-rate Teacher. The classes are few, but well graded, and their books are uniform. The branches taught are Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic. In these the children have made considerable progress. He has a number of very shrewd children; they answered a number of questions, in reading and arithmetic readily and correctly, yet the catechistical mode of teaching was before a thing unknown to them. Average scholars 33; B. 10, G. 14; in summer the average is about 24; B. 13, G. 11. Teacher's age, 59; a widower. He has taught in this Township for eight or nine years. Willing to improve his system. He teaches by Diploma. The School Journal is kept in the usual imperfect form. A correct one was given. About three-fourths of the scholars attend regularly; in summer, about a half. Number of the children in the District from 7 to 14, 75; B. 40, G. 35; and from 5 to 16, 100; B. 56, G. 44. Dimensions of School-house, 20 x 20. Furniture, three desks and eight seats. No Pulpit for the Teacher. No School apparatus. House in tolerable order, but not well lighted. No conveniences for the children. Ground half an acre, with title.

District No. 1.—March 4.—This is a large School and well attended. Average, 50; B. 28, G. 22; summer average, 40; B. 15, G. 25. The Teacher is a man of long experience in teaching, having taught for 18 years, and in this School for four months. Branches taught just now, Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic. Mode of teaching, common. The School was examined in the presence of the Rev. Mr. Griffin, and a considerable number of the children's parents and others. This gave me an opportunity to address parents especially on the importance of a good Education, and of the advantages to themselves and their children of introducing a more intellectual mode of teaching into their Schools; all seemed pleased with the way in which the examination was conducted, and they repeatedly stated their

wish to have better methods of teaching introduced into their Schools. The children are not far advanced in their Education. Spelling and the catechistical parts of the examination were not very satisfactory. This is to be attributed more to the imperfections of the system of teaching, than to the negligence of the Teacher, for I find he is a laborious and painstaking Educator, punctual in attendance, and methodical in his work. Age 50, and married. Teaches by Diploma. Dimensions of School-house, 22 x 22. Writing-desks, three; seats, five. The Teacher has a small desk, but no Practice-board; no Maps. Orders were given to get better class-books, a Black-board, a Chirographical Chart, and a number of other things, admitted by parents and Commissioners to be necessary to enable the Teacher to introduce and follow up a more improved system of teaching. The School-house has been considerably repaired since my last visit. Ground only 14 x 14 yards. No conveniences for the children. The School is orderly, clean, comfortable, well lighted, but ill-ventilated. Situation good. Proportion of School attendance three-fourths.

District No. 2.—March 5.—The School of this District does not appear to be well conducted. During the examination, the discipline is lax. A number next to refuse to come up to be examined; repeated orders only brought them up. The proficiency of the classes is generally low. Reading, middling; writing tolerable; of arithmetic little is taught, and that little imperfectly. It may be said that Grammar and Geography are not taught, or rather that the Teacher, Miss Margaret M'Phail, is not qualified to teach them. Average scholars 26; B. 18, G. 8; in summer the average is 32; B. 18, G. 14. Teacher's age 24, and single. Has taught for three years, and has made teaching her profession. She was examined some time ago by the Rev. Mr. King, Chatham. Has taught here for two months only. Education in this District is in a backward state. Children in the District from 7 to 14 years, B. 32, G. 20; and from 5 to 16 years, 40 B, and 26 G. Journal kept in the usual way. School not visited often. It has existed for 8 years, and has had 7 Teachers. Dimensions of School-house, 18 x 18. Furniture, 2 double-desks, 6 seats, but no Pulpit for the Teacher. No conveniences for the children. Situation good. A spring of excellent water is near. The house is in tolerable repair and well lighted, but too small. Ground, half an acre, with title.

WENTWORTH.—District No. 1.—March 7.—Spent considerable time in examining the School of this District. Whatever advantages Districts have in changing their Teachers, this District should have them, for the people appear to think that a new Teacher every year (I might almost say every four months) is as necessary as to have a School-house. The effects of this constant change are, that their children are learning in three or four years what, under a steady good Teacher, whose engagement would be at least for two or three years, they might learn in one year. I have found no School, in this part of the country, in which the children are advancing so slowly, and understanding so very little of what they are studying, as in this. A considerable number of parents were present, who seemed to pay considerable attention to the examination, and to the directions which were given to the Teacher. The parents were also repeatedly addressed. The defects of the methods of the teaching hitherto pursued in their School were pointed out, and some classes were tried in their presence to show them how these might be improved to the great advantage of their children. Average scholars, 24; B. 10, G. 14; in summer, 35; B. 18, G. 17. In winter, three-fourths attend regularly; in summer, one-fourth. In Wentworth, Education is advancing very slowly. Teacher's age, 19; single. This is her first attempt at teaching. A School has existed in this District for 22 years. Dimensions of School-house, 22 x 22. See 1st Re-

port. I believe this District must be divided into two. The extent of the District is so great, that the children of No. 2 cannot possibly attend the School of District No. 1. A School-house will soon be built in this District.

**TOWNSHIP OF GORE.**—March 5, 1853.—A meeting of the School Commissioners was held this day in the School-house of District No. 3. A considerable time was spent in examining the Book of the former Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. Rogers, (for they had till now only one.) In this Book, in which the valuation of property, rates, District accounts, receipts of Teachers, and a number of etcæteras, were all entered, a considerable number of mistakes and overcharges were discovered. I have yet examined no Secretary-Treasurer's Book or Books in which I discovered so many. There are scarcely two pages in the Book without some error, omission, or some entry which no Commissioner could explain; nor would Mr. Rogers condescend to attend the meeting to give any explanation. On £16 received from the Superintendent as aid towards defraying the expenses of removing a School-house,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. were twice charged by him; and for cashing the Superintendent's order for the Government allowance to their Township, a charge was regularly made by him—a thing done by no other Secretary-Treasurer I know. Other Secretary-Treasurers consider the order as good as cash. His Books were never balanced till lately, and the balance which he gives is not satisfactory. I recommended that Auditors be appointed to examine the whole from the beginning. My time would not admit of my examining them so thoroughly as I could wish. A month would be scarcely sufficient. Nor can I say of Commissioners that they discharge their duties as they ought. Their resolutions even say nothing in their favor. Some of these are contradictory, and the language is loose, inaccurate, and in a few places scarcely expressive of the sense intended.

Since I visited the Township last summer, when all their Schools were closed from ignorance of the School-law, Teachers have been engaged for the Schools of Districts Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, Gore; and No. 1, Wentworth. All these Schools have for some time been in regular operation. The Teachers of No. 2 Gore, and 1 Wentworth, are young women. See Report of each of these Schools.

**Statement of Funds.**—For salaries of Teachers, previous to the 1st July last, see first Report. The following are arrears of Districts to that time:—District No. 1, £1 9s. 11d.; No. 2, £1 13s. 8d.; No. 3, £ s. d.; No. 4, 8s. 1½d.; No. 5, 15s. 5d. Wentworth, No. 1, 19s. 6½d.; No. 2, ditto, £4 19s. 2d. Arrears due Teachers to the same time, could not be ascertained, owing to the state of the Secretary-Treasurer's accounts. Amount of Government allowance, £51 14s. 1d.; amount of Assessment, £57 11s. 9½d.; in the hands of Commissioners, none; in the hands of Mr. Rogers, £5 10s. 8d. The children in each District within Law-age, are as follows:—District No. 1, B. 44, G. 40. No. 2, B. 32, G. 20. No. 3, 37 B., 20 G. No. 4, 40 B., 35 G. No. 5, struck off for a year, included in No. 1. Wentworth, B. 30, G. 24. Total Boys, 183; total Girls, 139 = 322. The number of children in each District from 5 to 16 could not be correctly ascertained. The following numbers are considered as rather under than above the actual District totals:—No. 1, B. 60, G. 52. No. 2, 40 B., 29 G. No. 3, 44 B., 32 G. No. 4, 60 B., 40 G. No. 5, 40 B., 32 G. Total B., 244; total G., 185 = 429. Several complaints were brought up and investigated. The first was a complaint of Mr. George Rogers, former Secretary-Treasurer of the School Commissioners, against said Commissioners, Commissioner Arnet especially. In a letter to the Education Office, Mr. Arnet is charged with having obtained, by stratagem, a judgment against Mr. McAlpin, a Teacher, for board, when, in fact, Mr. Arnet was his debtor; and the rest of the Commissioners for having

refused to pay Mr. Rogers, or rather denied his right to pay himself out of the Government allowance on receiving it, without their order, a sum he advanced Mr. McAlpin, as part of the Government allowance due him, before receiving the Government Grant. From the declarations made at the meeting, and the custom of the Commissioners in distributing the Government allowance, as stated in several resolutions in their Journal, I am satisfied that Mr. Rogers should have advanced no part of the Government allowance to any Teacher. It is the rule of the Commissioners, "That the Secretary-Treasurer, on receiving the Government Grant, call a meeting of the Commissioners to receive the Government Grant, and to be by their orders apportioned to the different Teachers." Mr. Rogers attended not to this rule. On receiving the Government money he paid himself, and, as stated in the meeting, defied the Commissioners. What they required was, that the Secretary-Treasurer should have conformed to their rule. "Let every Teacher receive his apportionment, and then dispose of his allowance as he may think proper." Mr. Rogers paid himself, stating that he had the money and would do with it as he pleased. My decision in this case was:—Let Mr. Rogers pay Mr. McAlpin his allowance, as ordered by the Commissioners; on receiving his allowance, he can pay his debts as he thinks proper. To allow Secretary-Treasurers to do as Mr. Rogers did might become very dangerous precedents. That Mr. Arnet obtained judgment against Mr. McAlpin by stratagem is far from being true. No artifice of any kind was used, and Mr. Rogers admitted to Mr. Arnet that he used the term *stratagem* when in passion. The character of the gentlemen who gave their decision in favor of Mr. Arnet stands too high to admit of their allowing any artifice in the case. Mr. McAlpin never appeared in Court though timely summoned. Before sued, Mr. Arnet allowed him to make out his own account, and by his own statement he was in Mr. Arnet's debt the amount for which he was sued. The next complaint was by Mr. McNight, Teacher, for four months' board, during the time he taught in School No. 2. The Commissioners were advised to pay Mr. McNight his due according to agreement. The other complaints brought before me were too frivolous to deserve any notice in my Report.

#### TOWNSHIP OF CHATHAM.

March 8.—Examined the School of District No. 11, Chatham, this day, in presence of a considerable number of parents and one Minister. The result of the examination in Reading and Writing was favorable; in Spelling, meaning of what was read, and in Arithmetic, not so satisfactory. The Teacher's method of teaching these, admits of improvement. Some time was spent showing the Teacher how this may be done, and in addressing the parents respecting their duties. For both, there was much room. Average scholars in winter, 25; B. 15, G. 9. In summer, 31; B. 15, G. 16. The Teacher, Miss McArthur, has taught this School for some time. She teaches by Diploma. Age 19, and single. Mode of teaching beginning to be improved. The order and discipline of her School are better than they were last summer, and better books have been introduced. From the School Journal the attendance of the scholars is very irregular. This may partly account for the slow advancement of Education in this part of the Township. A School has existed here for about 25 years. Dimensions of School-house, 21 x 20. Furniture 2 desks, length of the house; 6 forms, a Practice-board, and a Pulpit for the Teacher. Ground half an acre, with title; it is an open space; situation good. No conveniences for the children. School well supplied with wood. The windows of the School-house are small, and ill-constructed for light and ventilation. Objections

are made by a number of persons in the District to the location of the School-house, but I doubt if a better can be given it.

District No. 8.—March 8, 1853.—The School of this District has much improved since my first visit. It has a better Teacher, and a greater number of scholars. Average just now, A. 5; B. 25, G. 20. In summer the average height be 39; B. 25, G. 14. From the Journal of the School, the attendance is regular, and I am satisfied that the scholars are drawing considerable benefit from the instructions of the Teacher. He is a man of long experience in teaching, and having made it his profession, has endeavored to improve his method of teaching. He has taught School in Canada for 33 years. He has adopted the simultaneous and catechetical method of teaching. He never employs monitors. The School just now is a hired house, but a site for a new School-house is chosen, and parts of the building materials are on the spot. In this District there is much room for School improvements. Dimensions of the School-house to be built, 25 x 20, out-side. The building to be of brick. Ground half an acre, with good title. The situation is good, and a good spring of excellent water is near. Building a dwelling for the Teacher is in contemplation.

March 8.—On the evening, inquired into the proceedings of School Commissioners, since my visit, September last. Since then the following Teachers have been engaged:—For No. 2, Mr. James Stuart, salary £55; engagement for one year. No. 8, Mr. George Gray, for one year, salary £56. No. 6, Emilie Cass, for 4 months, at £2 10s. a month. No. 3, Catharine Catanach, for 5 months, at £3 a month; and for No. 1, Sarah Hunter, for 6 months, at £2 5s. a month. The following Schools are not in operation:—The Schools of No. 4, No. 5, No. 7, No. 9, No. 10, No. 12, and No. 13. The Commissioners have met with no difficulty of late, except a few disputes about the removing of School-houses and division of Districts. They regret that so few Schools are in operation, but hope that the Inspector will be pleased to find that the Schools in operation have Teachers much superior to those the same Schools had last summer. They are endeavoring to profit by the recommendations then made for raising the salaries of their Teachers, and improving their School system.

For statement of their funds, see 1st Report. The Secretary-Treasurer keeps the following Books: a Book for School fees, the fees of each District being kept distinct; a Book for rates, columned for each year; a Book for Government allowance to Teachers; School building funds; accounts of Teachers; incidental expenses and amounts, from which are transferred to a Ledger; and a Ledger, regularly folioed. The Commissioners have a Journal in which all their proceedings are recorded. All their Books are kept correctly and well methodized.

District No. 6.—March 10.—The School of this District has a new Teacher, Miss Cass. She has had no experience in teaching, but appears to be willing to do her duty. The classification of the scholars has been much improved since my first visit. Better class-books have been introduced, and the number of classes has been reduced to great advantage. Of the Teacher, I would say that she wants, to make her an efficient Teacher, both experience and a good system. All her classes are far behind. In the catechetical part of the examination they entirely failed. Their progress in Writing is not satisfactory; of Arithmetic they know little, and of Orthography less. In this District Education is advancing very slowly. Small salaries, constant change of Teachers, and irregular attendance, are the ruin of our Schools. And I am glad to see that the majority are beginning to see this. Average scholars in this School, in winter, 32; B. 19, G. 13. Teacher's age 25, and single. She teaches by Certificate; but intends not to teach long. Dimensions, 24 x 20. Desks, 5; forms, 5; a Pulpit for the Teacher, but no Practice-board. House in good repair. Situation, good. Ground, half an acre, well fenced in. No conveniences for the children. At one time there was a house on the ground



for the Teacher, but it is now nearly in ruins. The School is orderly, clean, well lighted and properly ventilated.

District No. 1.—March 11.—The Teacher of this School has considerably improved her system since I examined her School last summer. The order, general discipline of the School, and classification of the scholars pleased me. The Teacher is in a fair way of establishing a more intellectual system in her School than the old rote method she had before. If we wish to raise our Schools from their present low state, we must labor to introduce good systems, and see that they be fully and faithfully practised. Our systems require great improvement, and to effect this there must be a union, not only of heads and hands, but of hearts too. Isolated efforts can accomplish but little. In the progress of the scholars in this School, the greatest progress was shown in Orthography, and in explaining what they read. Their Writing also showed improvement; but, Arithmetic very little. Average scholars in winter, 20; B. 11, G. 9. Teacher's age 20, and single. She teaches by Certificate. Mode of teaching simultaneous and catechistical. The Examination Roll shows what branches are taught. The School is clean, well lighted, and ventilated. See first Report.

TOWNSHIP OF CHATHAM.—District No. 2.—March 11, 1853.—This School has a new Teacher, one superior in attainments and teaching qualifications. The state of this School is an evidence of this. The School has undergone a thorough reformation, and all the scholars show improvement, from the abcederian upwards. I made the Teacher examine a number of classes in my presence that I might know his system, being reported to be very good. He is a Teacher worth keeping, too good, I fear, to remain here long. All his classes are taught intelligently, from the lowest junior to the highest senior class, and thus the children are made to understand what they are about from the very beginning. And as, is the case, with all subjects which children fully comprehend, they pursue their different studies with pleasure. The elements of Grammar, Geography, and Arithmetic are taught juniors, and by the time they are regularly classed for learning these branches, they know so much of their first principles that they advance rapidly. Average attendance, 30; B. 17, G. 13. Teacher's age 34, and married. He has made teaching his profession, has taught for 4 years in Canada. His mode of teaching is the simultaneous and catechistical. The Examination Roll shows the branches taught. About three-fourths of the School attend regularly. The Teacher has a Pulpit and a Practice-board, but no Maps. Journal kept neatly. The children have a considerable extent of play-ground, but no private conveniences; play-ground partly fenced in. The School is orderly, clean, well lighted, but indifferently ventilated.

District No. 3.—March 12.—The School of this District was not in operation till lately, but the people have been very fortunate to get an excellent female Teacher. I have examined no School taught by a female that surpasses this School. The order and classification of the scholars are good. Their progress exceeded my expectation, for the School has been in operation not much over three months. She allows little or no mechanical exercise of the memory, without exercising the judgment and understanding on what is committed. She is a pious, intelligent, and pains taking Teacher. And so well pleased was I with her mode of teaching, that I spent some time showing her how to follow up her system with still greater advantages. A great variety of questions were put to the children both by the Teacher and by me, and most of them were answered rapidly and correctly. She has introduced a uniform series of class-books. When the School was first opened by her, the children were very unruly and disobedient; but order and discipline are now fully established. I wish every success to this Teacher. Average scholars, 40; B. 22, G. 18. Summer average not known. Teacher's age 20, and single. She teaches by Diploma, obtained in Canada West. Has taught for nearly two years. All are highly pleased with her, except an egotistical person of the name of Greece,



who is pleased with nothing but what is of *self*. Dimensions of School-house, 21 x 21. Furniture of School, 3 desks, and 6 seats. The Teacher has a Practice-board, but no Pulpit, no Maps. The house is comfortable and well lighted, but the windows might be better constructed for ventilation. Ground, half an acre, with title; not fenced in. Play-ground not good. See Examination Roll. I consider this the best School in the Township.

### GRENVILLE AND UNION.

March 14.—The School of this District has been in operation for only a short time, and the children having been long without a School, are very backward. The Teacher has had some difficulty in bringing them into proper order. The order and discipline of the School are now pretty good, but the classification is as yet not in favor of either the Teacher or the scholar. The classes are far too many. The children have as yet made but very little progress; and, I fear, the Teacher's system is not favorable to intellectual training. It is clear that Schools in Grenville and Union can never be kept long in operation till the School-law be put in force. The few Schools now in operation are supported only by few, and these few cannot long support them. Average scholars, 20; B. 12, G. 8; summer average, there being no School, not known. Teacher, George Hutchinson, age 20, single. He teaches by Diploma. He inclines in discipline to the Lancasterian School discipline, but employs monitors. He has had very little experience in Teaching. Education in the District very far behind, and so little do some of the people in the District value Education and respect Teachers, that the present Teacher is often insulted on the street, and finds it not prudent to venture out at night. Dimensions, 21 x 21. Furniture, 4 desks and 8 forms. The Teacher has a Pulpit and Practice-board, but no Maps. School-house in good repair. No conveniences for the children.

District No. 2.—March 15.—Examined the School of this District, and found it in tolerable order, and the scholars were found, considering the long time that it has been closed, in a state of tolerable proficiency and discipline. The School is very small, owing to the opposition made by most of the people to paying taxes. I consider the Teacher sufficiently qualified to teach the few scholars that attend her School. I believe she is at a good deal of pains in instructing her scholars in the few branches which they study. Reading, Writing, Grammar, and Geography are taught in classes. Arithmetic is taught individually. Average scholars in winter, 11; B. 5, G. 6. No School last summer. Teacher's age 23, and single. Engaged for 8 months; taught no public School before. This School is receiving very little support from the District. Only about a quarter of the children attend. The people are determined to resist taxation. This District has no School-house, and the present house is not sufficiently central. It is rented by the Teacher, who has furnished it with desks, seats, and a stove. This District never received any Government allowance, and I fear the present Teacher will look in vain for her salary. See Examination Roll.

District No. 4.—March 15.—The School of this District is in a low state. The Teacher is feeble in talent, and perhaps in influence; and the School has been so little in operation, that neither much discipline nor progress can be looked for. It is indeed one of the most insignificant Schools I have yet visited, and the School-house is like the School, in very bad condition. In nothing are the few scholars in this School well grounded. I attempted to question them on what they read, they appeared not to understand what I meant by questioning. Every word seem-

ed a mystery, and question an enigma. But what else could be expected in this or any School in a Township in which Schools and School-laws have been run down and opposed for many years? And where men are found prepared to destroy property and shed blood, rather than pay the paltry sum of fivepence to support Schools. Average scholars, 20; B. 12, G. 8, in winter. Age of Teacher, 17, and married. Never taught before. I do not consider her qualified to teach. Dimensions of School-house, 18 x 18, outside; every thing in and about the house in bad repair. Furniture, 4 short desks, and 6 seats. There is a small Writing-desk for the Teacher. This District has had a School for only 6 or 7 years. Nearly a fourth of the children in the District attend School. They think that by keeping their children at home, they cannot be compelled to pay taxes. The Teacher keeps a Journal, but some of the names in it are scarcely legible.

March 16.—This is the largest and best conducted School in the Township. The Teacher, Mr. Currie, is an experienced Educator, and appears to know something about School training. He teaches by Diploma; but, with all his diligence, his labors are next to lost; there are Boys and Girls in his School above 15 years of age, ignorant of the rudiments of Education. This is indeed the case in every School in this Township. In Grenville, Harrington, and Augmentation, Education is lamentably low. In many parts of Grenville and Augmentation, and in all Harrington, the people, young and old, are without Education. Settlements have been in Harrington for 22 years, and during that time they never have had a School. Those who were then children are now grown up and have families of their own; parents and children, old and young, equally ignorant, and equally indifferent respecting both Education and Religion. And the longer that opponents to the School-law are allowed to defy Commissioners, and keep their few Schools closed, whether from mistaken ignorance, sectional selfishness, party malice, or penurious meanness, the more will this opposition increase, and the more disordered and wretched will the state of society become. Mr. Currie has nearly 46 scholars on his roll; of these not one can read with accuracy and ease. Grammar and Geography are not taught. His system of writing is far from being good. He has young lads in his School upwards of 17 years of age, who add, with *much difficulty*, sums in Compound Addition. I spent four hours instructing the scholars and the Teacher. With what effect remains to be seen. Teacher's age 48, a widower. Teaching has been his profession for 10 years. His School was visited last December by one of the Commissioners. Average scholars, 30; B. 20, G. 10. The average in summer, was 28; B. 14, G. 14. Journal kept regularly. About four-fifths of the scholars attend regularly. Some of them have to come from three to four miles on account of there being no School in their own Districts. So hilly is this part of the country, and so rough are the roads, that it is difficult for children to come to School even a small distance. Dimensions of School-house, 19 x 19; as yet it is private property. It is in tolerable repair. See first Report. This is the most peaceable District in Grenville and Union.

March 16.—The School Commissioners of this Municipality, since their appointment last October, have done, I believe, as much as could be expected, considering the many difficulties, and the fierce and law-despising opposition with which they have had to contend. When I left the Township last, it was with the expectation that on my return, Schools would be found in active operation, strife and contention hushed, and opposition to the School-law forever entombed. But, I find, I was too sanguine in my expectations, and too credulous respecting public declarations. A few Schools have, indeed been opened, but from circumstances over which Commissioners have no control, very inefficiently; and, with respect to continued support, doubtfully. Strife and opposition continue their rampant reign, and unless Government interfere to compel the leading disturbers to obedience, Commissioners must retire from the hopeless struggle, and leave the interest of Education to the mercy of the ignorant and lawless.

The Commissioners have appointed Mr. William A. Whinfield their Secretary-Treasurer, to whom they allow the legal per cent. Mr. Whinfield has given security by bond as the law requires. The books kept by him are:—Valuation Roll-book; the same, with the distinction of Debtor and Creditor; rates due and rates paid; and a Ledger, in which the accounts of each District are kept separate. He keeps also the Commissioners' Journal, in which their proceedings are recorded. Teachers have been engaged for the following Districts, viz.:—For No. 1, Mr. George Hutchison, at £50 per annum; for No. 2, Miss Helena Whinfield, at £25 for 8 months; for No. 4, Mrs. Mary Gauthier, at £30 for 12 months; and for No. 6, Mr. D. Currie, at £36 for 11 months. A Teacher was engaged for No. 8 Augmentation, at £5 a month, and the School was kept open for three months, but for want of support had to be closed. Owing to opposition, the School of the other Districts could not be put in operation, and unless the law be put in force, those now open will have to be closed. Of School-houses, they stated:—No. 4, a legal title; ground, 40 x 50 feet; of tri-angular form. No. 3 Augmentation, ditto; dimensions, 25 x 30; ground, one acre. No. 8 Augmentation, burnt; collecting materials for building another. No. 5, burnt; not re-built. No. 7, no School-house ever built; School once taught in a hired house. District No. 9, Harrington, was laid off, but never had a School-house nor a School; and the School-houses of Nos. 1, 2, and 6, are not public property. Amount of School funds in the hands of the Secretary-Treasurer, £21 9s. 8d.

The Commissioners stated farther, "That they consider their late attempts to put their Schools in operation a *failure*. Five Schools were opened; of these, one is already closed, and the other four, without Government aid, must very soon be shut." To the School-law the most frivolous objections are made. Some say, "We shall never submit to be taxed for supporting Schools." Others say, "We are willing to support our Schools by voluntary subscription, but we shall not allow ourselves to be taxed; if once we suffer ourselves to be taxed for School purposes—even in a *copper*—Government, by little and little, will so increase our taxation that *by and by* it will become a burden grievous to be borne." Yet these very persons when called upon to subscribe for supporting Schools will either give nothing or a sum too trivial to be named. In the meantime, the children are growing up in ignorance and immorality, and many of the parents are beginning to be quite indifferent about their Education, and so long have the opposers of the School-law now triumphed (a period of nearly six years) that they now openly bid defiance both to the Government and its officers. All this time, the friends of Education and willing supporters of Schools are sufferers, and for advocating obedience to constituted authorities, they are exposed to personal violence and their properties to burning. Suasive measures have been tried so often and so long—now nearly three years—that any farther attempts to overcome prejudice and party spirit are but sacrificing the Educational interest of thousands of the young, and doing what is next to encouraging a tampering with law and authority, that may result in the ruin and misery of thousands; for early Education comprises the elements of the future happiness or misery, virtue or vice, greatness or goodness, of youth. To raise our rural population from its present ignorant and immoral state, requires—not checks to the advancement of Education, and the diffusion of Bible-morality—but the use of the most efficient means for the intelligent and healthful training of their minds. In Grenville and Union, upwards of 600 children are growing up without, I may say, any mental training; and when they reach manhood, what will many of them become but the pest and terror of society.

## CITY OF MONTREAL.

School No. 1, under Protestant Commissioners.—March 21, 1853.—This School continues to flourish, under its former Teacher, Mr. Allen. The average attendance during winter has been 100; B. 65, G. 35. By the School Journal the attendance is very regular. The order and discipline is good, and the general progress of the scholars is worthy of praise. I approve of his method of instruction. Considering the number of his scholars, and that he has therefore, to employ monitors, who are seldom so well qualified as to be much intrusted with the training of classes, the progress of the children is as much as could well be expected. A number read with ease, and in a natural tone of voice. Mr. Allen does not attempt to teach them any of the graces of Elocution, being principally children of poor parents, there is little time for teaching them anything but plain good reading, a solid knowledge of the particulars of Arithmetic, good Writing, and a little of Grammar and Geography. He teaches by Diploma. Age 46, and married. See farther my Report of the 26th October last. The School is orderly, clean, well lighted, but ill-ventilated. Everything about the School-house remains as it was when I last reported. The School has not been visited since. See Examination Roll.

American Presbyterian Free School.—March 21.—This School was formerly the Bethel poor School. This School averages about 90 children, both in summer and in winter; B. 45, G. 45. They receive but the rudiments of a common Education. The time they remain in School will not admit of giving them much more. The School has two departments, the one for the Boys, the other for the Girls. There are two Teachers, male and female, Mr. and Mrs. D.; ages 60 and 50. Mr. Duncan has been a Teacher for 40 years. No monitors are employed. The catechistical and simultaneous system of teaching is used. The progress of the children is considerable. They read tolerably well. A number write a tolerable hand. The fundamental rules of Arithmetic are taught, and of Grammar and Geography they get but little. The School has a Library of 200 volumes, but not of much value to the children. It has also a number of Maps and Prints. I observed a small Globe, but not of much use. Dimensions of School-house for Boys, 40 x 40; and for Girls, about 30 x 30. Rent of Schools, £50. Salary of both Teachers, \$50. The Government grant is the only support it has.

School No. 2, under Commissioners.—March 22.—This is one of the best Schools I have yet examined. The Teacher of this School has a very considerable knowledge of the art of intellectual training. I have endeavored to give him the encouragement he deserves. The state of the progress of all his classes is satisfactory, and is ample proof that Mr. Arnold is an intelligent and pains-taking Teacher. To make myself fully acquainted with his method of teaching, he was requested to examine a number of classes in my presence; this he did, much to my satisfaction. The order and discipline of his School pleased me also. His system embraces the monitorial, catechistical, and simultaneous modes of teaching. Average scholars in winter, 60, all Boys. Teachers age, 35. See farther first Report. The School pretty well supplied with Maps, Tablets, Abacuses, Practice-boards, &c., but has no Globes. Since my last visit the Commissioners have built private conveniences for the children, and they have now a good yard for play. Age of School nearly three years, Mr. Arnold its first Teacher. School Journal kept very correctly.

School No. 3, under Commissioners.—March 23.—Mrs. Gaw is still the Teacher of this School, which she conducts with considerable prudence. Average scholars in winter, 30 Girls. This decrease is owing to sickness among the children. The different classes, numbering four, read very creditably. The School is order-

ly, clean, but ill-ventilated. The School-room, which is rented, is far from being comfortable. The space between the floors is too small, and the walls are never free of damp. Windows, two, and not well constructed for ventilation. See 1st Report and Examination Roll. Journal kept very correctly. Not visited by any

**NATIONAL SCHOOL**, under a Committee of the Church of England.—Boys' Department.—March 23, 1853.—This School has existed upwards of twenty years. It is supported partly by annual Government grants, and partly by private subscriptions and collections throughout the Diocese. The present Teacher, Mr. Rennie, formerly taught the School of District No. 1, Godmanchester, under the School Commissioners. Mr. Rennie found his present School in a very low and neglected state. The children are just beginning to come into proper train for instruction. A number of them are smart and naturally quick, and, if justice be done to them, will be *by and by* good scholars. The first class read with considerable ease and accuracy, gave the meaning of a number of words in the lesson they read very readily, and answered a number of questions with little hesitation. His other classes did equally well, considering the short time they have been under Mr. Rennie's training. In Writing, their progress is less. They know a little of the Orthography and Etymology of Grammar, and some of the Elements of Geography. In Arithmetic they have not advanced beyond the fundamental rules. Mr. Rennie teaches by Diploma. Is single; age, 24. Average scholars, 35, in winter. What the summer average is he does not know. The building in which the School is, is the property of the Church. The part of the building in which the School is, is well furnished. The room is large and airy. There is a Practice-board, but the School has neither Globes nor a sufficient number of Maps. Teacher's salary, £90. Government allowance, £112.

Girls' Department.—March 24.—This department was in a state equally low and neglected, when Miss Forsyth became its Teacher; but the children are now doing pretty well. Considerable time was spent in examining this School, and directing the Teacher how to improve her system, and train her classes more intelligently. The highest class read in a plain way pretty correctly, and in an easy natural tone of voice. None of her classes have yet made much progress in any branch they are studying. But Miss Forsyth appears to be an attentive and a pains-taking Teacher; I therefore expect considerable improvement by the time I again return. The School-room is in the same building in which the Boys are. It is large, airy, and commodious, well furnished with writing-desks and benches. The Teacher has a Pulpit and Black-board, but few Maps. The School is orderly, clean, and well ventilated. Average scholars, 38; on the School-roll, 48. The children in both Schools are taught singing. Miss Forsyth teaches by Certificate. Age 28; and single. Has taught for 7 years, and here since the 7th of last month. Dimensions of School-room, 28 x 26; has every convenience for the children. Teacher's salary, £50. Both Schools are visited every week. The Committee is making efforts to render both Schools more efficient. £54 9s. 9d. have been lately expended in repairing the Building.

**HIGH SCHOOL OF MONTREAL**.—March 28.—This School is now getting into a more regular and uniform system. The present state of all the classes is satisfactory, and the attendance of the scholars is very regular. In order, discipline, and efficiency it is improving, and the progress of the different classes is satisfactory. The School is increasing.

Synopsis of Classes.			Branches Taught.				
First Class or Form—Pupils	12		English, Latin, Greek, History, Geometry, Algebra, National Philosophy, Mechanics, &c.				
Second do do	16		English, Latin, Greek, History, Geometry—all the Branches of an English Education.				
Third do do	30		English, Latin, History—all the Branches of an English Education.				
Fourth do do	40		do	do	do	do	do
Fifth do do	35		do	Latin Rudiments, French,	do	do	do
Commercial School	do	6	All the Branches taught in the School, except classics.				
Preparatory School	do	20	All the Elementary Branches, History of Canada included.				
Absent.....	do	3	N.B.—There are extra classes for drawing and singing.				
Total.....	162						

ABSTRACTS, REMARKS, OBSERVATIONS, &c., &c., &c.

TABULAR VIEW of SCHOOLS, showing what Schools are in operation in each School Municipality, and those which are not; also, those Sections of Municipalities which have ceased to be School-districts, or are too weak for supporting Schools.

SCHOLASTIC MUNICIPALITIES.

No. 1.	Names.	SCHOOLS IN OPERATION.		SCHOOLS NOT IN OPERATION.		No Schools.
		Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.	Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.	
1 ..	St. Malachi .....	10	3	3	.....	2
2 ..	Godmanchester .....	7	.....	3	.....	1
3 ..	Huntingdon .....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 ..	Dundee .....	4	.....	4	.....	1
5 ..	St. Anicet .....	7	.....	5	3	2
6 ..	Hinchinbrooke .....	9	1	3	2	3
7 ..	St. Chrysostome .....	11	1	5	.....	3
8 ..	Hemmingford .....	13	.....	7	.....	.....
9 ..	St. Andrews, Argenteuil ..	6	1	4	.....	1
10 ..	Lachute, do ..	6	.....	2	.....	1
11 ..	Gore .....	4	.....	1	.....	1
12 ..	Wentworth .....	1	.....	1	.....	2
13 ..	Chatham .....	6	.....	7	.....	2
14 ..	Grenville .....	4	.....	5	.....	.....
15 ..	Harrington .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16 ..	Augmentation .....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
17 ..	Montreal .....	* 6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....		97	6	51	5	18

\* Three under Commissioners.

97 + 6 = 103 in operation. 51 + 6 = 57 not in operation. 18 have ceased to be School-districts, or are too weak to support Schools.

For the number of children attending each School, and the number in each District within Law-age, see Examination Rolls, and the accompanying tables of Schools' Statistics.

Schools—State of School Training.—Since my first visit to Schools, I have to report more favorably of many. Education is no doubt advancing under even the admitted disadvantage of defective systems, ill-qualified Teachers and Commissioners for discharging their respective duties, and the still farther disadvantage of ignorant parents, who put little value on Education, or are disqualified to judge respecting it. So rigidly penurious are many parents, and so mean and selfish in their notions of economy, that they seem to care little what the character and qualifications of Teachers may be, provided they can be hired sufficiently cheap. Low salaries, small Districts, and a disposition in the Educator to teach and discipline his scholars according to their notions, are the things they aim at. Even this is not the *ne plus ultra* of some. Not a few consider Education as a *supposed*, not a *real good*, and the impositions of law for supporting it, a serious grievance. Neither Government nor the friends of Education must be discouraged or deterred in their efforts to advance Education because of these fancies. The importance of Education, elementary and scientific, School and Collegiate, its immense influence over the morals, domestic and economical habits of the people, and their social and political condition, are too great, too valuable, to admit of these notions having any weight with those who duly appreciate Education. The majority is on the side of Education. The cry is beginning to be heard, not from the few, but the many:—"We want "for our children Education—a solid, practical Education." Let advantage be taken of the onward tendency, and in the right direction, of the general wish. The training which our youth are receiving in most of our Schools, is far from being good. The very unintelligent rote system still prevails. Greater efforts must still be put forth to put our Seminaries of instruction on such a footing as to impart that degree and kind of Education which it is worth while to receive. What is Education? Is it not the drawing out and developing of the whole intellect? that disciplining of the mind, which furnishes it with that knowledge, and those habits of thought and manner which makes man useful to himself and valuable to Society? But how often happens it that before anything wise or good can be done, innumerable people have to be persuaded, or out-voted, or tired out. All the possible folly that can be said, has to be answered and borne with, and exhausted. The chaff has to be winnowed away many times before the grain can be reached.

School-houses.—In the next place, I would beg to direct attention to School-houses. The condition of many is extremely prejudicial, both to the health of the children and the Teacher. Such houses are no credit to their Districts. I have, meantime, in my journal, two or three so uncomfortable and dilapidated, that many farmers would not use them for their cattle, yet they are used as Seminaries for the cultivation of the taste, the manners, and minds, of intelligent and rational beings. Almost all have little facilities for ventilation. To this I have often directed the attention of Commissioners and Trustees. Few School-houses are furnished with private conveniences for children, nor with safe and suitable play-ground. I have not failed to remonstrate with them respecting these deficiencies, and, I hope, with some effect, for they are now beginning to consult me frequently respecting the construction of new School-houses, alterations in the old, &c. I have been repeatedly requested to furnish Commissioners with an improved plan for these structures. Would it not be an advantage to get a general plan for the construction of School-houses, and to furnish the Commissioners and Trustees of each Scholastic Municipality with a copy?

At the request of several School Commissioners I have drawn up a few School directions for Teachers, a copy of which is sent to every School, with orders to see them enforced. The following is a copy:—

1. Teachers are, by the School-Act, placed directly under the order of the School

Commissioners, to whom they are responsible for the correct, active, and vigilant discharge of their duties.

2. Teachers must enforce strict discipline, prompt obedience, and perfect regularity among the children entrusted to their care. Gentleness and kind treatment, however, must be the rule, severity the exception.

3. Everything taught in School must be so explained and illustrated as to be well understood.

4. Truths and principles must be so taught and so unfolded as to enable the pupil to know their use and application.

5. Composition being little attended to in our Schools, it is recommended that scholars be made to go through, orally and in writing, what they read.

6. In the School Journal (which must not be a loose sheet) the character, conduct, and progress of each pupil should be carefully noted. A registry of punishments might be annexed.

7. Commissioners to insist on regular attendance, and home studies.

8. Trustees are required to visit our Schools more frequently.

9. In every branch taught as much practice as possible should be given.

10. In conducting the business of School, there should be an economical distribution of time. Every minute of School-hours should not only be employed, but employed to the greatest possible advantage. Children are so disposed to triviality and dissipation, that the order, and discipline, and work of the School should be ever a check on these.

11. Pupils are required to go directly home after the School is dismissed. They will be amenable to the Teacher for their conduct to and from School.

#### DIRECTIONS IN TEACHING.

1. Take care that the scholar thoroughly understands what he reads.

2. Remember that the tones and emphasis which we use in conversation, are those which form the basis of a good Education.

3. Guard against rapidity and loudness.

4. Do not permit too much to be read at one time. It is not the *much* but the *well* that must be always kept in view.

5. Interrogate minutely and searchingly. This may justly be called the plough-share of the mind. A Teacher who is not in the habit of doing this, can form no adequate notion of the amount of ignorance and misapprehension which the diligent interrogator will bring out.

6. Make studies interesting.

7. Do much to show the value of knowledge, the value of time, the responsibility of children to themselves, to their parents, to God.

8. Urge on them to improve time as a means of securing their own happiness, and a preparation for usefulness in the world.

9. Copies of these regulations and directions shall be posted in a conspicuous part of every School-room, and it shall be the duty of the Teacher to read and explain them, from time to time, as circumstances may require.

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One of the greatest hinderances to the advancement of Education, is the dividing of School Municipalities into too many Districts. Some have nearly double the number they require, and divisions and sub-divisions are still going on. In this the apothegm is verified, "Unity is strength; Division, weakness." Nearly a third in my field of supervision, cannot keep their Schools regularly in operation



for want of funds. In the Township of Dundee, of eight Schools, four only are in operation; and about that number would be sufficient for that Municipality. Hinchinbrooke has thirteen School-districts; eight or nine would be quite sufficient. Hemmingsford till lately had twenty; fourteen is about the number required to make their Schools efficient. To make our Schools flourish, we must have large Districts; large Schools, and large Teachers. In mountainous counties as the Gore, Wentworth, rear of Chatham, Harrington, Augmentation, Grenville, &c., the physical character of the Country, and scattered location of the inhabitants are such, that School-districts cannot be much reduced. The population is thin, the people are poor. Commissioners had, from necessity, to make large Districts. Such Counties, in my opinion, require more Government aid, than those parts of the Province, where the population is dense, and wealth more abundant. But in other parts of the Country this is not the case. Districts are unnecessarily increased, and as these are increased, salaries decrease. Low salaries can never procure but low Teachers, who are the dearest and most troublesome, and the cause often of party animosity and differences of opinion, which end not unfrequently in the breaking up of Schools, and farther division of Districts. Something should be done to check this unwise multiplication of School-districts; thus multiplying feeble and inefficient Schools, sub-dividing the Government allowances, and the resources of the inhabitants, so as to put it out of their power to build proper School-houses, or support competent Teachers without incurring a burden which they are unwilling, if not unable, to bear.

In my opinion, a survey of settled Townships, for Educational purposes, should be made. This would enable Government to ascertain what number of School-districts, each Municipality would require for supporting efficient Schools. A survey of this kind would be of service in laying off the boundaries of Scholastic Municipalities, more with reference to the greater convenience of the people. This would prevent misunderstanding and much ill-will towards Commissioners, when, for more convenience, they allow some parents to send their children to Schools in other more convenient Municipalities, but retain their School rates. Some of the advantages of large Districts are the lessening of School burdens upon each inhabitant, in establishing and supporting Schools, the erecting of better buildings, and the procuring of greater convenience for instruction, the employing of more efficient Teachers, &c.; therefore, the benefit of better Education for youth.

Proposed alterations in the School-law, for supporting Schools, &c.—I beg now to direct attention to a few proposed alterations in the School-law for supporting Schools, and the apportioning of Government grants, &c. To the present mode of distributing the Government allowances many object. They say its tendency is to make rich Districts richer, and poor Districts poorer. They say, equalize these, *i. e.*, give each District an equal share. This mode of distribution would, it is believed, prevent jealousies and help weak Districts more. Others again would recommend farther, that besides this change, each District should receive from the Municipal School-fund as much as it gives, or be allowed to manage its own funds. This way of supporting Schools would, it is supposed, put an end to jealousies; aid weak Districts more, and give less trouble to Commissioners and Secretary-Treasurers. Many would advise the apportionment of Government money to be in the inverse ratio, giving small Districts more, and large and wealthy ones less, in proportion to their number of children within Law-age, or relative valuation of property, and all an equal share of rates and fees. This plan, it is confidently believed, would enable those Districts that have few scholars of law age to get better Teachers, and keep their Schools more regularly in operation. By the present mode of distributing School-funds, poor and weak Districts have the very worst Teachers, and their Schools are in operation only four months in the winter and four months in summer, and, not unfrequently, for want of funds, they are closed.

In many Municipalities the majority are in favor of *free Schools*. "A charge upon the property of all, for the Education of all." If a man gives for supporting Schools in proportion to his means, what more reasonably can be asked? Do away with rates and monthly fees, and in their place make one charge on property according to valuation, wiping from the School-law, the very offensive words, "tax," "assessment," and substituting in their place the expression, "Property School charges." This method would fill our Schools, prevent much strife and contention, and all law-suits arising from fees, (and they are almost innumerable) do much to regulate School attendance, relieve the poor man of a numerous family, of a grievous burden. Proportionate School charges to real means, and bring all demands for School purposes within limits more just and equitable; for, by the present system, many of considerable wealth pay towards supporting Schools, but little; whereas the poor man, that has a family, has always to pay more than his means will admit. I consider that this plan for supporting Schools would make the best, the most permanent, and equitable provision, and furnish the strongest inducement for parents to have their children Educated. Every man would pay according to his means, and he would pay no more. We measure every man's ability to pay by these, and if he pays accordingly, can we in justice ask for more? Heavy monthly fees are a temptation, yes, a necessity often, for parents to keep their children from School. Do away with fees, and there will be less excuse for non-attendance.

In calling attention to the subject of hinderances to the advancement of Education, my time will not admit of my giving now but a bare enumeration of some of those impediments which occasion the slow and irregular advances of this great object. Some progress has been made towards a proper feeling in relation to Education. But there yet remains to be opposed and destroyed much that retards that progress, much ignorance, much conceit, much selfishness, before any system can work well. The following are a few of those hinderances to the full execution and free working of the School-laws and the advancement of Education, viz. :—

"Want of unanimity among the people, different views about Education, jealousies and selfish notions respecting the locations of School-houses, ignorance of the School-law, penurious dispositions, differences of opinion respecting the qualifications of Teachers, small salaries, inefficient Teachers and bad systems, constant changes of Teachers, dividing Municipalities into too many School-districts, appointing Commissioners ill-qualified for efficiently discharging their duties, or, if qualified, failing to attend to them, carelessness on the part of parents and visitors in watching over Schools, and especially of the very little done by Clergymen in stirring up all to the active discharge of their respective duties; irregular attendance of children at Schools, different views respecting the amount of Education to qualify youth for the various vocations of life, the use of too many different kinds of School-books, and books ill-suited to answer the purposes of intellectual Education; want of means for training Teachers, and for aiding and encouraging them to perseverance in self-improvement, the non-existence of means and inducements to excel in teaching any branch of Education, no premium fund to stimulate to effort in excelling in discharging any duties, whether in the order or discipline of Schools, in teaching any branch of Education, or writing essays on any subject relating to Education," &c., &c. More might be added, but I believe these embrace the principal difficulties with which our Government, School-government officers, and friends of Education have to contend, in carrying out an enlightened system of Education. Amid all these difficulties and hinderances, there is encouragement for perseverance. In the slow and difficult work of developing and training a *country's intellect*, an auspicious commencement has been made. Obstacles are beginning to give way; Education is beginning to take a deeper hold on the minds of the people. Among all ranks and classes in many parts of the country, there ex-

ists a greater disposition to combine to help on and prosecute, with more energy and zeal, this noblest of works of any country, the universal and enlightened Education of its youthful population; and among the majority of Teachers more correct views of Education are manifest, and far more is done by themselves for improving both themselves and their systems. The language of the majority in my field of supervision is:—"Tell us what to do; how to improve our methods of teaching; how to do more justice to the children committed to our care; we are willing to be directed and taught." Now that these changes are of the right kind, and urging on in the right direction, with Government on our side, we may well take courage.

Inspectors.—The subject of School inspection is one with which I feel a delicacy to meddle; nevertheless, I consider it my duty to state what experience and observation enable me to say. I admit that my experience as yet is not sufficient to enable me to see all the advantages to Education of having intelligent men over our Schools, men having sufficient prudence and tact for discharging their duties; already it is evident that their periodical visits are beginning to effect important changes, where their duties are rightly discharged. What good my own visits, examinations of School, addresses to parents, Teachers, &c., have done, should be told rather by others. The interest that may be awakened, the moral influence that may be brought to bear, and the impulse that may be given to Educational zeal by School Inspectors of suitable qualifications, cannot be doubted; provided, that the result of their visits be followed up with prudence, energy, and zeal. Even the people are not only favorable to the plan of School inspection, but they highly approve of it as the best thing Government has yet done to advance Education. They are of opinion that proficiency and uniformity in teaching will be much promoted by it; that if Government succeed in getting, from time to time, intelligent, zealous, and persevering Inspectors, who know the best method of teaching, and how to introduce them into Schools, both Schools and School-masters will greatly benefit by their labors. I may say, that within my field of jurisdiction, all agree that if they could have their Schools visited by persons intelligent in the discovery of defects in School systems, and experienced in remedying them, it would be an invaluable benefit. I am of the same opinion. I have no doubt whatever, that such Inspectors would be the means of improving our Schools and Teachers, and raising the standard of knowledge among the mass of the people. Possessing the right spirit, the School Inspector can be the harmonizer of Society in School-matters, the improver of School systems, a prompter to Teachers, Commissioners, &c., in the discharge of their respective duties, a check upon the negligent and careless, as well as the umpire by law in matters of dispute, &c.; an encourager to zealous Teachers, their adviser in difficulties, and planner for their improvement; always on the look out for efficient Teachers, and using his influence to induce men of proper qualifications, and respectable standing in Society, to become Educators. These are a few of the ways by which an Inspector can make himself the promoter of Education.

In closing this Report, I beg to state, that instead of having the Statistical Tables on loose sheets as before, I have, for greater convenience, bound them in book forms. I have endeavored, and at considerable labor, to make the statistics of Schools as correct and full as possible. Some of the numbers, that in both sets should be the same, will be found to differ. Where there is any difference, the numbers in the second set may be considered as the more correct, as experience and a better knowledge of the country, enabled me to obtain more correct information.

As I repeat my visits to Municipalities and Schools, my work increases, I see more clearly how I can discharge my duties more advantageously; how much more can be done by the persevering and pains-taking Inspector, and how it can be done

more efficiently. My first visit was a mere exploration of the field; in my last, I have been able to discharge the duties which the law imposes upon me, with more knowledge and experience. I have in several places of my Report endeavored to state the sentiments, feelings, and wishes of the people, as well as those of Commissioners. Their opinion of Schools, Teachers, the existing mode of supporting Schools, of the School-law, and its working, &c. &c. Under the heads of remarks at the end of this and my last Report will be found my observations on those leading subjects to which the duties of my office direct particular attention. In my reports and observations, I have endeavored to state every thing as I found it. An Inspector should be the faithful and cautious recorder of facts.

I hope something has been done in recommending improved plans of Education, that will result in well-directed efforts in favor of our youthful population; in not a few sections of the Country. Our efforts must be continuous and prayerful. For the fruit we must wait in patience. Some men are not content with sowing the seed unless they could also reap the fruit; forgetting how often it is the law of our condition, that one soweth, and another reapeth! Let us labor and hope. We are all convinced that efforts must now be made to extend and improve the systems of Instruction which are now brought into operation, and to carry those systems, so improved, into departments of Society which have not been yet subjected to any well-devised course of intellectual culture. The objects as well as the methods of Education will, in some degree, vary, according to the circumstances of those who are to profit by it; but that which is necessary in every case, is, to qualify men by the communication of true knowledge and right motives for the faithful discharge of their duty, in that state of life, to which it shall please God to call them.

I have the honor to be, Sir, very respectfully,  
Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed,) JOHN BRUCE,  
Inspector of Schools.

Table A.

SHOWING the PROTESTANT PUBLIC EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, and the different INDEPENDENT and GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS of MONTREAL; how long they have existed; number of Students and Scholars attending each; and the different Departments of each Institution and School.

DESIGNATIONS AND NAMES.	How long they have existed.	Students and Scholars in each.	Male.	Female.	English Department.	Commercial Department.	Classical Department.	Mathematical Department.	Modern Languages.	Drawing Department.	Music.	Astronomy.	Needlework.	Natural Philosophy.	Chemistry and Botany.	Medical Department.	Singing.
1 McGill College.....	.....	60	* 60	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
1 High School.....	.....	159	159	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 Phillips' School.....	6	120	120	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 Dutton's do.....	4	103	103	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 Government Schools.....	3	214	151	63	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 American Presbyterian do.....	.....	90	45	45	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 National (Church Eng.) do.....	25	100	60	40	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 British and Canadian do.....	32	284	153	131	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 Harris's do.....	8	55	55	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 Watson's do.....	7	75	75	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 Mrs. Halls do.....	1	11	3	8	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 Mr. and Mrs. Edward's do.....	7	35	25	10	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 Miss Abbot's do.....	13	30	10	20	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 Mrs. Griffin's do.....	22	25	15	10	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20 Carried over.....	.....	1361	1034	327	19	18	5	4	4	4	3	2	1	3	1	1	5

\* 54 attend the Medical classes. Since the incorporation of the Faculty of Medicine with McGill College, 120 Students have matriculated.

TABLE A.—(Continued.)

Numbers.	DESIGNATIONS AND NAMES.	How long they have existed.	Students and Scholars.	Male.	Female.	English Department.	Commercial Department.	Classical Department.	Mathematical Department.	Modern Languages.	Drawing.	Music.	Astronomy.	Needlework.	Natural Philosophy.	Chemistry and Botany.	Medical Department.	Singing.
20	Brought over	.....	1361	1034	327	19	18	5	4	4	4	3	2	1	3	1	1	5
1	Ladies' Benevolent Institution	.....	53	26	27	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	Miss Rice's School	20	20	15	5	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	Miss Radford's School	5	24	16	8	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	Orphan Asylum	2	34	16	18	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	Simpson's School	32	30	14	16	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	Miss Finnigan's School	3	26	9	17	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	School of Industry	1	26	9	17	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	Miss Maccluff's School	6	71	20	51	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	Mrs. Corvan's do	7	28	7	21	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	Mrs. Renaud's do	5	25	7	18	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	Mrs. Renaud's do	2	70	72	58	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	Mr. Crahan's do	19	105	60	45	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	Carried down	.....	1347	1286	611	80	29	5	4	7	7	6	2	4	3	1	1	8

TABLE A.—(Continued.)

DESIGNATIONS AND NAMES.	How long they have existed.	Students and Scholars in each.	Male.	Female.	English Department.	Commercial Department.	Classical Department.	Mathematical Department.	Modern Languages.	Drawing.	Music.	Astronomy.	Needlework.	Natural Philosophy.	Chemistry and Botany.	Singing.	Medical Department.
<i>Brought down</i> .....		1847	1236	611	80	29	5	4	7	7	6	2	4	3	1	8	1
1 Miss Andrew's School .....	4	41	22	19	1	1											
1 Miss Byrne's do .....	2	4	4		1												
1 Miss Turner's do .....	6	45		45	1	1			1	1	1	1	1			1	
1 Mr. Anderson's do .....	1	35	35		1	1	1										
1 Miss Bowie's do .....	2	55	5	50													
1 Mr. and Mrs. Role's do .....	2	45		45	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
1 Miss Malcom's School .....	13	70		70	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	
1 Miss Wells' do .....	2	20	6	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	
1 Miss Lyman's do .....	13	55	7	48	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	
1 Miss McDonald's do .....	1	24	12	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	
1 Miss Armstrong's do .....		15	5	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	
1 Miss Nicol's do .....		12	4	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	
<i>Carried over</i> .....		2268	1236	932	41	40	8	7	11	11	12	6	12	5	2	12	1

Number

TABLE A.—(Continued.)

Numbers.	DESIGNATIONS, NAMES.	How long they have existed.	Students and Scho- lars in each.	Male.	Female.	English Department.	Commercial Depart- ment.	Mathematical Depart- ment.	Modern Languages.	Drawing.	Music.	Astronomy.	Needlework.	Natural Philosophy.	Chemistry and Bo- tany.	Singing.	Classical Depart- ment.	Medical Department.
43	<i>Brought over</i> .....	.....	2268	1386	932	41	40	7	11	11	12	6	12	5	2	12	8	1
1	Miss Power's School .....	18	40	20	20	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	Mr. Stewart's do .....	7	34	28	6	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	Rev. J. A. Devine .....	6	25	25	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
1	Mrs. Marshall's School .....	17	40	.....	40	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	Miss Connel's do .....	3	12	.....	12	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	Misses Tate and Hamilton's School .....	4	25	.....	25	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	Miss Ellis's School .....	1	20	.....	20	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	Miss O'Conner's School .....	6	13	6	7	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	Protestant Children attend- ing Catholic Schools .....	.....	60	30	30	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	Miss Selkirk's School .....	5	30	15	15	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	Miss McDonald's School .....	3	30	6	24	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
53	Totals .....	.....	2597	1466	1131	53	51	7	11	14	17	6	17	5	2	13	9	1



ABSTRACT OF TABLE A.

Public Institutions.	4	49	16	37	2597	1466	1131	52	51	9	7	11	14	17	13	6	17	5	2	1
Number of Schools.																				
Conducted by Men.																				
Conducted by Women.																				
Total Students and Scholars.																				
Males.																				
Females.																				
English Departments.																				
Commercial Departments.																				
Classical Departments.																				
Mathematical Departments.																				
Modern Languages.																				
Drawing Departments.																				
Musical Departments.																				
Singing Departments.																				
Astronomy Departments.																				
Needlework.																				
Natural Philosophy.																				
Chemistry and Botany.																				
Faculty of Medicine.																				

The total number attending these Institutions and Schools is 2,597; Boys, 1,466, Girls, 1,131. The Protestant population of the City, (including Jews,) is, by the last Census, 16,251. The proportion of the Protestant population attending Schools, Jews included, is therefore as 1 to 6.25. The number kept by Men is 16, and by Women, 37. In 19 the Education given is inferior; in perhaps 20, the Scholars are receiving a pretty good practical Education; the Education given in 7 is superior; and in 7, so far as could be judged, the Scholars are efficiently taught the practical branches of a common English Education. The Books used are various, and the Systems of Teachers are as various as the Books. Many of the School-rooms are confined, ill lighted, and not properly ventilated. It would be a benefit to the middle and lower classes of society, to have the Schools attended by their children made Government Schools, and placed under the supervision of School Commissioners; their children would receive a better Education, and be provided with better School-rooms. It is evident that most of these Schools require reformation, both in discipline and methods of teaching.

**Table B.**  
**ABSTRACT OF SCHOOL STATISTICS.**

MUNICIPALITIES.	Districts.	Schools.	Total of Scholars.	Total of Scholars in attendance.	Teachers of Schools in Operation.		Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Grammar.	Geography.	Higher Branches.	Elementary Schools.	Model Schools.	School-houses.	Examinations by Commissioners.	Examinations by the Inspector.	Average Salaries to	Average Salaries to
					Males.	Females.												Men.	Women.
St. Malachi	14	689	593	408	590	69	85	17	17	19	20	17	19	17	19	20	20	£	£
Godmanchester	11	349	177	117	177	11	23	12	12	17	12	12	17	12	12	17	12	£	£
Huntingdon	2	187	83	58	58	48	40	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	£	£
St. Anne's	14	471	198	157	198	31	18	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	£	£
Dundee	8	310	119	76	119	16	6	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	£	£
Elgin	5	227	202	156	203	100	22	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	£	£
Hinchinbrooke	13	397	279	192	279	180	48	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	£	£
St. Jean Chrysostome	15	614	486	355	459	330	49	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	£	£
Hemmingford	18	938	456	356	460	350	78	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	£	£
St. Andrews	11	257	250	169	232	160	84	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	£	£
Lachute	8	339	223	148	216	140	24	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	£	£
Gore and Wentworth	6	429	157	89	156	89	15	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	£	£
Chatham	13	280	204	148	204	148	46	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	£	£
Granville and Union	9	251	90	57	96	50	14	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	£	£
Montreal	10	214	*881	447	722	447	247	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	£	£
Dissentients	7	210	140	100	119	80	10	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	£	£
Totals	154	159,6162	4518	3013	4290	2869	736	172	157	4	158	194	196	196	196	196	196	£	£

\* Schools receiving Government Grants included.

Books Generally Used.—Reading.—National Series, English Reader, Mavor and Carpenter's Spelling-books. Grammars.—Lennie's, Smith's, Murray's, Read's, and the National Grammar. Geographies.—Stewart's, Morse's, and Sullivan's. Arithmetics.—Ingram's, Gray's, Walkington's, Gough's, and National Book-keeping.—Morrison's, Jackson's, and Trotter's. Higher Branches.—Latin books by the Edin. Academy, Thomson's Euclid, Bonnycastle's Algebra.

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 REPORTS OF C. CIMON, Esquire, INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS.
 

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List of Municipalities in the District subject to the Inspection of C. Cimon, Esq., Inspector of Schools:—

COUNTY OF SAGUENAY .....

- |   |                                  |
|---|----------------------------------|
| { | 1.—Escoumins,                    |
|   | 2.—St. Fidèle,                   |
|   | 3.—Malbaie,                      |
|   | 4.—Ste. Agnès,                   |
|   | 5.—Ste. Irénée,                  |
|   | 6.—Eboulemens,                   |
|   | 7.—Isle-aux-Coudres,             |
|   | 8.—Baie St. Paul,                |
|   | 9.—St. Urbain,                   |
|   | 10.—Petite Rivière St. François. |

[Translation.]

REPORT of the Inspector of Model and Elementary Schools in the County of Saguenay, No. 1.

For the 1st Quarter, commencing 1st May, 1852.

J. BTE. MEILLEUR, Esquire,

Superintendent of Education for Lower Canada.

Sir,—In compliance with one of the duties required of me by Law, I have now the honor to lay before you my first Report on the state of the Elementary Schools in the first Division of the County of Saguenay, and in that part of the second Division which borders on the River St. Lawrence.

In the present Report, I am unable to speak of Model Schools, for there are none in my Division.

It is out of my power to give all the particulars which the Law requires, not having been able to procure them to my satisfaction, in consequence of having found, in several Municipalities, the School-houses closed, the Teachers not having had sufficient confidence in their capacity to venture to present themselves before the Board of Examiners, who have certainly, by their proceedings, given them nothing to apprehend.

The part of the County of Saguenay which I have to visit, is divided into six Municipalities, namely, Escoumins, St. Fidèle, Malbaie, Ste. Agnès, Ste. Irénée, Eboulemens, Isle-aux-Coudres, Baie St. Paul, St. Urbain, and the Little River St. François.

I shall communicate to you the information which I have been able to procure, concerning each particular Municipality.

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 ESCOUMINS.

This Municipality is situated in that part of Division No. 2 of the County of Saguenay, which borders on the River St. Lawrence, at the distance of about

twenty leagues from Division No. 1. It is accessible only by water; and, as your Instructions reached me very late, I did not venture to make the journey, fearing that I might not be able to get through it so speedily as not to neglect the other Municipalities.

#### ST. FIDELE.

This Municipality is only just established. The Parish of St. Fidèle has not any resident *Curé*, and it will take some time to organize the means of Elementary Education. The inhabitants are opposed to Schools, considering themselves to be too poor; and the Commissioners, as well as the Secretary-Treasurer, not being enlightened enough to understand its importance, are not the men to encourage Education.

The greatest difficulty in this Municipality is that of dividing it into School-districts, and the fixing the localities in which the School-houses are to be built; this Municipality being broken up by waste lands, rocks, and hills difficult of access, no School is in operation.

#### MALBAIE.

In this Municipality I found four Schools in operation, known as Nos. 1, 2, 4, and 5.

No. 1.—This School is the best Elementary School in the County. Nearly every thing is taught in it which is proper to a Model School; the children improve, and the parents are very well satisfied. It is to be regretted that the house is too small.

Several persons in the District complain that the Teacher refuses to receive their children.

The Teacher who directs this School holds an Elementary School Certificate, and educates 36 Boys, and 26 Girls.

No. 2.—This School is kept by a Teacher who has filled the place only a few months, the children are tolerably taught.

I have made several suggestions to the Teacher and especially relative to the manner of teaching. He holds an Elementary School Certificate, and I believe him worthy of it. 20 Boys and 12 Girls attend his School.

No. 4.—This School is kept by a Teacher who has presided over it eight or ten years. He has obtained an Elementary School Certificate, and although I consider him to be qualified, the children attending his School make little progress. On my remarking this to him, he informed me that the children attended School only occasionally, and by their absence lost all they might have learned.

I found this School attended by 21 Boys and 12 Girls.

No. 5.—Is a School kept by a young Teacher who seems to take all possible pains. He is possessed of an Elementary School Certificate, which I think he deserves to hold.

He complains that the children do not attend his School with sufficient regularity. It is attended by 21 Boys and 11 Girls. The house which he occupies is out of repair.

The accounts and registers of the Secretary-Treasurer appear to be kept in tolerable order. Besides the yearly assessment, owners of property pay a large monthly rate in many of the School-districts. In this Municipality, every School-district

appropriates to its own use the amount levied within its limits by assessment and monthly contribution, so that the monthly contribution varies in every School-district. It is paid only by parties sending children to School.

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### STE. AGNES.

I found three Schools in operation in this Municipality, known as Nos. 1, 2, and 3.

No. 1.—Is a School kept by a man rather advanced in life, who has been keeping School for many years. He is provided with an Elementary School Certificate; I am unable to state whether justly or not. He has kept School for several years in the same School-district, and he teaches nothing but Reading and Writing. No Grammar, no Geography, nor Arithmetic. As I reproached him for his neglect, he told me that the necessary books had never been supplied to him, although he had often applied for them. The scholars can read and write but very imperfectly. This School is attended by 8 Boys and 11 Girls.

No. 2.—This School is kept by a young man holding an Elementary School Certificate. He appears to me to be tolerably educated. Arithmetic and Geography are a little neglected.

This School is attended by 9 Boys and 13 Girls.

No. 3.—A young Girl 17 years of age conducts this School. I could not judge of the progress made by the pupils, as the Teacher had been keeping the School but a few days.

I examined her as to capacity, but her timidity prevented me from appreciating her Education. She appeared to me, however, to be well-qualified for the School she keeps, which is only attended by children who are young beginners, to the number of 8 Boys and 10 Girls.

I inspected the accounts and registers of this Corporation, and regret to be obliged to report that they are in very bad order. The assessment roll is incorrect, and the Secretary-Treasurer himself could not afford me the information necessary to enable me to judge of the correctness of the accounts.

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### STE. IRENEE.

I found but one School in operation in this Municipality. Next to School No. 1, of the Municipality of Malbaie, it is the best in the County. Everything is taught in it that should be taught in an Elementary School, and the children appear to me to make progress. The Teacher appears to me to be very zealous, and his School is attended by 20 Boys and 26 Girls: he has also a Certificate of capacity.

I inspected the accounts and registers of this Municipality, which are not in order. In this Municipality there are still a great many rate-payers who do not pay the assessment. The inhabitants are strongly opposed to doing so.

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### EBOULEMENS.

This Municipality is divided into three School-districts, known under the Nos. 1, 2, and 3.

No. 1.—This District possesses a good Elementary School, where everything is taught which is necessary in an Elementary School. Geography and Arithmetic

are slightly neglected. It is attended by 37 Boys, and 3 Girls. The Teacher is provided with a Certificate of qualification.

No. 2.—There is in this District a good Elementary School, and everything is taught in it which ought to be taught in Elementary Schools. Geography is, nevertheless, a little neglected. It is attended by 15 Boys and 13 Girls, and the Teacher holds a Certificate of qualification.

No. 3.—Is a good Elementary School, and the pupils receive instruction in the different branches of an Elementary Education. Geography, however, is neglected.

This School is attended by 21 Boys and 17 Girls, and the Teacher holds a Certificate of qualification.

I inspected the accounts and registers of this Municipality, and they appeared to me to be in order.

#### ISLE-AUX-COUDRES.

In this Municipality I found but one School in operation; it is that of the District No. 4, and is kept by a Female, who has no Certificate of qualification.

The children read very well, know a little Grammar and Arithmetic, but very little Geography. 13 Boys and 16 Girls attend this School. I inspected the accounts and registers of this Municipality, and found them in very bad order. All the accounts consist in a copy of the returns on loose sheets.

#### BAIE ST. PAUL.

I did not, at the time of my first visit, find any School in operation in this Municipality, as there was no qualified Teacher.

I examined the accounts and registers of this Municipality, which appeared to be in order.

#### ST. URBAIN.

In this Municipality I only found two Schools in operation, viz.:—Those of No. 1, and No. 6. The first is kept by a young man who has no Certificate, and is attended by 12 Boys. The second, by a young Girl who also has no Certificate; this latter School is attended by 15 Girls. In both these Schools there is not a pupil that knows how to read fluently, and Reading is all that is taught there. I examined the accounts and registers of the Municipality, and found them in pretty good order.

#### PETITE RIVIERE ST. FRANCOIS.

In this Municipality, as in that of Baie St. Paul, the Schools, at the time of my visit, were not in operation, as no Teachers were to be had possessing a Certificate of qualification. I examined the accounts and registers in this Municipality and found them in rather bad order.

The Municipalities of Malbaie and Isle-aux-Coudres, are the only ones in which the monthly rates are levied: in all the others the assessment only is paid. I endeavored to persuade the Commissioners of the necessity and advantage to be derived by conforming to the Law, by imposing monthly rates, but they all told me

that it was impossible to do so, as the inhabitants were opposed to it, and preferred not sending their children to School.

In the Schools in operation, which I visited, I did not find any rules or regulations for their keeping, and nearly all the Teachers complained of the want of punctual attendance on the part of the children, without assigning a sufficient reason for so doing. This want of attendance greatly retards their advancement.

In the Municipalities of our County, the Teachers are the only guides, and the only judges, of their duties. No one visits the Schools, and I did not find a single visit noted on the Journals of the Teachers.

In the Municipality of Malbaie, where the monthly rates are only paid by the children actually attending the Schools, I am of opinion that many parents do not send their children, in order to save a paltry five shillings yearly. The poor suffer in consequence, and cannot send their children to School.

In the Municipalities where the Corporation does not furnish the necessary books, paper, and ink, the parents neglect to do so, and the children of the poor, from want of means, cannot procure them.

I advised the Commissioners to establish Model Schools in each of the Municipalities of Baie St. Paul, the Eboulemens, and Malbaie. These three Parishes are the only ones which can bear the expenses entailed by these Schools.

In all our County, I know of only one Independent School. It is in the Municipality of St. Urbain.

My visits appeared to awaken the attention of the whole County. I was everywhere received with the utmost regard; and I trust that, with a little labor, I shall succeed in placing Education on a better footing.

I much fear, nevertheless, that in certain Municipalities it will take several years of application to do so.

Everywhere there are difficulties to be met with, which can only be overcome with patience. It was high time that an Inspector should be appointed for our County, as Education was altogether falling into neglect.

I am of opinion that the visits of the Inspector are the only means of giving an impetus to our population, and of instructing our Canadian people who are forgotten, because they are ignorant, but who would not be wanting in energy, if they were educated. Is it not melancholy, in the age in which we live, to witness our Schools conducted by shop-boys, who, for the most part, know not how to read or write. It grieves me to mention that, in certain Municipalities, a President cannot be found among the School Commissioners, who can sign his name. In a County like ours, where the Inhabitants display so much intelligence, is it not humiliating to be governed by men without Education. Nearly all our Councillors are without Education. I know magistrates even who can neither read nor write. It is melancholy to see our dearest interests, and sometimes our honor, confided to the keeping of individuals who, far from being enabled to interpret our Laws, cannot even read them. With these reflections I stop, and console myself by saying, that with time and perseverance, we shall see our fine Canadian people as well educated as our neighboring people.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your obedient Servant,

(Signed,) C. CIMON,  
Inspector of Schools.

## REMARKS.

Age of the Teachers :—Malbaie, 19, 26, 34, 45, and 22 years. Ste. Agnès, 19, and 58 years. Ste. Irénée, 23 years. Eboulemens, 35, 36, 40, and 20 years. Isle-aux-Coudres, 19, 30, 21, and 18 years. Baie St. Paul, 18, 19, 20, 52, 20, 19, and 31 years. St. Urbain, 45 years. Petite Rivière St. François, 19 years.

[*Translation.*]

REPORT of the Inspector of Model and Elementary Schools in the County of Saguenay, Division No. 1.

For the 2nd Quarter, commencing on the 1st August, 1852.

J. B. MEILLEUR, Esquire,  
Superintendent of Education.

Sir,—I have the honor of submitting to you my second Report on the state of the Elementary Schools in the 1st Division of the County of Saguenay, and on that part of the 2nd Division which borders on the River St. Lawrence.

In this Report, I cannot yet have the pleasure of announcing to you the establishment of Model Schools; notwithstanding my reiterated advice, none have, as yet, been established in my Division.

That part of the County of Saguenay in which it is my duty to visit the Schools, is divided in the manner mentioned in my last Report.

I shall impart to you the information which I was enabled to procure concerning each School Municipality within my Division. I shall deem it a duty, also, to communicate to you, the advice I gave to the different persons charged with the execution of the School-laws.

## ESCOUMINS.

In this Municipality at the time of my visit, which took place on the 27th of August last, I found no School in operation. I saw two of the Commissioners who told me that it was impossible for them to conform to the Law, the Municipality being too poor, and the number of rate-payers too limited. There are but two or three persons in possession of immoveable property, and they are themselves squatters. I asked the Commissioners where their Secretary-Treasurer was, and they told me that they had none who had been legally appointed. At the time of my visit, this person who acts as such, was absent on a journey without the County, and consequently I could not procure the accounts and registers of this Municipality for the purpose of examining them.

## ST. FIDELE.

Since my last visit, the Commissioners have divided this Municipality into School-districts, and caused a valuation to be made of the property. I recommended them to exert themselves towards establishing Schools.



## MALBAIE.

The School-districts known under the Nos. 1, 4, and 7, of this Municipality, were the only ones in which the Schools were in operation at the time of my visit.

The School of District No. 1, appeared, to me, to go on as well as at the time of my preceding visit.

In District No. 4, everything appeared to be in order. I, however, observed that the children were not regular in their attendance at School.

The accounts and registers of this Municipality are in the same state as they were in when I made my first visit. I had then recommended the Commissioners to establish a good Model School; to see that the Teacher of No. 1 District did not refuse to receive the children of the District; to make regulations for the keeping of the Schools; to visit the Schools personally; but nothing of the kind had been done up to the time of my second visit; I, therefore, repeated my directions.

## STE. AGNES.

I found but two Schools in operation in this Municipality. They are those known under the Nos. 1, and 2.

The pupils of No. 1 did not appear to have made any progress. There were, at the time of my visit, but 3 Boys and 4 Girls attending the School. I had the pleasure of observing that the complaints of the Teacher had been attended to, and that the books required by him, at the time of my first visit, had been procured.

In my last Report, I said that the Teacher of District No. 2 appeared to have a fair Education. I am now under the disagreeable necessity, however, of retracting this opinion, and of informing you that, during my last visit, I had occasion to notice that he was little deserving of the Certificate granted him by the Board. His School is attended by 3 Boys and 10 Girls.

During my first visit to this Municipality, I directed the Commissioners to cause their account books and register to be kept in a manner more conformable to law; to revise their assessment book, and to make it in accordance with the law; to give to the Teachers regulations for the keeping of their Schools, and to visit the Schools every month. I am sorry to observe, that nothing of all this had been done up to the time of my second visit. I renewed my instructions on these heads.

## STE. IRENEE.

In this Municipality, the Schools were closed at the time of my visit, the vacations not having yet expired. The Commissioners had only put a few of my recommendations into operation.

In this Municipality, as in nearly all the others, there are no regulations for the keeping of the Schools.

## EBOULEMENS.

At the time of my visit in this Municipality, the vacation had not terminated, and I found no Schools in operation. I recommended the Commissioners to do several things. Among others, I intimated that they should cause their Secretary-Treasurer to give security, and to prepare regulations for the internal management of each School.

## ISLE-AUX-COUDRES.

In this Municipality, the vacation had not terminated at the time of my visit, so that I had not the satisfaction of visiting the Schools.

One married man, and three unmarried females, are the persons engaged to keep the Schools. I wanted to examine them as to their capacity, but they requested time to prepare themselves, and I did not like to refuse their request, as I had not the power of compelling them to submit to an examination, and because they were in vacation.

In this Municipality, some of my recommendations have been adopted.

Since my last visit, the Commissioners have named another Secretary-Treasurer, the first having resigned.

## BAIE ST. PAUL.

In this Municipality, I found, at the time of my visit, seven Schools in operation. These are Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 10.

That of No. 1 is a School kept by a man who teaches the English and French languages. He has an Elementary Certificate, but as he has only kept School for a short period, I could not judge of the progress he had caused his pupils to make. His School is attended by 67 Boys.

No. 2.—The person keeping this School is a young man who has no Certificate. I refused to examine him as he was unknown, and had no Certificate of morality. I advised the Commissioners of these wants of qualification on the part of their Teacher. When I visited his School very few children attended it.

No. 3.—Very few children attended this School at the time of my visit. It is kept by a female of a certain age. I examined her, and became convinced that she was unable to teach Grammar, Geography, and Arithmetic. I, therefore, made an unfavorable report of this Teacher to the Commissioners.

No. 4.—I only found one child at this School at the time of my visit. It is a young woman who conducts it. After having examined her as to her capabilities, I found her incompetent to teach Grammar and Geography. I made an unfavorable report of this Teacher to the Commissioners.

No. 5.—A young woman keeps this School. After examining her, I found her very well qualified to keep an Elementary School. The youngest of her pupils only, were in attendance at School at the time of my visit.

No. 6.—About one half of the pupils of this School attended at the time of my visit. The Mistress of this School being incapable to teach Grammar, Geography, and Arithmetic, I made an unfavorable report to the Commissioners respecting her.

No. 10.—This School is kept by a young girl, who is conversant with all the branches of Education required to enable her to teach an Elementary School. Very few children attended her School at the time of my visit; and as I only met the youngest of them, I could form no opinion of the progress of her pupils.

The other two Schools in this Municipality not being open at the time of my visit, I could not inspect them. One of them is kept by a young lady who appeared to be very well qualified to be a Teacher in an Elementary School. The other is a young man who has undergone his examination before the Board at Quebec. If I can judge of his capacity, by a letter sent by him to the Commissioners, I should say he is unqualified to keep School.

All the Schools in this Municipality are provided with regulations for their internal management.

## ST. URBAIN.

I only found two Schools in operation in this Municipality. They are those of School-districts Nos. 1 and 2.

No. 1.—This School is kept by a female of a certain age, who had only commenced nine days before. I did not think proper to examine her; knowing her qualifications. She is well educated, and teaches French and English.

No. 2.—Is a School kept by a young girl whom I examined, and whom I consider incapable of teaching Grammar, Arithmetic, and Geography. In consequence of her want of capacity, I made an unfavorable report of her to the Commissioners. I made several recommendations to the Commissioners, who promised to give them their attention.

## PETITE RIVIERE ST. FRANCOIS.

This Municipality forms but one District. A young man, provided with a Certificate of qualification, keeps this School. I think him little qualified. I made several recommendations to the Commissioners, who appeared very zealous. They only want a good Secretary-Treasurer, but it is impossible for them to get one in the Parish. Although the Commissioners do not generally follow all the advice I give them, I cannot, however, much blame them; for, generally speaking, they appear to do all in their power. As I said in my last Report, it will take some time to make the Schools work in accordance with the requirements of the Law.

The inhabitants are little disposed to pay their assessments, much less their monthly rates.

The Commissioners generally have neglected, up to the present time, to make regulations for the keeping of the Schools. The Municipality of Baie St. Paul only, has conformed on this head to my directions. I consider, however, that it is only the Municipality of Malbaie which merits censure for this omission. The Secretary-Treasurer, as well as the President of the Commissioners of this Municipality, is quite capable of making regulations for the keeping of the Schools.

At Ste. Agnès, Ste. Irénée, Isle-aux-Coudres, St. Urbain, Petite Rivière St. François, as also at St. Fidèle, I consider it would be very difficult to make regulations on this subject. The Commissioners of these Parishes are not educated, and the *Curés* do not wish to, or cannot devote themselves to this task.

I reproached the Commissioners for not visiting their Schools. Several of these gentlemen answered, that it was impossible for them to do so, as they were incapable of judging of Education, and I think they had good reason for saying so.

In that part of the County of Saguenay which it is my duty to visit, I only know four Commissioners who are at all acquainted with Grammar, Arithmetic, and Geography. All the others, to the number of 47, know nothing of them. How can you then expect, with such persons chosen by the people, that the Schools will work well, and that the Inspectors, who have only the right of giving suggestions, can make rapid progress in the advancement of Education.

I am therefore, of opinion, that in order to promote the interests of Elementary Education, educated Commissioners are necessary, or sufficient power should be given the Inspectors to give orders, and cause their orders to be obeyed; otherwise, notwithstanding the good intentions of the Commissioners and the Inspectors, they cannot do what is beyond their power.

The six Secretary-Treasurers whom I consider incapable of performing their duties, cannot assist the Commissioners in the execution of their task.

I ought to observe, that if in three months the Corporations cannot comply with the advice I have given them, it is to be hoped they will conform thereto during the course of the present year, which will put me in a position, at the expiration of the first year of my appointment, to make a Report which will prove, that a reform has taken place, really consoling to the friends of Education.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your obedient Servant,

(Signed,) C. CIMON,  
Inspector of Schools.

[Translation.]

REPORT of the Inspector of Model and Elementary Schools in the County of Saguenay, Division No. 1.

For the 3rd Quarter, commencing the 1st November, 1852.

To J. BTE. MEILLEUR, Esquire,  
Superintendent of Education.

Sir,—I have the honor of submitting to you my third Report, on the state of the Elementary Schools in the 1st Division of the County of Saguenay, and in that part of the 2nd Division bordering on the River St. Lawrence and in obedience to your last instructions, I accompany it with your Statistical Tables; filled up as completely as it was possible for me to do.

In this Report, I have not yet the pleasure of announcing to you the establishment of Model Schools.

It has been impossible for me to fill up your Statistical Tables in the way I could wish to do.

The School-Masters and Mistresses having nearly all been but recently appointed, could not afford me the necessary information, those Teachers who preceded them having taken away their books, and the Corporation having generally failed to require copies thereof.

The subdivision of the part of the County in which it is my duty to visit the Schools, is the same as that mentioned in my preceding Reports.

I shall communicate to you the information I procured during my last visit, touching each Municipality, and even concerning each District in operation.

#### ESCOUMINS.

This Municipality is in the same state it was in on the occasion of my last visit. Latterly, however, through a letter I received from the Missionary of that

locality, I had the pleasure of learning, that the Commissioners had engaged a Teacher who met with the approbation of the parents of the pupils.

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#### ST. FIDELE.

This Municipality is also in the same state it was in at the time of my last Report. The Commissioners know not what to do. The landholders of this Municipality wish to have a sufficient number of Schools to give Education to all their children; but the Commissioners cannot, with the funds at their disposal, maintain more than one School, and that a very inferior one.

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#### MALBAIE.

The Districts in this Municipality, known under the Numbers 1, 2, 4, 5, and 7, were the only ones in operation at the time of my visit.

The pupils of District Nos. 1, 2, and 4, are educated by the same Teachers, and appear to make marked progress, particularly in District No. 1, in which the children attend the School more regularly than in the two others.

District No. 5.—A young girl keeps the School, notwithstanding that she is little qualified. The President of the Corporation expressed a wish to me that she should be permitted to finish her engagement, in order to satisfy the parties interested in this District, as there was no other to take her place. On the 21st of June last, some of the children had done exercises on the Participles, and acquired very fair notions of Arithmetic; but now, that they have changed their Teacher, they can do no Grammatical exercises, and can hardly do simple Subtraction.

District No. 7.—Is under the direction of a young man, provided with a Certificate. Every thing appeared to look well; it was the first time I found this School open.

The accounts and registers of this Municipality appeared to be in order. There are no regulations for the keeping of the Schools.

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#### STE. AGNES.

In this Municipality there are but the two Schools in operation, which are spoken of in my last Report. These Schools are conducted by the same Teachers. The pupils have, since my last visit, made most satisfactory progress; and I noticed, that the Teachers themselves have studied, and, I hope, put an end to their negligence and idleness.

The accounts, registers, and other documents belonging to the Corporation, are not in better order than they were at the time of my last visit. This may be attributed to the want of knowledge on the part of the Commissioners.

No regulations in the Schools.

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#### STE. IRENEE.

The only School in existence in this Municipality works extremely well, and the pupils progress. Owing to the absence of the Secretary-Treasurer at the time of

my last visit, and his not having left any one to perform his duties, I could not inspect the books of the Corporation. No regulations exist for the management of the School.

### EBOULEMENS.

This Municipality is divided into three School-districts, known under the Numbers 1, 2, and 3.

The first District contains two Schools, one for Boys, and the other for Girls. That of the Boys is conducted by a man provided with a Certificate, which I think he deserves. Every thing appears to be in order.

The Girls' School is conducted by a female who has no Certificate, and whom I considered to be incapable of keeping an Elementary School. I reported this to the Commissioners.

School-district No. 2—Is under the direction of a young man, having a Certificate. Every thing appeared to work well, and the Teacher appeared well qualified to keep School.

The Teacher of School No. 3 appears to deserve the Certificate granted him. Everything appeared in good order.

In these three Schools which are kept by men, the children have certainly made visible progress. I cannot say as much with reference to the Girls' School, as I only visited it for the first time. Inspected the accounts and registers, &c., of the Secretary-Treasurer of this Municipality. No part of my advice had been followed; the Secretary-Treasurer had not even given security; and the Commissioners had not met since my visit to this Municipality. This indifference displays an unpardonable neglect, and a want of good will. There is no regulation for the keeping of the Schools.

### ISLE-AUX-COUDRES.

Three Schools were in operation at the time of my last visit to this Municipality. The School-Mistress who conducted the fourth was indisposed. The Schools in operation were those of Nos. 1, 2, and 3.

School No. 1—Is conducted by a female. It is the only School which I could inspect before this last visit. I did not find that the children had made progress. Although the Mistress of this School is the least qualified in the Municipality, she possesses, nevertheless, the greatest share of public confidence.

Schools Nos. 2 and 3, are managed by two young girls, who are much wanting on the score of qualification.

Seeing the state of this Municipality, which is at the least three miles distant from the most accessible part of the shore of the Island, and from the impossibility of the Commissioners to procure other Teachers, I thought it my duty, notwithstanding their want of qualification, to recommend them favorably, requesting the Commissioners at the same time to exhort them to study.

Some of the parties interested in this Parish, manifested to me the desire of keeping their Schools open this winter to get their children into the habit of attending School. The accounts and registers of this Municipality are kept according to my directions, and the Commissioners are much disposed to do things correctly.

## BAIE ST. PAUL.

Seven Schools are now in operation in this Municipality. They are Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 10, and 11.

School No. 1.—Everything appears orderly, and the parents are well satisfied with the Teacher, who enjoys their confidence, and appears to deserve it. Although but a short time has elapsed since I visited this School, I can safely say, that it has made conspicuous progress.

School No. 2—Has been under the charge of a young man, for a few days only. He holds an Elementary School Certificate.

No. 4.—A young female conducts this School. Believing her to be sufficiently qualified, I intend to recommend her to the Commissioners as soon as I can do so.

A middle-aged man conducts School No. 5. He is provided with an Elementary School Certificate.

The young girl who directs School No. 8, is a very proper person to keep an Elementary School. I met with pupils in this School well versed in Grammar, Geography, and Arithmetic. It is the first time that I visited this School.

No. 10.—The pupils of this School have made progress since my last visit. The Teacher, who is very well qualified, had to make them all begin again, as they had been badly taught.

I visited, for the first time, School No. 11. It is kept by a young man, who has a Certificate, but he appears to me to be little qualified for his position.

## ST. URBAIN.

School No. 1—Was the only one in operation at the time of my visit to this Parish. The children have made satisfactory progress since my last visit, and I hope, that in a short time, the parents will understand the importance of having none but good Teachers. This Parish is the one most determined in the County to have Teachers who cost but little. It is not the capacity of a Teacher, but the price he charges for teaching which is considered. Ten or Twelve Pounds a year is the ordinary price which the inhabitants consent to give their Teachers.

## PETITE RIVIERE ST. FRANCOIS.

A young man, provided with a Certificate of qualification, conducts the only School which exists in this Municipality. The children have made but little progress.

In the course of the year ending on the first of July last, thirty-four Teachers have been employed in the different Schools of the Municipalities under my inspection. Fourteen of these persons, who are admitted either by the Board or by the Inspector, continue to keep School. The others, to the number of twenty, have been considered incapable. Ten others have been engaged since. I have then, now under my control, twenty-four Teachers qualified to keep Elementary Schools; among whom four or five School-Mistresses will have to be replaced at the end of the present School-year, if they do not qualify themselves to undergo an examination in a satisfactory manner.

These figures will shew you what the state of Education was, before the first of July last, and that two-thirds of the persons engaged in teaching did not possess an Education equivalent to their position.

To obtain the same number of Teachers, sufficiently qualified, it will require more money; but the poor people, who do not know the value of Education, fancy that a Teacher at £10 per annum, is sufficient to instruct their children. For instance, in the Municipality of Isle-aux-Coudres, four School-Mistresses receive, for the whole four, the inadequate sum of £51. This salary appears, to me, to be insufficient for the advantages of Education; for Education, like all other things, can only be obtained for money.

As I told you, in my last Report, out of Fifty Commissioners, in my Division, there are but two Priests and one Notary who form part thereof. The others, to the number of forty-seven, are all persons without Education.

The Schools are hardly ever visited. The Commissioners, in general, do nothing more than engage a Teacher who satisfies the District; whether he be educated or not, this matters not to them, provided that a Certificate is produced, or that the Teacher be a female. When the Inspector passes, say they, he will examine her; and, if she be incompetent, he will tell us to dismiss her. If the School-district be not satisfied with her, we will tell her to refer to the Inspector. From such conduct, on the part of the Commissioners, you cannot doubt but that a great deal of discontent arises against the Inspector, who, notwithstanding every obstacle, is bound to do his duty.

To remedy this, the only means would be, to oblige the Commissioners to abstain from engaging Teachers who are unprovided with a Certificate from the School Inspector, and, more particularly, from the Board of Examiners. This examination, in those cases, when it is required before the Board, will not expose the Inspectors to this discontent, and would be more advantageous to the interests of Education.

Nearly all the Schools have no regulations for their internal management, and the Teachers and pupils conduct themselves as they please. Should a child absent himself from School, he is not spoken to on the subject; he is not even asked the reason which prevented him from attending. After three and four days, and even after a fortnight's absence, he returns to School, takes his seat without being reproached with having been absent. This abuse is carried to a degree which is detrimental to Education, as the tables I enclose you will establish the continual absence of one-fourth, on an average, of the pupils. In certain School-districts there are never more than one-half of the pupils in attendance at the School at any one time; very often, indeed, the proportion of the absentees is greater.

I am then of opinion, that it is of the greatest urgency, that the Commissioners should be obliged to make regulations for the purpose of preventing this abuse.

The Commissioners should be bound to visit the Schools often, as these visits would have a beneficial effect, particularly when not anticipated. The Teachers would then feel the necessity of always keeping themselves in readiness to receive them. Frequently during my own visits, it has happened that I have been reproached by the Teachers with not having notified them beforehand, by saying that if they had been aware of the time of my visit, they would have made preparations to receive me in a more becoming manner. Far from acquainting them, I have always said that my duty was to surprise them, and that they should always be in readiness to receive my visits. In this way, to avoid censure, they are obliged to preserve more order and propriety in their Schools, and they feel the necessity of making the children work, in order to shew me, on the occasion of each visit, whatever progress they have made.



If the Commissioners seconded the efforts of the Teacher, by visiting themselves the Schools every month, each one in rotation, examining the children and advising the Teacher, it would have the effect of keeping them in a state of activity of the greatest benefit to Education, and the Commissioners would learn to distinguish the good Teachers from those who are unqualified. I know a number of Teachers who have obtained Certificates, which they did not deserve. They certainly must have deceived the Board. These persons offer themselves as Teachers at very low salaries, and, in many instances, obtain the preference.

As the Legislature appears desirous of adopting all the most necessary and efficacious means of promoting the Education of the people, permit me in this Report to make my suggestions on this subject. I think that the establishment in each Municipality of a School which would not be under the control of the Commissioners, but under the exclusive direction of an Agent of the Government, would be the most certain and most prompt means of attaining this end. To this School should be admitted all the children of the Parish, *gratis*; and everything ought to be taught which would be necessary in order to enable the children, after the course had terminated, to follow a commercial life, or to learn a profession. A School thus independent of the caprice of the people could be managed by strict regulations, and any one who had at heart the gratuitous Education of children would not dare to infringe them. In this School there ought to be established a Parish Library. I do not doubt but that with a similar School, conducted by a good Master, receiving a salary according to his merits, in a few years we would have the satisfaction of seeing a great proportion of the people sufficiently educated.

This School in each Parish would be the means of providing good Teachers for the Elementary Schools, and produce a good number of citizens who would appreciate the importance of Education, and make efforts towards its advancement.

#### BAIE ST. PAUL,

Is a Municipality where there has always been a great number of Schools. For the last four years this Municipality has had the advantage of having a Convent. This suffices to make the inhabitants of the Parish appreciate the advantage to be derived from having a good institution for Education. They are often heard to say: "my little girl has attended the Convent for but three or four years, and she is more advanced, in every respect, than my son, who has attended during the last five or six years, the best School in the Parish." What is the cause of this difference! It is that at the Convent there are good rules, which prevent the pupils from absenting themselves without permission, and without good reasons; and that the Teachers of this institution themselves, are endowed with a good Education, know how to teach, and make a point of doing all in their power.

It is not the same with an Elementary School; the object of every Teacher is to make their School-hours as short as possible; he becomes discouraged. If he loses his pupils he cares little, a laborer is as well paid as he is. "Let us make haste," say they, "we already do too much for the price we receive." At the expiration of the year he has spent his salary, and is often even in debt.

If he is qualified and educated, is he not naturally induced to make such reflections as the following:—"I need not give myself so much trouble, as they do not know how to appreciate my merit sufficiently. I know other Teachers who are better paid than I am, and who are incompetent to teach." This reflection is but too often true. Doubtless, I may be told, that it would take large sums of money

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from the Government to establish such Schools as I have represented. This is true; but it would not require much more than the Government now pays, as the price of Education. In effect, the Government grant might be employed for this object, with a surplus added, which, in no case, would be very considerable. The assessment, which would continue to be levied in the Parishes, might be employed by the Commissioners for the support of the Elementary Schools, in those parts most distant from each Municipality. So that children, who could not come to the Government School, might obtain the same Education as they now receive. What determines me in saying, that this Government School ought not to be placed under the control of Commissioners is, the knowledge which I have acquired, that the Commissioners know not how to make choice of Teachers; and the impossibility that exists, of remedying this defect, and procuring educated Commissioners, by means of the elections.

The number of educated persons is too limited in each Parish to ensure a good choice. Out of the ten Municipalities which I have to visit, there are six, in which not one educated man is to be found, with the exception of the *Curés*.

No surprise, then, ought to exist, that Education should meet with so many obstacles in these localities. The reasons assigned to us are, that the children have gone for a number of years to School, and have in no wise become capable of affording any assistance; and that is the truth in a great many instances. To what can this discontent be attributed, if it be not to the inefficiency of our Schools? A good School in each Parish, would in a few years teach the inhabitants that with good Teachers, and a proper surveillance, the children can obtain a useful and sufficient Education, quite adequate to the wants of our farming population; and this being once understood, the costs of maintaining a School would not be considered, and every sacrifice would be made to procure good Teachers. It is only in the Municipalities of Malbaie and Isle-aux-Coudres, that the monthly contributions are raised. In all the other Municipalities the levying of this contribution is opposed, and the Commissioners do not exact it. I am of opinion that, with a view to the interest of Education, it would be better to levy, by assessment, all the money necessary, for the support of the Schools, and that they should be opened gratis to all the children without distinction.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your obedient Servant,

(Signed,) C. CIMON,  
I.S., C.S.

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COPY OF THE REPORTS OF G. CHAGNON, ESQUIRE, INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS.

List of Municipalities in the District under the Inspection of G. Chagnon, Esquire, Inspector of Schools:—

- |                         |   |                              |
|-------------------------|---|------------------------------|
| COUNTY OF LEINSTER..... | } | 1.—St. Sulpice,              |
|                         |   | 2.—Repentigny,               |
|                         |   | 3.—Lachenaie,                |
|                         |   | 4.—St. Henry de Mascouche,   |
|                         |   | 5.—St. Roch,                 |
|                         |   | 6.—St. Lin,                  |
|                         |   | 7.—St. Esprit,               |
|                         |   | 8.—Ste. Julienne,            |
|                         |   | 9.—Kilkenny,                 |
|                         |   | 10.—L'Assomption, Village,   |
|                         |   | 11.—L'Assomption, Parish,    |
|                         |   | 12.—Rawdon,                  |
|                         |   | 13.—St. Jacques.             |
| COUNTY OF BERTHIER..... | } | 14.—St. Gabriel de Brandon,  |
|                         |   | 15.—St. Felix de Valois,     |
|                         |   | 16.—Ste. Elizabeth,          |
|                         |   | 17.—St. Norbert,             |
|                         |   | 18.—St. Cuthbert,            |
|                         |   | 19.—St. Barthélemy,          |
|                         |   | 20.—Isle du Pads,            |
|                         |   | 21.—Isle de St. Ignace,      |
|                         |   | 22.—Berthier, Village,       |
|                         |   | 23.—Berthier, Parish,        |
|                         |   | 24.—St. Joseph de Lanoraie,  |
|                         |   | 25.—Lavaltrie,               |
|                         |   | 26.—St. Thomas,              |
|                         |   | 27.—St. Charles Borromée,    |
|                         |   | 28.—St. Paul de Lavaltrie,   |
|                         |   | 29.—St. Ambroise de Kildare, |
|                         |   | 30.—Ste. Mélanie Daillebout, |
|                         |   | 31.—St. Alphonse.            |

[Translation.]

REPORT of G. Chagnon, School Inspector for the Counties of Berthier and Leinster, on the state of Education in these two Counties.

J. B. MEILLEUR, Esquire,  
Superintendent of Education for Canada East.

Sir,—I have the honor to inform you, that I visited the different Schools established in these two Counties, namely, those under the control of the Commissioners and the others, during the months of May, June, and part of the month of July, 1852.

I have much pleasure in acquainting you, that a desire is every where evinced towards the well-working of the School Laws, and that even great zeal is displayed towards that object; but I found little regularity in the Schools, arising from a want of capacity on the part of too many of the Teachers, both male and female. They are all persons of good moral character, and there are no complaints against them on that head.

During the month of May and a great part of June, many of the Schools were closed, in order that the pupils might assist their parents in the field labor of that season. This arises from the want of hands, occasioned by the emigration to the United States, and the occupation afforded in the lumbering establishments. The children might have been kept at School, but it was thought that the eight months would be completed even with this vacation.

Education has not, as yet, advanced much, for the following reasons:—

1. Incapacity on the part of most of the Teachers.
2. Incompetency on the part of the illiterate Commissioners, who are devoid of taste for Education, of which they know nothing.
3. Because they have not visited the Schools during the year. Why should they visit them, say they, knowing, as they do, nothing of the matter. The visitors never go to the Schools, so that being left to themselves, they could not make that progress which might have been expected of them.

Wherever I found competent Teachers, under the superintendence of intelligent Commissioners, I always saw a crowd of children attending the Schools, the parents satisfied, and the contributions paid with pleasure.

Everywhere the Law which requires a qualification on the part of the Teachers, and establishes an inspection of the Schools, is hailed with joy, and I have been requested to act very strictly. It is much to be regretted that females are exempt from examination, because Education may still languish, and good Teachers may be discouraged. I do not think that women can teach men what is necessary to make citizens of them. In all the Schools where I met with the scholars, I invariably examined them upon what they had learned, in order to ascertain their progress at a later period, and to place the Teachers on their guard. This method pleased all the Commissioners and the rate-payers.

I inspected the Commissioners' books, and particularly those of the Secretary-Treasurers. The accounts generally are well kept, and I met with no instances of bad faith. I was obliged to teach many of them the way to keep books, and I fixed my next visit as the period at which I would examine them. I gave orders for the collection of all arrears; this afforded great pleasure to the Commissioners and to the rate-payers also. A great many of the Teachers keep no Journal of their Schools, and few keep them well; thus it is nearly impossible for me to make a Report in accordance with the forms prepared by you to this effect. It will be impossible to draw up such a Report until a number of visits have been made, and when order is established in the Schools.

I shall make you the following Report; if it is insufficient, I will try to fill up the columns in the desired way, by giving you the facts as correctly as possible.

I ought further to represent that the provisions of the School-laws are not generally known. If they had been well known and explained, the people would have willingly received them and put them in force.

I now pass on to a statement of each Municipality, with the number of children who attend the Schools, and other information.

## COUNTY OF LEINSTER.

The PARISH OF ST. SULPICE is divided into two School-districts, and one Girls' School.

No. 1.—The Teacher is Mr. Guillaume Robillard, who has gone through a course of studies, but is not in possession of a Certificate. Salary, £27 10s. The number of scholars is 34; in winter 22; from 6 to 14 years of age. Ground, 100 feet in superficies, with a house 50 by 20 feet, divided into two; one-half of which is used for the Girls' School.

Girls' School, kept by Miss Lacombe, with a salary of £15. Number of Girls 36 to 20 in winter.

No. 2.—Mr. Camille Piché, Notary, Teacher. Salary, £30. Has no Certificate. This gentleman has gone through a course of studies. Pupils of both sexes, 42 to 34, of whom 12 are Girls. Ground, three-fourths of an arpent, by one and a half arpent in depth. Building, 30 by 22 feet, with attics, one barn, dairy, and offices. The whole want repairing. No monthly contribution is collected at St. Sulpice.

RECAPITULATION.—Number of Schools, 3; number of Male pupils, 76; Girls, 48. Total, 124. Government Grant, £35 4s. 6d.; paid to the three Teachers, £72 10s., without other expenses.

At the time of my visit, on the 10th May, the pupils of No. 1, and those of the Girls' School, were absent. Mr. Piché's School is a good one. In each School are taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, the History of Canada, Sacred History, and that of France. For instruction in Reading, first the Primer is used, then *Le Devoir du Chrétien*, the Testament, and *l'Instruction de la Jeunesse*. The same teaching nearly is followed in all the Schools, and with very few exceptions the same books are used.

REPENTIGNY.—Three School-districts, and one Girls' School.

No. 1.—Near the Church. Mr. Joseph Gaudry, Teacher. Has a Certificate, and a salary of £40. Number of pupils, 43 Boys, 20 Girls, in winter; 55 in all.

No. 2.—The little Village of Repentigny.—Mr. Abraham Dalaire, Teacher. Has a Model School Certificate. Salary £40 10s. Pupils, 54 to 45, in winter. These two Schools are remarkable for their teaching and discipline. Besides the ordinary branches, the use of Maps and of the Globes, Mensuration, &c. are taught. The Girls' School, kept by Miss Amélie Archambault. Salary £20. Pupils 56.

No. 3.—Presqu'île.—Mr. Edward Simays, who has a Certificate. Salary, £25. Pupils, 16 Boys, 8 Girls, in winter; total 19. Port Royal system. The Commissioners provide fuel for the School. Government allowance, £65 18s. 2d.

RECAPITULATION.—4 Schools. Number of pupils, 113 Boys, 84 Girls. Total 197. Amount paid Teachers, £125.

LACHENAIE.—Two School-districts, comprising therein the Girls' School attached to No. 1.

No. 1.—Mr. Joseph Bourgoing, Teacher. Has a Certificate. Salary £50 for the two Schools. Boys 42; Girls 28; average 38. System of the *Frères*, C.D. Well kept; house belongs to the Commissioners.

No. 2.—Mr. Louis A. Fillatreault, for Miss Cottineau. Salary £30. Pupils 27, of whom 10 are Girls. Least number attending, 20 pupils.

The Parish receives £39 8s. 2d., and pays the Teacher £80. Children in No. 1, 42 Boys; 28 Girls. No. 2, 17 Boys; 10 Girls. 59 Boys; 38 Girls. Total, 97.

ST. HENRY DE MASCOUCHE.—Six School-districts. The Girls' School considered as the 7th.

No. 1.—At the Rapid.—A Protestant School, but under the control of the Commissioners. Teacher, Mr. James Garraty. Salary £30. Pupils, 18 Boys; 12 Girls. An old building, which for a long time has belonged to the Government.

No. 2.—Miss Mary Fournier. Salary £40. 28 Boys; 25 Girls. Method of instruction, that of the "*Freres*." School very respectable, but the inhabitants are extremely poor. There is a fine large School-house, with a Chapel, under the Invocation of St. Louis.

No. 3.—Mrs. Domitilde Desjardins. £20. Pupils, 17 Boys; 16 Girls. A leased building.

No. 4.—Mrs. Pauzé. £25. 19 Boys; 18 Girls. A leased building.

No. 5.—Miss Sophie Beaudoin; incompetent. £20. 12 Boys; 11 Girls. A small building belonging to the School-district.

No. 6.—Village of St. Henry.—The pupils receive their Education in the Academy, which is a fine stone building, two stories high, built partly by the Fabrique, with the assistance of Government, and by Mr. Chevigny, the present *Curé*. This School is well-conducted, and promises much, affording a regular course of study in French and English, simultaneously; the principles of Agriculture are also taught. The teaching body consists of four masters, one of whom is for the English language. There are 55 pupils, comprising the pupils of the Common School, who go through the same course as the others. The *Curé* superintends the whole. The Writing is extremely good.

No. 7.—Girls' School, kept by Miss Marguerite Maillé, who has a salary of £36. Pupils, 56 Girls.

RECAPITULATION.—The Parish receives from Government £86 18s. 7d., and pays the above sums to the different Teachers, viz., £171; and the balance remaining in the hands of the Commissioners is paid to the common Academy for the boys of No. 6.

Pupils attending the Schools, Boys 149; Girls 138. Total 287.

ST. ROCH.—Five School-districts, four of which are in operation. No. 4 is being got up. The children go to the other Schools.

No. 1.—Village.—A fine two-story stone building, with extensive grounds, and several out-buildings. A Model School for boys, kept by Mr. Louis Bolduc, who has a Certificate for this purpose; 27 Boys. 2nd, a superior Girls' School, kept by Miss Elizabeth Bolduc, attended by 32 Girls. Amount allowed these two Schools, £85. 3rd. A preparatory School, in the same building, kept by Miss Emélie Bolduc, and paid by the *Curé* of the place, £10. Pupils of this branch, 28 Boys; 18 Girls.

NOTE.—No. 1 has 90 Boys, and 95 Girls. No. 2, 80 children. No. 3, 100. No. 4, 97. No. 5, 50 children.

No. 2.—Mrs. Julie Christin, wife of Mr. Poulin, £30. 23 Boys; 25 Girls. The building, which is 30 feet by 24, belongs to the Commissioners, and is divided for each sex.

No. 3.—Mrs. Odile Christin, wife of Mr. Tellier. Salary, £25. 11 Boys; 10 Girls. A preparatory School is kept in the same house, by Miss Marcelle Christin, at a salary of £10. 14 Boys; 7 Girls.

No. 4.—Is in course of construction.

No. 5.—Miss Hermine Archambault, £25. 19 Boys; 17 Girls.

No. 1 is a Model School, well kept, and progresses. The other Schools are respectable, from their being well kept, and the children are forward. The Schools at St. Roch are conducted with judgment and discretion. All the Commissioners are educated. The *Curé* is the President; all goes on with order. The accounts are regular, and paid up.

St. Roch receives £89 4s. 2d.; and the monthly contributions are paid. The balance in the hands of the Commissioners, is £61 8s. 4d.

RECAPITULATION.—Schools, 4 principal ones. Pupils, 122 Boys; 110 Girls. Total, 232. The Teachers are paid £185, part of which, viz., £10, is paid by the *Curé*.

ST. LIN—Has Five School-districts.

No. 1.—Mr. J. B. Pigeon, Teacher, who has no Certificate. Salary, £65. 92 Boys; a large Building. There are 250 children in this District.

No. 2.—Double Range.—Mr. Pierre Viau; £25. 22 Boys; 21 Girls. There are nearly 100 children in this District.

No. 3.—The Convent of the Sisters, Jesus-Marie-Joseph; 3 Nuns. 115 Girls; 15 orphans. The Convent receives £45 from the Commissioners. Instruction:—The principles of French and English Translation; Grammar, in both languages; Arithmetic, History, Geography. This establishment is distinguished in every respect; but it is to be feared, that it may be wanting in means. Messire Chabot is the founder of this Convent, and is also proprietor thereof.

No. 4.—Miss Laverdure. Salary, £16. 15 Boys; and 15 Girls.

No. 5.—A Protestant School, receiving from the Commissioners £10, by agreement. The building is leased by the School-district. Teacher, Mr. Ogden, who has no Certificate. Salary, £16. Boys, 16; Girls, 12. There are 45 children in this District. It is a good School, and the Trustees are satisfied with it.

St. Lin receives from Government, £94 3s. 6d.; and pays the Teachers, £161. Male children, 145; Girls, 163. Total, 308.

ST. ESPRIT.—Seven School-districts. Village, Nos. 1 and 2. The same building, belonging to the Commissioners. Boys' School, Mr. Urbain Courteau, with a Certificate. Salary, £32. Pupils, 44. Girls' School, Miss Emelie Richard, £28. 70 Girls.

No. 3.—Miss Olive Collin, £24. Boys, 15; Girls, 15.

No. 4.—Mr. Joseph Poirier; £26. Boys, 18; Girls, 12.

No. 5.—Miss Dina Gauthier; £15. Boys, 30; Girls, 20.

No. 6.—Rachel Bertrand; £13. Boys, 35; Girls, 25.

No. 7.—Marcelle Peltier; £12. Boys, 18; Girls, 12. Which forms £122. Boys, 160; Girls, 154.

All the Schools, except Miss Courteau's, were in vacation. Many of them had been, for some time, abandoned. The buildings in Nos. 1, 3, 4, and 5, belong to the Commissioners.

I derived all my information from the Secretary-Treasurers and the Commissioners, while making my visit.

The Parish receives £71 12s. 9d.; and pays to the Teachers, £122. Male children, 160; Girls, 154. Total, 314.

**STE. JULIENNE.—Four Districts.**

No. 1.—Mr. Patrick Goyer. £31. Without a Certificate. Pupils, Boys, 23; Girls, 33.

No. 2.—Michel Garnéon. £20, since the 1st April last. 39 children.

No. 3.—28 Pupils, without either building or Teacher.

No. 4.—Mr. Charles, engaged for three months, which have terminated, at £5. 38 children. These Schools were in vacation at the time of my visit. The Parish receives £40 1s. from Government; and pays for the last year, £56. There are arrears due to the Municipality. Total scholars, 122.

**KILKENNY, PARISH OF ST. CALIXTE.**—There are no Commissioners in this place, which heretofore formed part of St. Lin. The inhabitants support a School, and pay £15 10s. to Mr. Guybord, Teacher. It is ascertained that there are 66 children, 26 of whom attend this School, viz.:—11 Boys, and 17 Girls. This locality ought to receive a portion from St. Lin, or be separated from it. I was informed that there was a Dissident School three or four leagues from there, and that it was only kept open during the first winter months. I could not discover either the Trustees or the Commissioners of this School, which is situated amidst the mountains. The roads, if they are worthy of the name, are abominable in this place; they can only be travelled upon on foot, or on horses accustomed to the place. I was told that there were 160 inhabited houses in this Parish. The inhabitants have neither Priest nor roads, and, I may add, that they are without laws. This is deplorable.

**L'ASSOMPTION VILLAGE.—Municipality No. 1.**—The building and dependencies belong to the Commissioners, containing:—1st. A Common School, kept by Jean Emery, at a salary of £15. 40 children, from 6 to 10 years of age.

2nd. The Model School Class, kept by Mr. Théophile Chagnon, who instructs 22 pupils in Grammar, Arithmetic, up to Interest, the Art of Letter-Writing, Parsing, Writing, Natural History.

3rd. The Superior Class of this School, kept by Mr. Aimé Fauteux, who instructs 22 pupils in the principles of Grammar, the History of Canada, Geography, Arithmetic in all its branches, Geometry, Agriculture, Mensuration, English Reading. This School has made solid and very satisfactory progress. Its examination attracted the attention of all. Messrs. Fauteux and Chagnon, both Ecclesiastics, receive the sum of £40. Mr. Alfred Dupuis has paid £10, to make up their board.

The Girls' School, kept by Miss H. Guyon, in a building leased by her. Her salary is £25. 40 pupils. 30 Girls, from 6 to 14 years.



5th. Convent of the Congregation of Montreal, kept by two Nuns.—This is an independent School. Pupils, 31 boarders, 22 quarter-boarders, 6 day-scholars. Instruction—Reading, Writing, the elements of Grammar, principles of Grammar, Geography, Sacred History, the History of Canada, of France, Natural History, Natural Philosophy; the principles of the English language, by a young lady speaking only that language; work in wool, embroidery, sewing, &c. The instruction imparted in this establishment is good, capable of forming distinguished women, and well suited to all classes living in the country.

6th. The College of L'Assomption.—The teaching body is composed of 18 Teachers, 3 of whom are Priests, 14 Ecclesiastics, and 1 Layman, who teaches English. 238 scholars, of whom 222 learn Latin. All the branches of Education taught in the other Colleges in Lower Canada are taught here.

PARISH OF L'ASSOMPTION.—The numbers have not been changed since the establishment of the Village Municipality.

No. 2.—Miss Céline Charland. £20. 12 Girls, and 7 Boys, have attended this School, although this District contains 25 children capable of attending School.

No. 3.—Miss Elizabeth Chagnon. £20. 15 Boys; 15 Girls. Reading, Writing, Grammar, Arithmetic, History of France, of Canada, Sacred History, and Geography, are taught in this School. The building wants repair.

No. 4.—Mrs. Narcisse Charland, (Priscille Brouillet.) £20. Pupils, 8 Girls; 11 Boys. There are 30 children in this District. The building was erected by Mr. Xavier Magnan, for a School, and it belongs to him. He charges no rent for it.

No. 5.—Mr. Edward Perry. £25. 27 Girls; 25 Boys. The Writing is good in this School. The building is small, and in very bad order.

No. 6.—Miss Eugénie Prud'homme. £20. 8 Girls; 18 Boys. Reading is well taught. The building is leased either by her or by the District.

No. 7.—Mrs. Sophie Racette, wife of Jean-Baptiste Dufort. £20. The building is leased, and the fuel provided by the District. Pupils, 16 Girls; 20 Boys. There are 45 children in the District.

No. 8.—Achigan.—Mr. Isaac Renaud. £20. 17 Girls; 34 Boys. There are more than 60 children in the District. The building belongs to the Commissioners.

No. 9.—*Haut de l'Achigan*.—Miss Elise Prud'homme. £20. Pupils, 13 Girls; 18 Boys. The building is leased, and the fuel provided by the District, where there are more than 40 children capable of attending the School.

No. 10.—*Petit St. Esprit*.—Miss Mélanie Emery. £20. 13 Girls; 10 Boys. The house is leased, and warmed by the District.

No. 11.—*Bas de l'Assomption*.—Miss Priscille Christin. £20. Pupils, 21 Girls; 17 Boys. The building was erected by the District and the Commissioners. There are at least 50 children in this District, but a great many of them are poor. Girls 150; Boys 175. Total 325. In all the Schools are taught, more or less, Reading, Writing, Grammar, Arithmetic, Sacred History, the History of Canada, a little Geography. These Schools, which are more or less incompetent, particularly those kept by the married and unmarried females, in my opinion are insufficient towards procuring any good as regards Education. None of the Teachers are capable of explaining the subjects they teach.

L'Assomption receives £88 18s. 6d. The Village receives £48 14s. 4d.

RAWDON.—Eleven School-districts, of which there are eight with buildings belonging to the Government; their dimensions are from 18 to 20 feet square. The lots of ground are from one-eighth to a quarter of an acre in superficies.

No. 1.—2nd Range.—Mr. S. D. Bayley, with a Certificate. Salary, £14 8s. 8d. Pupils, 21 Boys; 13 Girls. There are 70 children in this District.

No. 2.—3rd Range.—Has neither building nor Teacher. 43 children attend the neighboring Schools. There are 60 in this District.

No. 3.—Mr. Thomas Lane. Salary, £12 2s. 2d. Pupils, 45 Boys; 20 Girls. The building, which is in bad order, belongs to the Government.

No. 4.—6th Range.—Mr. John Wright, £11 12s. 3d. 25 Boys; 10 Girls. The School-house belongs to the Commissioners.

No. 5.—8th Range.—A Teacher was paid for six months' Schooling, £6 18s. 9d., but has absented himself for a long time.

No. 6.—No Teacher. The School-house and lot of ground belong to Government.

No. 7.—5th Range.—Village of Rawdon.—Mr. John Rogan has a Certificate. Salary £23 5s. 5d. The building belongs to the Commissioners, and is 30 feet by 20 feet. Pupils, 46 Boys; 26 Girls. 115 children reside in this District.

No. 8.—9th Range.—The building is in course of erection; the ground belongs to Government. There is no Teacher. There are 53 Boys, and 30 Girls in this District.

No. 9, in the 7th Range.—Mr. Abraham Waters, has a salary of £12 2s. 10d. The lot and building belongs to Government. 65 children.

No. 10, and Range.—Mr. Charles Brown. £8 1s. 4d. 43 children. There is no title to the lot.

No. 11, in the 10th Range.—Mr. John Brigham's salary, £8 1s. 4d. 43 children. There is no title to this lot. The building is leased. At the time of my visit to Rawdon, on the 3rd or 4th of June, 1852, all these Schools were in vacation. I derived my information from the Commissioners, at Mr. Luc Daly's the Secretary-Treasurer, whose accounts and books are in very good order. The Teachers are landholders, who do not keep School regularly, that is to say, they keep it only during some months in the year, which accounts for the salaries being so small. Catholics and Protestants attend the same Schools, under the control of the Commissioners. Rawdon receives £66 4s. 3d., and the Teachers have been paid £96 12s. 9d., so that assessments are greatly in arrear.

RECAPITULATION.—Sex, Boys 190; Girls 99. Under the word children, 196. Total children attending the Schools at Rawdon, 494.

ST. JACQUES, comprising ST. ALEXIS, which is not yet divided.

No. 1.—Village.—A good stone building, with 73 perches of land. Teacher, Mr. H. C. O'Donahue; has a Model School Certificate. Pupils, 84. Salary, £60, including an assistant. French and English are taught in this School, which is a good one. There are 200 children in this District. The Convent *du Sacré Cœur*; or No. 13. The Institution is composed of 5 ladies, 5 Nuns. 40 young ladies acquire the higher branches of Education in this establishment. The female children of the District, to the number of 160, receive Elementary Education, under the management of School Commissioners, who pay for that object, £36 to the Convent.

No. 2.—Mr. Valentin Barrette. Salary, £36. Pupils, 56 Boys; 42 Girls. A good School. There are 125 children in this District.

No. 3.—*Près du Cordon*.—Teacher, Mrs. Marie Louise Dupuis, wife of Jules Roy. Salary, £28. The building belongs to the Commissioners; it requires repairs. 29 Boys; 27 Girls. There are in the District, 70 children.

No. 4.—*Grande Ligne, St. Alexis*.—Miss Eugénie Marion. Salary, £28 10s. Pupils, 19 Boys; 18 Girls. There are 70 children in this District.

No. 5.—*Bas de la Grande Ligne*.—Mr. Alexis Gauthier. Salary, £28 10s. Pupils, 37 Boys; 32 Girls. 105 children in this District; a good School.

No. 6.—*Ruisseau, St. George*.—Miss Emélie Dupuis. Salary, £27 10s. 50 Boys; 36 Girls.

No. 7.—*Petite Ligne*.—Miss Victorie Richard. 23 Boys; 22 Girls.

No. 8.—Miss Domitilde Richard, replacing Mr. Joseph Ginoire. Salary, £27. 26 Boys; 10 Girls.

No. 9.—Miss Delphine Fontaine, replacing Guillaume Houle, who has a Certificate. Salary, £30. 40 Boys; 45 Girls.

No. 10.—*Lake Ouaro*.—Mr. Léon Mercure, has a Certificate. Salary, £28. Boys 40; Girls 29.

No. 11.—Miss Domitilde Thibodeau, replaced by Mr. Hubert Laporte, with Certificate. Salary, £27 10s. 26 Boys; 21 Girls.

No. 12.—Mr. Isaac Pellerin, with a Certificate. Salary, £27 10s. 15 Boys; 23 Girls. There are 60 children in this District.

No. 13.—Miss Angèle Marion. £25. 23 Boys; 28 Girls.

St. Jacques, comprising St. Alexis, receives £221 11s. 10d. per annum, and pays to the different Schools, £416 10s. Children attending the Schools: Boys 476; Girls 507. Total, 938. Boarders at the Convent, 40. Total receiving Education at St. Jacques, 978.

The Schools at St. Jacques have shewn some progress. It is to be observed, that the Commissioners in this Parish are educated men, and that these gentlemen superintend and closely watch over the Schools. Messrs. Poirier and Dugas pay a great deal of attention to the Schools, and merit the gratitude of the public for their zeal on behalf of Education.

## COUNTY OF BERTHIER.

16th June, 1852.—I commenced my visit of this County at St. GABRIEL DE BRANDON, LAKE MASKINONGE, because I was called to this locality by the Commissioners. St. Gabriel is divided into six School-districts.

There is but one School-house, belonging to District No. 6; all the others are leased buildings.

No. 1.—Mr. Girardin, who has been absent for a long time. Salary, £25. 14 Boys; 10 Girls, but there are 74 children in this District.

No. 2.—St. Augustin.—Mr. Charles Morrison, Teacher. Salary, £40. 12 Boys; 20 Girls. There are 50 Protestant and Catholic children attending the same School, which is kept in English and French. It is a good School. I found it in operation, and examined the pupils.

No. 3.—Miss Céline Barthe. £25. 31 Boys; 28 Girls.

No. 4.—Miss Dosité Payette. £15. 8 Boys; 4 Girls. There are 24 children in this District.

No. 5.—Emanuel Payette. £15. 7 Boys; 8 Girls. There are 48 children. This Teacher informed me, in the presence of the Commissioners, that for 15 days he had seen only two or three pupils.

No. 6.—Mr. Dieudonné Derouin. £15. The only building in use in the District. 10 Boys; 13 Girls. This School was in operation.

This Municipality receives £39 9s. 10d., and pays £135; which compels the Commissioners to levy large monthly assessments, and excites a little discontent.

I advised a union of the Schools, and the keeping of three good Schools instead of four inferior ones. The School of the 4th Range, kept by Miss Céline Barthe, is not included in this category.

Recapitulation of children attending the Schools.—74 Boys; 89 Girls. Total, 163 children.

#### ST. FELIX DE VALOIS.—18th June, 1852.

No. 1.—Near the Chapel. School kept by Mr. Denis. Salary, £21 10s. 27 Boys; 41 Girls.

There are 100 children in this District. The School is inferior, and the children attend very irregularly. The building and lot belong to the Commissioners.

No. 2.—Mr. Pierre Ducharme. £28. 28 Boys; 50 Girls. The building and ground belong to the Commissioners.

No. 3.—1st and 2nd Ranges.—Mr. Louis Douaire. £20 10s. 32 Boys; 28 Girls. He keeps no Journal. There are 100 children within the District. The School-house belongs to the Commissioners, but has no other buildings. It requires repair.

No. 4.—The School-house belongs to the Commissioners. Mr. George Falardeau. Salary, £11. 15 Boys; 13 Girls.

No. 5.—Mr. Pierre Robillard. £18 10s. 42 Boys; 41 Girls. The pupils were in vacation at the time of my visit. The building belongs to the Commissioners.

No. 6.—On the way to St. Felix.—School kept by Miss Caroline Barrette. £19 10s. 19 Boys; 20 Girls. An inferior School. The Teacher completed her year on the day of my visit. The building belongs to the Commissioners. There are no out-buildings.

No. 7.—A Dissident School.—The building is used as a Chapel. The pupils had left for some time. I could not see the Trustees.

St. Felix obtains from Government, £61 13s. 3d., and also levies assessment, and pays, £11 1s. Pupils, 163 Boys, and 163 Girls; total, 326, without including the Dissidents, whose number I could not correctly ascertain, but I was told 20. All the Schools of St. Felix are inferior, and less than inferior. The accounts of the Secretary, Mr. M. Crépeau, are well kept.

#### ST. ELIZABETH.—21st June, 1852.—This Parish is divided into Five School-districts, which are in operation.

No. 1.—Village School.—Mr. Lottinville. £40 3s. 4d. The building belongs to the Commissioners. It is 36 feet by 30, with 1 acre of ground. Pupils, 54 Boys; but there are 70 children in the District. It is a good School. In the same No. is the Convent of the Sisters of Charity, under the control of the Commissioners, who pay £40 to this Convent. The boarders and day-scholars pay month-

ly contributions to the Convent. These number 86 pupils. The teaching body consists of five Nuns. The pupils are advanced. Luxury is banished from this establishment, which is in a state of the greatest cleanliness. Such an establishment would render important service to society by its solid teaching.

No. 2.—*Ste. Emelie.*—*Mr. François Cloutier.* Salary, £41 3s. 4d. 57 Boys; 49 Girls. He keeps no Journal.

No. 3.—*Chaloupe.*—*Mr. Rousseau.* £41 3s. 4d. 12 Boys; 31 Girls.

No. 4.—United to No. 3.

No. 5.—*Mr. Pierre Desrosiers.* £41 3s. 4d. 24 Boys; 21 Girls. There are 80 children in this District.

No. 6.—*St. Martin.*—*Mr. Cadot;* has a Certificate. Salary, £41 3s. 4d. 18 Boys; 19 Girls. It is a good School. This Parish receives £106 5s., and contributes assessments to the amount of £144; and often provides the poorer children with books and paper. Generally, the children want the necessary books.

Recapitulation of children—141 Boys; 206 Girls. Total, 347. Paid to the different Teachers, £203 13s. 4d.

*St. NORBERT.*—22nd June, 1852.—This Parish still forms part of the Municipality of *Berthier.* There is but one School under Number 7. Teacher, *Mr. Dos-taler.* £42. The building belongs to the Commissioners; it is 40 feet by 25, with half an arpent of ground. 10 Boys; 24 Girls. School middling.

*St. CUTHBERT.*—23rd June, 1852.—This Parish is divided into seven School-districts.

No. 1.—Lower part of the Parish on the River.—The building belongs to the Commissioners. Teacher, *Mrs. Paquette.* Salary, £30. 23 Boys; 28 Girls. Total, 51 children. This School is well kept.

No. 2.—At the Church.—*Mrs. Pinard.* Salary, £30. Children, 28 Boys; 31 Girls. Total, 59.

No. 3.—*York.*—*Mr. Guilmet.* £30. 31 Boys; 9 Girls. This School is not well kept, and shews no progress.

No. 4.—*St. Jean Baptiste.*—*Mr. Pinard.* £36. Children, 30 Boys; 36 Girls. This is a good School; so is that kept by *Mrs. Pinard.*

No. 5.—*St. André.*—*Miss Chennevert.* £21. 15 Boys; 25 Girls. 40 children.

No. 6.—*Ste. Catherine.*—*Miss Fauteux.* £30. 9 Boys; 19 Girls. There are in this School few or no School-books.

No. 7.—*Ste. Therèse.*—*Miss Louise Chennevert.* £21. 14 Boys; 17 Girls. An inferior School.

The Parish receives £104 5s. from Government, and pays to the Teachers, £198. All the School-houses belong to the Commissioners, and are in sufficiently good order. 330 children attend the Schools: 146 Boys; 165 Girls.

*St. BARTHELEMY.*—24th June, 1852.—Five Districts.

No. 1.—At the Church.—*Mr. Emile Labbé Desmarais.* Salary, £50. 40 Boys; 27 Girls. There are about 100 children in this District. This School is distinguished for its methodical teaching.

No. 2.—*Grand St. Jacques*.—Mr. Joseph Jacques. £25. The building is leased. 22 Boys; 14 Girls.

No. 3.—Lower part of *St. Joachim*.—Mr. Antoine Chrétien. Salary, £31. 30 Boys; 25 Girls. The building belongs to the Commissioners. There are 100 children in this District.

No. 4.—Upper part of *St. Joachim*.—Mr. Etienne Dupras. £37. 21 Boys; 16 Girls. The building belongs to the Commissioners.

No. 5.—*Petit St. Jacques*.—The School-house is leased. Miss Aurélie Briquette. Salary, £27. 22 Boys; 10 Girls.

RECAPITULATION.—The Parish receives £65 15s., and pays to the Teachers, £170. Children, 135 Boys; 100 Girls. Total, 235 children.

ISLE DU PADS.—25th June, 1852.—Two School-districts, L'Isle du Pads and L'Isle de St. Ignace.

No. 1.—Isle du Pads.—Miss Greensil. £40. Children, 30 Boys; 20 Girls. 50 children. The School-house belongs to the Commissioners. English is taught in this School.

No. 2.—Isle de St. Ignace.—Mr. Honoré Fortin; has a Certificate. Salary, £40. 29 Boys; 29 Girls.

The Parish receives £40 16s. 1½d., and pays £80. Children: Boys, 59; Girls, 49. Total, 108.

VILLAGE OF BERTHIER.—Schools.—1st. The Academy, part of which is under the control of the Commissioners. The Teacher of the Common School at the Academy, is Mr. Bonald, who receives a salary of £60; and teaches 50 Boys Reading, Writing, Grammar, Geography, Sacred History, History of France, of Canada, Arithmetic. In Reading, the *Devoir du Chrétien* is the book used. This is a good School. The teaching is solid and correct.

The Academy teaches 16 children English, and 11 the Elements of Latin. Note by Mr. Filiatreault, Head-Master; Mr. Sexton, English Teacher. £100.

No. 2.—Dissentient School.—The Trustees were elected on the 15th July, 1851. Mr. William Morrison, President; Mr. Peter Rolston, Mr. Forneret, Alexander Kitson, Secretary. Notice of the Election was given to the School Corporation Teacher, Mr. Benson. There are 43 pupils, of whom 9 are Girls; both of French and British extraction. There are only 15 dissentient children; so that at this School there are 28 Catholics, and only 15 dissentients. The School receives the assessment of the dissentients, and each pupil pays 2s. to 2s. 6d. a month. The teaching is good, and the children make progress. Both French and English are taught. The Teacher is a man of experience, and well qualified.

No. 3.—The Convent of the Ladies of the Congregation, keep the Common School for the female children of the Village, for £20. 76 Girls obtain a good Education. The young boarders complete their course of studies in 8 years. English and French are equally taught.

This Institution is well conducted. I think it is one of the best Convents, in every respect, that we have. The great progress made is due to Messire Gagnon, as I am assured. It is one of our distinguished Schools. The Ladies received me with great politeness, and shewed me the beautiful work done by the young boarders. They offered to allow me to put such questions as I pleased to the young ladies, on the different branches of Education.

No. 1.—*Grande Côte* on the River.—Mr. Paquet. £42. 25 Boys; 26 Girls. 51 in all. This School may be considered as a Model School, from the excellence of the teaching. The Writing is done very carefully, and is very good. This gentleman keeps a Journal in detail. The lists and other documents prove the care and the vigilance displayed towards the pupils. The building belongs to the Commissioners.

School No. 2, is the Dissident School of which we have just spoken. It is instead of Number 8.

No. 3.—Lower part of the Little River.—Mr. Côme R. Goulet. £48. 28 Boys; 28 Girls. There are 70 children in the District. English is taught. It is a good School. The building belongs to the Commissioners. Mr. Goulet was not at home when I visited his School and examined his pupils, who answered very well.

No. 4.—Upper part of the Little River.—Mr. McConville. £40. 25 Boys; 25 Girls. No success.

No. 5.—Near St. Elizabeth.—Mr. Charpentier. £42. 24 Boys; 16 Girls. There are 60 children. English is taught. This is a good School.

No. 6.—Formerly the Village School.—Not in operation.

No. 7.—In St. Norbert, of which we have already spoken.

No. 8.—Already spoken of.

No. 9.—*Chenail du Nord*.—Miss Morin. £30. 10 Girls; 4 Boys. The crossings and other impediments prevent the School from being better attended. English is taught. The School is well kept.

No. 10.—Lower part of St. Esprit.—Miss Goulet. £30. 6 Boys; 20 Girls. There are 40 children in the District. The Parish receives £177 5s. 5d., and pays to the different Teachers, £354.

RECAPITULATION—Of the children under the Commissioners: Boys 184; Girls 205. Comprising—St. Norbert, young ladies of the convent, 42 Girls; Dissident School, 34 Boys; 9 Girls. Receiving Education at Berthier, 218 Boys; 256 Girls. Total, 474 children.

ST. JOSEPH DE LANORAIE.—30th June, 1852.—Four School-districts.

No. 1.—Mr. J. Bte. Galien; has a Certificate, and a salary of £42. Children, 48 Boys; 52 Girls. Total, 100 children. Examined Journal. English is taught. A Journal of Agriculture is kept. It is a good School. The building is large, it is near the Church, and belongs to the Commissioners.

No. 2.—Mr. John McKerker; has a Certificate. £38. 23 Boys; 15 Girls. Total, 38 children. Examined Journal.

No. 3.—Petit Bois.—Mr. Pierre Brissette. £25. 18 Boys; 22 Girls. Total, 40 children. There are 45 children.

No. 4.—Miss McKerker. Salary, £20. 21 Boys; 22 Girls. Total, 43. There is no School-house in this District, but one in course of erection. The Parish receives £60 14s. Od., and pays £125. 110 Boys; 110 Girls. Total, 220 children.

LAVALTRIE.—1st July, 1852.—Three School-districts in operation.

No. 1.—Near the Church.—There is a fine two-story building to keep two Schools in. One a Girls' School, which has been closed for a year.

No. 2.—At about 28 arpents from there, there is a School kept by Mrs. Schoulier, who receives a salary of £40. It is attended by 24 or 25 children, who do not make much progress.

No. 3.—Little River St. Jean.—Mr. Onésime Peltier. Salary, £40. The School is attended by from 36 to 40 children. The building is leased.

No. 4.—School kept by Mr. Joseph Goguet, at *Point du Jour*. Salary of Teacher, £30. Attended by from 18 to 20 children.

On the 30th June, I directed Mr. Duplessis to assemble the Commissioners at his house, on the 1st of July; which he neglected to do. Their examination took place on the 30th, so that I found neither pupils nor Teacher at the School at the time of my departure. I saw two of the Commissioners, who told me that they had not been informed of my visit.

With the exception of the School kept by Mr. Peltier, complaints are made of the two others.

The Parish receives £52 11s. 2d., and pays £110. Children, of both sexes, 78.

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ST. THOMAS.—Two Districts united, using the same building, belonging to the Commissioners, with the ground.

Teacher of the Boys, Mr. Julien Tremblay, who has a Certificate. Salary, £40, with fuel. Pupils, 48.

Girls' School.—Miss Mercier. Salary, £30. Pupils, 63. Total, 111 children. The Parish receives £52, or thereabouts.

At the time of my visit the Secretary was absent, and he resides at a distance from the Village. The two Schools had been closed for three or four days, as the vacation had commenced. I visited the School-house, accompanied by the *Curé* and a Commissioner. The *Curé*, Mr. LeBelle, superintends these two Schools, and is well satisfied with them. I could not see the Secretary's Books.

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ST. CHARLES BORROMEE, VILLAGE OF INDUSTRY.—7th July, 1852.

No. 1.—The School-house belongs to the College. The School is kept by the *Frères*. Mr. Fayard is the Principal, and has a Salary of £48. Pupils, 60. The teaching body, in the Joliette College, consists of one Director, five Ecclesiastics. A course of English and French is gone through in this College. 20 pupils attend this College, which was in vacation upon the occasion of my visit.

In No. 1 Girls' School, Miss Adeline Ferland is Teacher. Salary, £27. 69 Girls.

No. 2.—Near Lacombe.—Mrs. Hyacinthe Garreau. Salary, £24. The School-house is leased. Pupils, 21 Boys; 27 Girls. Total, 48 children.

No. 3.—*Petite Noraie*.—Mr. David Garreau. £24. 8 Boys; 16 Girls. School-house leased. English reading.

No. 4.—*Les deux Chaloupes*.—The School-house belongs to the Commissioners. Teacher, Mr. Hypolite Guilbeault. 7 Boys; 8 Girls. The pupils are without books. The School is not attended as the Teacher reports. The Parish receives £63 3s. 1d., and pays £147. Pupils under the control of the Commissioners, 97 Boys; 120 Girls = 217; College, 20. Total, 237.

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ST. PAUL DE LAVALTRIE.—8th July, 1852.—Four School-Districts.

No. 1.—Village.—Mr. Derome, Teacher; has a Model School Certificate, and teaches well the branches of Education taught in such Schools. Salary, £48. Pupils, Boys 55. English is also taught.

No. 2.—In the Village there is a Girls' School, kept by Miss McConville. Salary, £20. Reading, in French and English taught. Girls, 45. This is a good School. A superb Convent is in course of erection in this village, under the superintendence of Messire Brossard, the *Curé*.

No. 3.—Assomption River.—Mr. Raymond Chaput; has a Certificate. Salary, £40. 49 Boys; 21 Girls. Total, 70 children. This is a good School.

No. 4.—River Rouge.—Teacher, Madame Plouff. £20. 7 Boys; 23 Girls. Total, 30 children. The School has been closed for some time. All the School-houses belong to the Commissioners. Mr. Derome keeps his School at his own house.

The Parish receives £84 19s. 9d., and expends £128, Children, 111 Boys; 89 Girls. Total, 200. The accounts are well kept.

ST. AMBROISE DE KILDARE.—15th July, 1852.—Six School-districts.

No. 1.—1st and 3rd Ranges.—Teacher, Mrs. Aimée Desmarais, wife of Antoine Fleury. Salary, £15. 17 Boys; 15 Girls. Total, 32 children. There are 90 children in this District.

No. 2.—4th Range.—Miss Julie Dupuis. £19 11s. 10d. 117 children. The School was closed.

No. 3.—Village, 5th and 6th Ranges.—Mr. Pierre Louis Caisse, with an Elementary School Certificate. Salary, £25. 72 Boys; 39 Girls. Total, 111. There are 148 children. This School can well pass as a Model School. Besides the ordinary branches, Geometry, Mensuration, and English are taught. It is the best School I have met with. The School-house is large, and belongs to the Commissioners.

Mr. Caisse's system is almost that of mutual instruction.

No. 4.—Miss Julienne O'Donoghue. £25. 176 children. This School had been in vacation for some days.

No. 5.—United to No. 7.—Heretofore Miss Lucie Marion. £19 11s. 8d. Children, 109. The School was closed owing to the vacation.

No. 6.—Dissentient School, on the road to St. Alphonse.—Mr. John Lawren, Teacher. This gentleman was absent when I passed. The Secretary told me that his salary was £30; that he had a Certificate, and that his School was attended by 19 Boys, and 19 Girls. The School-houses belong to the Commissioners.

The Parish receives £46 9s. 4d., and expends £104 3s. 4d. Children attending these Schools, under the control of the Commissioners, 545; about one half Girls. Dissentient, 28. Total, 583 children.

STE. MELANIE DE DAILLEBOUT.—16th July, 1852.

No. 1.—Mr. Léon Boucher. £27. The School-house belongs to the Commissioners. 27 Boys; 28 Girls. Mr. Boucher has a Certificate.

No. 2.—*Petit Rang*.—Miss Céline Barrette. £25. 22 Boys; 20 Girls. 42 in all. The children hardly attend at this inferior School.

No. 3.—Miss Zoé LeBlanc. £20. 18 Boys; 17 Girls, who do not attend. A poor School.

No. 4.—6th and 7th Ranges.—Miss Clémence Robillard. £15. The building is leased. 24 Boys; 28 Girls. The Teacher is young, and displays much energy.

The Parish receives £41 1s. 1d., and pays £87. Children, 91 Boys; 93 Girls. Total, 184 children.

ST. ALPHONSE.—17th July, 1852.

No. 1.—Near the Chapel.—Mr. J. Bte. Marchand, now Secretary-Treasurer. Salary, £20. 19 Boys; 19 Girls.

No. 2.—1st Range of the Township of Cathcart.—Miss Ellen McManamin. £18. 35 Boys; 35 Girls. There is a building in each District. These two Schools are very inferior. They are kept in English and French.

This locality receives £21 17s. 3d., and expends £38. Boys, 54; Girls 54. Total, 108 children. The roads are horrible in this mountainous country.

TABLE of SCHOOLS under the CONTROL of COMMISSIONERS in the COUNTY of LEINSTER.

MUNICIPALITIES AND SCHOOLS.	Number of Schools.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Kept by Male Teachers.	Kept by Female Teachers.	Government Grant.			Sums Paid.			Houses.
							£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
St. Sulpice .....	3	76	48	124	2	1	35	4	6	72	10	0	2
Repentigny .....	4	113	84	197	3	1	65	18	2	127	0	0	3
Lachenaie .....	3	59	38	97	3	1	39	8	2	80	0	0	2
St. Henry .....	7	149	138	287	2	5	86	18	9	231	0	0	4
St. Roch .....	7	122	110	232	1	6	89	4	2	185	0	0	5
St. Lin .....	5	145	163	308	3	2	94	3	6	161	0	0	3
St. Esprit .....	7	160	154	314	2	5	71	12	9	122	0	0	4
Ste. Julienne .....	3	80	81	161	3	.....	40	1	0	56	0	0	3
St. Calixte de Kilkenny. Village of L'Assomption	1 3	11 82	17 30	28 112	1 2	..... 1	Paid by 48	14	4	District t. 80	0	0	..... 1
Independent Convent .. College .....	..... .....	..... .....	59 59	59 238	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....
Assomption .....	10	175	150	325	2	8	88	18	6	205	0	0	6
Rawdon .....	7	288	197	485	7	.....	66	4	3	92	12	9	5
St. Jacques .....	14	476	507	983	6	8	221	11	6	416	10	13	.....
Independent Convent ..	.....	.....	40	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	74	2114	1816	3990	37	38	£947	19	7	1832	12	9	51

TABLE of SCHOOLS under the CONTROL of COMMISSIONERS, in the COUNTY of BERTHIER.

MUNICIPALITIES AND SCHOOLS.	Number of Schools.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Kept by Male Teachers.	Kept by Female Teachers.	Government Grant.			Sums Paid.			Houses.
							£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
St. Gabriel de Brandon..	6	74	89	163	3	3	39	9	10	185	0	0	1
St. Felix de Valois .....	7	163	163	326	5	2	61	13	3	111	0	0	7
St. Elizabeth .....	6	141	206	347	5	1	106	5	2	203	13	4	5
St. Norbert .....	1	18	24	42	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Cuthbert .....	7	146	165	311	2	5	104	5	0	198	0	0	7
St. Barthélemy .....	5	135	100	235	4	1	65	15	0	170	0	0	3
Isle du Pads .....	2	49	59	108	1	1	40	10	0	80	0	0	2
Berthier .....	8	184	205	389	6	2	177	5	5	354	0	0	6
Academy .....	1	27	.....	27	Under	.....	Control.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Convent .....	1	.....	42	42	do	.....	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dissentient School .....	1	34	9	43	1	Un	der	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lanoraie .....	4	110	111	221	3	1	60	14	0	125	0	0	3
Lavaltrie .....	3	.....	.....	73	2	1	52	11	2	110	0	0	3
St. Thomas .....	2	48	63	111	1	1	40	0	0	70	0	0	1
St. Charles Borromée ..	5	97	120	217	3	2	63	4	1	147	0	0	1
Joliette College .....	.....	20	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Paul .....	4	111	89	200	2	2	89	19	4	128	0	0	.....
St. Ambroise de Kildare	5	.....	.....	583	2	3	46	9	4	104	3	4	4
St. Mélanie .....	4	91	93	184	1	3	41	1	1	87	0	0	1
St. Alphonse .....	2	54	54	108	1	1	21	17	3	38	0	0	2
	74	1512	1582	3756	43	29	£1011	5	9	1860	16	8	47

The difference between the total number and the two first numbers, arises from the fact of my being unable to ascertain the number of Girls and Boys in some of the Schools, which were closed. I derived my information from the Secretary-Treasurer, who had no list shewing the number of Boys and Girls.

## OBSERVATIONS.

1st. In all the Schools, Reading, Writing, Grammar, Arithmetic, are taught. Besides these branches, in the majority of Schools, Geography, generally without Maps, the History of Canada, the History of France, and Sacred History, the whole with more or less care. The necessary explanations are too often omitted, from the want of capacity on the part of the Teachers to give them. Hence there are too many very inferior Schools. From the information I received, I find that the Dissentient, and other Schools in the Townships, are kept open for a very short time only each year.

2ndly. It is absolutely necessary, if it be desirable that the children should make some progress, that a superior or Model School be opened in each Parish, to receive and form the minds of the children who have obtained the first Elements of Education in the other Schools of the Parish. The School of which I speak should then be the Parish School, wherein might still be taught the Elementary principles of Agriculture; the sole resource of the country, and the only means of acquiring a knowledge of, and a respect for, the position of the agriculturist.

Thus, four or five years would suffice to give to a child the Education necessary to form a distinguished citizen. The mind of the child, being thus formed under the eye of his parents, he would not forget their position; he would then become strong and vigorous; be fond of labor and of his country, to which he would lend his exertions; and not being disgusted by a long course of study, without any object, prove an honor to that country, instead of languidly vegetating in an over-burdened and unproductive profession, as is too often the case.

This School ought to be established in each Parish by a Legislative enactment, strictly watched over, but well paid; and in it both languages ought to be taught. This kind of School is much asked for, and the want of it much felt.

3rd. I met with good Schools, which I noted as such. Those which I passed over in silence require to be improved, or to be abolished; but to accomplish this, time will be required.

4th. All the Teachers, both male and female, ought to be equally qualified by the Board of Examiners of the District in which they teach. From the moment a young girl knows how to read and to write, and knows a little Arithmetic, she is qualified and installed, to the great detriment of Education; but it is an easy way of making money without earning it.

5th. The children are not furnished with books and other necessaries. Of this the Teacher is often the cause. Some of the parents have assured me, that they have offered paper to their children, who replied:—"We do not want it till after the vacation. The Master says so." It was in the month of May last that this order was given.

6th. The books used in the Schools are the Primer, *l'Instruction de la Jeunesse*, the Old and New Testament, *Nouveau Traité du Devoir du Chrétien*, a Manuscript Book, containing detached and instructive pieces, and "The Teacher's Guide," which is read in nearly all the Schools. The English Schools have books more suited to the children than ours.

7th. The Schools have not made progress, because they have not been watched over. Whenever the Schools have worked well, the people have witnessed it with pleasure. Unfortunately there are too many useless Schools established. They can only be done away with by introducing the superior class of School of which I have spoken.

8th. In each Municipality, and even in each School, I explained the School-laws. I represented the great benefits which would result if the laws in question were honestly carried out, and the liberal Government Grant made the most of for the purpose of giving a sound and wholesome Education to the children of the inhabitants.

Everywhere it is understood, that competent Teachers are necessary, particularly by the Commissioners who accompanied me in my visit to their Schools, which I always examined in their presence. I have every reason to believe; that by means of an honest and strict surveillance, all prejudices, those secret enemies of the cause, will disappear, and that with a little time and prudence, and withal a little patriotism, a fair success will be obtained.

9th. There are a great number of children of the age of 13 and 14 years in the Schools. I should like them to read the School-laws, the Road-laws, which have been entirely forgotten for the last ten or twelve years; the laws respecting agriculture, and the abuses prejudicial to agriculture. To accomplish this object, these laws ought to be published in a small volume. I can assure you, without fear of contradiction, that these laws are unknown, and by the means suggested, they will be easily learned, and many law suits would be avoided, and virtuous citizens made.

I was very well received by the *Curés* of the Parishes, as well as by the School Commissioners. Four visits are not necessary. In the spring, the children are

allowed a vacation to enable them to assist their parents. About the 20th July, the grand vacation commences. Visits during this time are altogether useless. Two or three effective ones are quite sufficient.

The Superintendent or the Executive ought to have the right of regulating the number of visits.

10th. With the utmost diligence, I cannot visit the Schools, in the two Counties, in less time than two months and a half travelling; which is sometimes very bad in the Township, when the roads are neglected, and sometimes in a terrible state. Then a Report of all the Proceedings is necessary. The expenses are great; however, I ought to say, that in many of the Parishes, I did not incur any, as in some I was not even allowed to use my own vehicle.

The whole respectfully submitted.

(Signed,) G. CHAGNON,  
Inspector of Schools for the Counties  
of Leinster and Berthier.

L'ASSOMPTION, 5th August, 1852.

[*Translation.*]

L'ASSOMPTION, 20th November, 1852.

To J. B. MEILLEUR, Esquire,  
Superintendent of Education.

Sir,—In conformity with the law, and your instructions, dated the 14th August last, I ascertained what Male and Female Teachers had not obtained Certificates from the Board of Examiners at Montreal, and examined them.

At the time of the receipt of your instructions, the ordinary vacation, which lasts more than a month in the majority of Schools, had just commenced, so that I had to wait there some time, and as soon as they were re-opened, I set out to visit them.

I submitted the Teachers to a severe examination, in order that they might know what would be required of them in future.

I found many of the female Teachers but little qualified. I dismissed some; others I admitted for six months; a few for the School-year; according to the dispositions they evinced, the good faith of the School Commissioners, and the desire for Education on the part of the Parish.

According to the directions I gave during my preceding visit, the School Commissioners had made no engagements but under the express condition that I should approve of the Teacher after an examination, whether they had Certificates or not. This last part was insisted upon by the Commissioners themselves.

Certificates of capacity are given in many places, in great numbers, which lead the Commissioners into error.

The Commissioners not having regularly attended, I shewed them this fatal error by means of the examination to which I submitted female Teachers, in their presence, who were provided with Certificates and who could only read. I permitted several Teachers who had no Certificates to teach for some months.

1st. Because they were men of Education, and well qualified in every respect, and had, to my great regret, abandoned the Education of youth.

2nd. Because they were only engaged for want of others at a very late period, and solely to oblige the Municipality. Some, from want of means, were unable to pro-

cure proper clothing to present themselves before the Board, until they obtained their quarter's salary. In these cases, I thought it my duty to admit them rather than leave a Parish without Schools. Several Teachers, unmarried men, and very competent persons, some with Certificates, and others who were capable of procuring them, were compelled to leave their Schools, simply because they were unmarried, and had not the means of marrying and keeping house. Some went to California and others to Australia. Young girls now keep these Schools, not to the advantage of Education, but from their taking a lesser salary. I flatter myself that this system will not have much success in the larger Parishes; it is repugnant to the feelings of every one.

From the explanations I gave to the School Commissioners in different Municipalities, both of your instructions based on the law, and of the School-laws themselves, they appeared well satisfied and assured me they were ready to put them into practice. The monthly contributions appeared to embarrass several Commissioners. Nevertheless, they have been introduced in the greatest number of Municipalities. This difficulty arises from the limited salary required by the female Teachers, who ought to have been subject to the examination of the Board. I directed all the Teachers to keep a regular Journal, in order that, on the occasion of my next visit, when I intend examining all the pupils, I may be enabled to furnish you with a report in accordance with your instructions, which it has been impossible for me to do up to the present time.

I saw with pleasure that all the Schools were provided with books, particularly with the "Teacher's Guide," a manuscript book, an excellent work, and with Maps, or that they were going to have the latter placed in the Schools forthwith. I did not think that I should obtain such prompt success in this respect.

I enjoined all the Teachers to read your circulars and the School-laws, and to cause them to be read publicly in their Schools. These documents are only in the hands of the Secretary-Treasurer, who communicates them only to two or three.

I had the honor of saying a word to you in my first Report, with reference to the books used in the Schools, and if it be desirable that the children should progress, it will be absolutely necessary to put in their hands such books as will give them an idea of what labor is, of labor itself, industry, and all that will conduce to the formation of citizens useful to their country. As soon as the child leaves School, he reads no more, and neglects to put into practice the little he has been taught. Every day convinces me of this. I believe it without hesitation. The children are made to study a dry book, *l'Instruction de la Jeunesse*, an insignificant work, which I prohibit; the Testament, and other books of that kind without any explanation. I should rather have them read books on morality; those teaching our holy religion, and which should be explained to the children, and then they should be taught the duties of a polite citizen, and to earn their livelihood honestly.

The use of our School-books of the present day, is one of the great reasons which impede the progress of a proper Education; being nearly all above the comprehension of the children, to say nothing more. It is time to remedy these incalculable evils. All the competent and conscientious Teachers demand that a change should be made of the books in use in the Schools, and rely on your zeal. It is painful to see children leaving Schools, knowing how to read, write, and calculate, without knowing how to apply what they have learned, and I may say ignorant of the reason for which they were educated.

I caused to be written in a book, which I keep in my possession, the examination of each Teacher, particularly on the Rules of Grammar, and the Rules of Arithmetic. Out of about 50 Teachers, who presented themselves to me, provided with ample Certificates, can it be believed that, with difficulty, I could find 8 who could tell me how much 375 bundles of hay, at 7s. 6d. the hundred, would come to

in pounds or shillings. Some made the account come to from £26 to £40, and more.

I directed the Teachers to take for examples, in Arithmetic, or for working out the rules of calculation, the plain transactions of a family, in daily purchases and sales.

I did not agree very well with those persons who told me that, for beginners, it was only necessary to learn to read. This reason, which is universally given, struck me. It arose from two principal causes, which I assign here: 1. Earning money without deserving it, and too often by favoritism. 2. Keeping the people in a continual state of ignorance. But with time, constancy, and courage, all these evils will be overcome.

It is a delightful pleasure for me to inform you, that all the Commissioners appeared to me to have reflected seriously; they are determined to make active progress; but qualified Teachers are wanting. I prescribed the duty of the latter, in the presence of the Commissioners, who will watch them closely; and, I dare flatter myself, that the School-year will be a good one, although the organization is not yet complete. I devoted myself strictly to informing the Commissioners and the rate-payers, of the grant paid to their Municipality by the Government; of a similar sum which they ought to levy by assessment; and of 15 per cent. more on this latter sum. The 15 per cent. was unknown in several localities.

It is a subject of complaint, that it is difficult to levy the assessment, as two Magistrates are not easily to be met with; this jurisdiction ought to be given to the Commissioners of small causes, where there are no Magistrates, as in the Circuit Courts the costs are too high upon the collection of small sums.

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LIST of MUNICIPALITIES, with their Teachers, holding Certificates, or without Certificates.

VILLAGE OF L'ASSOMPTION.—Superior School, kept by two Ecclesiastics and one lay Assistant.

Miss H. Guyon, for the Girls' School.—With permission.

PARISH OF L'ASSOMPTION.—Mr. Jean Isaac Renaud, Mr. Edouard Perry, Mr. Eusébe St. Jean, and Miss Elizabeth Chagnon.—With Certificates.

Miss Narcisse Charland, Miss Sophie Contant, Miss Priscille Christin, Miss Julie Brouillet, Mrs. M. Codère, wife of Mr. Amirault.—With permission.

The Commissioners have struck off one School.

ST. SULPICE.—Mr. Edouard Simeys.—With Certificate.

There is but one School in this Parish, for want of Teachers.

REPENTIGNY.—Messrs. Joseph Gaudry and Guillaume Robillard.—With Certificates.

Miss Aurélie Archambault, who teaches the Girls' School, and Alexandre Prud'homme.—With permission.

LACHENAIE.—Mr. Joseph Bourgouin.—With Certificate.  
Miss Launier.—With permission.

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ST. HENRY.—The flourishing Academy of Miss Marguerite Payée. For the Girls' School, Miss Fournier and Sister, Miss Marcelle Pelletier, Miss Henriette Beauchamp, Miss Domitilde Desjardins.

Dissentient School.—Mr. James Garraty.—With a Certificate.

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ST. ROCHE.—Mr. Louis Bolduc.—With Model School Certificate.

Miss Elizabeth Bolduc.—For the Superior Girls' School.

Miss Hermine Archambault, Mrs. J. Poulin, Mrs. — Tellier, and the Misses Christin.—With permission.

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ST. LIN.—Convent on a large scale. Mr. Frs. X. David.—With Certificate.

Miss Marguerite Julie Laverdure.—With permission.

The Dissentient School does not exist.

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ST. ESPRIT.—Mr. Urbain Courteau.—With Certificate.

Madame Renaud, widow Desroches; teaches the Girl's School.

Miss Rachelle Bertrand, Miss Dina Landreville.

NOTE.—I could not admit one Miss Théotiste Perrault, in consequence of incapacity.

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STE. JULIENNE.—This Municipality is without Schools, for want of Teachers. The only one there was, has left. I have written, since my visit, to the Commissioners to procure Teachers.

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RAWDON—Has but Three Schools with good Teachers, viz., Messrs. Rogan, Bayly, and Bleek.—With Certificates.

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ST. JACQUES.—Mr. Theophile Michon. With Model School Certificate. Messrs. Valentin Barrette, Norbert Laporte, Isaïe Pellerin, Leon Mercure, and Joseph Poirier.—With Elementary School Certificates. Mrs. Louise Dupuis, wife of T. Roy; Miss Domitilde Richard, and Miss Delphine Fontaine.—With permission.

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ST. ALEXIS.—Mr. A. Gauthier, former Teacher. Mr. Isaïe Amireau.—With permission until the month of January next. Miss Victoire Richard.—With permission.

NOTE.—Mr. Amireau was only engaged from the want of another Teacher. Mr.



Gauthier informed me, that his Certificate was suspended because he did not know Geography by heart. He is a man of great merit, but of great timidity.

BEAUPORT, KILKENNY.—Messrs. Auguste Guibord, and Ready teach the only School there, with permission, no others having offered.

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COUNTY OF BERTHIER.

LAVALTRIE.—Messrs. Bernard Gravelle, Onésime Pelletier, and Joseph Goguet.—With Certificates. Miss Adelaide Ferland.—With permission.

LANORAIE.—Messrs. John McKercher, J. Bte. Galien, and Joseph Brisset.—With Certificates. Miss Eloise McKercher.—With permission.

BERTHIER ACADEMY.—Mr. Bonald; with permission, until the next meeting of the Board. The Convent, which receives £20, although without the Municipality of the Village. Preparatory School of the Academy, kept by Mr. Joseph Goulet; with permission to teach until the month of May next, in order to prepare himself, and for other reasons. He is a practical man.

Dissentient School, kept by Mr. Benson, Catechist of Brandon.

PARISH OF BERTHIER.—Messrs. Louis Paquette, Pierre Desrosiers, Joseph Bourdon, and Norbert Dostaler.—With Certificates. Miss Josephine Goulet and Sister, and Mrs. Morin *née* Giroux.—With permission.

ISLE DU PADS, and ISLE ST. IGNACE.—Miss Marie Anne Grinsel.—With permission. Mr. Honoré Fortin.—With Certificate.

ST. BARTHELEMY.—Messrs. M. Etienne Dupras, Hypolite Guilbeault.—With Certificates. Mrs. Emilie Marie Labbé Pinard; with permission to teach during four months.

The first did not present himself for want of pecuniary means. The second only engaged himself to oblige the Municipality, having left off keeping School. Their Schools are distinguished in every respect.

ST. CUTHBERT.—Miss Hersilie Chennevert, Mrs. Séraphine Paquette, Genéviève Gilbert Contois, Céline Barthe, Mrs. E. Généreux, wife of C. Pinard; Miss Julie Brissette, Miss Richard, and Miss Louise Chennevert.—With permission.

ST. THOMAS.—Mr. Julien Tremblay.—Certificate. Miss Victorine Mercier.—With permission.

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INDUSTRY VILLAGE AND ST. CHARLES BORROMEE.—The College keeps the Common School. Mrs Aimée Desmarais, wife of Antoine Fleury; Miss Esther Plouf, and Miss Ursule Thériau.—With permission.

School No. 4 has been discontinued by the Commissioners, as the children did not attend.

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ST. PAUL.—Model School, Mr. Louis A. Derome and Mr. Chaput.—With Certificates. Girls' School, Miss Agnes McConville, and Mrs. Marie Louise Boivin, wife of Pierre Laporte.—With permission.

A splendid Convent is about being finished in this Parish.

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ST. AMBROSE DE KILDARE.—Mr. Caisse.—With Certificate. Misses Odile, and Julie Dupuis, the same School. The other numbers had no Teachers at the time of my visit, on the 20th October; but I was informed, that a Teacher had been engaged since that time, and had opened School No. 4.

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ST. ALPHONSE.—There is here but one School, kept by Mr. C. F. P. Renaud, notary, with permission to teach until the month of February. This gentleman being one of the victims of the Montreal fire, has lost his all. The two Districts are united, in consequence of the want of means of this Municipality. The affair of the former Secretary resulted rather from the negligence of the Commissioners, than from his own. This man is not in bad faith. An error was discovered to the extent of 25s. or 30s., which was difficult to establish. I directed Mr. Renaud to make up the account anew, and I am sure he will find out the omissions without being able in the slightest to attack the character of a man who only acted gratuitously.

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STE. MELANIE.—Mr. Jérôme Robillard, and Mr. Hyacinthe Houle.—With Certificates.

Miss Marie Louise C. Robillard, and Miss Elise Ratelle.—With permission.

However, this latter person has only permission until the month of January, that is to say, until the Commissioners can procure another, better qualified.

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ST. FELIX DE VALOIS.—Four School-districts, instead of six as formerly.

Mr. Auguste Cadot, and Mr. Amable Guilmet.—With Certificates.

Miss Céline Barrette.—With permission.

Mr. Louis Douaire Bondy has been employed for want of a better, with permission, until the month of January next, unless he proves himself to be more competent at my next visit.

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ST. GABRIEL DE BRANDON.—Mr. Sulpice Beaudoin.—With Certificate.

Mr. Augustin Defoy, Notary, and Mr. Charles Morrison. — With permission. Until the month of February, as they only engaged themselves to confer a favor.

ST. ELIZABETH.—The Convent of Charity.—Messrs. Zephirin Lottinville, Léon Boucher, Jean Bte. Rousseau, and François Renaud.—With Certificates.

Mr. Hypolite Grand-Champs.—Without a Certificate. An able man, engaged to confer a favor, having left his land to do so.

NOTE.—The Parish of St. Norbert is comprised in that of Berthier, from which it is not separated for School purposes.

Teachers with Certificates, in the County of Leinster .....	20
Without Certificates .....	4
Two Ecclesiastics and Assistant.....	3
Unmarried Females .....	26
Married do .....	6
Total .....	59

Three Convents, one of which is under the Commissioners.

The Convent *du Sacré Cœur*, at St. Jacques, is no more under the control of the Commissioners.

The College of l'Assomption.

The Academy of St. Henri, part of which is under the Commissioners.

#### BERTHIER.

Teachers with Certificates .....	25
Without Certificates .....	8
One Catechist .....	1
Unmarried Females.....	18
Married do .....	5
Total .....	59
Convent of St. Elizabeth .....	1
do of Berthier.....	1
Academy .....	1
School .....	1

I commenced my second visit on the 16th September, and did not finish it till the 13th November.

The whole, nevertheless, respectfully submitted.

(Signed,)

G. CHAGNON,

Inspector of Schools.

[Translation.]

L'ASSOMPTION, 26th March, 1853.

To J. BTE. MEILLEUR, Esquire,  
Superintendent of Education, Montreal.

Sir,—Since the 8th instant, I visited the Schools in nine Parishes of the County of Berthier, whence I returned yesterday, at midday, as the Schools were closed; in consequence of the religious exercises of Passion week. I found your two letters at my house, one dated the 17th and the other the 18th of the present month, by which you request me to transmit certain documents, which I mailed on arrival, and my Report; as prescribed by you. A little delay will occur before I send the Report, as in reading your letter respecting it, instead of March I read May, and I continued under the impression that you would not require this General Report until the month of May next. It was only on the receipt of your last letter that I discovered my error. On the other hand, in consequence of having walked three leagues on the 11th December last, in order to re-organize a School, I became seriously ill for nearly a month. The bad weather afterwards prevented me from proceeding as fast as I could have desired.

The plan I traced out for myself would take up, perhaps, too much time, but I thought it my duty in conscience, to adopt it for the sake of rendering a faithful account of the state of Education. I think I mentioned it to you before. I obliged all the Teachers to go on with their Schools in my presence, and in the presence of the gentlemen who accompanied me; this occupied from an hour and a half to two hours and a half, and sometimes more, for each School, according to the number of scholars or their degree of advancement in the School; so that I could only visit two or three Schools a day, when the weather permitted. I was desirous of becoming acquainted, by this means, with the method of the Teacher and the instruction afforded the pupils, and to shew the School Commissioners and sometimes the *Curé*, and other Citizens of the Parish, who accompanied me, the degree of knowledge acquired by the pupils; and in order that it should not be said that the School Inspector had gone through unperceived, or that he went into the Schools and came out again without their knowing why or wherefor. If you wish to have the names of the gentlemen who followed me into each School, I shall furnish them with pleasure.

The School Inspector, and every friend to Education, experiences the greatest satisfaction at present. Every where the utmost zeal and eagerness are displayed in the cause of Education.

The Inspector is no longer received with dread or mistrust, but with cordiality, as the friend of youth and the country. The explanation which he gives of the law, and the advantages of Education, is received with pleasure by the rate-payers, who pay without hesitation. The poor cause some delay in the returns, but every means is used to avoid prosecution.

To teach and create respect for the School-laws, the liberal grant of the Government; to represent this distinction to the Commissioners, the rate-payers, and the pupils; to establish order in many of the Schools, which are managed by themselves, was a difficult task for the Inspector. Nevertheless, I experienced no difficulty in the two Counties under my jurisdiction, although there still exists in them some unfortunate *extinguishers*, enemies to the human race, and who still secretly spread the poison of ignorance, to gain for themselves a little popularity among the weak-minded. The reign of these enemies of the cause is becoming weakened, and will shortly disappear altogether, for let them disguise themselves as they will, they will always be known by their treacherous appearance and bad odour.

There is yet a great deal to be done. In the first place, the Inspectors will have to exert themselves to do away with the routine system of teaching followed by

many of the Teachers. This will take place as soon as we have better School-books. Many of the Teachers would consider themselves guilty of grievous sin if they were to change the books.

The "Teacher's Guide" will be of service. I begged of the Teachers to cause it to be read, and particularly the little treatise on agriculture at the end. Further, a manuscript book of amusing pieces, an excellent work, and much used in the Schools.

You would be astonished at the progress that the pupils of the different Schools have made in the study of Grammar and Arithmetic. They are generally well versed in these branches, which are well known by nearly all the Teachers.

It is really a pleasure to examine the children on these subjects. In a good many Schools, Sacred History, that of France and Canada, and Geography, are taught with advantage and a knowledge of the subject. There are Maps in most of the Schools; in all the others they will hereafter be placed.

In several Elementary Schools, the same things are taught as in the best Model Schools. There are some Schools which have only just commenced. I have much correspondence with the different Municipalities. I am satisfied; though the postage, as well as my travelling expenses, please me less; these entail great expence.

I now give you a memorandum of the Schools which I have just visited, in the County of Berthier; and as soon as I have finished my visit, my Report will not be long delayed.

	Children.
LAVALTRE has Four Schools, and .....	104
130 might attend, if they were not prevented by poverty.	
LANORAIE.—Four Schools .....	204
One School alone has 102 children. In two Schools, English is taught, and the Agricultural Journals are read.	
BERTHIER.—The Convent, the Academy comprising its Preparatory School, the Dissident School in the incorporated village, afford teaching to	303
These distinguished institutions deserve encouragement.	
The Directors, or Directresses, make the greatest efforts towards procuring for the youth confided to their charge a solid Education. I experienced much pleasure in these institutions. I shall detail the different branches of instruction in my General Report.	
THE PARISH OF BERTHIER has Six Schools, and .....	241
The two Schools at St. Norbert, have been under the control of the Berthier Commissioners up to the present moment, but they are about to be separated.	
These two Schools have .....	50
These Schools are not conveniently situated now for the children of the Parish. Their site ought to be changed, and a third established on the Alfred Road.	
ISLE DU PADS AND ST. IGNACE—Two Schools .....	58
There are 80 children.	
ST. BARTHELEMY.—Four Schools .....	199
ST. CUTHBERT.—Seven Schools .....	237
There are a great many children in this Municipality who do not attend School from want of clothing.	
This Parish is about to erect a College, where French, English, and all the other necessary branches will be taught, except Latin.	

**ST. CUTHBERT.—Continued :**

Children.

I attended a meeting of the Parishioners on Sunday last, in relation to the College. There was but one voice in favor of this establishment, to the great delight of the *Curé* of the place. In the evening I gave a lecture on Agriculture, in the Presbytery, in the apartments of the *Curé*. A great number of farmers were present. I enjoyed myself greatly at St. Cuthbert, and shall never forget it.

**ST. GABRIEL DE BRANDON.—Four Schools, including a Dissentient School 168**

There are a great many poor in this Parish. The inhabitants have been incited to withhold payment of the assessment in this locality ; but I think all will go on well now. A salutary example will prevent the necessity of suing hereafter.

**ST. FELIX DE VALOIS.—Five Schools, including one Dissentient School ... 237**

Total.....Children 1801

This Parish has reduced the number of its Schools, in order to procure better Teachers ; and there are a good many more scholars than there were last year. The School near the Church, numbers 78. During my visit, in the month of June last, I met with several Schools where there were not more than 14, 15, 18, or 20 pupils ; these same Schools, this year, have 38, 50, 55, and 63 pupils ; and all the Schools are attended by more children this year than they were last.

This increase is due, I think, to the surveillance over the Schools, which inspires the parents with confidence. The examinations please the rate-payers greatly, and encourage the Teachers. I know that the Law operates well, in the remaining part of the county which I have to visit. I do not consider my time, my trouble, nor my expenses, which will be doubled by this visit. My sincere desire is, that Education should progress. During the evenings, I speak of Agriculture, as a recreation. The day after Easter I shall start again, and as soon as I return, I shall make the Report required by the instructions you have furnished me. A great many respectable persons are witnesses of my visits, and I told them why I wanted their presence at the examinations. I wrote their names in my Journal, in their presence.

Forced assessment is the only means of procuring Education for the youth of the Parishes.

It would be better that the powers of the Inspectors should be defined, as well with respect to the Commissioners, as with regard to the Teachers. Books calculated to inspire a love of labor, are required for the children. I have already spoken of them in my preceding Report. If proper books can be procured for the children, I mean reading books ; if the Schools are strictly watched, and the routine of the system of teaching is made to disappear a little, I do not fear to say, that in a couple of years our youth will make great progress, without much fearing their neighbors or their fellow countrymen, of a different origin, on the score of Education. There are a great many intelligent and honest Teachers, who do not require to be watched in the performance of their noble duties.

I write to you with sincerity, sir, and I have witnesses who will bear me out in every thing I have said. I am ready to do all for the interests of Education.

In this respect, you have known me for about 28 years.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

G. CHAGNON,

Inspector of Schools, for the Counties of  
Berthier and Leinster.

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 COPY OF REPORTS BY MARCUS CHILD, ESQUIRE, INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS.
 

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List of the Municipalities in the District of Inspection of Marcus Child, Esquire, School Inspector:—

COUNTY OF STANSTEAD.....	{	1.—Stanstead,
		2.—Barnston,
		3.—Barford,
		4.—Hatley,
		5.—Magog.
COUNTY OF DRUMMOND.....	{	6.—Kingsey,
		7.—Durham,
		8.—Tingwick.
COUNTY OF SHERBROOKE....	{	9.—Melbourne,
		10.—Brompton,
		11.—Windsor,
		12.—Ascot,
		13.—Compton,
		14.—Eaton,
		15.—Bury,
		16.—Dudswell,
		17.—Hereford,
		18.—Wolton,
		19.—Shipton.

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J. B. MEILLEUR, Esquire,  
Superintendent of Education, C.E.

Sir,—I have the honor to make the following Report of Common Schools, in the District of St. Francis, for the quarter ending 31st July, 1852. Immediately after receiving my appointment, I entered upon the performance of the duties I had undertaken; and, as soon as I received my instructions, proceeded to make the tour of the District. I inspected the registers, and the Treasurer's accounts in each Municipality; also, examined into the proceedings of the Boards of School Commissioners, heard their difficulties stated, and gave them such advice as appeared necessary. Also, visited some of the Schools.

I found so much of my time and attention required to aid the several Boards of School Commissioners, in their proceedings, that I did not examine so many Schools as I should otherwise have done. I shall devote more time to this part of my duty during the second quarter of the year.

The information required to fill up the blanks in the Tables, with which you have furnished me, could not be obtained this quarter, owing to the imperfect manner in which the School-law has been carried into effect in this District. I expect that, in the second or third quarter, I shall be able to fill them up. My inquiries have extended over the whole ground included in the limits of your instructions, respecting Common, and Model Schools, and Academies. And I beg leave to make a few remarks upon each, in the order in which they come:

The registers of the Municipalities were generally well-bound books, and the records of the Boards were legibly written. But in other respects they were quite

imperfect, and to explain what was necessary to make them conformable to the Law, engaged a good deal of my time and attention. Many of the suits, which the Commissioners have instituted, have failed, from the non-observance of some necessary requirement of the Law. I have endeavored to impress upon their minds, the importance of keeping correct and complete registers. Respecting the manner of fixing the scholar-fee, I have directed that it should be according to the means of the parents, age of the children, and course of instructions; that the minimum rate should be enforced upon the poor parents; for very few could be found in this District, so indigent as to be unable to pay 3d. per month. In most instances the Commissioners had demanded two shillings per month, from all who attended School, and from some who did not; a proceeding which I have deemed to be contrary to the letter as well as the spirit of the Law; that the exceptions provided for in the 3rd Clause of 12 Vic. cap. 50, and those from whom fees could be demanded by 2nd Clause of same Act, should be carefully followed by them, in making up the funds to pay the Teachers.

The Treasurers' accounts were, in but few cases, in such a state of regularity or detail, as to enable me to gain correct information from them. I have directed them to furnish me with a copy of the detailed statement of receipts and expenditures, which they would be required to submit to the Commissioners and rate-payers annually, according to the 10th Clause 14 & 15 Vic., cap. 97. Out of seventeen, I have as yet received but two.

In all the Municipalities, the Assessment Rolls are all regularly made, and at the time required by Law; and, with few exceptions, have been collected without costs. The owners of wild land have not paid their rates; in fact it seems difficult to obtain them, either for the payment of Teachers or School-houses, when the owner is unknown and has no resident Agent. Some additional provision of law seems to me to be necessary to enforce the payment of this tax.

The School Commissioners have not, in any case, fixed the scholar-fee in conformity to the law. The excuse is, that the inhabitants take the Government allowance and the assessment, and make up the balance required to pay the Teachers by contributions among themselves; the board of the Teacher is apportioned among the most able inhabitants of each School-district. In this way, the Commissioners have been free from debt, and the Schools have been kept in operation eight months in the year. I have not sanctioned this practice, but have advised the Commissioners to make their proceedings according to Law, then they will be in a position to enforce it when it becomes necessary.

I have been guided in my advice to them by the excellent rules laid down by yourself for their management. The inhabitants in this District have imperceptibly acquired the control of the Schools in all their departments. Hence the difficulty of bringing them under any system or uniformity in books.

The Teachers, during the summer months, are generally well qualified; this has been carefully ascertained before they have been engaged. They are nearly all unmarried females, of unblemished moral character. Their success in teaching varies according to the method they have been instructed to follow. They receive from five shillings to seven shillings and sixpence currency, per week. They keep daily Journals according to form No. 3, page 56, of your published copy of the Law and your instructions, but not in duplicate. I regret to find both Commissioners and Teachers so ignorant of the law and of your instructions. It would be desirable that the Inspector be supplied with a sufficient number of copies to place one in the hands of each Commissioner and Teacher, having a Diploma from the Board. I have seen no Teacher having a Diploma.

There is a general wish in the District, that a Board of Examiners should be established therein. The wages of Teachers are necessarily low; they can ill afford the expense of a journey to Quebec or Montreal. I am decidedly of that



opinion, and hope it will engage your early attention, so that Teachers, the ensuing winter, may have the means of fitting themselves to teach. I fear we shall find ourselves without qualified Teachers, if some provision of this kind is not made at an early period of the present Session of Parliament.

The Books used in the Schools are chiefly American. I do not fail to urge the use of the Irish National School Books, and to point out to Teachers and children, the advantage they would derive from the change. I am happy to find that some of the Municipalities are desirous of doing so.

I have also suggested our improved plan in building, where new School-houses are required.

I find in the 17 Municipalities which I have visited, 212 School-districts, all having School-houses built, or in course of erection. 191 Schools in operation. The Townships newly settled, bordering on the Districts of Quebec and Three Rivers, are not yet organized. I expect, in my next Report, to be able to place them among the organized Municipalities.

THE MODEL SCHOOL IN MELBOURNE—Is now in operation, under the instruction of John Brownley, Esquire, at a salary of £100 per annum. Has 20 male scholars. His testimonials of character and qualification are very respectable; but he has not been examined by the board. His method of teaching is Lancastrian. The Model School-house is valued at .....

Government Grant .....	£260	0	0
Voluntary Contributions.....	122	10	0
	60	0	0
			<u>182 10 0</u>
			<u>£ 77 10 0</u>

A part of this balance is due to the Contractor, and part to the Common School Fund. The public spirit of this Municipality is highly commendable, but their success has not been equal to their efforts. The Model School-house in Durham is not entirely finished, but there is an Elementary School kept in it at present. There has been already expended upon the building, £150.

Government Allowance.....	£100
Contributions .....	50
	<u>£150</u>

No debt.

THE MODEL SCHOOL IN BARNSTON—Is not in operation; but the Commissioners have engaged a Teacher, Bailey C. Burper, who is well qualified, but has not a Diploma from the Board. He is a lame man, and quite unable to bear the expenses of a journey to Montreal. This Township is sufficiently populous and wealthy to sustain the School, and I trust that when the feeling becomes more harmonious among the people, it will prosper. This School should serve the Municipalities of Barnston, Bosford, and Hereford. The School-house cost, as it appears from the following items, £342 10s. :—

Government Grant .....	£150	0	0
Assessment.....	170	10	0
Debt secured by Mortgage on the House .....	62	15	0
		<u>£380</u>	<u>5 0</u>
Not collected on Assessment.....	£12	15	0
Law Expenses .....	25	0	0
		<u>37</u>	<u>15 0</u>
		<u>£342</u>	<u>10 0</u>

A sum believed to be beyond what it ought to have cost.

There are no Dissident Schools, and but four independent ones, in this District. One in Sherbrooke, kept by Miss Felton; one in Lennoxville, kept by Miss Fowle; one in Compton, kept by Miss Ives; one in Stanstead, kept by Miss Huttard.

The Schools under control of the Commissioners are all of a mixed character, attended by those of divers religions, persuasions, and both sexes.

**STANSTEAD ACADEMY.**—There has been a long vacation in this Institution, in consequence of the death of its late Teacher, Mr. Jacobs, and sickness of his successor, Mr. Eldon; it is to recommence on the first of September.

The salary paid to the male Teacher has been £125 per annum; the female Teacher has received £15 per quarter. Tuition paid for English branch, 10s.; Languages, 12s. 6d.; Painting and Drawing, 12s. 6d. Teachers not examined by the Board. This School was established in the year 1829, by twenty-six resident gentlemen. Cost £600. The average number of pupils during the last two years has been, 60; Boys 35, Girls 25. 20 studying classics; 15 to 20 studying French.

**SHERBROOKE ACADEMY.**—Is in the charge of Mr. Higginbotham. He has not been examined by the Board. Number of scholars about 40. Female department in charge of Miss Arnes. Average number of pupils, 25. Government grant, £110 11s. 0d. £80 appropriated to the male department, in addition to the fees, which are 10s. per quarter. The remainder devoted to the female department, and incidental expenses.

**HATLEY ACADEMY.**—Is now vacant. Will re-open in the ensuing month of August.

**COMPTON ACADEMY.**—Vacant. Has received no Government aid.

**RICHMOND ACADEMY.**—Vacant. Has received no aid from Government.

I find that when two or more Townships, which have been united in one Municipality, become sufficiently populous to entitle the weaker one to a separate organ-

isation, it should, if possible, take place at the end of a scholastic year. Then the new Board can at once enter into possession of the funds and property, belonging to the locality for which they are appointed, and act without any vexatious questions of right or duty, on the part of the elder Board. The difficulties in number (20) in Stanstead, I hope speedily to bring to a close, and that in favor of the cause of Education in that District.

Early in May last I advised the Commissioners to have the School kept when the people would send their children. I find that the School was kept by a competent Teacher, and attended by 27 scholars, since the 10th May last, in the private School-house.

The School-funds have been divided equally among the School-districts, except in one or two instances, Stanstead and Eaton, a practice I could not allow to continue. Hence, I have urged the Commissioners to follow the Law in their future distribution. There is a strong tendency to make small School-districts, and that mode of distribution tends to increase the evil, which I hope to see, in some degree, removed.

All which is respectfully submitted.

M. CHILD,

Inspector.

J. B. MEILLEUR, Esquire,  
Superintendent of Education, C.E.

Sir,—In obedience to your instructions, I have the honor to submit my third Report of Schools, in the District of St. Francis.

My inspections have been made once each quarter, but I have found quite impossible to visit all the Schools as often. There is a decided improvement in the working of the Law. Several Municipalities are taking decided steps to put in operation; and I expect, by another year, a good advance will have been made by the Schools generally. I have arranged the form of my Report to meet the 4th Clause of cap 97, of 14 & 15 Vic., and your printed instructions. What I have said of the Municipality of Stanstead, will apply generally to others in this District, throughout the whole of which your superintendence gives satisfaction. In the scholastic Municipality of Stanstead, there are thirty-one Schools, which are better taught than many I have examined, and some of them are entitled to be called first-class Schools; but when compared with what they ought to be, and what they might be, if the Law were followed and enforced, few, if any, would be entitled to this character. Schools have been kept up in this Township from its earliest settlement, which is commendable, and while the inhabitants manifest a liberality in improving their School-houses, many of these houses are old, and so out of repair, as to afford but poor shelter to the children, and so inconvenient as to retard their progress. Those, however, which have recently been built, on an improved model, which I have furnished, are of stone, bricks, or wood, and, in their construction, contain all the advantages of perfect supervision of the master over his pupils; facilities for recitation, warmth, ventilation, and all conveniences necessary to the mixed character of the Schools, besides wood-house, shed, &c. (See plan.)

Other obstacles to the progress of the Schools, here demand attention. The use of improper books, and the neglect of the School Commissioners to regulate the course of study, and to manage the Schools under their control; also, to fix and attend the annual public examination thereof. However much I may desire to improve the qualifications of the Teachers, I am persuaded, that to do so, would be at-

tended with comparatively little benefit; while they, unaided by the Law, have these obstacles with which to contend; and should electors continue to choose men to serve as Commissioners, who are either incompetent or unwilling to perform these very important duties, some new provisions of Law upon the subject will be advisable.

It must be evident, that irregular attendance very materially retards the general progress of the pupils.

The introduction, and almost general use of American School-books, have been attended with most pernicious effects, upon the character and Education of the District. I do not condemn the use of these books among those for whom they were intended, but many of them contain matters calculated to prejudice the minds of our pupils against the institutions of the country; and instruction being derived from such sources, is no doubt one of the causes of the emigration of so many of our youth of both sexes to the neighboring States. I believe what I have often heard alleged, that many of these books having been excluded from use in the United States, by competent authority, have been introduced here at very reduced prices, and have proved a source of great profit to the importers.

The books used in our Schools should undergo that careful revision which the Law requires, and it is much to be regretted that the National School books, which meet all these requirements, have not in this been brought into general use. A few of the Schools in the lower part of the District have adopted them, and, in every instance, with decided marks of improvement. I have not failed, repeatedly to urge the use of these books in all the Schools under my inspection.

The Teachers employed in this District are chiefly females of unblemished moral character, well qualified to teach what the Law requires in Common Schools, and some of them have a good method of instruction. The males generally possess higher qualifications, and receive higher wages. According to your instructions, the Teachers have been examined, and have produced their Certificates of age, and good moral character; which examination has had the effect to exclude some applicants from employment. I have endeavored, in all cases, to persuade Teachers to make their present occupation a permanent one, and a general wish prevails among them to do so, provided there is a prospect of increased remuneration. And here I beg leave to remark that rewards or medals might be offered with advantage to those who distinguish themselves in their vocation.

Some of the Teachers are qualified to instruct their pupils in higher branches than the Law requires. In Districts Nos. 1, 3, 4, and 7, Algebra was taught. In the first, a Terrestrial Globe and outlines Maps were furnished by the Teacher, at his own expense, and used with success. In No. 1, I found four pupils qualified to teach, to three of whom I gave Certificates, the other being under the age required.

It is very desirable that each School should be furnished with outlines Maps; and there is a willingness on the part of the people to contribute the necessary funds, whenever the School Commissioners shall take the steps to provide them.

The Commissioners' register, with some improvement, would be in conformity to the Law, such as orders of the Board for payments out of the treasury. The prosecution and defence of actions; and the record of that discretionary power, which the Law gives them to fix the scholar-fee.

The Secretary-Treasurer's accounts shew, according to my interpretation of the Law, several irregular entries, and also omissions, such as the payment of fees and tavern expenses out of the School-fund to Commissioners, while acting as referees in the settlement of difficulties relating to the locating and building of School-houses. From the 4th October, 1851, to the 3rd April, 1852, £6 19s. 11d. was charged under this head. No entry whatever appears of the assessment for School-houses, which, I deem a gross neglect of duty. The mode of paying out the

School-fund is very irregular. It appears by the accounts, that the Treasurer places in the hands of the School Commissioners, the whole amount of funds which may be on hand at the expiration of every six months, and they are supposed to distribute them among the different Schools in the proportion to which each is entitled; but no account is given of their application, consequently the annual statement of receipts and expenditure in detail, which the Law requires should be laid before the rate-payers in July, does not show how these moneys are applied, and is a cause of general dissatisfaction. The directions which I have given in these matters have not been attended to.

The neglect of the School-Commissioners, for I believe it is chiefly this, to carry out the designs of the law, in these and other respects above alluded to, form the chief obstacle to the well-working of the School-laws in this Municipality.

The Secretary-Treasurer and Teachers have cheerfully exhibited all documents in their possession relating to the Schools. From them and the people at large I have met with the kindest and most hospitable reception.

The Schools in this Municipality are attended by pupils of both sexes, the most of whom are Protestants. There are no Dissentients, and there is but one independent School. In all these Schools, Reading, Writing, the elements of Grammar and Geography, and Arithmetic as far as the Rule of Three inclusive, have been taught with tolerable success; but generally there is a great want of method, and this is a serious obstacle in the way of progress.

THE MUNICIPALITY OF BARNSTON—Contains twenty Schools, which are similar in character to those of Stanstead, and to which the same general remarks are applicable, particularly as to Teachers, books, and management. The Treasurer's accounts are in a worse condition than those of Stanstead. There has been some litigation between the Board of Commissioners and the rate-payers, arising out of the manner in which the law has been carried into effect, but from no unwillingness on the part of the latter to pay all proper assessments. The Commissioners have, however, come to a better knowledge of the law, and a corresponding improvement has taken place.

THE MUNICIPALITY OF BARFORD has three Schools. The proceedings of the Commissioners here are quite satisfactory. The chief obstacle in the way of progress is the non-payment of the wild land-tax, three-fourths of the Township being unsettled.

THE MUNICIPALITY OF HATLEY has thirteen Schools, the general character of which is similar to that of the Schools in Stanstead, and the same remarks will apply to the Register, and Secretary-Treasurer's accounts.

THE MUNICIPALITY OF MAGOG has seven Schools, which are in a good state of progress. There is a disposition to adopt the National School Books, as soon as they can be procured. They have the same obstacles to contend with as in Stanstead.

THE MUNICIPALITY OF SHIPTON contains twenty Schools, which are in as good a state of progress as it is possible for them to be under the present state of things. They have to contend with the same obstacles as those in Stanstead, but justice compels me to say, they have been more faithfully examined by the Commissioners, and their general management is as good as that of any in the District.

The Register and the accounts are quite correct. There is here a strong desire to raise the qualification of the Teachers and the character of the Schools; these are of a mixed character as to sex and religion. There are no Dissentient nor independent Schools. Since the Teachers have been required to undergo an examination, a sufficient number has not been found.

THE MUNICIPALITY OF KINGSEY has fourteen Districts, and but nine Schools; one of them independent. The vacancies are to be accounted for by the opposition of a few leading persons, who object to the payment of School-rates. The majority of the School-Commissioners deserve credit for their perseverance, and, I think they will ultimately overcome these obstacles. As no valuation has been made by the Municipal Council of Drummond, the Commissioners have caused it to be done. They have also in my opinion followed the spirit and letter of the law in fixing the scholar fee, which varies from 3d. to 1s. 3d. per month.

THE MUNICIPALITY OF DURHAM has fifteen School-districts and thirteen Schools. The vacancies are caused by a want of Teachers. These Schools labor under the same disadvantages as those in Stanstead, in addition to which there is a want of unanimity among the Commissioners. Here also a valuation of property has been made by the Commissioners, but they have not collected a scholar-fee, as the inhabitants have made up the necessary balance to the Teachers by voluntary contribution. The register is quite correct, but the detailed account was not ready when I called for it. The Schools are all of a mixed character, as regards both sex and religion; none independent nor dissentient. The windows of one School-house have been broken by persons unknown. This act arose, it is supposed, from dissatisfaction towards the Teacher, whom I found, on examination, to be a very improper person to have charge of a School. On this subject, I took occasion to caution the inhabitants against such infractions of the law, and advised them to do all in their power to bring the offenders to punishment.

THE MUNICIPALITY OF MELBOURNE has sixteen Schools, of a character similar in most respects to that of Schools in Stanstead, and to which the same general remarks will apply. Here also the Commissioners caused a valuation of property to be made. The scholar-fee has been fixed, and collected by the Manager in each District. There is one Independent School, and all are of a mixed character as regards religion and sex. The register was regularly kept, but the Treasurer's accounts, in detail, were not made up at the time of my last visit.

THE MUNICIPALITY OF BROMPTON has four Districts and three Schools, differing but little from those of Stanstead. Their general progress is not satisfactory, but there is a fair prospect of improvement. The causes which have retarded their operation are entirely with the Commissioners. No assessment has been made since 1849, and Teachers are in arrear for their wages. There are large tracts of wild land, the tax on which has not been paid. The Register and Treasurer's accounts are correct.

THE MUNICIPALITY OF WINDSOR has four School-districts, and but one School. A valuation of property has here been made by the Commissioners, and the assessment roll regularly prepared, yet from apathy on the part of the people, and incompetency of the Commissioners, the Schools are neglected. I have used every exertion in my power to bring about a better state of things, but as yet with little

effect. I found the Register and Secretary-Treasurer's accounts in a state of confusion. A new Treasurer has been appointed, but he has not yet succeeded in reducing them to order. The next election of Commissioners will probably make a change for the better.

The MUNICIPALITY of ASCOT and ORFORD has eighteen Districts and seventeen Schools under control of the Commissioners, three Independent, and the Newfoundland School. Out of the seventeen, fourteen are English, two French, and one English and French. The vacancy was caused by the passage of the railway through the premises. The house, being too old to be removed, was occupied by the Railway Company. These Schools are not regularly visited by the Commissioners, and do not differ materially from others. The register is very regularly and neatly kept, and the Treasurer's accounts, in form and detail, are more conformable to the law than any I have examined. The scholar-fee is collected by the Manager in each District, and if a balance remain due to the Teacher, it is made up by voluntary contribution. The Independent Schools, being select, are superior to the Common Schools. The Newfoundland School has till lately been vacant for want of a Teacher.

The MUNICIPALITY of COMPTON has nineteen School-districts, and eighteen Schools, which do not differ essentially from others. They are attended by pupils of both sexes. There is also an independent School. The Register and Treasurer's accounts are regularly kept, but the detailed statement of receipts and expenditure was not ready when I called for it. No scholar fee has been collected, and the inhabitants make up the balance due the Teacher, by voluntary contribution. The independent School is of a select character, and has but few pupils.

The MUNICIPALITY of EATON, NEWPORT, DITTON, and CLINTON, has twelve Districts and ten Schools, all in Eaton and Newport, the other two Townships being uninhabited. These Schools are attended by Protestant and Catholic pupils of both sexes. The vacancies are temporary, being caused by sickness among the children. There is unanimity among the Commissioners, and a general desire among all classes to improve the Schools and the qualifications of the Teachers. In two Districts, Cookshire and Eaton Corner, a strong effort has been made to establish Schools of a higher character, in order to prepare Teachers for the elementary branches; but these efforts, so commendable on the part of the contributors, cannot result in that degree of benefit they merit, owing to the want of method, a well regulated course of studies, and proper class books. While witnessing these things, I cannot refrain from expressing the anxiety I feel, that the benefits of the Normal School may be extended to this and other Municipalities as soon as possible.

The MUNICIPALITY of BURY, TINGWICK, and WESTBURY, has nine Districts and six Schools. The vacancies have been caused by the defalcations of a former Secretary-Treasurer, whose accounts cannot be properly adjusted. This defaulter, H. McClintock, had so managed his bonds as to put it out of the power of the Commissioners, either to recover anything or obtain any information from him. From these embarrassments they are slowly recovering. This loss is felt the more, as the inhabitants are generally poor, and as the owners of large tracts of wild land have not yet paid the taxes. It must be evident that these Schools are far below the average. There is, however, one in Tingwick, which deserves particular remark. The Teacher possesses very high qualifications, and has used the National

School-books with great advantage to her classes. The register and accounts, under the present Secretary-Treasurer, are very regular, and there is a general desire to act in conformity to the Law.

The MUNICIPALITY of DUDSWELL, SOUTH ILAM, WEEDON, and STAKE, has seven Schools, of a mixed character. They are deficient in books of every kind. Otherwise they come under my general observations. The register and Treasurer's accounts were regularly kept; and the distribution of the scholar-fee was particularly well adjusted. Weedon is settled by French Canadians, and they are not sufficiently numerous to be entitled to a separate organization, and consequently have no Schools. The Commissioners assure me, however, that Schools shall be established therein, as soon as possible.

The MUNICIPALITY of HEREFORD and CLIFTON, has eight Schools—four in each Township. They are in rather a backward state. These Townships are thinly settled, and the wild-land tax has never been paid; but the efforts made by the inhabitants to carry the Law into effect is worthy of praise. Within the last two years, three School-houses have been built in Clifton, and two in Hereford, without the aid of Government.

The MUNICIPALITY of WALTON has so recently been organized, that no Schools are yet in operation. I gave the inhabitants such instruction as would enable them to obtain the benefits held out by 5th Clause of the amended Act, with which they seemed disposed to comply.

The MUNICIPALITY of TINGWICK has also been recently organized, and little progress has been made towards establishing Schools. The inhabitants seem willing, but do not yet understand proper management.

Total number of School-districts .....	213
Total number of Common Schools .....	202
do of Independent Schools .....	6
do of Newfoundland Schools .....	1
Total number of Schools .....	209

When the Municipalities of Walton and Tingwick are divided, the number of Districts will be increased to 223; and there is a prospect of an increase in the number of Schools during the present year.

There are two Model Schools in operation, which are well attended, and in a good state of progress; but instruction is not given in Book-keeping, linear Drawing, nor the elements of Mensuration. Much time is devoted to branches which the Law does not require, such as Rhetoric, Physiology, &c. I have urged, as yet without effect, the necessity of confining instruction strictly to what the Law requires, before going into other branches; but I have to contend with habits and prejudices too deeply rooted to be easily removed. I look forward with flattering expectation to the time when competent Teachers can be supplied from the Normal School; which will be, in my opinion, the introduction of a uniform and thorough system of elementary instruction. In pursuance of this desirable object, I am encouraging young Teachers, in this District, to attend the Normal School.



and I would suggest that they might participate in the grant provided by the 2nd Clause of 14 & 15 Vic. cap. 97.

I beg leave also to suggest, that legislative provision be made for the appointment of a Board of Examiners for this District, and that additional powers be given to Commissioners to raise by rate, more funds, when required so to do, by a majority of rate-payers, in any School-district or Municipality. I would further recommend, that the scholastic year should end on the 5th day of April, instead of the 1st day of January, and that all accounts for Schools and School-houses should be balanced on that day in each year.

The ACADEMIES of STANSTEAD, HATLEY, and SHERBROOKE, are in operation. They are conducted by young students from the New England Colleges, who come to this country, not to make teaching a business, but to raise funds, which will enable them to complete some professional study. The instruction given in this institution is not in conformity to the law, neither is it such as to prepare students for College, for teaching, nor for any of the ordinary pursuits of business. Should the annual grants to these Schools be continued, I beg leave to suggest, that their direction be brought entirely under the Law, or, what would perhaps be more desirable, to encourage them to unite, as Collegiate Schools, with Bishop's College; provided, that institution would guarantee instruction permanently of the following character: Elementary, Commercial, with a knowledge of the Physical Sciences, and Classical.

All which is respectfully submitted.

M. CHILD,  
Inspector.

STANSTEAD, 16th April, 1853.

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COPY OF REPORTS OF J. S. CLARKE, ESQUIRE, INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS.

List of the Municipalities in the District of Inspection of Reverend John S. Clarke, School Inspector:—

COUNTY OF QUEBEC .....	1.—City of Quebec, (Dissentients.)
COUNTY OF DORCHESTER .....	{ 2.—Point Levy,
	{ 3.—Frampton.
COUNTY OF BELLECHASSE .....	4.—Standon.
	{ 5.—Tring,
	{ 6.—Lambton,
	{ 7.—Leeds,
COUNTY OF MEGANTIC .....	{ 8.—Halifax,
	{ 9.—Somerset,
	{ 10.—Inverness,
	{ 11.—Nelson.

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J. S. CLARKE, Inspector of Schools, to J. BTE. MELLEUR, Esquire, Superintendent of Education, Montreal.

Sir,—I have the honor to inform you, that on the receipt of your Statistical Tables, which I had been for some time awaiting, I immediately proceeded on my tour of inspection through the different Scholastic Municipalities embraced within my jurisdiction; and after an arduous, toilsome, and in many instances perilous excursion, I beg leave to transmit, in compliance with your request, the following general, but I regret to add, for the most part, discouraging Report:—

On leaving Quebec, I first repaired to EAST FRAMPTON, and was sorry to find that a School which had previously existed there had been entirely discontinued, and that a School-house, which had been commenced, remained still unfinished. I had an interview, however, with one of the Commissioners, a local visitor, and other leading members of the Settlement, and urgently pressed upon them the importance of establishing a more satisfactory state of affairs; they readily responded to my views, by promising their best exertions in the case, which I trust they will soon employ, although the prevailing disposition seemed to be in favor of a Dissident School. Owing to the difficulty of communication between East and West Frampton, which are separated by a river, often dangerous to ford, and in which are to be found the very worst roads in Lower Canada, it has occurred to me, as very desirable, that they should each form a distinct Municipality, and that the adjoining one of Standon, which certainly does not afford persons competent adequately to fulfil the duties of School Commissioners, might be blended together with East Frampton, which contains individuals of sufficient intelligence fully to supply this deficiency.

I next advanced to the TOWNSHIP OF STANDON, and found matters there in a still more unsatisfactory and most discordant condition, and the people at variance with the Commissioners and the Teacher. Expecting to examine the scholars, I was disappointed, on my arrival, at not finding any present, although it was the day appointed for their re-assembling, after the Spring recess. I met, however, the Teacher, one of the Commissioners, a local visitor, and several of the parents; and after a painful and stormy discussion, in which they indulged in mutual recriminations, the former expressed his determination to resign his situation, and the others, their readiness to have it filled up under more favorable auspices; and when this occurs, I venture to hope that the seeming anomalies of the School-master discharging the office of Secretary-Treasurer, and teaching in his own dwelling, both of which, under existing circumstances, were probably unavoidable, will be altogether obviated. The result of this meeting, perhaps, is not to be regretted, for after a close investigation, and, indeed, from the Teacher's own acknowledgment, I unhappily ascertained that there were too just grounds of complaint lying against him, which rendered a change desirable.

Retracing my course over an almost impassable road, I then crossed the Etchemin to WEST FRAMPTON, where, accompanied by a local visitor, recently one of the Trustees, I visited with satisfaction the Dissident School under the care of Mr. Connolly, and attended by about thirty children, who acquitted themselves most creditably during their examination, but who are likely, I fear, to lose their present instructor, as he contemplates removing shortly to Upper Canada.

The building used as a School was originally a place of worship belonging to the Church of England, and is well adapted to the purpose, but I was sorry to hear there was a want of harmony subsisting in connexion with it, with reference to a sum of money some time ago given by an individual, in England, for the support of Education in the Township. The various books of record, which I examined in this

place appeared to be accurately kept, and indicated a faithful fulfilment of the engagement which had been entered into.

Proceeding to ST. MARY'S, I proposed continuing onwards to BROUGHTON and its vicinity, including the scholastical Municipalities of TRING, FORSYTH, &c.; but understanding, from a local visitor in those parts, that the Schools were still for the greater part in their Spring vacation, and that I was not, in all probability, then looked for by the Commissioners, (which, I may here observe, had been *hitherto*, and was always, *subsequently*, the case to the close of my visitation), I deemed it advisable to defer my journey thither until I could perform it with better prospects of success and satisfaction. Accordingly, I drove on next to the TOWNSHIP of LEEDS, and the Commissioners being absent, I examined, in company with a local visitor, the School conducted by Mrs. Lamb, and containing about thirty-five scholars; who seemed to be in a very gratifying state of proficiency, and gave creditable testimony to her zeal and assiduity. I here saw the Secretary-Treasurer, but as I had not been then expected, his accounts were not fully arranged. I therefore, did not inspect them, but went on to the Dissident School in charge of Mr. Carroll, numbering nearly thirty, but, unfortunately, it had been closed an hour earlier than usual, consequently I could not examine it, to my great mortification.

The School at LAMBLY'S MILLS, not being at the time in operation, and those in the neighbouring concessions, kept by Messrs. Hutchinson and Morrison, being only winter institutions, were not visited by me, nor was that of Mr. William Callum, near them, which I had been informed was altogether discontinued.

I now travelled over a horrible road to IRELAND, and there found but a single School, and that a private one, in operation. I endeavored, however, to put matters in train for the introduction, and effectual working of the School Act; but had here, as elsewhere, to combat with many unfounded prejudices against it, and which, I trust, I succeeded in, partially at least, removing.

Leaving this place, I went forward to the Township of HALIFAX, and there, as usual, arrived unexpectedly. In consequence, I did not see the Commissioners, who were away; and on calling upon the Secretary-Treasurer, who it appeared had not been long in office, he stated that the register and other papers were not prepared for inspection, and advised me not to visit the Schools in the adjoining Concessions, under the management of females, as some were at the time suspended, and others had closed for the day, the hours of attendance being different from those in other portions of the County. I visited, however, and briefly examined that managed by Mr. Hannah, at which nearly thirty-five children were present; derived some gratification from doing so. The Secretary-Treasurer here mentioned, that a School in the neighborhood had been lately broken up, and that some of Instructors then employed were not likely to resume their task. Anxious to obtain all the information possible, I took the liberty of introducing myself to the *Curé* of the Parish, who, though not connected officially with the Schools, yet, as a friend of Education, was deeply interested in its advancement. He most readily communicated intelligence of importance, and very kindly offered a room for the purpose of meeting on its behalf, when I went thither again.

Journeying on to INVERNESS, I was pained to learn that there was no public School established within it, and indeed, the only one I could hear of, was that in charge of a person in the Belcher Range Settlement, whose inhabitants were unable to avail themselves of the privileges proffered to them by the Government. I made an effort, notwithstanding, to pave the way for their entitling themselves to these advantages, and received a promise of co-operation on their part, and of their utmost exertions to comply with the conditions required.

The next and last Township in the COUNTY of MEGANTIC which I visited, was NELSON, where it was utterly impracticable to accomplish any thing connected with

the objects of my tour. I, therefore, returned without delay to QUEBEC, in which City I have inspected and examined the Schools under control of the Protestant Commissioners, with, generally speaking, no small measure of pleasure. These, however, are only four; but that under the tuition of Mr. Geggie, especially, is ably and judiciously directed, and comprehends within the range of instruction some of the branches taught in institutions of the higher class. The building erected for the purpose is substantial and commodious, affording ample and comfortable accommodation for the families of both a Male and Female Teacher, although the Commissioners have not yet supplied themselves, as they hope soon to do, with the latter.

And now, in drawing this Report to its conclusion, I cannot forbear expressing my profound grief, not only at the lamentable *want* of Education in the Townships through which I have passed, but, what is still worse, at the mournful *willingness* to want it, which almost invariably prevails. I could perceive but a small portion of that spirit which would appreciate its blessings, and still less of that disposition which would cordially hail them. The sad conclusion then to which I have been forced is this, that they can only be diffused through the instrumentality of those who, above to their paramount value themselves are willing to submit to self-denial, and self-sacrifice, for the sake of these less favored of their fellow-creatures, who, sunk low in ignorance, know not, alas! how much they lose while the treasures of knowledge are unlocked.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your obedient Servant,

(Signed,) J. S. CLARKE,  
Inspector of Schools.

True copy.

QUEBEC, 28th June, 1852.

J. S. CLARKE, Inspector of Schools, to J. BTE. MEILLEUR, Esquire, Superintendent of Education, Montreal.

Sir,—I have the honor to Report, that on Monday, the 20th ult., I left QUEBEC, on my second tour of inspection of the Scholastical Municipalities, consigned to my supervision; and, on reaching EAST FRAMPTON, I found matters remaining in the same condition as that of my first visit. Proceeding to STANDON, I ascertained that the School, which had been recently organized, under the charge of Mr. Hugh Dikson, and numbering about twenty-two scholars, was then in harvest vacation. I summoned the Master, however, and he having called as many of the children as could conveniently be brought together, I examined them very cursorily, but with some satisfaction. I also inspected the accounts of the Secretary-Treasurer, and had an interview with several of the Commissioners and a local visitor; and I am happy to think, that their prospects of success are brighter, by far, than they have hitherto been. Returning from the above Townships, I advanced to WEST FRAMPTON, and was disappointed in finding that the School of Mr. Patrick Conolly had closed for the day, an hour earlier than usual; consequently, I was too late to examine it. I called upon him, however, and learned that fifteen scholars only were at that time attending, and that his engagement would cease after the current half year. I likewise called on the Secretary-Treasurer, and inspected his accounts, and received an encouraging report of the Teacher's faithfulness and assiduity,

which he deeply regretted would soon terminate. The Trustees had distributed about eleven shillings and ten-pence, at the last examination, in prizes, to the most meritorious; and are very anxious to obtain some help from the Government to repair the School-house, which they own, and have paid for. Continuing my journey towards St. MARY'S, I went on to BROUGHTON; but I was stopped by one of the School Commissioners, who informed me, that the School there had been discontinued since the last winter, owing to the small compensation allowed by the Government to the Teacher; and that, in consequence of his absence, as well as that of the other Commissioners, I could not then accomplish anything in the way of its re-opening, which he added, was not likely to be brought about, under any circumstances, before my next quarter's visit. Retracing my course, therefore, I proceeded to TRING, and unhappily learned, that the *Curé*, (who is the Chairman of the Board of Commissioners,) and the Secretary-Treasurer, were absent on a visit to Isle Verte; nor could I find any person from whom I might derive the information you requested some time ago, relative to certain affairs there, bearing upon the Secretary-Treasurer, and the continued connexion of Aylmer with Tring. I examined, however, with much satisfaction, the School conducted by Miss Angelique Bélanger, and was particularly pleased with the good order and discipline observed therein. The School-house is capacious and comfortable, containing very convenient apartments for the Teacher; and the number of scholars on the Roll is nearly sixty. I also visited a new School, under the management of her sister, Miss Emma Bélanger, numbering about thirty pupils; but as it had been in operation only ten days, I deferred an examination of it to the next quarter; her School-house is suitable and commodious, and has similar accommodation for herself. I now proposed advancing to LAMBTON and FORSYTH; but understanding that the Schools there were in harvest vacation, I returned to St. MARY'S, and crossed over the river, proceeding to LEEDS, where, in consequence of the dreadful state of the weather and roads, I arrived too late to visit the School, under Mrs. Lamb, at which the average attendance was twenty; but I called upon herself, and also, the Secretary-Treasurer, and inspected his accounts, which appeared to be accurate; and I learned from him that the improvement of the scholars was steady and gratifying.

On going to the Dissident School here, managed by Mr. Carroll, I was apprized of a change being contemplated in favor of another Teacher. In this unsettled state of things, and as the other Schools in the vicinity had not been re-opened since the winter, I passed on, with the view of investigating the matter at IRELAND, which you had, during the month, desired me to take action; but, on seeking counsel, I ascertained that it was a subject in which I could not properly interfere, especially as a legal suit was often understood to be pending between the Commissioners of the Small Cause Court and the professed owner of the property in question; and I have addressed the Secretary-Treasurer to this effect. I regretted to find that, owing to conflicting circumstances, no Schools have yet been resumed in this Township; and, as I learned that those in HALIFAX were then in harvest vacation, I proceeded to INVERNESS, whose School was in a similar position, and then advanced to SOMERSET, where the case was the same. I had an interview, however, with the Secretary-Treasurer, and inspected his accounts, and was informed that difficulties existed there which would lead to sundry changes. Returning to INVERNESS, I continued onward, to NELSON, and was disappointed there, in like manner; all which disappointments convinced me more and more of the necessity to which I was alive in my former visit, namely, that all terms of School duty and all vacations should be simultaneous; for, under the present variety of arrangements, it is impossible for the Inspectors to find all the Schools in operation at any one period during their tour, let them make it at whatever part of the quarter they may. Deeming it requisite, that mine should be made before the expiration

of the quarter, (30th September,) I postponed it to the latest opportunity, hoping that the labor of the season would have terminated, and that the Schools every where would have been re-opened; but in this, as in my Spring visit, I was wrong in my conjecture, some Schools being suspended earlier, and others later, in different Municipalities. Having received your communication relative to the School Commissioners of Nelson, after my return to Quebec, I could not, of course, personally act upon it, but I immediately wrote to them on the subject, and enjoined it upon them to furnish you at once with the desired return.

Although I carried with me the statistical tables, with the intention of having them regularly filled up, yet, on account of the prevailing irregularity and want of conformity above mentioned, I was obliged to abandon the idea, and instead thereof, to transmit this General Report of all the Townships and Municipalities confided to my inspection, but I indulge the sanguine expectation, that in my approaching winter visit, I shall be enabled satisfactorily to accomplish this much desired object, and thus fulfil the important duties of my office in a manner more agreeable to myself, and more gratifying to you, and more conducive to the interests of general Education.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) J. S. CLARKE,

Inspector of Schools.

QUEBEC, 10th October, 1852.

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J. S. CLARKE, Inspector of Schools, to J. B. MEILLEUR, Esquire, Superintendent of Education, Montreal.

Sir,—I have the honor to inform you, that on Monday, the 10th ultimo, I left Quebec, on my third quarterly tour of inspection of the Scholastical Municipalities consigned to my supervision, and after a very laborious, arduous, and, in some cases, dangerous excursion, I now beg leave to transmit the following Report thereof, accompanied by the statistical tables, which you forwarded to me in duplicate, and filled up as fully and accurately as, under existing circumstances, was practicable:—

On arriving at EAST FRAMPTON, the first of the points embraced within my jurisdiction, I was much disappointed in finding that the School which had formerly been in operation there had not yet been revived, and that the School-house was still incomplete. I had an interview, however, with several of the leading and most influential inhabitants of the settlement, and urgently pressed upon them the vast importance of bringing about a more satisfactory state of things, and I am happy to say they readily responded to my views, and manifested an interest which shewed an awakened zeal in the cause of Education. The prevailing disposition among them, however, still continues to be in favor of a dissentient School, which they are now taking steps to accomplish, but as the building is vested in the regular Commissioners, they have yet to obtain from these gentlemen authority to appropriate it to this purpose, and I have no doubt they will succeed in their object. I think that I have in a previous Report remarked that owing to the difficulty of summer communication between East and West Frampton, which are separated by a river frequently unsafe to ford, and in which there are certainly the very worst roads in Lower Canada, it appeared to me desirable, that each should form a distinct Municipality, and I still entertain the same opinion. Under this change, the adjoining one of Standon, which really does not afford persons competent

adequately to discharge the duties of School Commissioners, might be very properly united with the Settlement of East Frampton, in which may be found individuals of intelligence sufficient to supply this deficiency, and here I cannot lament the evils likely to result from the general incapacity of these officers, whose responsibilities, as local directors of public instruction, are so great, and whose duty it is to exercise a salutary guardianship over the appropriations of the Legislature. It is impossible, I am aware, to enact laws entirely applicable to all the innumerable conditions, contingencies, and special cases of such an immense undertaking as a general system of Education, and to all the ways and means of making it eminently useful and subservient to the end of its existence. But it is still more impossible, I feel assured, faithfully to carry out and execute those which may be enacted, unless those who are engaged in this vitally momentous task, are sufficiently enlightened, at least to comprehend them, which I am constrained to declare is not the fact in too many instances.

I next proceeded to the Township of STANDON, and was happy to find the School in charge of Mr. Hugh Dickson evidently improving. It now numbers 31 scholars, whom I examined with satisfaction, and I afterwards met the Commissioners and the Secretary-Treasurer, and pressed upon them the propriety of exertions for the erection of a School-house, the Church being now temporarily made use of for this purpose, through the kind permission of the Lord Bishop of the Diocese; but they intimated that they had it in contemplation if possible, with the aid of Government, to purchase this Church, which would be a most suitable building for scholastic service, and erect another, better adapted to the wants of the community. You will be pleased to know, that the anomalies which formerly existed here, of the Master teaching in his own dwelling, and fulfilling the duties of Secretary-Treasurer, have altogether ceased. The accounts of the latter I found accurate.

Retracing my course I crossed the Etchemin with some risk to WEST FRAMPTON, and examined the Dissident School, recently transferred to the care of Mr. Spencer Sutherland; the former efficient Teacher having undertaken another engagement. There were 25 children in attendance, but they are instructed in a private dwelling. The School house, owned by the Commissioners, and formerly a place of worship, belonging to the Church of England, being too uncomfortable at this season, though well adapted for its purpose, if put into good order, to enable them to do which the inhabitants earnestly crave, aid from the building fund. There is still, I am grieved to inform you, an unhappy want of harmony subsisting here, with reference to a sum of money, £200 given some years ago by an individual in England, for the support of Education in this Township; it continues at interest in the Bank of Montreal, and it is much to be regretted that the benevolent design of the Donor of which there appear to be conflicting statements should not be correctly ascertained without further delay, and fully carried out for the benefit of the settlement. I inspected the books of the Secretary-Treasurer, which indicated a faithful fulfilment of the various engagements entered into.

Advancing to ST. MARYS, and passing through ST. JOSEPH, and ST. FRANCIS, I went over the Chaudière to TRING, and ascertained that the School so ably conducted at my last visit, by Miss Angélique Bélanger, had been lately resigned, in consequence of her marriage. I trust, however, it will not suffer under the management of her sister, Miss Emma Bélanger, who has succeeded her, and who maintains the same good order and exemplary discipline observed by her predecessor.

I examined the children with much gratification, and was glad to find them in a capacious and comfortable building containing very convenient apartments for their Teacher. The number on the roll is about 50. I also visited the School first surrendered by the latter Lady into the hands of another sister, Miss Eloize Bélanger, numbering thirty (30) scholars, but as it had been so short a time in operation, under her tuition, I deferred an examination of it to the next quarter. I was here

politely received by the new *Curd*, who acts as Secretary-Treasurer, and who very courteously exhibited his accounts unsolicited, thus sparing me the very delicate task, which is sometimes imposed upon me, of asking a gentleman to show them; I need not mention that they were satisfactory and accurate.

Going on to FORSYTH, I regretted to learn that the School had not yet been re-established. I therefore embraced an immediate opportunity of conferring with one of the Commissioners, the Secretary-Treasurer, and several of the inhabitants, and was grieved to learn that, on account of the general poverty of the place, they could do little, if any thing, on behalf of their children's instruction; indeed, they are struggling for their own existence, and besides, having already met with disappointment through the mismanagement of those entrusted with their scholastic affairs, they were well nigh disheartened from making a fresh attempt on this score. I endeavoured, however, to encourage them, and, after spending some half dozen hours with them, I promised to meet them again on the following day, which I did not fail to do, and the result was a resolution to call the people together on my next visit, with a view to combined exertion in the cause of Education. I inspected the books of the Secretary-Treasurer, which, as I intimated to you in a previous communication, satisfactorily accounted for the manner in which various sums formerly transmitted to him had been disbursed by himself, although the subsequent misappropriation of them by others duly authorised to expend them was a source of deep regret. This matter, however, owing to circumstances over which, I apprehend, we can have no control, now lies beyond redress. All, therefore, that remains for us is to exercise for the future a vigilance and caution which will prevent a repetition of such unseemly irregularities. One of the unhappy fruits of these is an immense uncovered frame, intended for a School, which, being entirely out of proportion for such a purpose, I should recommend to be sold, and the proceeds appropriated to the erection of a suitable building.

My next destination was LAMBTON, where I called upon the President of the Board of Commissioners, but found him absent. I also repaired to the School in the vicinity, but learned that it had not been in operation for some time. I ascertained, however, from the Secretary-Treasurer, whom I afterwards went to see, that efforts were about being made to resume it. This gentleman's accounts I examined; but, as he did not then expect me, he was unprepared with them, consequently, they were in a state of confusion which I hope to find obviated when I meet him again. He accompanied me to the School a few miles further off, conducted by Miss Tenay Provost, where about 24 scholars were in attendance. These I could examine but cursorily, as they were on the point of closing their daily task, and this nearly two hours before some others, as they commence it this much earlier. This circumstance, so frequently occurring, leads me again to express my regret at the want of uniformity in the hours of School, as well as the seasons of vacation, so universally prevalent throughout my circuit, and which render it next to impossible to meet my various engagements with any degree of certainty or punctuality.

Returning to St. MARYS I drove over to BROUGHTON, under the hope of stimulating the people to renewed efforts to resuscitate their School, which had lain so long dormant, but I am pained to apprise you, that conflicting interests stood in my way, and that I was successful in design only so far as to elicit a promise that they would assemble, when I visited them again, to discuss the matter with me, with a view to effective negotiation. This Township, I may observe, is annually becoming more and more depopulated of its original settlers, who have already been succeeded by upwards of a hundred Canadian farmers, who have fixed themselves in their place.

I now passed on to LEEDS, and here encountered one of the disappointments to which I have already adverted. The School was in vacation; in consequence, the



primary object of my visit, after a most fatiguing and suffering day's journey, (for I had been severely frost-bitten on the way,) was unhappily defeated.

I conferred, however, with the Secretary-Treasurer, whose accounts were correct, and was consoled by the pleasing intelligence, that, at a recent examination of the pupils, so efficiently taught by Mrs. Catherine Lamb, to the large number of 58, the Commissioners and parents were highly gratified at their proficiency and good behaviour; and it is but an act of justice that I should add to theirs, my own most favorable testimony (founded on previous experience,) to the superior character of this very promising institution. Another cheering feature presented in this Township, is the agreeable fact, that the Commissioners were adopting measures to organize, under very favorable auspices, three other Schools in the District, thus proving, that a fresh impulse had been given to the cause of Education among them. A new Dissident School is just opened. And now, Sir, I have to acquaint you with the afflictive intelligence, that, to my great mortification, I was here arrested in my career of duty by a serious illness of inflammation on the chest, which rendered it imperatively necessary for me to hasten home for medical treatment; indeed it must be obviously apparent, that a quarterly circuit of nearly 500 miles, (greater, I believe, and more difficult by far than that assigned to any of my coadjutors,) is, at any time of the year, over the roads which I have to travel, a most trying undertaking, but, in our inclement winter season, when, sometimes, scarcely ten miles a day can be accomplished amid storms, and snow-drifts, and intensely cold frosts, it is almost impossible to fulfil my appointments with any degree of certainty, and without an immense toil and expense; and thus it occurred in the present instance of sickness, induced by continued exposure to severe and stormy weather, and by privations incident, by night as well as by day, to journeying, I may say, in the wilderness, through new, and remote and unsettled Concessions. I, therefore, venture to suggest, for the future, such a modification of my labor as will be more compatible with my physical and pecuniary means, both of which are very largely exhausted by an office which calls me to travel at least fifteen continuous days (four times a year,) under which period, at the shortest, that office cannot be adequately and faithfully fulfilled. Owing to the above mentioned occurrence, I have corresponded with the Secretary-Treasurers of those Municipalities I was incapable of visiting, and have recorded their returns in the statistical tables now transmitted, although I have to lament their very great deficiency, with reference to those details about which I particularly requested them to afford me information, and especially have I to regret their delay in transmitting them, which has caused the detention of this report a month longer than I intended.

You will observe with disappointment that no School has yet been started in IRELAND, but, I think, I can encourage you to believe that the resistance to the School Act, which formerly existed there, is gradually dying away, and that those who opposed it now bewail their folly, and are anxious to redeem their past hostility by harmonious efforts to remove the frightful ignorance which every where prevails amongst them. I hope to meet them soon in the same spirit, and to unite with them in the best exertions for their children's welfare.

You will likewise perceive that in some Municipalities, particularly in Halifax, there has been a serious diminution in the number of Schools; this, as you may conjecture, is attributable to the incapacity of various Teachers, who were unprepared to undergo the required examination, and whom the Commissioners have, in consequence, dismissed; but to supply their places with competent Instructors is by no means easy, nor, indeed, will it be practicable, until means have been devised, in the first place, to train up persons who are disposed to embark in a career of teaching as a profession for life, and through a love for the work; and, in the second place, to sustain them above want, and in a respectable and comfortable position.

I find only one Independent Common School within my circuit (and that is at Leeds,) with the exception of Quebec, which contains six; there are, however, fourteen independent private Institutions which take more or less of a higher rank within this City. Three are arranged under Table II, and I need not intimate that they have cost me an immense amount of time and trouble, as I personally visited nearly every one, and gathered on the spot the information now transmitted.

With regard to the Elementary Schools under the control of the Protestant Commissioners in QUEBEC, as well as the Dissident Schools recently embraced within my jurisdiction at POINT LEVY, I have again to express my entire satisfaction, and also with the arrangements in train for their further advancement.

And now in drawing this Report to its conclusion (which, being repeated quarterly, cannot be supposed to contain any great vanity,) although I cannot withhold the expression of my regret at the lamentable want of Education which in many instances exists, and still more at the mournful willingness to want it, which, in other cases, appears, yet, in the whole, I trust I may congratulate you on a general growing improvement in these respects, brought about, I will also hope, in measure, by those who, with myself, are co-operating with you, amid much sacrifice and self-denial, in advancing the interests of our less-favored fellow creatures.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed,)

J. S. CLARKE,

Inspector of Schools.

QUEBEC, 27th February, 1853.

COPY OF THE REPORT OF A. P. L. CONSIGNY, ESQUIRE, INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS.

List of Municipalities in the District under the Inspection of A. P. L. Consigny, Esquire, School Inspector:—

COUNTY OF ST. HYACINTHE..

- 1.—Town of St. Hyacinthe,
- 2.—Parish of St. Hyacinthe,
- 3.—St. Hugues,
- 4.—St. Simon,
- 5.—Ste. Rosalie,
- 6.—St. Dominique,
- 7.—St. Pie,
- 8.—Abbotsford,
- 9.—St. Damase,
- 10.—St. Césaire,
- 11.—L'Ange Gardien,
- 12.—LaPresentation,
- 13.—Soraba.

COUNTY OF ROUVILLE .....

- 14.—Rouville,
- 15.—St. Jean Baptiste,
- 16.—Ste. Marie,
- 17.—St. Grégoire,
- 18.—Ste. Brigitte,
- 19.—St. Mathias.

[*Translation.*]

J. B. MELLEUR, Esquire,  
Superintendent of Education.

Mr. Superintendent,—In conformity with the 4th Section of the 14 & 15 Vic. cap. 97, I have the honor to transmit you as correct a Report as possible, of my visits, according to the instructions contained in your letter, dated the 1st June last. I find myself exempt, on this occasion, from addressing you a detailed Statistical Table. I am obliged to inform you, then, in this Report, of the present state of Education, and of the causes, if any exist, which may have prevented the Law from working, and to make such suggestions as appear most proper to effect such changes in the Law as circumstances may demand, in order to extend Education in a more easy and certain manner, and thus ensure to it the greatest progress. Such is the duty I have to accomplish, at the present moment, if I have well understood your instructions.

Nevertheless, it will not, perhaps, be out of place, before commenting upon several important points which form the principal subject of this Report, to shew, in a few words, the number of School Municipalities already established in the District, in which I have the honor to be Inspector, the number of School-districts, and the number of Schools in operation.

Municipalities.—At the time of my visits, they were 19 in number, divided as follows:—Eleven in the County of St. Hyacinthe, and eight in that part of the County of Rouville, under my jurisdiction. I do not mention separately the new School Municipality of Ange Gardien, (dismembered from the Parish of St. Césaire,) erected since my visits; nor that of the part of the Township of Upton, united to the County of St. Hyacinthe for Municipal and judicial purposes, which will shortly be established, if you think fit to give your consent to the request which has been made you to that effect. Should this happen, I will have to visit, at the time of my second tour of inspection, twenty-one School Municipalities.

School-districts.—The number of School-districts in the County of St. Hyacinthe, amounts to 82, in which 77 Schools are in operation; and for the County of Rouville, 48; in which 44 are in operation, making a total of 130 Districts.

Schools in operation.—From what precedes, it will be perceived, that the number of Schools in operation was 121.

It is not possible for me to state the number of children who have attended the Schools during the last School-year; because a certain number of School-houses were closed, many of the Teachers having concluded their engagements, and many others being absent. I shall be able on my second visit to give you the requisite information on this head.

Let me now say a few words touching the general state of Education, in order to show the matter in its true light. It appears to me proper to say a word respecting the persons appointed to teach, and with a view to accuracy, I must needs divide them into three classes.

It affords me pleasure to state that I found a certain number of Teachers very well qualified, as well from their own knowledge, as their method of teaching. A certain number of others, without possessing all the requisite qualifications, nevertheless kept sufficiently good Schools, on account of the zeal and good will they displayed in performing their duty. A third class, I regret to state, being altogether unqualified to fulfil a task so delicate, and at times so difficult, could not teach what they did not know themselves, and consequently the children confided to this class of Teachers could not make any progress in their Education.

Although this small statement of the Teachers be not of a nature to give entire satisfaction, still there is reason to hope that this state of things will disappear, at

least, in great part, as the Teachers are now obliged to provide themselves with Certificates.

This obligation on the part of those who desire to become Teachers, is assuredly calculated to promise and produce beneficial results, and if Education in general has but little advanced up to the present time, there is no doubt (at least, we may reasonably anticipate) that it will advance with renewed vigor.

From what precedes, we can, I conceive, form a nearly correct idea of the state of Education in my District. If it has not progressed as much as we had reason to anticipate, taking into account the large outlays which have been made, the cause can only be attributed to the composition of the body of School-Commissioners, who, in certain localities, have not the advantage of being Educated, and consequently, cannot make a judicious choice of Educated Teachers, and to some Teachers, who, from their limited Education, and negligence in fulfilling their duty, have taken no trouble nor interest in applying the amount of zeal necessary to the performance of the laudable task which they were called upon to perform; and, in the third place, to be fair to every one, to the apathy and indifference of those appointed by the Law visitors, who, for the most part, have not fulfilled the obligation imposed upon them.

Under such circumstances, that is to say, the incapacity of a certain number of the School Commissioners, want of qualification on the part of some of the Teachers, and negligence of many of the visitors, Education could not make much progress in certain Municipalities, and in others none whatever. I exceedingly regret being forced to make statements of so painful a nature; nevertheless, the truth must be told above all, in order that the necessary means be adopted, to put an end to such a state of things.

I now come to the most essential part of my Report; that is, to the suggestions which it has become necessary to make, to the end that the Law may become more popular, and be productive of the amount of good expected of it. But before specially treating this subject, of so much importance in its consequences; it is my duty to declare frankly, that the suggestions which I take the liberty of submitting, do not only originate from my own observations, but from the more judicious observations of others, who have at heart the prosperity of their country in desiring its intellectual progress.

Being aware that the Law itself, although sound in its principles, might, nevertheless, be defective in some of its details, I studied its operations so as to judge in what point it is defective. This I have done with all the attention I was capable of giving the matter. Although I was myself persuaded that the Law ought to undergo some changes, I did not think it prudent to trust to my own impressions, having the public interest only in view. I thought it my duty, then, to consult learned persons, capable of suggesting efficacious measures to extend Education in a more certain manner.

Such has been the course pursued by me, and at the present moment I will, perhaps, be permitted to present myself with confidence before the bar of public opinion, and earnestly, but at the same time most respectfully, to solicit that certain amendments be made to the Law.

While requesting the enactment of these amendments, which are very where acknowledged to be necessary, I make it my duty to repeat, that they are not the result of my own proper observations only, but also of the remarks which a great number of persons who may be relied upon, as much on account of their erudition as on account of the lively interest they take in the Education of youth, have been kind enough to make to me. I must acknowledge that their generous desire to answer the different questions which, in order to promote the general advancement of Education, I thought it my duty to submit to them, has powerfully contributed to

confirm me in the opinion which I previously entertained relative to the principal changes which, for the present, it would be advantageous to adopt, in order to facilitate the better working of the Law, and render it more productive of good. It is then with the approbation and approval of a great number of persons, sincere friends of Education, and entirely devoted to its advancement, that I will submit some suggestions, to which circumstances give great weight, and which ought, if duly appreciated, to bring about an important and essential modification in the working of the existing School-laws.

My suggestions for the present only relate to the following points, viz. :—

- 1st. School Commissioners.
- 2nd. The School-year.
- 3rd. Age of children who might attend the Schools.
- 4th. Board of County Examiners.
- 5th. Salary of the Secretary-Treasurers.
- 6th. Visits and certain rights of the Inspectors.

#### 1st.—SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

It is not here necessary to enter into any details to shew that persons appointed to be School Commissioners ought to have a literary qualification. In reality, if those gentlemen have no Education, how can it be reasonably expected, even if they display all the good will possible, that they can conduct with advantage an undertaking which requires so much knowledge and discernment. It may, perhaps be said, and with a good deal of reason, I admit, that it is at times difficult to find a sufficient number of educated persons; but if this should happen to be the case, the right of approving of the election of uneducated persons might easily be left to the discretion of the Superintendent, provided they be willing to carry out the requirements of the Law.

#### 2nd.—SCHOOL YEAR.

It would most likely be very advantageous for all parties concerned that the School year, as now established should be slightly altered; it ought to commence the 1st day of August, and terminate at the end of July, which would really make but a trifling difference as to time, but would produce it is to be hoped a better result. Let us here consider, enter into some details, and give some of the reasons which operate in favor of such an alteration.

It is a fact acknowledged by all, at least by those who reside in the country parts that the farmer particularly requires the assistance of his children during two seasons of the year, that is, in the spring during seed time, and in the autumn during the harvest. We notice that the Schools during these two seasons are nearly empty, owing to the absence of the great number of children employed by their parents in agricultural labor.

Sowing time generally commences in the month of May, and the School year terminates at the end of June; it naturally follows, that a number of the children who have been absent from School for three or four weeks having forgotten a part of what they learned during the year, are unwilling to attend the examinations, which according to Law, ought to take place in the month of June, because they are afraid that they will not be able to answer the questions asked them in a satisfactory manner.

On the other hand, how can it be expected that the Teacher, having the best intentions possible, can advantageously reorganize his class in a manner sufficient to

display their progress, having but two or three weeks allowed him for that purpose?

If, on the contrary, the School year commenced on the first of August, the examinations would consequently take place at the end of July. Under such circumstances, a vacation of two or three weeks could be given during sowing time, and the Teacher would then have nearly two months and a half to prepare the children for the examination. So much for the Spring; let us now speak of the Autumn.

From the first of August to the fifteenth of September, particularly, the farmer is very much occupied. First, the hay-making, which commences in the first or second week of the month of August, after which comes the harvest, which, with some Parishes, is about the middle of September; so that the classes are not regularly formed before the beginning of October.

Now, a Teacher who, according to the terms of his engagement, may have commenced his School the first of September, cannot have the advantage of organizing his classes properly before the month of October; so that a loss of time of several weeks would be experienced.

It is therefore important to place things in such a state as may be advantageous to the parties interested.

The principal object to be attained in soliciting such an amendment in the beginning and at the close of the School year, is to leave the parents no reason for not sending their children to School, under pretext of their requiring them for assistance; for the School Commissioners not to have the examinations at the time prescribed by the Law; and to prevent the Teachers from assigning as a reason the non-attendance of the children at their School as an excuse of the trifling progress which they have made during the year.

I do not think it necessary to enter into further details; the thing itself, although expressed in a laconic manner, ought to be well understood.

### 3rd.—AGE OF CHILDREN CAPABLE OF ATTENDING SCHOOL.

This is an important point, and one which demands serious attention. It is acknowledged by all those who have seriously interested themselves in matters of Education, and who are really anxious for its advancement, that the child of five or six years of age, as a general rule, is not in a state to be able to understand the explanations given him. His attendance at School is rather injurious than advantageous to himself; because, as he is more willing to play than to study, it is almost impossible to keep him in that state of quiet and attention which alone can ensure advancement. By that means, the Teacher, who is desirous of maintaining order in his School, to give, with more advantage, the explanations required by every child he teaches, finds himself interrupted very often by the laughter and babbling of these young children, who themselves pay no attention to the explanations which are given, whence a loss of time results to the young, and more particularly to the older children.

Another obstacle which presents itself is, that in certain localities the School-houses are too numerous. One of the principal reasons assigned at the time of my visits, for keeping them where they now are, is, that "the young children cannot walk very far, and, as the Law permits them to attend School, the School-houses should not be placed at too great a distance." It would be necessary then, according to this reasoning, that the Schools should be more numerous than what they would be if the Law did not give children, of five or six years, access to the Schools.

It would, without doubt, be more advantageous, as well for the children as for the Teachers, that seven years should be the age at which a child should com-

mence going to School, and he should, moreover, have the right of attending it until the age of 18 years, but the monthly rate should only be exacted between the ages of 7 and 14 years.

It might, perhaps, be thought that a youth of eighteen years of age would be too old to go to School, and that it would be allowing him a privilege which he would not avail himself of.

Perhaps there is some reason in saying so; nevertheless, it is to be observed that from the desire which certain parents may have to procure for their children as great an amount of Education as possible (not having the requisite means to send them to a College), they would not fail to avail themselves of the privilege which the Law would afford.

This privilege would also have another very beneficial result as regards Education, namely, that the Schools being attended by children only whose age would qualify them to understand the explanations which are given; the Teacher being in no fear of being at every moment disturbed by the noise of the little children, would have no reasonable excuse to give for not regularly performing his duty.

It is also necessary to observe that a youth of 16 to 18 years of age, being already supposed to possess a certain amount of knowledge would only continue to go to School, for the purpose of getting "well up" in certain branches of Education with the principles of which he may not have acquired a sufficient and certain knowledge.

It also follows, that the Teacher would be bound to apply himself more assiduously to the study of the subjects he would have to teach, as his School would be attended by youths of a sufficient age to reflect and understand, having already acquired a certain amount of knowledge.

It must be admitted that by this means the Teacher would feel the necessity of better educating himself if he wished to retain his place for any time, with honor to himself and advantage to the public, and the children would also be in a better position to progress in their studies; and, in fine, Society would be better satisfied.

#### 4th.—BOARD OF COUNTY EXAMINERS.

The necessity of establishing Boards of County Examiners begins to be imperiously felt. In the present state of things it follows, that men can only obtain Certificates, as the present Board of Examiners in Montreal, having up to the present time refused to proceed to the examination of female Teachers, the County Boards would not have the right of granting certificates to any but the latter, taking care to specify the actual capacities of each Teacher, to whom a Certificate would be granted.

The principal object in demanding the establishment of such Boards of Examiners is to offer to the public as strong a guarantee as possible on the part of the persons entrusted for the future with teaching. Among many other reasons, which it would be rather too long to enumerate here, there are two principal ones, which operate strongly in favor of such an amendment to the Law.

The first proceeds from the nature of the composition of the body of School Commissioners, who in general have not the advantage of being educated; and the second originates in the refusal of the Board of Examiners at Montreal to permit the examination of females.

In reality, as in certain localities, the majority of Commissioners are uneducated, it is not reasonable to expect that these gentlemen can make a judicious choice of qualified School-Mistresses. What is to be done under such circumstances, particularly when the Montreal Board of Examiners refuses to interfere with the examination of females?

If the matter is referred to the Inspector, I think that that new position which he will be placed in will materially diminish the perfect state of independence which he ought to possess, if we wish any great good to result from it. If it were to be thus, the Female Teachers would then be his immediate subordinates, and not the subordinates of the Commissioners. Then, would it not be proper that he should himself fix the amount of their salaries?

It is but natural to apprehend that consequences of a serious nature would result from such a state of things; it is proper then, with a view to the progress of Education, that the Inspector should be left in the same state of independence as he now enjoys, and by that means avoid placing him in a position which might place him in contact, as well with the School Commissioners as with the rate-payers.

It would, in consequence, be highly advantageous and very necessary, not to say indispensable, that a Board of County Examiners should be formed.

The establishment of such a Board, composed of fit persons, as much as regards their erudition as on account of the interest which they would not fail to take in the progress of Education, and also on account of the influence they would enjoy in their County (three qualifications which would have a strong moral effect on the public mind,) would assuredly be a sufficient guarantee to silence all ground of complaint, even such as might appear to be the best founded. And further, this Board might easily become a Committee of Management, which, in certain cases, could afford considerable assistance to the Inspector in deciding certain questions, and in smoothing down certain difficulties which might be of a serious nature, and might impede the progress of things, to which the giving of a certain and vigorous impetus was necessary.

#### 5th.—SALARY OF THE SECRETARY—TREASURERS.

I have become convinced that it is very difficult in a great many of Municipalities for the School Commissioners to find a person competent to perform the duties of Secretary-Treasurer in a proper way for the per-centage which the Law now allows.

It is acknowledged to be necessary, in order to do away with this difficulty, and place the Commissioners in a better position, to give them the right of adding to the per-centage a certain sum, if required, not, however, exceeding ten pounds currency. By this means, the Commissioners would be in a position to get some well qualified person to keep their accounts with order and regularity.

#### 6th.—SCHOOL INSPECTORS.

The sixth and last chapter of my Report, it must be confessed, is very delicate for me to touch upon. I am here very directly interested; nevertheless, my motto being "the public good above all," I shall endeavor to treat the important subject with all possible circumspection.

It cannot but be recognized that a great responsibility at present rests upon the School Inspectors.

In effect, it is they who, by their situation and the opinion entertained of them by the public, ought to give a new impulse to Education, and ensure its advancement and progress. Having such a state of things in view, an Inspector ought to feel how arduous in its execution, and important in its results, is the position the law assigns to him.

It will not do to conceal from ourselves, that the Country expects much from the mission that the Inspectors have to fulfil, appointed as they have been to give to Education a new impulse, and insure its progress. They ought fully to understand



the position they occupy, so as to produce all the good possible, and they ought not to forget that a *faux-pas* on their part might give rise to the most serious consequences. Under such circumstances, it then becomes absolutely necessary for them to take as rules of their conduct, time, patience, reflection and prudence.

If such be the case, a reasonable time will be necessary to enable the Inspector to do things well, and in order that he may produce good results. It therefore becomes necessary, not to place him in a position where he will not require, in order to perform the duty, at times very difficult, which the Law imposes on him, to act with too much precipitation. A duty which so immediately concerns the interest and well-being of society, and which will not fail to be surrounded in certain cases with serious difficulties, will require much time to assure him of the success which it is calculated to produce. But let us come to facts.

I will here take the liberty of putting this question. Can the Inspectors, with advantage to the great cause of which they ought to be the zealous apostles, make four visits in the year?

I think it will be allowed me to answer in the negative. In fact, the necessary and expected objects of the Inspectors' visits being to watch over the putting into execution of the Law by the School Commissioners; to enquire into and see that the Schools are properly kept by the Teachers, and that they be possessed of sufficient learning and a method of teaching sufficient to ensure the advancement of the children; to regulate all difficulties which might arise, no matter from what source they may originate, it naturally follows, in order to accomplish so many important and different ends, that a considerable time is requisite; and I do not hesitate to state openly, though humbly, that, in my opinion, it is impossible for the Inspectors to acquit themselves, in a proper and faithful manner, of their important mission, if they are obliged to make four visits annually. I may be permitted to remark, that there is no possibility of visiting more than four Schools a day, and from the distances in certain places, we can only visit three.

And this is not all. It is necessary to see the School Commissioners, have due understanding with them, give advice to the Teachers, attend to complaints, and give a good deal of their time to the settlement of difficulties which arise from time to time.

From what precedes, it ought, I think, to be considered absolutely necessary to reduce the number of visits to two, annually. It must be observed, that in order to make these two visits in a proper manner, considerable time would be taken up. It is not, I ought to state, with the intention of saving the Inspectors' time that I recommend this reduction, but for the purpose of placing them in a better position to do things in a way likely to ensure all possible success to the great work they are called upon to direct.

If they were limited to two visits only, they could devote more time to making them, and would consequently be in a better position to acquire a correct knowledge of the state of things, and of the progress of affairs, and afterwards to apply, when the case required it, the efficacious remedy which circumstances might demand.

I think that I have already said sufficient on this subject. I now proceed to another, which also is not wanting in importance.

It is the collection of the assessment and of the monthly contributions. I have noticed, and it is painful for me to state, that there is every where a great deal of negligence amongst the Commissioners, in fulfilling this essential part of their duty. Hence great inconvenience is felt by the Teachers. If it is important to expect a good deal from them, towards the success of Education, it is proper not only that they should be reasonably paid, but also at proper times. I conceive that this part of the Law is very delicate for the School Commissioners; nevertheless, they must

act, and, in doing so, must sometimes expect that the opinion of the public will be directly opposed to them. It is, without doubt, their Gordian Knot. Under such circumstances, efficacious measures ought to be taken to ensure the regular execution of the Law on this essential point.

I here humbly beg leave to submit the following question.

In leaving to the School Commissioners the right of receiving and distributing the monies, would it not be more advantageous directly to give the care of exacting the payment of the assessment and the monthly contribution, and other affairs connected with the progress of Education, to the School Inspector? If I may be permitted to answer, I will state that it would be infinitely more advantageous, inasmuch as the Inspector, belonging to the Municipality, is esteemed as the friend of all, without reasonably being accused of being the enemy of any one. People are led to believe that he would not exact the payment of that contribution or assessment, but because it is absolutely necessary towards the proper carrying out the Law.

It would be necessary, in cases in which actions have to be brought for the recovery of sums due, that they should be so brought in the name of the Inspector, who would have the right to name a person as Attorney, not belonging to the body of Commissioners, so as to place the latter beyond all suspicion which might arise on the part of the rate-payers.

My intention, in making this proposition, is to discover and adopt the means of ensuring a state of independence for the School Commissioners, which they do not now enjoy, and which would tend to obviate the unpleasantness of coming too directly in contact with the public in a matter so delicate to them, and permit them to act freely, and do all the good that, by their position, they are called upon to effect.

These, for the present, are my suggestions. I admit that I have not entered into all the (perhaps) necessary details, which each subject, which I have undertaken to treat of, would require, in order to develop its merit. Nevertheless, being desirous to be as concise as possible, I think I have said sufficient to be understood. I hope that, if in my way of seeing things, I have fallen into error, credit will be given me of being influenced by the sole desire of doing good.

I must confess that things could have been much better than I have done them myself; however that may be, I trust that every one will be persuaded that I have endeavored to do them with as few defects as possible.

In the course of my visits, having no where met with any serious resistance to the enforcing of the Law, but, on the contrary, having rather every where experienced a sincere desire to see Education advance as much as possible, I cannot abstain from declaring that I have confidence in the future.

With a good will on the part of those interested, things cannot fail to assume a position calculated to obtain for our Country the distinguished rank which it is called upon to occupy amongst other nations.

But to accomplish such a desirable result, time, perseverance, labor, and harmony are required.

Let those men, therefore, who have had the advantage of receiving the happy fruits of Education, cordially extend their hand, unite, form but one body, and act in concert, and their grateful Country will salute them with the noble title of virtuous citizens, as to them it will be indebted for the flourishing state which it will enjoy.

Although, properly speaking, my Report is terminated, there is, nevertheless, one question of which it is necessary for me to say a word. I allude to the money matters of the School Municipality of St. Hyacinthe, as it existed before its sepa-

ration into Village and Parish Municipalities. It is much to be regretted that matters were heretofore conducted in such a manner as to give rise to the serious difficulties which now exist, and which it is of great importance to rectify.

There exists a considerable deficiency for the last years, the amount received has not been sufficient to defray the expenses.

The absolute necessity which is imperiously felt of liquidating the old debts is certainly acknowledged, but the difficulty is to ascertain what means can be taken legally to attain this object.

As you well know the nature of the existing debts, it is useless for me to enter into any details to make you acquainted with the question.

It being acknowledged that, according to the principles of the existing Law, there is no possibility of adopting a proper plan of facilitating the payment of these debts, it is generally believed that the method which ought to be adopted under such deplorable circumstances, would be to address the House of Assembly, so that a Special Commission could be named vested with all necessary powers to establish an apportionment apart from the assessment, for the present support of the Schools. Being consulted on the subject, I could but give my support to the adoption of such a measure, as being the only one which promised a favorable issue. I have no doubt but that a Petition to that effect will be presented to the Legislature at its next Session.

I have the honor to be,

Mr. Superintendent,

Your obedient Servant,

A. P. L. CONSIGNY,

Inspector of Schools.

St. CESAIRE, 10th August, 1852.

COPY OF THE REPORTS OF JEAN CREPAULT, ESQUIRE, SCHOOL INSPECTOR.

List of Municipalities in the District under the Inspection of Jean Crépault, Esquire, Inspector of Schools :—

- |                            |   |                   |
|----------------------------|---|-------------------|
| COUNTY OF L'ISLET .....    | } | 1.—St. Pierre,    |
|                            |   | 2.—St. Thomas.    |
|                            |   | 3.—L'Islet,       |
|                            |   | 4.—Crane Island.  |
| COUNTY OF BELLECHASSE..... | } | 5.—St. Michel,    |
|                            |   | 6.—Beaumont,      |
|                            |   | 7.—St. Charles,   |
|                            |   | 8.—St. Gervais,   |
|                            |   | 9.—St. Valier,    |
|                            |   | 10.—Berthier,     |
|                            |   | 11.—St. François. |

[Translation.]

## GENERAL REPORT on the state of Elementary Education in the COUNTIES of BELLECHASSE and L'ISLET.

Statistics based on the Report of the first visit of the Inspector, for the 1st of July, 1852.

## SCHOOL-DISTRICTS.

Number of School-districts in all the Municipalities where the School-law operates .....	77
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## SCHOOLS.

Number of Schools under the control of the School Commissioners .....	75
Voluntary or Independent .....	10

Total number of Schools.....	85
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## DESCRIPTION OF SCHOOLS.

Number of Model Schools .....	2
do Elementary do .....	69
do Superior Girls' Schools .....	4
do Mixed Schools .....	65
do Boys' do .....	5
do Girls' do .....	5

Number of Schools kept by Male Teachers .....	18
do do do Married Females .....	7
do do do Unmarried do .....	50

## TEACHERS.

Number of Teachers having Certificates :—

Male Teachers .....	8
Married Females .....	6
Unmarried do .....	1
Found qualified after an examination on the part of the Inspector...	45
Not qualified.....	30

## CHILDREN.

Number of Children, between the ages of 7 and 14 years, attending the Schools :—

Boys .....	1589
Girls .....	1470

Of French origin .....	3058
Of English do .....	1
Under the control of the Commissioners .....	3059
Attending Voluntary Schools.....	314
Total.....	3372

Number of Children, between the ages of 7 and 14 years, not attending the Schools of the Municipalities where the School-law is in operation .....	1105
Municipalities in which the Law does not operate .....	1917
Total.....	3022

## ATTENDANCE.

Ordinary term of Attendance at the Schools, for—

	Months.
Boys .....	10½
Girls .....	10½
In Summer .....	5
In Winter.....	5½

With a month's vacation in summer, and fifteen days in winter.

## SALARY.

Average rate of Salary paid the Teachers :—

Male .....	£33	0	0
Female .....	20	0	0
Average .....	23	3	4

## CLASSES.

Number of Children forming Classes for Reading :—

First Class .....	603
Second Class.....	840
Third Class .....	1050
Fourth Class .....	565

Books used by the Classes for reading :—

French.....	1.—Alphabet.
do .....	2.—Instruction for Youth.
do .....	3.—A Treatise.
do .....	4.—Geography.
English .....	1.—Catholic School.
do .....	2.—English Reader.

## ARITHMETIC.

Number of Children learning Arithmetic ;—

Laurin's .....	160
Bouthillier's .....	256
Frères .....	640

Children in Simple Arithmetic .....	421
do Compound do .....	304
do Rule of Three, and beyond .....	118
<b>Total in Arithmetic .....</b>	<b>843</b>

## PARSING, &amp;c.

Number of Children Parsing .....	502
do do Writing .....	1592
do do Learning the Art of Letter-writing .....	36

## GRAMMAR.

Number of Children learning the <i>Frères'</i> Grammar .....	640
do do do L'Homond's Grammar .....	484
<b>Total in Grammar .....</b>	<b>1024</b>

## GEOGRAPHY.

Number of Children learning the Geography of the Continent .....	404
do do do do Universal .....	271
<b>Total in Geography .....</b>	<b>675</b>

## DRAWING, &amp;c.

Number of Children learning Lineal Drawing .....	15
do do do Chalk do .....	10

## Number of Children learning BOOK-KEEPING :—

Simple .....	43
Double Entry .....	30

MUSIC .....	8
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## HISTORY, &amp;c.

Number of Children learning the History of Canada .....	60
do do do Sacred History .....	200
do do do the History of France .....	50

MEASURING TIMBER.....	20
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GEOMETRY.....	13
SEWING, EMBROIDERY, and working in WOOL .....	25

## EXAMINATIONS.

Two generally every year. One public, in June and July; the other private, in December. For the greatest part satisfactory. Rewards nothing extraordinary.

## VISITS.

Two generally, by the *Curé*, every year; one by the School-Commissioners; one by the Inspector, in June last. By friends of Education, &c. &c., none.

## SCHOOL-HOUSES.

Number of School-houses built of—	
Stone.....	3
Wood .....	32
Belonging to the Corporation .....	20
Fabrique .....	15
Of one Story .....	31
Of two Stories .....	4
Having one Apartment .....	30
Having two do .....	5
Number of School-houses—	
Having benches and tables .....	60
Having also Maps, Reading-desks, and Black-boards .....	15
Having a yard and garden .....	15
Average dimensions of the School-houses :—	
Length .....	30 feet
Breadth .....	26 do

## GROUND.

The extent of the School ground is, on an average, three quarters of an arpent in superficies, having generally but a small garden.

## MONIES.

There is generally but little money in the hands of the Secretary-Treasurers.

Amount remaining in their hands .....	£ 2 17 0
Amount due by rate payers .....	282 10 11½
By the School Commissioners .....	72 0 0

There is in general but little due to the Corporation.

Amount of the Legislative grant .....	£ 711 10 7
Total local contributions.....	1149 17 6½

for all the Municipalities in operation.

## SECRETARY-TREASURERS.

In general, the minutes of the meetings, and the assessment Rolls, are well kept; as to form. There are, nevertheless, several Municipalities where the Secretary-Treasurers, not being able to keep their books themselves, get them kept by others, which gives rise to a number of inconveniences. Other Secretary-Treasurers are to be met with, who never carry forward, at the termination of each year, the Cr. and Dr.; and their reasons are, because the School Commissioners do not require it to be done; this, apart from the grave consequences which might result from an examination which the parties interested might make, occasions great loss of time, on the part of the School Inspectors, who find themselves obliged to calculate the whole contents of the book. It is desirable that each Secretary-Treasurer should keep his accounts himself, and give, at the expiration of each year, a correct amount of the Credit and of the Debit. There exists, also, another abuse: it is, that a great many of them give no securities, because the Corporation believes them to be in good circumstances, and think them incapable of malversation. I made the necessary remarks to them touching all these abuses, and will have, on the occasion of my next visit, to make you a report of the result of my recommendations on those heads.

## SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

The three-fourths of the School Commissioners are incapable of fulfilling their duties with advantage, from the want of sufficient information to enable them to do so. It is generally acknowledged, that in the Municipalities where the Commissioners are educated, Education is more appreciated, works with more advantage, and the Teachers are more respected, and receive higher salaries. The reason is, that the ignorant Commissioner is desirous of placing the Schools at every man's door, and will not pay the Master adequately; whence arises the necessity of accepting the worst qualified Teachers, who, for that very reason, are more sought after than those who are qualified. It is very true, that the examination that these latter have to undergo, will, in a certain degree, remedy this evil. However, the exemption which the Law makes, in favor of female Teachers, is another obstacle to the progress of Education, in this sense, that, the School Commissioners forgetting the extent of their duty, employ a female Teacher who has been found, after examination by the Inspector, incompetent to teach; and this they will do through stinginess, and in opposition to the advice of the Inspector. This has already happened, in some Municipalities, in which the Commissioners were not fit to perform the duties of their office. It is the very reverse where the Commissioners are educated. There the School-districts are extended; a better salary is paid the Teachers, and men, who are so much depreciated in the eyes of the vulgar, are respected and encouraged in a thousand ways. I am all but convinced that so long as a literary qualification is not required of the School Commissioners, Education will not progress, or will progress very little, because men of Education keep out of the School Commissions, which would interfere with their practice. Hence the necessity of choosing none but farmers, who, for the most part, are incapable of directing the Schools. This, according to my view, is what retards the advancement of Elementary Education in our country parts.

## SCHOOL-DISTRICTS AND SCHOOL-HOUSES.

The School Districts in my opinion are too numerous. Within a circle of one league there ought not to be more than two Schools, and there are on an average four; hence one half of them are badly kept, attended by few pupils, and the Teachers inadequately paid. The advice I gave on this subject to the Commis-



sioners, to increase the extent of the Districts and to employ good Teachers, was well received, and I have reason to hope that several Municipalities will carry out my views. The School-houses are very few in number, as you can see by my Report. Those which exist are sufficiently comfortable, having nearly all benches, tables, and Maps. The majority of the Schools are kept in leased houses, which are far from containing all the conveniences required.

#### TEACHERS.

But few counties are as poor as Bellechasse and L'Islet in respect of qualified Teachers. More than three-fourths of the Teachers are young females, the half of whom are qualified as respects the attainments required by Law; but not a fourth of them understand teaching, and on this head the Schools are far from being what they ought to be. A good number of Teachers are met with possessing the necessary acquirements to keep good Elementary Schools, but very few of them are found to be familiar with a good system of teaching. There is so much to be desired on this head, that I have decided on calling upon all the Teachers in both counties confided to me, to assemble at the same place during the next vacation, and there lecture them on the best system to be adopted, on teaching in general, and give each of them a uniform mode for the greater advancement of Elementary Education. I am the more induced to impose upon myself this extra labor, from the fact that there exists among three fourths of the Teachers a pressing want of this knowledge, as all they can do under their present system, is to neglect their pupils, and cause them to lose the time that might be so usefully employed. Nothing contributes so much to cause Education to be depreciated as this want of knowledge in the system of teaching. Children are frequently seen who have attended School for seven or eight years, and who cannot read well, who cannot write anything but a regular scrawl, do not understand simple multiplication, and do not know one word of Grammar.

The parents of these children, ignorant that all this proceeds from the want of capacity on the part of the Master, indignantly remove them from the School; and nourish prejudices against Education, which contribute greatly to increase the difficulties which prevent the well-working of the School-law. When the Teachers are once acquainted with a good method of teaching, all, or nearly all, of these difficulties vanish, and so much ground is gained by the cause. I ought, however, to state, that there are five or six Schools which are very well kept and conducted, such as the *Frères*' School at St. Thomas, where I found pupils who were far advanced; that of the Misses Cazault, at St. Michel; Michaud's, at l'Islet; Verrault's, at St. Pierre, R.S.; and Verret's at St. Charles. I have classed these Schools among the number of Superior Schools. About ten more might be found, very well kept for Elementary Schools. With the exception of these, the others are far from being what they ought to be, as respects organization, system, and progress. An excellent means of assuring to each Municipality a sufficient number of qualified Teachers, would be to leave to the Local Superintendents the right of forming the School-districts and fixing the salary of the Teachers. In this way, the Districts would be increased, and the Teachers as well paid as the resources of the localities would permit, and we would see a number of young men embracing this state of life, as they would thus find the advantage of a sufficiently lucrative position. The Canadian youth, upon leaving the Colleges, seeing that they could find a means of livelihood in teaching as in any other liberal profession, would adopt this state of life, and then our Schools would have the advantage of being directed by competent and skilful conductors, who would give a new impetus to Education, by taking the place of a part of our Teachers who are incompetent, from the want of the necessary knowledge.

## MUNICIPALITIES.

There are five Municipalities in my two Counties where the School-law does not work: St. Roch, St. Jean (Port Joly), Cap St. Ignace, St. Raphaël, and St. Lazare. I have visited them all, and the answers I received from the principal Municipalities on the difficulties which prevented the working of the School-laws in their respective localities, are as follows:—

## ST. ROCH.

There is no School under the control of Commissioners in this Parish, partly owing to a direct opposition to the Law, and partly to the bad intentions of the inhabitants, who want the School at each of their own doors. I have promised to have an understanding with them in a short time, but I despair of success; they are people who for the most part have a dislike to Education. There are to be found three or four good citizens, however, who, with the assistance of the *Curé* of the Parish, have promised their assistance in forwarding the cause. There is at present but one voluntary School in this locality.

## ST. JEAN.

The School-laws do not operate in this Municipality from a spirit of insubordination displayed among the people who have risen against, and begun to declare themselves universally enemies of the cause, solely from having been ill-treated by the School Commissioners, who, not being competent to the fulfilment of their duties, and wanting the necessary requirements and discretion to enable them to perform their trust, have abused their authority, by indistinctly prosecuting the poor as well as the rich, friends as well as enemies of Education; and, by their want of knowledge and of wisdom, greatly contributed to the destruction of the Schools. A great many among them would like Schools, provided they were maintained by voluntary subscription. I wish we could start them again, with the assistance of the friends of the cause, who form a considerable number in this locality, and among whom is the *Curé* of the place. I promised to go and see them, in order to devise means to be adopted to get up their Schools again. There are, nevertheless, two Independent Schools in this Parish.

## CAP ST. IGNACE.

There are no Schools under the control of Commissioners in operation in this Municipality, and this arises from the mass of the people having followed the views of some persons who are inimical to the cause, and who have displayed a direct opposition to the Law, and induced the people to oppose the establishment of Schools. Now that these *extinguishers* no longer exist, the people, at least the greater number of them, seem to desire Schools. At the present moment, there still exists a Corporation in this locality, and I trust I shall be enabled to succeed in causing it to establish Schools; nevertheless, they will have nothing but voluntary contribution, being entirely opposed to forced assessment. What proves that the people like Education, is the fact that there are four voluntary Schools in this locality, crowded with children.

## ST. RAPHAEL.

This Parish, which is composed of parts of St. Michel, St. Valier, and St. Gervais, has only one School as yet, under the Commissioners of St. Valier. As it is not yet *civilly* consider as a Parish, this School cannot be detached from St. Valier.

It is a locality wherein the inhabitants are very poor, and their means exhausted at the present moment by the building of a Church, and who, for the present, will be unable to maintain the necessary Schools. The people are favorably disposed towards Education, and have testified to me their desire to establish Schools as soon as they have the means of doing so.

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ST. LAZARE.

The School-law is not in operation in this locality. There are, however, two Schools under the control of the School Commissioners of St. Gervais, in that part of St. Lazare which was formerly separated from St. Gervais. The people of this Municipality are generally poor. They would like Education, but as yet are unable to maintain the Schools.

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MUNICIPALITIES IN OPERATION.

The Municipalities in operation work sufficiently well, with the exception of the unfortunate Parish of Beaumont, where the two sets of Commissioners strive to obtain authority one over the other, and attempt to put each other down. The Schools are kept open notwithstanding, but the Teachers, not having been paid for the last two years, threaten to entail costs upon the Commissioners, and to abandon their Schools. The Superior Court, which is the only jurisdiction capable of deciding on the legality of their election, causes many evils by delaying its judgment. I fancied that I observed that the opposition known as the party of Charles Enouf, was conducted in bad faith, and only desired to keep up the misunderstanding and litigation, being conducted by influences that were difficult to oppose, and always ready to make any sacrifice to carry out their views, the principal one being money. I was called upon in my capacity of Justice of the Peace to hear both sides. Having rendered my Judgment, after duly taking the matter into consideration for a period of eight days, in order to do full and ample justice in favor of the old Commissioners, the other party accused me of partiality. It was then that I penetrated the object they had in view. It was then I saw that their only object was dissension, and I can say that so long as there are two individuals, one in St. Michel, and the other at Beaumont, of the character of those who have directed that party, and still direct it, we need not hope for peace at Beaumont. These, Sir, are the few remarks which I conceived it to be useful to make. As the time allowed us for our visit and for making our reports was short, I beg that you will make every allowance if that of your humble servant is not what it ought to be.

I am, Sir, with the highest esteem,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed,)

J. CREPAULT.

[Translation.]

30TH OCTOBER, 1852.

COUNTY OF L'ISLET.

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ST. PIERRE.—The Commissioners of this Parish, although composed of men of little Education, have organised good Schools and pay their Teachers liberally enough. These Schools are all in a prosperous state, and the Parish pays a very high monthly rate, in order to defray the expenses. The superior Girls' School, kept by Miss C. Verrault, is very well organised and conducted, and can rival with our best

Schools kept by our communities of religious ladies. The system of this young lady, which is partly derived from that of the *Frères*, and partly from the mutual system, is very well combined, and produces happy results, by means of the ingenious and practical application which it undergoes under her keeping. The Secretary-Treasurer, an educated and professional man, performs his duties with advantage, and keeps his books in the best order. He has every influence over the Commissioners, as they have full and entire confidence in him, and do nothing without first having obtained his opinion, and almost always acquiesce in every thing he desires; this tends to give an impetus to Education and to the progress of their own Schools. This good will on the part of the School corporation of this locality, is owing to the intelligence of some of its members, and proves the great necessity of requiring a literary qualification on the part of those who are directors of Education in their Parishes. I ought also to say in favor of the School-Commission of this Parish, that it has followed in every instance the advice I gave it, and has further manifested the desire to abstain from doing any thing in future without previously submitting it to me. These marks of deference on the part of a body perfectly capable of acting by itself, prove that it is disposed to employ all its energies towards the advancement of Education, and give to the Canadian youth, that knowledge which is necessary to it, in order to progress in the same scale as the nations that surround it. The three Parishes, Cap St. Ignace, St. Roch, and St. Jean, not being assessed, there are no Schools therein but independant Schools.

#### ST. THOMAS.

This Parish is distinguished by the continued attention it pays to every thing connected with Education. Possessed of a very fine Model School, kept by the Brothers of the Christian Doctrine, who are an honor to the corps to which they belong, and to which the youth of the neighbouring Parishes resort every year after vacation. A magnificent building has just been completed in this locality, destined to receive a community of nuns, whose occupation will be to give a complete and careful Education to the young females of all this part of the country, who are ignorant of the advantage and usefulness of such an institution. There are a good number of Schools here, all of them kept on a good footing, thanks to the Commissioners, at whose head is the *Curé* of the place, who have spared nothing to improve things, and surpass the neighbouring Parishes in progress and the development of the sciences.

The people like Education, and make every effort to give useful and practical instruction to their children. The order and progress of their Schools contribute greatly towards stimulating their love for science.

The efforts of the Commissioners, who, as men of capacity and Education, possess a great amount of influence among the people, induce every individual to have a favorable opinion of the Schools, and to get their children taught, witnessing, as they do, the happy results of the exertions made by the friends of the cause.

The Secretary-Treasurer is an honor to his office, and his registers are admirably kept. The advantage of having such a Secretary-Treasurer is something for a Parish, and greatly contributes to the well-working of the Schools; for, if anything is omitted by the Commissioners, or if any one of them is about to make a mistake, he is always ready to notify them, and to instruct them in their duty. The Teachers are all well qualified, and the Schools well attended.

#### L'ISLET AND L'ISLE AUX GRUES.

The inhabitants of these Parishes, feeling the urgent necessity of giving

an impetus to the arts and to agriculture, by means of a solid and practical Education, have established a good number of Schools, which are nearly all conducted by able persons. Among these Schools, a superior Girls' School and a Model School, occupy a conspicuous position. It is really surprising, in an Island containing such a limited population, with such feeble pecuniary means, that the people could organize a School so well kept as the superior Girls' School, and engage a Teacher so well qualified, and possessing so good a system of instruction, as Miss A. Painchaud. This young lady has caused her pupils to make the most rapid progress, and brought them to a state of discipline which is rarely to be witnessed. She is venerated by the people, who shew her the greatest consideration. This little locality has a very good School-house, two stories high, and a number of apartments for the different classes, and is furnished in an unusually good manner. The *Curé* of the place, a zealous friend of the cause, employs all his means to make Education progress in his Parish, and to stimulate the School Commissioners in that love for knowledge which is so necessary to do honor to the charge confided to them. L'Islet possesses, in the person of Miss Michaud, Mistress of the superior Girls' School, the second best Teacher within the limits of my two Counties, as regards intelligence and a good system of instruction. This young lady causes her pupils, in a manner peculiar to her, and which she has improved by long experience in teaching, to make rapid progress, and shews more advancement in her pupils of one year's attendance at School, than many others of three years' attendance. The Model School of the place is also under the care of a man of first rate abilities. Mr. Declercq Fédor, the Master of this institution, a Belgian by birth, is the best educated man I know of among the class of persons engaged in teaching. Having taught at the *Frères'* School, during two years, and possessing a grammatical knowledge of five languages, and having been a professor in the first Academies in Europe, during a number of years, he will soon eclipse all the Teachers in my two Counties.

#### CAPE ST. IGNACE, ST. JEAN AND ST. ROCH.

The Commissioners of these two Parishes are an honor to their office, and exert themselves most strenuously towards ensuring the well working of the School-law. They have followed to the letter all the advice I gave them, and have decided upon doing nothing important, without first submitting it me. It is really to be regretted, that three Parishes, so rich and easy in circumstances as these, can witness the numerous advantages produced among their neighbors by Education, without being induced to imitate their example. It is rare to find people so easy in circumstances, and, at the same time, so prepossessed against public Education. The word "assessment," according to them, implies a tax which the authorities will increase by degrees, and which will end in ruining the people. It is these prejudices, joined to the antipathy they manifest for every thing having any reference to Education, which have prevented them from assessing themselves, and supporting their Schools according to our present system. I went to these Parishes, and exerted myself to the utmost, to induce the more enlightened class of inhabitants to assess themselves, and to place the Schools under the control of the Commissioners. I was tolerably well received, but the people, after seeing each other, manifested a desire to remain as they were, with respect to the Schools, and finished by intimidating nearly all the friends of Education, and, so to speak, forced them to maintain a neutrality, saying they were disposed to resort to violence in the event of their being assessed. Thereupon, leaving matters in this state, I decided upon making you a correct report thereof, and doing whatever you might direct upon this subject. Thus, Sir, the School-law does not work in these three localities, because the word *assessment* frightens them, and on account of their antipathy to Education.

There are in the whole Parish of St. Roch but two or three persons who are friendly to the cause, and who ask to be assessed. There are about five or six in the Parish of St. Jean who partake of these sentiments. Cape St. Ignace furnishes about a sixth of the population who wish to see their Schools under the control of Commissioners. There are, however, two Schools in St. Roch, two in St. Jean, and three in the Parish of the Cape; all independent, but tolerably well kept and attended. With the view of performing my duty as well as possible, and being unwilling to incur any blame hereafter, I beg of you to suggest what line of conduct I am to adopt with reference to these three Parishes, so badly inclined, and acquaint me with what is best to be done, on the occasion of my next and subsequent visits; whether it would not be expedient for the executive to appoint persons in each of the localities as School-Commissioners, or whether it would not be more prudent to wait till the termination of the present session of Parliament, to ascertain whether the School-law will not undergo some amendment, and thus proceed with a knowledge of the subject. Will you be kind enough to let me know your opinion on this head.

#### COUNTY OF BELLECHASSE.

**ST. MICHEL.**—This locality possesses the very best set of Commissioners, composed of persons of education, and entirely devoted to the cause. It has understood its duty in placing Teachers at the head of these Schools who were highly qualified and most competent to give a healthy and sound Education to the Canadian youth. This set has obtained for itself the respect and esteem of all the friends of the cause. This Parish has a fine School-house for Girls, and displays a species of pride in the erection of a new building, destined for an Academy, wherein the youth of the surrounding Parishes will obtain an Education calculated to give an impetus to commerce and to the fine arts. The Secretary of the place discharges his duty with advantage, and keeps his books in the best order. It is to be regretted that this locality does not draw sufficient School-funds, there being but one range assessed, so that it is entitled to a very moderate allowance. The remainder of this Parish, which is composed of three other lines, is far from participating in this love for the sciences and Education in general.

The inhabitants of the last-mentioned part have not one single School, and do not appear disposed to ask for any, if about one-fifth of the population be excepted, who are desirous of establishing them, provided they are on the principle of voluntary contribution. The principle that "where there are enlightened School-Commissioners, the Schools and Education in general are in a state of prosperity and progress," is verified, particularly with regard to St. Michel, since, with the small sum it levies for its part of the grant, it possesses the best qualified Masters and Mistresses, and pays them the highest salaries in the District of Quebec. This happy result is the strongest proof of the benefit to be derived from a literary qualification on the part of the School-Commissioners, for if this Parish, could with so little aid place at the head of its Schools the flower of the Teachers, it is because it has well understood that it was better to pay for good masters than to give small salaries to indifferent ones. If it receives a sum three times as large in proportion to its population as that furnished by some of the neighbouring Parishes, it must be a proof that its School-Commissioners know by experience that the Education given to youth is the greatest benefit that a father can bestow on his children. These advantages, these proofs of prosperity in the inhabitants of St. Michel, are entirely owing to the light and intelligence of

their School-Commissioners, and this is never to be seen in Parishes where the School-Commission is confided to persons devoid of knowledge and intelligence.

QUESTION.—Have the School-Commissioners the right of sending or of allowing little Boys to go to the Girls' School, when the Boys' School is in the neighbourhood of the latter, and is not inferior to it in any respect? This is the case in the Village of St. Michel.

BEAUMONT.

In the same proportion that union and peace reign at St. Michel, so does trouble reign in Beaumont. These two neighboring Parishes by their geographical positions, present the two extremes of the social state. The Schools go on it is true, but not with the happy result which would be the fruit of union. I have to a certain extent succeeded in re-uniting in the working of the Law, the two sets of Commissioners whose intention and conduct were likely to paralyse their acts, by reciprocally destroying what was done. There are now but four Schools out of the six which were formerly in operation. The School-Commission of this locality willingly complied with my advice upon the representation I made to it, on the importance of diminishing the number of its Schools, in order that by increasing its Districts, each of the Schools might be attended by the number of children required by Law, which had not been the case last year. I have the satisfaction of witnessing that the two parties actuated by peaceable sentiments are becoming united, and now await with anxiety the termination of their Law suit, to enable them perhaps to act with more discretion in future. I have also the pleasure of witnessing, that the opposition party, which a few months ago was prejudiced against me, seeing my frankness and impartiality, now shews itself well disposed in my favor, and desirous of following to the letter all the advice I gave it. I am so much the more satisfied that it will be productive of great good to the cause. The payment of the three six months' allowance which you sent me greatly contribute towards this result. As soon as I had received this money I assembled the two sets of Commissioners and said a word to them touching the good disposition of the Education office, and represented the obligation they were under of lending their efforts to maintain their Schools. After obtaining their consent on both sides with reference to the payment of the Teachers employed for 1850 and part of 1851, they were satisfied with my proceedings, and manifested a desire thenceforward to follow my advice in every thing. The four Schools now in operation are better kept, and the School-Mistresses better paid than they were last year. I hope that all the troubles in Beaumont will terminate in the course of the present year.

ST. CHARLES.

This Parish has nine Schools, at the head of which is the Superior Girls' School, kept by Miss E. Couture, the most qualified of all the School-Mistresses in my two Counties. The remainder are also kept by well qualified Teachers. There is but one Mistress whom I found, after examination, to be incapable. I caused a meeting to be held of the School Commissioners, of whom Dr. Labrèque is the President. On reading your circular, which prohibits the School Commissioners from continuing the Teachers who have been found unqualified by the Inspector, Dr. Labrèque, who was angry at having been disappointed in regard to the office of Inspector, and consequently prejudiced against the Education Office and myself, answered that the School Commissioners were not bound to do that, and that, according to the opinion of Mr. Cauchon, Advocate, whom he had consulted, the duty of the School Inspectors was confined to the examination of the Schools, and not the Masters and Mistresses. Further, a list was placed in my hands, signed by thir-

teen rate-payers, praying that the Mistress in question be replaced by one more capable. I handed over to them their list, and observed that if they did not comply with this request, which was very just, they would very likely not receive their portion of the Legislative Grant. They replied that they did not fear that, and that the circulars were only intended to impose upon them. It remains to be observed, that a word from you addressed to this Mr. Labrègue, who, apart from this false pretension, is an excellent citizen, would, without doubt, have the effect of causing him to return to his duty, and induce him, from the fear of having to pay this Mistress out of his own pocket, to replace her by a qualified person. If I request you to act thus, it is with the interest of the cause in view, and by no means for my personal satisfaction; for if this gentleman were left to himself, he would persist in his stubbornness, and his example would have a bad effect in the surrounding Parishes. With the exception of this determination on the part of the Commissioners, every thing connected with the Schools at St. Charles goes on well. Education makes rapid progress there, conducted as it is by an enlightened Commission. This proves that the School Commissioner, in order to be worthy of his charge, and to acquit himself with advantage of his trust, ought to be educated and capable of judging himself of the important nature of his duties.

#### ST. GERVAIS.

This locality possesses a good many Schools, but they are nearly all very inferior. The stronger party in the Parish have left out all the educated persons who were formerly in the School Commission, to replace them by farmers, men of good sense indeed, but entirely wanting in Education, and, therefore, incompetent to fulfil that office. Such has been the case in several Parishes, and will continue so long as our Legislature permits our Schools to be conducted by persons who do not know their A B C. If it be necessary in order to judge of a piece of joiner's work, to apply to a person of that trade, it is not less proper, when Education is the subject in question, to have the opinion of persons of enlightened minds, and possessing a certain amount of Education. The mediocrity of the Schools at St. Gervais is altogether to be attributed to the want of Education on the part of those Commissioners who dismissed the well qualified Teachers, who believed themselves justified, from their capacity, in asking for a reasonable salary, in order to replace them by persons less competent, who were ready to undertake the duties at a low price. This mode of proceeding is not one which will cause Education to progress. This is so much the more to be deplored, that there are in this Parish a great many professional men, who witness with pain their Schools conducted in this way, and who are obliged to send those of their children who are most forward in their studies to the Superior Schools of the neighboring Parishes. This state of things cannot be remedied for the present either by them or by myself. The Law, which gives all the power to the Commissioners, is in force, and the Inspector, who has no authority, seeing his advice set aside, can do nothing more than silently deplore on his part such a state of things. I ought, nevertheless, to say in favor of the School Commissioners of this locality, that they have shewn themselves well disposed to follow my directions in every thing, with the exception of the engagement of good Masters, as they are under the impression that a Teacher is excellent when he knows how to read and write, that that is sufficient for the wants of the country parts, and that money given to a Master who requires a good salary, in proportion to his capacity, is thrown away. Time alone can destroy these prejudices, and the descendants of the present generation, more fortunate than their predecessors, will amuse themselves by joking about the opposition shewn to Education by their ancestors.



## ST. LAZARE.

This locality, first erected canonically into a Parish, is not yet recognized as such for civil purposes. It possesses, however, two Schools in the fourth range, which heretofore formed part of St. Gervais, and which is not yet acknowledged to belong for civil purposes to St. Lazare. This is the reason why these two Schools are still under the control of the Commissioners of St. Gervais. I went to this new Parish with the view of inducing the people to assess themselves for the establishment of new Schools. They replied that it was their intention to do so in a few years, but for the present they were too poor. In truth this Parish is in very poor circumstances.

## ST. RAPHAEL.

This locality is still nothing but a simple mission, not being recognized as a Parish either by Ecclesiastic or Civil authority. Its inhabitants are poor, and are besides much out of pocket from expense incurred in the construction of a church. The soil here is unproductive, and does not produce enough to enable them to establish Schools at present. There is however one in the part separated from St. Valier which is still under the control of the Commissioners of that Parish. Some years must elapse before the inhabitants of this Parish are in a position to establish and maintain Schools on a permanent footing.

## ST. VALIER AND BERTHIER.

There are in this Parish a good number of Schools, kept on a tolerably good footing. The Commissioners appear well disposed to employ all their energies in giving a new impetus to Education, and if they have not at the head of their Schools the most qualified masters it is altogether owing to the want of recourses, as they could not succeed in imposing the monthly rates for fear of exciting the people, who in all likelihood would have committed excesses. They cannot for this reason offer their Teachers more than a small salary, and this prevents their making a good choice. It must be said however in favor of their Teachers that a great many of them discharge their duty with advantage, and make the children progress. A large proportion of the people are negligent in providing necessary things for their children's School, such as books, paper, &c.; this greatly paralyses the efforts of the Teachers, and induces them to leave these localities, knowing that it is impossible for them to distinguish themselves, for it happens that the pupils at the end of the year do not display as much progress as they would have done under other circumstances, and the parents are thereby made to nourish prejudices against the Masters who find themselves in the necessity of abandoning their Schools.

It would be desirable, in the interest of the cause, to give to the Teachers the right of sending away from School such children as have not the books and other things necessary to their advancement. The parents would then see that they are, in a manner, compelled to give their children every thing necessary for the School, and would not entertain prejudices against their School-masters, which always terminates by their injuring the character of the latter, and doing damage to the cause of Education.

## ST. FRANÇOIS.

The President of the School Commission of this Parish, is a man utterly devoid of Education and talents; but, on the other hand, full of pride and self-esteem, interpreting the School-law according to his own views, not thinking himself bound

to allow the Schools to be open for more than eight months, of twenty-one days each. I tried, by shewing him that part of your circular which refers to the subject, to remove his false pretensions; but, his egotism being hurt, and being unwilling to divest himself of what, in his opinion, made him pass for a clever man among the School Commissioners, whom he has always directed as he pleased, he undertook to find fault with every thing which emanated from the Education Office, or from myself, taking a malignant pleasure in trying to excite the feelings of the Teachers and the rest of the Commissioners against me. As far as I am concerned individually, I am quite willing to pardon his folly; but the pride and false maxims of this wisacre, will naturally create principles adverse to the progress of Education, and calculated to prejudice the people of this locality against the whole system. When I shall have told you, that more than the half of the Schools have been closed for more than three months, and, from all appearances, will not be reopened for some time, notwithstanding the remarks made by me to this President, to the effect that, if he did not conform to the provisions of the Law, he ran the risk of losing the Government grant, you will plainly see that his ideas are false, and that he is but little disposed to follow the advice of his superiors, in carrying out the advancement of Education. He has also taken, as Secretary-Treasurer, a person altogether incompetent; and, in consequence of the incapacity of the latter, he has always done his duty. Some of the assessment payers of the place, having doubts of his honesty, requested me again to inspect his account books, which I did. I am obliged to state that they are badly kept, and contain no details. The Schools here are very inferior, with the exception of one. This is owing to the too great number of Districts, which I wished to have reduced. This President was not more docile on this subject than on the other. He wishes to follow his own way, and despises the advice of intelligent persons. I beseech you, in the interest of the cause, to remark to him, that, if he does not conform to the Law, he will run the risk of not getting the Legislative grant, and, by that means, be obliged to pay the Teachers out of his own money.

There is in this Parish a community of Nuns, who refused to give me the details relating to their institution, saying that it could only be done by their Superior.

(Signed) J. G. CREPAULT, I.S.

17TH MARCH, 1853.

COUNTY OF BELLECHASSE.

VICES IN THE EDUCATION LAW.

It is generally acknowledged that our plan of public instruction, our system of Elementary Education, is good, even excellent, in its *ensemble*, but defective in its details. It is sufficient to glance at what passes every day among the people, to consider their way of acting, and to see things, in order to be convinced, that the only method of providing an efficacious and durable plan for the Education of youth, and the only system which furnishes a guarantee of success, is that one which has for its basis the principle of forced contribution; that by which the people are bound to contribute according to the value of the property of each, individually, for the maintenance of the public Schools. No other system would be productive of happy results, particularly in a country where knowledge is not yet sufficiently extended, where the people have not yet acquired a just appreciation of the blessings of Education. This is the case in the Municipalities which have adopted the prin-

principle of voluntary contribution; Schools are established with sufficient willingness, and people are inclined at first to support them generously. Two or three years scarcely elapse, before their zeal diminishes, the people fall into arrears, neglect to pay their contributions, and end by having their names struck off the number of contributors. And their Schools, for the maintenance of which so great an effort was made at the commencement, fall, to rise no more. The principle that forced contribution is the only durable system among the people, and that every other method of giving an Elementary Education to youth affords no guarantee of success, is so generally admitted, that there is no necessity for discussing it. I say that our Common School Acts are defective in some of their details.

The greatest obstacle to the well-working of the Law, is the property qualification of £250, required of the School-Commissioner.

This provision of the Law excludes, so to speak, the educated class, the only one capable of conducting the School affairs with advantage, from the office of Commissioner, by forcing the contributors to confide so great and important a duty, embracing so many parts, to strange hands and incompetent persons; for, in the country parts not one-fourth of the number of those who follow the liberal professions can be found to possess the pecuniary qualification required by Law. So, then, from that very circumstance the people are obliged to accept, as School-Commissioners, persons who often know not how to read or write, and who have no idea of a School. What can be expected from such Commissioners? What surveillance can they exercise? How can they ascertain the literary capacity of their Teachers, their fitness for their duties, the progress of the pupils, and the regulation and discipline of their Schools? They can only do so by means of competent assistance, often interested in deceiving them. Can we, then, be astonished at the great number of small Schools and incompetent Teachers, and at seeing the Municipalities do so little with reference to the Schools? If there is any thing to be wondered at, it is that Education has actually made any progress under such a state of things. Is it not absurd to see that Education, the prosperity, and the happiness of a country, is confided to powerless hands, to individuals incapable of appreciating its just value? Why do we not take as much pains in the diffusion of knowledge among the people, in the direction of the Schools, as we generally take in the different affairs of life for the happiness and advantage of society in general? We see the Medical Student examined by a body of the Faculty; the candidate for the Notarial profession, questioned and admitted by a Board of Notaries. Then why not appoint men of Education for the management of Education? I am of opinion that we ought not only to do away with this property qualification, but that we ought absolutely to substitute for it a literary qualification, which would have the effect of giving a greater latitude to the people to entrust the management of our Schools to men of Education, to persons capable of directing them with ability; and a thorough knowledge of the matter, by entirely excluding from these duties the illiterate class, who know not how to conduct with advantage what they do not understand, and of which they have not even an idea; for we must not disguise the fact that the want of appreciation of the merit and qualification of good Teachers, which has always been shown, as well as the employment of incompetent Teachers, and the bad Schools kept by the latter, is the result of the ignorance and incapacity of the School-Commissioners. For proof of what I advance, I can refer to what is going on at present in my Counties, where I have been enabled to establish that, out of eight parishes having an uneducated School-Commissioner, there are hardly two in which the Schools are on a tolerably good footing, the Teachers at all qualified, and the classes well conducted and attended, and there are hardly any public examinations which are well calculated to stimulate the ardor and energies of the children, who, at the end of the year always expect to see their labor and their efforts rewarded. The emulation of the

pupils is not excited by the love of reward, for such things are unknown. The Schools are visited neither by the Commissioners themselves, nor by others, and very seldom by the *Cure* of the place, for the latter, knowing how this class of Commissioners generally exercise the powers confided to them, and seeing that no good is to be done, no improvement to be effected, does not like to meddle with their affairs, and leaves them to act as masters. Under these circumstances, the Teachers, left to themselves, before the introduction of the system of Inspection, without surveillance, and without management, could not be otherwise than indifferent and careless as to the character and merit of their Schools. Hence the too great number of small Schools. The contrary is seen in every thing and every where in the localities which have the advantage of having an enlightened School-Commission.

All the Parishes, without one exception, in my two Counties, that have a body of educated Commissioners, have made a very marked progress in the sciences, and shewn themselves far above the others as regards their Common Schools. Each of these possessing a Commission fully competent for the position it occupies, and aware of the extent of its duties, devotes all its efforts towards having the very best Teachers at the head of its Schools, knowing that it is better to pay a little more for good Teachers than to give a little towards Schools of an inferior description. Such a School Corporation has no difficulty in paying its Teachers well, knowing that Education ought to be honestly paid for. It feels the want that exists on the part of the Teacher to earn and acquire the esteem and respect of the public, for the greater advantage of Education. It is, therefore, the first to show him feelings of respect, knowing that he is an enlightened person, enjoying the benefits of Education, and by this title, alone, worthy of occupying a position in the first circles of society. Such Commissioners consider it their duty, for the advancement and prosperity of their locality, to visit their Schools often, to encourage the pupils by their exhortation, and in rewarding them, become assured of the exactness of the Teacher in fulfilling his duties with punctuality, and willingly to acquiesce in the just and reasonable demands of the Teacher who requires any thing which may contribute to the advancement of his pupils. Schools under the enlightened and skilful direction of such Commissioners proceed with rapid strides on the road to progress, and far outstrip the Parishes where the School Commission is confided to persons without Education. The Parishes of St. Michel and St. Thomas, among others, are a striking example of what I advance. If they have the honor of seeing arise amongst them the highest Educational Institutions, such as Academies, Convents, Model Schools, and Superior Girls' Schools, they are altogether indebted for these advantages and improvements to the attainments of their School Commissioners, who, as men of capacity, have not ceased to work, and have devoted all their energies towards the happiness and prosperity of their respective localities. The same progress would have been made in all the Municipalities if they had had the same School Commissioners.

Another defect in the Law is the want of control in the person of the Superintendent of Education. The chief of any Department whatsoever is the person charged with the direction of the affairs of his office. If in general he can only devote his attention to the principal matters, it is because the details are too numerous, and require that he should have assistants. Then, I ask, is it not just in this case to give to this high functionary a certain control over all the persons employed in his Department? Is it not ridiculous to see placed at the head of Education a person whose hands are tied, and without the authority necessary for the good working of the Law? What is the consequence of this? If any difficulty arises in relation to the Schools, the parties immediately write to the head of the Department, praying for his intervention in the matter. He, having no other authority than that of giving advice and counsels, endeavors to conciliate the parties by representing to them the advantages of union and peace. These, perceiving that this

functionary has not sufficient authority to adjudicate upon and decide their difference, finish by resorting to the legal tribunals, and out of a very trifle, what at first was a mere bagatelle, a Law suit arises, which lasts several years, to the great scandal of the whole Parish; dissensions are created; the Schools languish; and the local resources are undermined. The Commissioners, in such a case, for the purpose of shewing their right and to meet their disbursements, do not hesitate to use the School funds. Hence a misappropriation of the public monies, which always tends to demoralize the people. I have the proof of what I assert under my own eyes in my Counties. In granting to the Superintendent of Education a certain degree of latitude, all these inconveniences could be obviated, and much would be gained for the cause.

The amount of authority in the hands of the latter would have the effect of stilling in their origin, the disputes between the Commissioners themselves, the rate-payers and the Commissioners, and the Teachers.

Another defect in the Law, and one of the principal causes of the number of small Schools, is the too limited extent of the School-districts. On a surface of one league in length, by a line or concession in depth, there are two Schools on an average, whilst one would be sufficient. The number becoming thus too multiplied, the Commissioners can offer but little to each Teacher, and they cannot, for the small sum they have at their disposal, obtain other Teachers than such as are little known, and generally incompetent. Hence the too great number of inferior Schools which are found in each County.

It appears to me easy to remedy this abuse. The School Districts ought first to be extended; we know that the people who generally wish to have the Schools at their own doors, will not, however, of themselves attend to this measure. The Government then, instead of requiring the attendance of 20 pupils as is now the case, should require by an amendment, that each School District shall contain 36 pupils. Then the local authorities would be forced to diminish the number of their Schools, pay the Teachers they employ, better, and thereby remove those who are incompetent. This measure would have the effect of causing the Schools to be at a greater distance one from the other, and consequently they would be better attended. This is much to be desired, as it often happens that we see in the course of our visits Masters teaching but eight or ten pupils, and that too during the finest seasons of the year. There are nevertheless in these Districts 20 to 24 children from 7 to 14 years of age, whilst the average number that attends is but from 8 to 10. Is it not really wasting money to pay a Teacher for instructing so small a number of pupils? I do not think we shall succeed in removing this abuse, except by extending the limits of the Districts, and the surest method of effecting this measure is by increasing the number of pupils from 20, as at present, to 36 in each School-district. I am of opinion, that the Legislature ought to place at the disposal of the Government a sufficient sum to establish a Grammar School in each County, similar to those which are carried on with success in Upper Canada, New Brunswick, &c., &c. The reasons which militate in favor of the establishment of these Schools, are:—1st. That as the majority of the Teachers in this Country do not answer the requirements of the population, it becomes more and more urgent to establish Schools for the Education of persons intended for the teaching of Elementary Education. 2ndly. There are hardly any Teachers who are capable of educating persons for the purpose of keeping our Common Schools at a future period. The majority of our Colleges and Seminaries have not this character of practicability and utility which causes a people to prosper, by giving it a Commercial, Agricultural, and Naval Education, &c., &c., so necessary to develop the resources of a Country. 3rdly. The branches of Education taught in these Grammar Schools, being adapted to the wants of the Country, would open a new era of prosperity and progress. 4thly. The teaching in these Schools ought

to comprise all the branches of science adapted to the formation of Agriculturists, Merchants, Mechanics, and Seamen. I know that the establishment of these Schools would be rather expensive; however, the good they would produce would cover these expenses, increase the public revenues, and impart the lights of science to the people. They would develop the riches of the Country, by enabling them to be turned to account. As the general opinion is that the Legislature has not appropriated a sufficient sum to defray the expenses of public Education, any disposition it would manifest towards making a special grant towards these superior institutions would be hailed with joy on the part of the people, who are thirsting for Education, and can only obtain it with difficulty, because the means of doing so are not rendered easily accessible. All agree that it is necessary to educate the people. Then the principal means to attain this object is to give them competent Teachers. The services of educated and intelligent Teachers can only be procured by forming them, and paying them generously. I am under the firm impression that the establishment of a Grammar School in each County would greatly contribute towards making good Masters for Elementary Education, and afford the people a guarantee that the money granted for this description of establishments would not be thrown away.

Nothing now remains for me but to give you an idea of the present state of things, and of the changes that have taken place for the better in my two Counties, since my first visit. I shall do so in as disinterested a manner as possible. I found, at the time of my first visit, nearly all the Model Schools and the Superior Girls' Schools of my Counties in the state they are now in, that is to say, in a prosperous and progressive state. There was little to modify in these Schools, as they were very well kept. It was not the same with regard to the Elementary Schools. A fourth of the number of these were kept by Female Teachers, altogether unqualified, and whom it was necessary to remove, but who have been replaced, I am happy to say, by others so well qualified as to do honor to the corps to which they belong. The body of Teachers in my Counties is composed of efficient Male and Female Teachers, if I except a few of the Females, whom it will be necessary to remove next spring. The Schools, which were for the most part badly kept before the system of inspection was introduced, now enjoy a character for discipline and order which were unknown up to the present time. The majority of them are tolerably provided with everything. The Teachers themselves, the three-fourths of whom were formerly indolent and careless in regard to every thing relating to the character of their Schools, being now aware that their classes are to be visited every three months, keep every thing in remarkably good order; exhibit to us a journal kept with regularity and correctness; copy-books written in the most careful manner and specimens of the skill of their pupils, which shew how much their talents have been cultivated.

I have the satisfaction of being enabled to state that Grammar and Arithmetic, which, at the time of my first visit, were neglected, if not omitted altogether, are now taught with scrupulousness and care. I can also state, with satisfaction, that the Teachers, before the lecture I gave them, were, for the most part, without method, without any effective means of organization and classification, have followed to the letter the mode of teaching I recommended them to adopt, and also the other means calculated to make Education progress. This will have the result of establishing uniformity in the system of teaching and in the books used in the Schools, a uniformity so desirable, and, at the same time, so advantageous, as it will be economical to the parents of the children, by saving them a loss of three or four months time at each change of Teacher, and sparing them the too frequent purchase of School-books. This two-fold advantage, as regards economy, is one of the fruits produced by the meeting of Teachers, which has contributed a great deal towards effecting a happy change in matters.

I am, therefore, satisfied, on the whole, with the present state of Education in my two counties, excepting in some Parishes where there are no Schools under control, but where I expect to see the Law in operation very shortly. I can state without fear that a happy change has been effected here since the system of inspection began; a total change in the keeping of the Schools, in the care and fitness of the Teacher, and in the branches of Education which are taught, as well as in the moral and intellectual character of the pupils.

The above, Sir, are the remarks which I have thought it useful to make on behalf of the cause which I, for one, am called to promote. May they be of some usefulness, and obtain for their author the honor of having contributed towards the advancement of so noble a cause.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed)

JEAN CREPAULT,

School Inspector.

COPY OF REPORTS OF CESAIRE GERMAIN, ESQUIRE, INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS.

List of Municipalities in the District under the Inspection of Césaire Germain, Esquire, School Inspector:—

COUNTY OF TWO MOUNTAINS...

- 1.—St. Eustache,
- 2.—St. Augustin,
- 3.—St. Scholastique,
- 4.—St. Columban,
- 5.—St. Benoit,
- 6.—St. Hermas,
- 7.—St. Placide,
- 8.—St. Raphael,
- 9.—Mission du Lac.

COUNTY OF TERREBONNE.....

- 10.—St. Anne des Plaines,
- 11.—St. Vincent de Paul,
- 12.—Ste. Rose, (Parish,)
- 13.—Village de Ste. Rose,
- 14.—St. Martin, (Parish,) No. 2,
- 15.— do do No. 3,
- 16.— do do No. 4,
- 17.— do do No. 5,
- 18.— do do No. 6,
- 19.— do do No. 7,
- 20.— do do No. 8,
- 21.— do (Village,)
- 22.—Ste. Thérèse, (Village,)
- 23.— do (Parish,) No. 1,
- 24.— do do No. 2,
- 25.— do do No. 3,
- 26.— do do No. 4,
- 27.— do do No. 5,
- 28.—Terrebonne,
- 29.—Lacorne (or New Glasgow,).

[Translation.]

J. B. MEILLEUR, Esquire,  
Superintendent of Education, for Lower Canada.

Sir,—In conformity with your instructions dated the 20th September last, which includes, among the number of my duties, that of making you a report, once every three months, in a clear and precise manner, on the state of Education within the Counties under my jurisdiction, I have the honor to report—

That I visited all the Schools subject to my jurisdiction, in the months of May, June and the present month of July, except one, at St. Columban, which I found vacant, on account of the sowing season.

Although this first visit occupied nearly three months, yet this period, however long it may appear, was insufficient to enable me to make detailed and precise inquiries into all the subjects submitted to my investigation. For this reason I cannot comprise, in this first report, all my views and reflections on the Schools in my District. I shall merely inform you, that the present School-law is generally well received. I remarked that the School Commissioners and rate-payers were actuated by zeal and devotion towards the success of Education. I was every where received with respect and kindness. I found myself, on several occasions, in the necessity of publicly acknowledging the attention and courtesy shown me, in my quality of School Inspector. The principal inhabitants of each locality assured me, on several occasions, that the system of visiting the Schools was positively the wisest step that could be adopted towards ensuring the well-working of the Law; and the inhabitants, generally, rejoiced at being enabled, in future, to communicate within their District, and at their own doors, with a person specially charged to see that their Schools are kept in a manner which left them nothing to desire. From what I have just stated, it was reasonable to believe, that this visit would produce this result, particularly when it will be publicly known, that in a great many Municipalities not one Commissioner can read or write, and that in two or three other Municipalities the Secretary-Treasurers cannot sign or read their own names. These people must certainly display great devotion to the cause of Education; they must require a great deal of resolution, in order to surmount the difficulties which must present themselves in the working of a Law which they can neither explain nor comment upon. It is not, then, surprising, that they should hail with pleasure the assistance which the Government affords them, by the appointment of Inspectors. If, on the one hand, I met with great zeal and devotion for the cause of Education, in other respects, I have to point out an impediment which will, for some time, prevent our system of Elementary Education from operating effectually and one which, up to the present moment, has sadly affected our Schools. I allude to the want of competent and qualified Teachers, an evil which should, by all means, be done away with. For, notwithstanding the leniency I was obliged to display, in a great many cases, I had necessarily to act strictly with regard to six female Teachers, who did not appear to me sufficiently qualified to teach an Elementary School. I did so with regret; but the public good and my duty required it. For it cannot be doubted that, if the success of the working of the present system of Education depends principally on the integrity, zeal and capacity of the Chief of the Department, he must have also the co-operation of respectable Teachers, competent for the performance of their duty, qualifications which are more difficult to be met with than is generally imagined. I endeavored, consequently, in the course of my visit, by my advice and counsel, to better their position, and I have the satisfaction of informing you, that, generally speaking, my instructions have produced the fruit I anticipated. The Teachers, both male and female, have set their hands to the work. I shall avail myself of the opportunity which my next reports will afford, of reverting to this subject, and suggesting some means of rendering the position of the qualified Teachers more honorable than it is at present.



Another obstacle to the well-working of the School-Law is the want of regularity in the mode of keeping the books, and the want of order in the affairs of each Municipality. I shall have much to say on this subject in my other reports. The want of order which I found in a great many of the localities renders it impossible for me at present to give you a statistical account of the pecuniary affairs within my jurisdiction. I every where gave instructions to the Commissioners and to the Secretary-Treasurers to furnish me with every thing the Law required. The good will they every where displayed towards the execution of my orders, convinces me, that every thing will be right at the time of my next visit, and I shall report thereon. I do not believe that I ought to extend my Report any longer for the present, having understood from your instructions of the 1st of June last, which were transmitted to me through the Post, that you well understood that on the occasion of a first visit it was nearly impossible to obtain sufficient information to make up a complete and detailed Report. Nevertheless, I cannot pass over in silence the compliments paid you during the course of my visit. Your zeal, integrity, and capacity, have been every where appreciated by the true friends of Education. *Consacrer sa vie à soulager nos douleurs est le premier des bienfaits, le second est de nous éclairer*, \* "says" Mr. Chateaubriand in his "*Génie du Christianisme*", and the latter axiom is applied to you by every tongue.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your very humble, and very obedient Servant,

(Signed,) CESAIRE GERMAIN,

Inspector of Schools.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL, 28th July, 1852.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL, 15th March, 1853.

Sir,—Conformably to your order of the 23rd October last, I have the honor to transmit you my Report, accompanied by your tables, which I have filled up as completely as it was possible for me to do.

This jurisdiction, which His Excellency has been pleased to assign me as School Inspector, by his Commission, dated the 20th day of April of last year, comprises all the County of Terrebonne and that part of the County of Two Mountains, situate on the south-east of the Township of Gore and the Seigniorie of Argenteuil, including also that part of the Parish of St. Placide, which is within the Seigniorie of Argenteuil, according to the proclamation of Lieutenant Governor Sir Alured Clark, dated the 7th of May, 1792, which divided the Province of Lower Canada into Counties. The Provincial Parliament, by an Act passed in the ninth year of the reign of King George IV., chapter 73, made a new division by which the County of Terrebonne was bounded on the north-east by the Seigniorie of Lachenaie, on the south-west by the County of Two Mountains, on the north-west by the north limits of the Province, and on the south-east by that part of the Ottawa River formerly called the *River des Prairies*. This circuit includes a superficial extent of about 243,586 arpents, containing a population of 26,421 souls, disseminated throughout eleven Parishes; it comprises twenty-seven School Municipalities, sixty-two School-districts, and sixty Schools which are now in operation, attended by 2,913 children, of both sexes, besides 301 children attending the colleges, giving a proportion of 1 to about  $8\frac{1}{2}$  of the whole population, at the Schools and Classical Institutions. Before the passing of the School-law, the population of the County

\* He who devotes his life to the relief of our misfortunes, confers the greatest boon; he who enlightens us, next deserves our gratitude.—*Paraphrased.*

of Terrebonne amounted only to 20,646 souls, and had but 15 Schools, attended by about 505 children, giving a proportion of one to 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ . These few figures show clearly that the Law has already contributed greatly towards placing the children in the County of Terrebonne in the way of obtaining Education. The 60 Schools of the County of Terrebonne are kept by 66 Teachers, of whom 29 are men; 7 married, and 30 unmarried females. 17 of the men have obtained Certificates to keep Elementary Schools; nine of the female Teachers are from 15 to 18 years old; six from 18 to 20; five from 20 to 24; two from 24 to 30; five from 30 to 40; one of 47, and two others above that age. Of the 29 men, one is aged 19 years; three from 20 to 24 years; three from 24 to 30 years; six from 30 to 40 years; six from 40 to 50 years, and ten from 50 to 60 years.

### COUNTY OF TWO MOUNTAINS.

My jurisdiction in this County only extends over the Parishes of St. Eustache, St. Augustin, Stc. Scholastique, St. Colomban, St. Benoit, St. Hermas, St. Placide, St. Raphael, and la Mission du Lac. These different Parishes cover a superficies of about 154,976 arpents, inhabited by a population of 19,021 souls.

This territory is divided into eleven School Municipalities, 52 School-districts, 50 Elementary Schools, attended by 2,300 children of both sexes; two institutions devoted to teaching, which do not receive the Government allowance, attended by 82 pupils; giving on the whole a proportion of 1 to 8 receiving Education in the Elementary Schools, and in the other institutions for the Education of youth.

The School-law has furthermore made great progress in their localities. Before its operation, there were but nine Schools in existence, attended by about 235 children, out of a population of 17,400 souls which the above Parishes then contained; thus only giving a proportion of 1 in about 74. These 50 Schools are conducted by 51 Teachers, of whom 21 are men, 13 married, and 17 unmarried females. Eleven of the men are aged from 20 to 30 years; four from 30 to 40 years; four from 40 to 50 years, and two from 50 to 60 years. Eleven of the females are aged from 15 to 20 years; four from 20 to 22 years; one of 40, and one of 50. It follows, from these calculations, that I had to visit 38 School Municipalities, 114 School-districts, 110 Schools attended by 5,213 children, presided over by 117 Teachers, 32 of which are provided with Certificates; 79 School-houses belonging to the School-Commissioners, two Colleges, and six other establishments which do not receive any Government allowance,

As the success of the Inspectors depends upon the influence they can exercise upon the Commissioners, the Teachers, and the inhabitants in general, and as the results to be anticipated from their mission are of great importance, I am compelled, in order to be as useful as my feeble means will permit me to be, to acquaint the Teacher that his position in society ought to elevate him above the common rank of other men, and the parents, that without their co-operation, the efforts of the Teacher will always be unfruitful, and that they will have to answer in this world, as well as in the other, for the negligence or bad example they may show in this respect.

I made a point of deciding independently upon all the difficulties submitted to me without paying any attention either to the threats or favor of any one. The Law and my own conscience were my guides. I tried principally to ensure in the Schools submitted to my jurisdiction the adoption of a uniform system and method of teaching, and one which I thought best calculated to procure the advance-

ment of the children; and in order to judge effectively of the progress of the children in particular, I insist upon each Teacher's rendering me an account every three months of the state of Education which each pupil under his charge has attained. Without this it is morally impossible for an Inspector closely to follow the advancement of 5,213 children. By this means, the Teacher is always to be watched over in the Education of each pupil by the Inspector, who calls upon him to render an account of the reasons which have retarded the progress of each pupil, and in order to enable you the better to judge of the propriety of this system, I transmit, for your information, a form of the account to be rendered me. As I remarked in my Report of the 28th July last, the School-law is generally well looked upon. If the number of qualified Teachers were sufficient, I have no doubt but that the present system of Elementary Education would be productive of the most happy results. The want of qualified Teachers is the only serious obstacle to the well-working of the Law. I have examined more than 80 Teachers, and it is painful for me to remark that the qualifications of the majority were too inferior to improve in a satisfactory manner the condition of the Elementary Schools. The establishment of Normal Schools would cause this vice to disappear. I think it necessary to say that it does not want any amendment in its details:—no, for I shall make a few suggestions, which, although of a secondary nature, will not, in my humble opinion, fail to be productive of good effects.

In all bodies, political, literary, or incorporated, with the laudable object of producing the greatest good, and of attaining, as speedily as possible, the end for which they were constituted, rewards or prizes are offered for the best production, the best essay, or for the best kept farm, &c., &c. And why should not such be offered the Teacher for the best kept School, and for that one which displays the greatest progress, in order to excite emulation and ensure the progress of Education? By this arrangement, all the Teachers would become competitors and aspire to this honorable distinction. Another amendment which would put an end to many difficulties, particularly in the new Parishes, would be to permit the Commissioners to do away with the monthly contributions and to raise by way of assessment on the assessable properties the necessary amount to ensure the working of Schools in their locality. By this means the Commissioners would adopt the plan most agreeable to their constituents. The monthly contribution is an obstacle in the Municipalities of the Counties of Terrebonne and Two Mountains.

One of the obstacles to the advancement of the children arises again from the neglect of the parents to compel them to attend the Schools regularly. It is a subject of despair to the Master who is interested in having his School kept as it ought to be. It appeared to me evident however that in those localities where the Schools have been in operation for some time, the children attended them much more regularly, and the salaries of the Teachers were much better than in those where the Law was but recently in operation; it is not surprising, as the Schools have not only the effect of extending useful and intellectual knowledge amongst those who attend them, but also that of causing the people to appreciate the necessity of awaking from that state of lethargy in which too many persons still exist. I hope that the spirit of the people will soon understand the importance of a good Elementary Education.

The effect which my visits have produced on myself, has convinced me that religion ought to be the most important part of all Education; it is the basis of all virtue, the foundation of all excellence of character, the only imperishable fountain of happiness. The importance of this religious Education naturally induces me to say that persons imbued with these principles will always succeed better in teaching than those who teach from necessity and not as a calling. This grand truth is thoroughly felt wherever pious persons have devoted themselves by profession to the instruction of youth. I have therefore witnessed with pleasure the capacity

and conduct of the pupils confided to the keeping of the different religious communities.

For more than nine months that I have visited the Schools in my jurisdiction with all the activity and diligence possible, it has, nevertheless, not been within my power finally to regulate all the money affairs submitted to my examination, nor to ascertain the number of children from 5 to 16 years, capable of attending the Schools in each locality. This affords me an opportunity of remarking that you, Mr. Superintendent, must have been possessed of an activity beyond all praise, and an extraordinary energy, to surmount the obstacles you have met with in your Department, in a jurisdiction twenty times more extensive than mine; and I cannot abstain from expressing my admiration of the numerous services you have rendered to the cause of Education.

I have, nevertheless, the satisfaction of informing you, as the tables will establish, that nearly all the accounts are settled, and in a manner to give general satisfaction.

In certain localities, I had to make many examinations and undertake many journeys, to cause accounts to be rendered by several Secretary-Treasurers who had been entrusted for several years with the monies belonging to these Municipalities, the Commissioners of which were not capable of discovering the defalcation. From the system I have caused to be adopted, it will be scarcely possible in future to deceive the Commissioners or rate-payers.

Although by your different circulars the Commissioners and Teachers can obtain all the instructions necessary for the conducting of the Schools, yet requests have been generally made to me for rules to be kept constantly exposed in each School; I, therefore, thought I might render myself useful by submitting the following, which may be adopted by the School Commissioners:—

#### RULES.

Three hours Schooling shall be given by the Master in the forenoon, and three in the forenoon of every day of the week, Sundays, Saturdays, and holydays, excepted. The children shall be allowed at least one hour for recreation between School hours.

There shall be two vacations; the first, to last one month, shall take place in the months of August and September; and the other shall be from the first to the sixth of January.

The School bell shall announce the meeting of the School at least five minutes before the hour of meeting, in order to give the children time to prepare themselves.

The Master, as well as the children, shall be punctual in their attendance at the hour of meeting of the School.

The Master will endeavor to be useful to his pupils in all things, but more particularly during School hours. He shall so divide the different subjects which he teaches, that no time shall be lost during School hours. He shall never leave his pupils alone, except in cases of the greatest necessity.

The Master must remember that he is not only charged with the material and civil Education of his pupils, but also with their moral and religious Education. He shall, therefore, give them a good example, by leading a religious and edifying life.

Impressed with the importance of his situation, the Master will endeavor to gain the affection and respect of all his pupils; he will thus render them more docile as regards his instructions. He shall correct their faults with wisdom and discernment. He shall always treat them in the most proper manner, without injury or injustice. He shall not make use of gross language or nicknames in speaking to the children.

He must never chastise his pupils in anger or through anger. He shall not impose upon them any degrading punishment, nor any punishment beyond their strength. He shall rarely strike them, as seldom as possible, but never with his foot or with his fist, and on the hand only. Punishments shall be awarded rather with the view of humbling the mind than of chastising the body, for the Master must expect an abundant harvest of bitter fruits, and that he will render the unfortunate youth confided to his care very unhappy if he undertakes to educate and bring him up by means of such active treatment as the application of the rod would produce. He may deprive the guilty of the rewards to be granted from time to time; detain them longer in the School than the others, &c., &c.

The Master shall, with success, teach Reading, Writing, the elements of Grammar, Geography, and Arithmetic, as far as the Rule of Three, inclusively. He shall so prepare and analyse all the lessons, and so divide the School hours that all the different branches will be taught and acquired, to the great satisfaction of the parents and friends of Education.

The Master shall keep a daily journal, according to Law, and shall not fail to render the account required by the Inspector, every three months. He shall open and close his School with a short prayer.

If the Master has important duties to fulfil towards his pupils, these have, on their part, obligations towards him, of which they ought not to be ignorant, and which they ought faithfully to discharge, for the good keeping of a School.

All the pupils owe their Master respect, deference, submission, and the obedience which he has a right to exact from them; they shall be polite and considerate towards him, and be careful not to resist his authority. The pupils shall be polite towards each other; avoid quarrelling; and shall not hurt each other's feelings. During School hours, they shall all observe silence, be attentive to the explanations the Master gives, and try to profit by them.

No one shall go out of School without having first obtained the Master's permission, and the Master shall never allow more than one out at a time. There shall be a broom in the School, and each pupil shall sweep out the School-room in his turn. The School ought to be swept out every night.

If the child is absent from School two days following, or for several days during the week, the Master shall inform his parents thereof.

Incorrigible children, and children guilty of any public scandal, and such as will not submit to the present rules, shall be excluded from the School by the authority of the Commissioners, after notice given to the parents.

The children of different sexes shall be separated in the School, and shall never go out together when School is over.

The children shall go home two by two, and behave themselves civilly towards every body.

The books to be used in the School shall be the "Teachers guide," the alphabet, the new treatise on the duty of the Christian, copies for penmanship on a board, a Black-board for Grammatical exercises and Arithmetic; Maps. There shall be two public examinations yearly. The present rules shall be publicly read at the time of the examinations and afterwards posted up in the School.

I have not lost sight of the recommendation given by you to the School Inspectors in your circular of the 20th September, 1851, on the subject of

#### PARISH LIBRARIES

Are commencing very generally to be established, but it is desirable that the books which compose them should not be for the the greatest part religious novels.

I do not mean altogether to disapprove of this kind of reading, it may awaken sentiments of religion in the mind of youth and inspire a taste for reading; but I should say that this kind of reading, when too often indulged in, is productive of serious inconvenience. It tends, as all other novels do, to exalt the imagination, and inculcates chimerical ideas without leaving that material and moral instruction necessary to the citizen really worthy of that name.

Besides the really instructive books which ought to compose a Parish Library, the dissemination of periodical journals and publications throughout a Parish, would, as lately observed by one of the newspapers of the country, be a means of extending was the information so necessary for the prosperity of the inhabitants of the country parts. In the new and remotest settlements under my jurisdiction, inhabited by a British population, I have seen in the houses or rather in the huts, the tiller of the soil with yesterday's newspaper in his hands, and he could give you all the news of the day, the rise or fall in the price of corn, or of other produce; whilst our poor Canadian *habitant* who lives isolated, and has communication but with his neighbors, who are as ignorant as himself, comes either too soon or too late to the market, and thus incurs losses which he does not perceive, but which finish by reducing him to a state of penury.

If the friends of Education, who have at heart the enlightenment of their fellow parishioners, by the establishment of public Libraries, would select such books as are calculated to afford the necessary information for their advancement on the road to progress; and if, at the same time, they would devise means for getting the principal newspapers of the country read in their respective localities, the result would be most happy; and I am convinced that the proprietors of the newspapers would be easily induced to encourage institutions which would prove to their advantage.

#### PARISH OF TERREBONNE.

On the north bank of the River Jesus, between the Parish of Ste. Thérèse, on the south west, the Parish of St. Anne, on the west, and the County of Leinster, on the north east.

The tenants in the Concessions have the appearance of being in easy circumstances, abundance seems to reign in the Village, which is remarkable for its mills, which are certainly the most complete and best constructed in the whole country. This Parish contains a population of 2,113 souls, and has a superficial extent of 18,238 arpents, settled upon and conceded.

One of the establishments, which is destined to be the pride of the Village and to give a new era to this locality, in the advancement of the art of Agriculture and Commercial progress, is the Masson College, which owes its existence to the munificence and liberality of Madame Masson, Seignioress of the place. Up to the present time, according to the admission of every one, it is acknowledged that the system of Agriculture of our Country has been bad, because the splendid lands of which the Canadian farms are composed are generally cultivated by farmers imbued with prejudices against every thing which appears new; men who remain crushed under the yoke of ignorance and routine. A fatal ambition nearly always induces the head of the family to select the most intelligent member of his young family to send him to the town or the neighboring College, in order to become something better than a peasant. This naturally leads one to believe that Agriculture is neither known nor properly appreciated. So long as the agricultural class does not enjoy as much consideration as the professional class, agriculture will languish; the young man, on returning from his collegiate course, will despise it; he will desert the paternal farm and select a professional life as an easier one, and with the hope of a greater remuneration. And all this arises from the fact,

that agricultural science has not yet been sufficiently generally taught in our Educational establishments. "Can we be astonished then, that agriculture wants not arms but heads capable of usefully directing those arms?" The Directors of the Masson College have felt the extreme necessity of coming forward to teach, that agriculture is not a trade but a science; and that an agriculturist who is really worthy of the name, is a man of no ordinary Education, and who possesses in Vegetable Physiology, in Zoology, in Geology, in Chemistry, and in Mechanics, most extensive information.

As I have just stated, the Masson College was just started as an agricultural one; it will cause the value of agriculture to be appreciated, and inspire a love for it in the pupils who follow their studies there. Every thing which relates to agriculture being intimately connected with commerce and with industry, the Directors of this institution have joined to the agricultural course a commercial one. The Elementary Class is under the control of the School Commissioners, who have placed at the disposal of the College, for the practical instruction of the pupils, a fine farm of 120 superficial arpents, in the neighborhood of the College. This establishment is now attended by 140 pupils, under a Director, an Assistant-Director, both Priests; a Discipline Master, who is an Ecclesiastic; and six Professors and Lay Teachers, wearing a costume. I was enabled to appreciate the capacity of the pupils when I was present at the last public examination, and I ought in justice to say that it surpassed my expectation. This establishment deserves well of the Country, on account of its system of Education, which is much sought after.

The Village of Terrebonne has also the advantage of possessing a Convent, conducted by the Ladies of the Congregation, partly under the control of the School Commissioners. This institution leaves nothing to be desired as regards its teaching. Two other Elementary Schools are in active operation in the Concession, one of which is kept by a young man, 20 years of age, and the other by an unmarried Female of the age of 32. The Elementary Schools are attended by 174 children, and the other establishments by 171, after deducting the Elementary classes, which are comprised in the figures 174: thus giving 345 children, a proportion of one to six on the whole population of the Parish.

#### PARISH OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

This Parish, which is on the North bank of the Rivière des Prairies, contains a superficial extent of 15,806 arpents, and a population of 2,385 souls. This Parish is divided into five School-districts; the second, third, and fifth have good houses upon them, belonging to the Commissioners; the house on number one belongs to the Fabrique, and there is no house yet built in the fourth. Five good Elementary Schools have been in operation for several years, and are now attended by 294 children. The School in the Village rather deserves the title of a Model School than of an Elementary one. The Teacher who now conducts it merits this honorable mention. Two Schools are kept like that of the Village by married men, those of the School-districts No. 4 and 5 are kept by unmarried females.

The most remarkable establishment in the Parish, and which every day attracts a great number of strangers, is the magnificent Convent of the Ladies of the Sacred Heart. Its success is owing in great part to the activity of the late Mr. Mercier, who was for a period of thirty years *Curé* of this Parish. In 1845, he built this large and fine stone edifice, which is 120 feet long by 40 wide, with two projections extending 30 feet forward, and which cost together more than £4000.

In this establishment, 81 young persons now acquire a brilliant Education. Madame Bathilde de Salion, a French Nun, was the first Superior, and Madame Jouve, also a French lady, is the present Superior. This establishment increases

every day, and is destined to act a great part in the future prospects of the Country. This community conducts, besides, a gratuitous Elementary School for the children of the Parish, which is every day attended by more than 60 young girls. It follows from these statements that 445 children obtain their Education in this Parish, giving a proportion to the population of the Parish of 1 to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

#### PARISH OF ST. FRANCOIS DE SALES.

It is situated on the North bank of the River Jesus, and contains an extent of 9,601 arpents in superficies, inhabited by a population of 983 souls. This Parish is divided into three School-districts, in which there are as many Schools. The first District contains a wooden School-house, and a young girl of twenty years of age keeps the School.

On the occasion of my first visit, I thought it my duty to direct attention to the incapacity of the Teachers of the two other Schools; one of them is replaced by a young girl of 23 years of age, a little better qualified than her predecessor. A new division of the District has become necessary in this Parish, and if the Commissioners can overcome the difficulties which beset them, the Schools will become better and more central.

Although the accounts are not regularly kept, for want of competent persons, in this locality, nevertheless, the money is applied in accordance with the Law.

There was no School in this Parish before the School-laws came into operation.

#### PARISH OF STE. ROSE.

It is situated on the south bank of the River Jesus, with a territory of 18,466 superficial arpents, containing a population of 2,671 souls. This Parish is divided into two Municipalities, that of the Concessions, and that of the Village, which maintains a Boys' and a Girls' School. The Boys' School is kept by a Master who has a Certificate, and an Assistant; and that of the Girls by a young lady aged 41. These two Schools are well worthy of my praise; the children are well conducted and make progress. Unfortunately, I cannot say as much of the Schools in the remainder of the Parish. During my first visit, I was under the necessity of disqualifying three School-mistresses, who were absolutely incapable of teaching, although some of them had been performing that duty for several years. During my second visit, I was also obliged to dismiss one of the Teachers whom I had placed under consideration at the time of my first visit; and, at my last visit, I further notified one of the School-mistresses that, if her pupils did not show more progress in future, we should have to come to some understanding on the matter. From these circumstances, it is not astonishing that the Schools in this Parish are not so far advanced as in the village; but with a little more labor they will be better.

The second Municipality is divided into six School-districts. Five Schools are now in operation; four are kept by young females from 18 to 20, and the other by a married man who could not obtain a Certificate, (there was a very good reason for his not obtaining one.) I advised the School Commissioners to rebuild the School-house in the other District, which is in an uninhabitable state. They intend doing so in the spring.

I also had difficulties to surmount in settling the accounts. I devoted several days to that purpose, and finally the Secretary-Treasurer paid the balance in which he found himself indebted, and he was replaced by another Secretary-Treasurer in the administration of the affairs of the Municipality. The children attending the Schools in this Parish number 330, being on an average one in eight of the popula-



tion of the Parish. There was but one School in this Parish before the present Law came into operation.

PARISH OF ST. MARTIN.

Situated in the upper part of Isle Jesus, has a population of 3,704 souls, and a superficial extent of 22,841 arpents.

It must be recollected that this Parish was known as the head-quarters of the opposition to the School-law, as the strong-hold of the enemies of the Law; always prepared to reject every system of coercion, and to suffer no invasion of the kind on its territory. Well! by dint of the efforts and energy of the chief of the Department of Education, a breach has been effected, the enemy routed, and ten Schools are now in active operation, to the great joy of the Parishioners. The Parish is divided into nine Districts, forming as many Municipalities. In the Village Municipality, the Boys' School is under the charge of the *Frères St. Joseph*, established a short time ago. I am convinced that these persons will cause the children to progress. The Girls' School is under the management of the Nuns of St. Croix. I always pass some happy moments in this institution on the occasion of each visit, although it is not under the control of the School Commissioners. I cannot, however, help going to witness the good conduct and capacity of the young persons whom the parents have had the good sense to send to St. Croix. Seven other Schools in the Parish are prospering. Three are kept by married females; two by male Teachers who have licenses, and the remaining two by young females. The children attending all the Schools in the Parish amount in number to 592, which gives a proportion of about 1 to 6 on the whole population of the Parish; thus shewing that the opposition have spent a good deal of time and trouble for nothing. The buildings in which the Schools are kept are the property of the School Commissioners, and the most handsome and best finished in my jurisdiction.

This great number of Municipalities in so circumscribed a space, is an obstacle to the good working of the Schools. The School Commissioners, as well as the Secretary-Treasurer, not being educated, the care of all the Schools is, morally speaking, on the sole responsibility of the Inspector.

The business is nearly all carried on by memory for want of writers. However, from the information I have received, the monies are as well employed as in the localities where the accounts are kept by educated persons. I was obliged during the course of my visits, to dismiss three unqualified Teachers. The independent School of l'Abord à Plouffe, in opposition to that of the Commissioners, has ceased to exist, but the friends of the School have not yet sent their children to the School of the District. The only remedy for this evil would be the engagement by the Commissioners of a good Teacher; and, unfortunately, it is very difficult to find one.

PARISH OF STE. ANNE.

Situated between St. Janvier, on the south-west, New Glasgow and Terrebonne, on the south-east; contains a population of 1,623 souls, and a superficial extent of 24,313 arpents. The children who attend the four Schools of the Parish number 191, being 1 in  $8\frac{1}{2}$  of the population. I had several difficulties to remove in this Municipality, as well with regard to the accounts, as to the Teachers themselves; one was dismissed for want of the requisite capacity. Two of the Schools are now kept by married men, having Certificates, and the two others by young females, one aged 18, and the other 30 years.

## NEW GLASGOW.

This locality comprises the north-west part of the County of Terrebonne, and contains a population of 1,640 souls, on a superficial extent of 21,127 arpents. The inhabitants of this Parish are nearly all British Canadians, and the Parish is one Municipal District divided into four School-districts having School-houses. One School-district has had no School in operation for a short time, owing to the death of the Teacher. The three others maintain a good School each. I was not a little surprised to find one of these Schools situated in the middle of the forest, and in which the pupils translate Virgil, know some Greek, learn Vocal and Instrumental Music; are capable of answering questions on Geometry, and on Arithmetic in all its parts. The number of children now attending the three Schools in this place is 140, giving an average of about one to 10 on the whole population.

## PARISH OF ST. JANVIER.

This Parish has been dismembered from the Parishes of Ste. Thérèse, St. Jérôme, and Ste. Anne. It was canonically erected by a decree of the 29th December, 1845. It contains a population of 1544 souls, and covers a superficial extent of 3,334 arpents. 241 children attend the Schools, giving an average of 1 to  $6\frac{1}{4}$  of the population. This is also one of the localities of the County of Terrebonne, where hostility was manifested to the School-laws with a view, no doubt to acquire popularity and to excite the inhabitants. The enemies of the cause disseminated false principles throughout the Parish, which did not contain one single individual who could read or sign his name, and got up so much agitation, that troubles of a rather serious nature arose; but, thank God, through the energy and activity of the Superintendent of Education, and the praiseworthy efforts of the *Curé* of the Parish, the agitators have been dispersed. The inhabitants have for a long time past been brought to order, and now consider the working of the Law to be a real boon and happiness.

There are now, in this Parish, six Schools, and as many School-districts, comprised within three Districts or Municipalities. In No. 1, there is a Boys' School, kept by a Master, and there is also a Girls' School, kept by an unmarried female, aged 45. These two Schools are attended by 64 children. In No. 2, there is a School, kept by an elderly female, where 31 children obtain their Education. The School-house belongs to the Commissioners, and is in tolerably good order. In No. 3, three Schools are kept by three young females, and these Schools are attended by 146 children, of both sexes! Two of the buildings are in pretty good order; but the other, although recently built, is in want of repair, to render it tolerably good; however, I ought to say, to the praise of the inhabitants, that the School-house was built last year by voluntary subscription, notwithstanding the difficulties that existed as to the choice of a locality, and that my decision on the subject was respected. I should commit an injustice, were I to pass over in silence the care and trouble which the *Curé* of this Parish gives himself, every day, towards the support and advancement of the Schools in his Parish. He is rather the Teacher of each School than the visitor, and I trust that his praiseworthy efforts will be crowned with success. There was not one School in this Parish before the Law was enforced.

## THE PARISH OF ST. JEROME

Was established about seventeen years ago, and has increased to such an extent, that the want of several subdivisions is already felt. In 1844, there was only one School in operation in the Village, attended by from 20 to 25 children. Now,

the Parish is divided into two Municipalities, in each of which there are 12 Schools, attended by 463 children, giving a proportion of 1 to about 12 on the population of the Parish, (5631 souls,) occupying a superficial extent of 58,446 arpents. At the time of my first visit to the Schools of this Parish, I met with several that did not work well; different improvements were wanting to the houses and grounds. I then recommended the School Commissioners to terminate their engagement with one male and three female Teachers, who did not appear competent to surmount the difficulty they experienced in explaining Grammar analytically, and Arithmetic in a practical manner. All my recommendations were there, as in other places, inscribed on the minute-book of the Commissioners, and I am happy to inform you that, on the occasion of my last visit, all my directions were generally executed. I found great improvements, and a marked change in the appearance of the Schools; the Commissioners consequently deserve the approbation of every good citizen. I hope that, on the occasion of my next visit, a change will be effected in the four other Schools, where I noticed some inconveniences.

#### MILLE ILES.

This Municipality is situated at the extremity of the County of Terrebonne. As I have before had occasion to make you a report on the affairs of this locality, and as no School is now in operation in this Municipality, I will pass it over in silence, until I obtain fresh information in relation to it.

#### THE PARISH OF STE. THERESE

Is situated in the County of Terrebonne, and is bounded towards the south east by St. Janvier, towards the south west by Terrebonne, and towards the north east by St. Eustache, containing a population of 3,028 souls, and a superficial extent of 18,995 arpents.

This locality has acquired such great importance from its extensive College, its manufactures, and from the commercial business which is transacted there every day, on a large scale, that it has been selected as the chief place in the County. Six Municipal Districts compose the Parish, in each of which there is an Elementary School, with the exception of that of the Village, which supports three Schools. 389 children attend the Schools of these Districts, which I have visited several times. I dismissed one female Teacher, who was disqualified for want of capacity, and I left orders to obtain for the other Schools the improvements required.

I have not yet quite settled the affairs of these Municipalities, as I did not meet with the Secretary-Treasurer. With a little more time, and new researches, I hope I shall be able to put the financial affairs of Ste. Thérèse in good order. This is one of the localities in which, out of 30 School Commissioners, 25 are to be found without any Education. The Religious Ladies of the Congregation keep an educational establishment here, on the best footing, partly under the control of the Commissioners, and partly under the authority of the Superior of the Institution. This establishment, like all the others kept by the Nuns of the same order, leaves nothing to be desired.

I also visited the College of Ste. Thérèse. This establishment, which owes its origin to Mr. Ducharme's zeal for Education, has been in existence for the last 25 years. In 1843, a Charter, from the Provincial Legislature, gave it a legal existence. In that same year, the Presbytery, which was occupied by the pupils, not being sufficiently large, Mr. Ducharme, relying upon his savings and upon Government aid, laid the foundations of the present College, which was inhabited, for the

first time, in September, 1847. The principal body of the building, still incomplete, is 112 feet in length and 56 feet wide, with a wall 54 feet high. It is of four stories, with ground floor and attics. It is now being completed, with two wings, of 60 feet long each, by 40 wide, communicating with each other by means of a double gallery. The whole surmounted by a cupola for astronomical observations. The amount laid out in building it is estimated, so far, at £6,000, and the works necessary to complete the edifice will cost £5,000 more. The amount disbursed proceeds from the savings of Mr. Ducharme, and other members of the establishment, a Legislative grant of £650, and an aid from the *Fabrique* of Ste. Thérèse. This institution is directed by a Corporation of secular Priests, living in community. The Bishop of the diocese is a member of this Corporation, the present number of which is 7, besides an auxiliary Priest. 15 Professors and Teachers are employed, six of whom are Priests, and 8 ecclesiastics, studying Theology, and one lay-man. Last year 181 pupils entered the establishment, of whom 161 reside there at present. Efforts are being made to afford a sound Education in the College, in conformity with the present wants of society. The branches of instruction are Religion, Languages, Geography, History, Literature, Philosophy, Mathematics, Natural Sciences, &c. &c. These subjects form a course of study of eight years, besides a preparatory class or commercial course. This class was established in favor of those who are not sufficiently prepared for the regular course, and whose destination requires real and practical knowledge.

All the pupils receive lessons in vocal music several times a week.

Subjects which the pupils may learn at this School are Instrumental Music, and lineal and Academical Drawing. The establishment is provided with a great number of musical instruments, forming a complete band of music. It possesses a Library of about 4200 volumes, which is increased every year, and placed at the disposal of the pupils, for a small subscription. The subjects taught at the College of Ste. Thérèse are so arranged, that after the three first years of the course the pupil has received a commercial Education; he has learnt the whole of Arithmetic, the French and English Grammars, Geography in all its parts, Ancient History, and that of the middle ages. In his fourth year he completes a good commercial Education, by learning Book-keeping, and begins to initiate himself into the art of Writing by essays, letter-writing, and narrative. In teaching literature and philosophy; the important changes of which these sciences are the object, are carefully observed. Physics and Chemistry are studied the most recent authors, and with the assistance of a good number of instruments and a complete laboratory for experiments of any importance. The teaching of the different branches of philosophy is confided to three Professors. Every half-year is closed by a rigorous examination, after which a memorandum is given the parents of the conduct, labor, and progress of each pupil. The preservation of the health of the pupils is an object of constant attention in the establishment. The pupils are provided with wholesome and abundant food, they take bodily exercise every day, and have the attendance of an experienced physician during illness. Besides the elevated and rural position of the house, the numerous and various trees which surround it in the summer season, a rich verdure embellished by art, the magnificent views it commands of the surrounding country which is so picturesque, offer to the pupils, on this score, every thing which they can wish for, as regards their comfort and salubrity.

The revenues of the establishment are derived, 1st. From the board of the pupils, which is £15 per annum. 2nd. From two lots of ground forming a superficies of 350 arpents. 3rdly. From an annual Government grant of £300, which the Legislature has allowed for some years past. 4th. From the revenues of the *Curé* of the Parish of St. Thérèse.

This institution, situated in the middle of a village wherein mercantile and industrial operations are every day greatly increasing; in the chief place of a country, which is the centre of business for all the North-west part of the District of Montreal, ought to be the place of Education for an already numerous and rapidly increasing population. This institution is particularly valuable to this locality, to which it furnishes a means of rapid development, by the concourse of strangers which it attracts from all parts of the Province and the United States, and to the whole country by forming artisans of which it stands so much in need, and men of complete Education for the liberal professions and the higher duties of Society.

### COUNTY OF THE LAKE OF TWO MOUNTAINS.

**ST. EUSTACHE.**—The Parish of St. Eustache is one of the most important in the County from its large population, its fine village, most fertile soil, and inhabitants who enjoy an ease which is manifest from the appearance of the establishments. It comprises a superficial extent of 24,055 arpents, peopled by 3,949 souls. This population supports 9 Elementary Schools, attended by 464 children.

At the time of my first visit to this Parish, the Village School was empty, as well as that at *Côte St. Louis*; I was then under the necessity of removing the School-Mistress of *Côte St. Joseph* for want of capacity. I recommended to the notice of many of the Teachers a better method of instruction, and several improvements, which appeared to me indispensable to the well-working of the Law; and I am happy to inform you that, on the occasion of my last visit, I found a new house built at *Côte St. Louis*, the Village School in active operation, and the School-Mistress at *Côte St. Joseph* replaced by a better Master. In a word, with a few more efforts, I hope to see a complete improvement, particularly after the defects in the system of teaching have disappeared from the School of the *Chicot*, and that of the *Lake*. I left my order, in consequence, with the School-Mistress. I ought, *en passant*, to notice as a good School, that kept by the Teacher at the *Petite Rivière*. This house is a very fine one, but one inconvenience exists, namely, the Teacher does not reside there. The building at the *Côte St. Joseph* rather resembles a cottage in the environs of Montreal than a School-house. Its situation is very fine, on the brow of the Mountain of the *Lake*.

There is in the village of St. Eustache a magnificent establishment, kept by the Religious Ladies of the Congregation of Montreal, divided into a Boarding School and Day School. I could not obtain all the information I would have desired relating to this establishment, which enjoys a high reputation, and which sufficiently recommends itself without it being necessary for me to say any thing further touching it. The importance of the Village requires a Boys' School superior to that now in operation.

### ST. BENOIT

Contains a population of 2,603 souls, on a superficial extent of 21,979 arpents. This Parish forms but one Municipal District, divided into eight School-districts, each of which maintains an Elementary School, where 384 children of both sexes receive Elementary Education. The first time I arrived at St. Benoit, I applied myself to the examination of the accounts and money matters of the Municipality; afterwards, I visited the Schools. I found four badly conducted; two good, and the rest tolerable. One building in very bad order, and nearly unin-

habitable; many others in bad repair. I left such orders and directions as would tend to do away with every thing that was incompatible with the well-working of the Law; and, I am now happy to inform you, that the house which was going to ruin, is built anew, and presents a pleasing aspect. The works appeared to have been directed by a skilful hand. Of the four Schools which did not work well, two are now conducted by new School-Mistresses; the two others will be changed in the month of July next. The Teacher at the Village has given himself a great deal of trouble since my first visit, and I ought in justice to add, that his School is among the best in my jurisdiction.

The Dissident School was vacant at the time of my first visit. It is now in operation, but I had to correspond several times with the Trustees, Teacher, and rate-payers, with reference to several complaints against the Master. I had hoped that the affair would have been terminated without my intervention, but I must proceed thither to make an inquiry. The result, I hope, will turn to the greater advantage of Education.

#### ST. PLACIDE.

Dismembered from St. Benoit, and contains a superficies of 9,850 arpents of land, inhabited by a population of 1,230 souls. The Schools in this Parish number five, and the children who attend them are 180. I found, on the occasion of my first visit, four of these Schools kept by unqualified persons, in buildings which were in very bad order, and by no means central. I advised the Commissioners to make new divisions of School-districts, and to form new engagements with the Teachers. The people are now at work, the old houses have been sold by your authority, new ones will soon be built, and the Schools will be better kept, if their number be less than at present. The financial affairs were in bad order.

#### ST. RAPHAEL.

This Parish is formed of Isle Bizard, with a population of 950 souls, on a superficies of 6,307 arpents. 103 children attend two Schools; one in the Municipality No. 1, and the other in the Municipality No. 2. The troubles which have agitated this Parish have retarded the progress of Education, and I was, therefore, not surprised to meet with children but little advanced. A fine building has recently been constructed in No. 1, which is an evident proof that the inhabitants begin to feel the wants of an Elementary Education, and the necessity of getting out of the anomalous state in which they were.

The School-Mistress of No. 2 has been replaced, upon my recommendation, by another, who, I fear, will not remain long, if the progress of her pupils does not better answer the wants of the parents. None of the persons charged with the working of the Law being educated, it follows, that the accounts and affairs are nearly all kept from memory.

#### ST. AUGUSTIN.

Only dates from 1838. This Parish has been dismembered from the Parishes of St. Eustache, Ste. Thérèse, and St. Scholastique; composed of a population of 2,279 souls, on a superficies of 29,369 arpents. It is divided into two Municipal Districts. Municipality of the Village, No. 1; and the Municipality of St. Augustin, No. 2. This Parish has been desolated for several years by party dissensions and divisions, arising out of the construction of its Church. These differences are of so serious a nature, that the well-working of the Schools of the

Parish greatly suffers. I was called upon several times to regulate the difficulties having reference to my department. I called public meetings, and addressed the inhabitants, and, I flatter myself, that on each occasion my advice and counsels produced the desired effect. I removed two Teachers, and replaced them by better ones. I gave my decision as to the choice of a site for a new School-house. I ordered repairs to be made to the other houses. In a word, I recommended every thing which appeared to be calculated to advance the progress of the children and to promote Education in this Parish. My orders were executed by the School Commissioners, who displayed a great deal of zeal in the performance of their duty, and much confidence in my counsels; so that there is nothing more to be desired in a Parish where one father of a family is often the sworn enemy of another, and brothers at loggerheads with each other.

Notwithstanding the obstacles I have mentioned, there are, nevertheless, 7 Schools in operation in the Parish; one in No. 1, and six in No. 2, attended by 301 children, giving 1 in about 7. Two new School-houses have been erected since last year, and there are four others in good condition. The Commissioners being men without Education, as in many other localities, and in consequence of their local difficulties, become isolated from persons who might be useful to them. This is the reason why I found the books and the accounts badly kept. I have no doubt, however, that the monies collected have been employed according to the intention of the Law and of the rate-payers.

#### ST. SCHOLASTIQUE.

This is one of the largest Parishes in the County of Two Mountains, having a population of 4,761 souls, on a superficies of 38,992 arpents. About 25 years ago, the corner stone was laid of a splendid building, 70 feet by 35, with attics and ground floor. This building, after being used as a *Presbytère*, up to 1838, was afterwards ceded to the Commissioners of the Parish for the purposes of Education, with a lot of ground of half an acre, by an acre and a half. The Nuns of Ste. Croix were installed in this house, in December, 1851; and continue, under the control of the Commissioners, to instruct young ladies confided to their care. These Ladies are of the same order, or rather of the same community, as that of St. Martin; and I do not fear to state, that the Convent of St. Scholastique is destined to become the glory of the Parish, and to rival the best Educational Institutions of the kind.

The reputation which this establishment has already acquired, places it beyond all the praise I can give it. The Parish of St. Scholastique is divided into two Municipalities; in the first, eleven Schools are in operation, and in that of No. 2, called the Municipality of Ste. Marie, only one School is in operation. The children who attend all the Schools of the Parish number 565, giving about 1 in 8. Before the Law was put into operation, there was but one School in existence, attended by about thirty children. At the time of my first visit, I found the Schools in general badly kept; very badly attended by the children; little or no attention, on the part of the parents, in providing their children with the things necessary for their instruction; a great deal of apathy; the Teachers not favorably looked upon, and little progress. As all these inconveniences were of a general character, I could not apply a remedy to the whole of them. I thought it better still to tolerate very inferior Schools for some time, for want of better, than to suppress them altogether, in order to accustom the people to the Schools, and make them appreciate what time and experience will soon teach them. By the changes I effected, I succeeded in placing three Schools on a much better footing. One Teacher, whom I could not tolerate any longer, was lately notified by me to cease keeping her School. The Commissioners intended to do all in their power to replace her.

Two other female Teachers will be replaced on the first of July next. As soon as these changes are effected, the Schools of St. Scholastique will again fairly start. The parents will better understand the good they are capable of effecting, and be more regular in sending their children to School.

The Schools of St. Scholastique are already better than they were last year; they will be still better next year, after the reform I intend to effect in them. I left orders with the Commissioners in consequence.

Another educational establishment exists in the Village, under the name of Bonin College. The pupils, who are not numerous, appear to obtain a collegiate Education.

#### ST. HERMAS.

Dismembered from the Parish of St. Benoit. It has existed but for a few years; its population is 1,731 souls, on a superficies of 13,169 arpents. Four Schools are in operation in this locality, attended by 224 children, giving about 1 to 8. What strikes the eye of the traveller, in arriving at St. Hermas, and constitutes an ornament to the Village, is a splendid School-house, built of brick, two stories high, belonging to the Corporation. This building was finished last autumn. Its Teacher displays great zeal; he conducts an Elementary School. Three other good buildings are occupied as Schools. I found improvement on the occasion of my last visit, but more is required in the three other Schools. I intimated to one of the female Teachers, that she could not continue to teach after the month of July next, for want of capacity; and I told another that, if the progress was not more conspicuous, she would also be removed. The Commissioners are men without Education, but very much devoted to the cause. They have had a great many difficulties to overcome. They have been engaged, for several years, in a Law-suit with one of the rate-payers, in the Circuit Court. I understand that the parties appear determined to leave the matter to my decision, and submit to my judgment. I will consider that I have rendered a great service, if I can terminate this suit, which is fraught with very unpleasant feelings between the Commissioners and the rate-payers, and which are always detrimental to the progress of Education.

#### ST. COLUMBAN,

Is a Parish wholly Catholic, with a population of 888, all of Irish birth and origin, occupying a superficies of 17,495 arpents of bad land, on the heights towards the west of St. Scholastique. I had already the honor of informing you, that this Municipality was divided into 5 School-districts, and that three Schools are now kept by Teachers who are farmers of the place.

The affairs of this Municipality appeared to me not to be kept in a regular manner. I took the liberty of suggesting, that the appointment of new Commissioners and Secretaries, under and by virtue of the 12 Section of the Act, cap. 17, was necessary for the better administration of the School affairs of the neighborhood. 79 children attend the Schools, giving about 1 to 11.

#### MISSION OF THE LAKE.

Although this locality is not under my control, I visited it conformably to your instructions of the 20th September, 1851; which places, among the number of my



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duties, that of simultaneously obtaining every information possible touching the different institutions which are not under the control of the School-laws. This Mission is conducted by the ecclesiastics of the Seminary of Montreal, Seigniors of the place. The situation it is in on the Lake is the finest and most picturesque that can be met with in Canada. The brow of the mountain, at a short distance from the Village, commands a view of all the surrounding Parishes.

The Mission is inhabited by two Indian tribes, Iroquois and Algonquins, forming a population of 630. Two Brothers of the Christian Doctrine teach 30 Indian children, and two Ladies of the Congregation of Montreal are at the head of an establishment in which 35 young girls obtain an Education, each in her own language. The *Frères* give lessons to the boys in Agriculture, by putting them to manual labor on a farm near the Village. They meet with many difficulties and much resistance in the Mission, in making them renounce their errant and vagabond life, which characterizes the Indian people. The boys are taught in the French language.

I take the liberty of respectfully submitting the present Report to your consideration, referring you for the other details to the tables hereto annexed. In conclusion, I ought to express my entire satisfaction at the manner in which I was received in each School Municipality, and at the good will manifested by the inhabitants towards promoting the operation of the present Law. I do not by any means doubt the result of these good dispositions; it is one which will bring prosperity to our young country.

The whole humbly submitted,

(Signed,)

CESRE. GERMAIN,

School Inspector.

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REPORT made to the SCHOOL INSPECTOR at the end of every QUARTER, by the TEACHER of the SCHOOL-DISTRICT No. , of the PARISH of , on the state of the Education of each Pupil under his care and discipline.

NAMES  
OF  
CHILDREN.

From what time each child has attended School.		
Number of days absent from School.		
READING.	Primer.	
	Duty of the Christian.	
	Psalms-book.	
	Manuscript.	
WRITING.	Large.	
	Small.	
	Good.	
	Bad.	
ARITHMETIC.	Numeration.	
	Simple Rules.	
	Compound Rules.	
	Rule of Three.	
	In all its parts.	
	GRAMMAR.	Noun.
		Article.
		Adjective.
		Pronoun.
		Verb.
Participle.		
Adverb.		
Preposition.		
Conjunction.		
Interjection.		
Syntax.		
Parsing.		
GEO-GRAPHY.	Of the Continent.	
	General.	
BOOK-KEEPING.	By Simple Entry.	
	By Double Entry.	
HISTORY.	Of Canada.	
	Of France.	
	Sacred.	
	Geometry.	
	Holidays.	
	Remarks.	

COPY OF REPORTS OF PETRUS HUBERT, ESQUIRE, INSPECTOR  
OF SCHOOLS.

List of Municipalities in the District under the Inspection of Petrus Hubert,  
Esquire, School Inspector:—

- |                            |   |   |
|----------------------------|---|---|
| COUNTY OF ST. MAURICE..... | } | 1.—Town of Three Rivers,<br>2.—Banlieue of Three Rivers,<br>3.—Pointe du Lac,<br>4.—Yamachiche,<br>5.—River du Loup, (en haut)<br>6.—Maskinongé,<br>7.—St. Ursule,<br>8.—Dumontier, (St. Léon),<br>9.—St. Paulin,<br>10.—St. Sevère,<br>11.—Gatineau, (St. Barnabé),<br>12.—Fief St. Maurice. |
| COUNTY OF CHAMPLAIN .....  | } | 13.—Ste. Anne de la Pérade,<br>14.—St. François Xavier de Batiscan,<br>15.—La Visitation de Champlain,<br>16.—St. Marie du Cap de la Magdeleine,<br>17.—St. Maurice,<br>18.—Ste. Geneviève de Batiscan,<br>19.—St. Stanislas de la Rivière des Envies,<br>20.—St. Prospère.                   |

[*Translation.*]

GENERAL QUARTERLY REPORT of the Inspection of the Schools in the Counties of St. Maurice and Champlain, and in the Town of Three Rivers, to the Superintendent of Education for Lower Canada, in accordance with the provisions of the Act 14 & 15 Vic. cap. 97.

Sir,—We have the honor to Report, That we visited each School Municipality in the North part of the District of Three Rivers, for which we were appointed Inspector. We also examined the Teachers (male and female) not possessing Certificates; inspected the School-houses; examined the funds of the Secretary-Treasurers, and the registers of the School Commissioners, in each of these Municipalities, and enquired whether the provisions of the School-laws now in existence were followed and put into execution.

We every where met with the best intentions, and a general spirit of submission to the Law. The masses seem well disposed towards the Education of their children, notwithstanding some murmurs against the coercive and legalized arbitrary proceedings of the administration of the School affairs, the defects of which, we have led people to hope, will gradually disappear. The proceedings are not every where uniform, as the provisions of the Law are not every where interpreted in the same way, and the advice and opinions on the subject are conflicting. This much to be regretted want of uniformity, essentially injures the progress of Education. We endeavored, in consequence, to make the proceedings of the local administrations as regular as possible, and, as far as practicable, to bring them within the requirements of the Law.

The financial affairs are, in general, pretty well conducted, and in a sufficiently prosperous state.

The state of Elementary Education is certainly backward, and more than three-fourths of the Teachers are far from being sufficiently qualified according to Law. This is, without contradiction, the principal and incontestable cause of the almost universal inferiority of the Elementary Schools, and as long as it is permitted to continue under the pretext of the want of progress of the children, to tolerate the employment of Teachers who, at most, are only able to instruct beginners, Teachers who generally give their services to the lowest bidder, Education will always remain in a state of infancy, and we will yet have for a long time to give up all hopes of witnessing the desired improvement. The present urgent want of progressive and more complete instruction, explains in a sufficiently clear manner the intention of the Law. However, we thought it our duty not to discourage the persons who devote themselves by profession to the teaching of children; on the contrary, we have encouraged them as much as possible in the desire of becoming better educated. We suggested to them the means, and pointed out the authors, adapted to assist them, in order that they might become the sooner qualified, at least by the time of our next visit; and we caused them to make greater exertions under the impression that their present situation was a precarious one. We even indirectly advised the School Commissioners to allow the most competent to continue until then at the risk of the latter, in order to make them attach themselves the more to study; and we consider that it is beyond our power and our mission to remove or to maintain them; we ought to inspect, classify, and make our report of them accordingly; the rest belongs to the office of the School Commissioners and to the Office of Education, and to ours only in case of an appeal.

The only Teachers provided with Certificates, and the female Teachers, not so provided, but sufficiently qualified, whom we found in the Schools under control, are Ambroise Tétreau, of River du Loup, for a Model School; Adolphe Lami, of Yamachiche, for an Elementary School; Mrs. Mathilde Desaulniers Dufresne, of Yamachiche, and Miss Emilie Bourret, of Dumontier, (St. Léon,) in the Elementary Schools in the County of St. Maurice. Godfroid Beaudoin, of la Visitation de Champlain, and D. N. St. Cyr, of St. Anne-de la Pérade, for the Model Schools; J. B. Robertson, of St. Geneviève de Batiscan, for Elementary Schools; Miss Angélique Butler, of St. François Xavier de Batiscan, for Elementary Schools in the County of Champlain.

We are convinced that this languishing state of Education, arises in great part, from the want of surveillance and the too great indulgence on the part of the local administrations, the Schools having been too much left to themselves.

We find in the County of St. Maurice, 10 School Municipalities, besides those in the Banlieue of Three Rivers, Pointe du Lac, Yamachiche, River du Loup, Maskinongé, Ste. Ursule, Dumontier, (St. Léon,) St. Paulin, Gatineau (St. Barnabé,) and the Fief St. Maurice; 1 Model School at River du Loup, and 59 purely Elementary Schools in operation, and under control, 21 of which are kept by male Teachers; 7 by married female Teachers, and 32 by unmarried females. 43 School-houses belong to the School Corporations, and are for the most part in sufficiently good order, and provided with benches and tables, and with a band of music at Yamachiche.

The County of Champlain contains eight School Municipalities, namely, those of Cap de la Magdeleine, of la Visitation de Champlain, of St. François Xavier de Batiscan, of Ste. Anne de la Pérade, of St. Stanislas, of the Rivière des Envies, of Ste. Geneviève de Batiscan, and of St. Maurice; and 16 purely Elementary Schools in operation and under control; 6 of which are kept by male Teachers; three by married females, and 7 by unmarried females. 14 School-houses belong to the School

Corporations; the greater part in good order, and furnished with benches and tables.

In the Town of Three Rivers there is a Model School, and 5 Elementary Schools under control, including 4 Schools of the *Frères*, among which is the said Model School; one Academy receiving the Legislative grant; one superior Independent Girls' School; the boarders of the Ursuline Ladies; and five Independent Schools, in which are comprised the Day Schools of the Ursuline Ladies; six of which are kept by male Teachers, one by a married female, and four by unmarried females, besides four Literary Societies, and one Harmonic Society.

We organized Corporations of School Commissioners in the Municipality of the Tiel St. Maurice, in the County of St. Maurice, and in that of St. Maurice in the County of Champlain, where the Law did not operate; and all appears there, as well as at Pointe du Lac, in the County of St. Maurice, in such a position as will rejoice the friends of Education.

We could not, in this first visit, form a precise or even an approximate idea of the number of children attending the Schools, nor of the number of those who had attained the age required by Law to enable them to attend; this arises from the omission to take the census of the children, in many places, and from the holidays which had commenced in others. We desired the School Boards to be prepared on these heads by the time of our next visit.

(Signed,)

PETRUS HUBERT,

School Inspector.

OFFICE OF INSPECTION,

Yamachiche, 31st July, 1852.

[Translation.]

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION,

Inspector's Office, Yamachiche, 23rd September, 1852.

To J. B. MEILLEUR, Esquire,

Superintendent of Education.

Sir,—In compliance with the provisions of the Act, 14 & 15 Vic. cap. 97, we have the honor to make our second Quarterly Report, on the state of Education, in the Counties of St. Maurice and Champlain, and in the Town of Three Rivers. We have been enabled, on this second visit, to ascertain the affairs which are in progress in the different School Municipalities under our inspection. We observed, with satisfaction, much application, on the part of the male and female Teachers, towards acquiring the qualifications required by Law. Every thing affords the prospect of an increasing progressive improvement, by means of the new system of local superintendence, and we received manifestations thereof on the part of a good number of experienced and respectable persons. We communicated to the different Offices of the School Corporations the new instructions received from the Department, and we endeavored to point out the most expedient course to be adopted in order to attain the object of the Law.

In the Municipality of St. Maurice, in the County of Champlain, we found that matters were again in operation, your letter having had a favorable effect; but the School Commissioners were embarrassed with regard to the division of School-districts, from the surprisingly small share of the Legislative grant, the great extent of land, the distance and the number of their Ranges and Concessions, not considering themselves, on one hand, in a position to maintain as many Schools as there are Concessions, and, on the other, not deeming it reasonable nor prudent, in limiting

the number of Schools, to oblige the rate-payers, at too great a distance to derive any advantage from them, to contribute to their support. It is a young Parish, in which the inhabitants have generally large families, and are over burdened with new labors of all sorts, and easily alarmed at the idea of fresh contributions, particularly when they see they can derive no benefit from them. As a beginning, would it not be possible to limit the number of Schools to one or two, in the neighborhood of the Church, supported by the Government allowance and the contributions of those who could profit by them, and leave the other inhabitants free, until a future period.

The same thing may be said with regard to the Municipality of the Fief St. Maurice, County of St. Maurice, and still more truly applies to them, for the mass of the children are nearly all to be found near the Forges of St. Maurice, where only two or three heads of families are Land-holders, nearly all the inhabitants earning their living by daily labor. At this post there are not less than 120 children, from 7 to 14 years of age, for whom the wants of Education are seriously felt. Apart from this post, the rest of the children are dispersed over a great extent, and their parents, being new settlers, are not in very easy circumstances. These latter, seeing that they cannot derive any advantage from the Schools, are afraid to give the number of their children, lest they should be assessed. We think that a good School at the Forges, to be maintained, for the present, by the Government grant, and by the most wealthy of those who could profit by it, would be sufficient. The people of the Forges would be disposed to build with assistance. Do you think that could be afforded them? The President of the meeting for the election of School Commissioners, which we caused to be held here in July last, will have sent you the return, reporting as elected, William Lamothe, Pierre Chaurette, David Lessard, Maxime Camiraud, and Damase Chaurette, who selected the said William Lamothe as President and Secretary-Treasurer, notwithstanding the incompatibility of the two offices, which we explained to them. However, they would like to keep him as Secretary-Treasurer, as he is the only competent person for the office at the place, and they have desired me to request you to accept his resignation as Commissioner, and to replace him by François Xavier Chaurette, whom they recommended.

You will oblige us by informing us of the amount of the grant coming to Schools in this Municipality, which may include about 300 children, from 7 to 14 years of age; with a copy of the Laws, in English and French, and a copy of your instructions, and your advice on the desired change of Commissioner.

The proprietors and occupants of the Forges of St. Maurice, whom we had the honor of meeting, and by whom we were very politely received, informed us, that they would do all in their power to favor Education at their post.

The question, in relation to the old accounts in the Municipality of Champlain, is still under consideration; but no new appeal has been made to us thereon, with a view to an adjustment, and as long as we have not been regularly called upon to interfere, we consider that we have nothing to do with it. Since the visit before last, the School Commissioners have, according to your advice and suggestions, contained in your letter of the 24th July last, passed and entered in their minute-book their resolutions, decisions, and orders to their Secretary-Treasurer to pay out of the funds of their Corporation the amount of the Note granted by their predecessors to Mr. E. Lanouette, and other contested or uncontested debts.

It would be desirable to see a fixed and uniform rule established for all the School Municipalities, with regard to the question, whether the valuation of the rateable property, made by the assessors named by the School Commissioners; whether the repartition or assessment made by the Secretary-Treasurers, as well as the annual census, taken by them, of the School children, and the renewing of the elections for

Commissioners, should be done gratis, or whether the School Commissioners can pay them, specially and apart, out of the monies of their respective Corporations. The Law does not appear clear on the subject; however, in some localities, the Courts of justice have given judgement in favor of parties making such claims, which appears to be just and reasonable, nay, often indispensable, in order to obtain qualified persons, who would consent to take up the matter, each in his turn, as they are scarce in several localities.

We have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your very obedient Servant,

PETRUS HUBERT,  
School Inspector.

[*Translation.*]

REPORT and Return of the Inspection of the School Municipalities in the Town of Three Rivers, and in the Counties of St. Maurice and Champlain.

YAMACHICHE, 5th March, 1853.

J. B. MEILLEUR, Esquire,  
Superintendent of Education for Lower Canada.

Sir,—In conformity with the provisions of the Act 14 & 15 Vic. cap. 97, and in compliance with your circular, of the 23rd October last, requiring the School Inspectors to transmit their third Reports, accompanied by your Statistical Tables, filled up to the present month of March, I have the honor to address you mine, with the return of your Tables, filled up as completely as possible, according to your instructions.

I ought first to observe, that last spring, when I first went over the numerous School Municipalities confided to my inspection, I made a point of particularly ascertaining the qualifications of the male and female Teachers, fully persuaded that this essential point ought to be the point of departure, the basis of the system of public Education. I then ascertained that the local administrations had greatly neglected to give their attention to this object, and that nearly three-fourths of the male, and the female Teachers particularly, were far from possessing the limited qualifications required by the Law. In many of the localities, up to that period, the practice was followed of engaging Teachers at the lowest rate, the choice being left to the School-districts; thus, the cheapness of the Teacher was considered rather than his capacity, and then there was no further control. Hence the immediate cause of the too great number of inferior Schools, giving rise, in the end, to the murmurs of the public, who were beginning to get tired of this state of things, without being able to divine their real cause.

I considered it my duty to assume a firm and inflexible position, and exact submission, in compliance with the Law, on this important point. I had, in truth, to submit to criticism, on the part of persons incontestably respectable and influential, and even to risk my official reputation; but I made my duty my stronghold; nay, more; from the want of a Normal School, I prolonged the duration of my sittings, in my School visits, and I became, to a certain extent, a lecturer as well as an examiner, in order to instruct some, and confirm others, in what was indispensable for them to know, to enable them to discharge the duty of Teachers with efficiency; explaining the method of studying and teaching, and suggesting a proper choice of classical books. I took particular pains with the female

Teachers, who are generally too timid to decide on presenting themselves before the Boards of Examiners, and as there seems to be a general disposition in the country parts to confide to them the direction of the mixed Schools, in preference to male Teachers, and; on the other hand, can devote themselves to the instruction of children on lower terms than the male Teachers.

The result at the present day is that, having been seconded in my efforts in a manner to compensate me for the trouble I took, I have completely succeeded, and that nearly three-fourths of those put down as unqualified about six months ago, now appear in this Report as provided with Certificates of capacity, either from the Board of Examiners, or, in the case of the female Teachers, from the School Inspectors.

I found the pecuniary affairs in general pretty well conducted; and, I congratulated the School Municipalities upon the judicious choice they have made of their Secretary-Treasurers, whom I consider as being the soul of these affairs. I instructed them, in some places, to be more strict in obtaining the arrears due, in order to enable them to get out of their financial difficulties, and particularly to pay the salaries of their Teachers with more punctuality.

A few observations respecting a uniform mode of managing the finances would certainly have a beneficial effect.

I also advised the reduction of the number of Schools and School-districts whenever it was practicable, in order, by that means to give them the power of better remunerating the services of the persons engaged in teaching, particularly, as greater qualifications are now required of them; and I tried to make it understood, that it was the only means of obtaining Teachers devoted by profession to an employment as honorable, as it is useful and indispensable, an employment which would then be much more sought after.

This reduction would have the effect of centralizing the attendance of children, and ensure the employment of persons better qualified to teach, by securing the attendance of a greater number. I remarked that many of the School-houses belonging to the School Corporations were not sufficiently spacious, and that it will become necessary to make rooms in the attics, in order to leave nearly the whole of the lower flat for the use of the School.

There are still some Municipalities who have not availed themselves of the grant for buildings; I recommended them to hasten to avail themselves of the new grants which the Legislature seemed inclined to place at your disposal for this object.

You will see by the Statistical Tables which accompany this Report, that there are now in the Town of Three Rivers, and in the Counties of St. Maurice and Champlain, twenty School Municipalities in which the Law works everywhere.

119 School-districts.

2 Model Schools.

1 Superior Girls' School.

78 Elementary Schools, 72 of which are mixed, for both sexes, all under control, in operation, and open to persons of different religious creeds, attended by 4,389 children learning to read respectively, French, English, and Latin, and also learning to Write, and studying Arithmetic, and French and English Grammar, Geography, Book-keeping, Mensuration and Surveying, History, Composition, and the art of Letter-writing, and ordinary Sewing and Fancy Needle-work; House-keeping, Singing, and Music. Conducted and directed by 31 male Teachers, 6 married females, and 46 unmarried females; in all 83 Teachers, receiving respectively an annual Salary, the male Teachers from £25 to £55; the female Teachers, from £18 to £30.

These Schools, in general, are visited during the year by the School Commis-



sioners, or the visitors, from time to time, and by the School Inspectors four times. Twice only by the latter would be better. Two public or private examinations by the School Commissioners take place every year. Prizes are seldom given to the children. I recommended the more general use of these rewards as a necessary stimulus. The result of the examinations is in general satisfactory. There are 56 School-houses built, and one in course of building. Two of the former are two stories high, one of stone and the other of brick, for Model Schools; one of two stories, built of brick, for a superior Girls' School; and fifty-four of wood, for Elementary Schools, one of two stories, the others of one story only. The greater number of them have several apartments, provided with benches and tables, and Black-boards, and some have Maps. The children being badly furnished by their parents with books and paper, I suggested to the Commissioners to furnish them, and pay for them out of the monthly contributions.

The School grounds and lots are from 12 to 75 perches, and some of them 100 perches in superficies, with gardens, play-grounds, and the necessary out-buildings in general.

Among the School-houses in the Town of Three Rivers, the most conspicuous is the building in which the *Frères* keep their Model School; and, at Yamachiche, that of the same *Frères*, and the beautiful Convent, or superior Girls' School, kept by the Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame. The superb stone Convent, two stories high, belonging to the Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame, at Ste. Anne de la Pérade, about to be opened as a superior Girls' School, must not be forgotten. Apart from these, as worthy of note, is the Independent Academy at Three Rivers; the two Independent and Superior Schools of the Reverend J. Thorn and S. S. Wood, in particular; and the Elementary Independent Schools of Misses Thompson and McDonald, particularly the Superior School for young boarders; and the Elementary School for day scholars of the spacious Convent of the Ursuline Ladies of this Town, who teach English and French, and give an Elementary Education, and a finished Education, to not less than 300 children. 4,689 children, in all, are educated at this season, out of a population of nearly 13,131 children, from 5 to 16 years of age; but in summer, there are generally a greater number.

The Town of Three Rivers also boasts of four Institutes, and one Harmonic Society. Yamachiche also possesses an organized Band of Music, which plays by note.

Such is a view of the real and present state of Education in this beautiful northern part of the District of Three Rivers. It is true, that this state is still but slightly advanced, it may be even said, backward, in its details, if we consider what it ought to be, after about twenty years of sacrifices and attention bestowed on it by the Legislature to assist the friends of public Education. But at all events, to be fair, is it not reasonable to say, that for several years, particularly since a Department of Education has existed, this important branch of the Colonial interests has made some progress; slowly, at first, it is true, but in our days visibly increasing, and taking an appearance which is well calculated to rejoice the friends of the cause.

The impulse is now given, and I am convinced that the present system of general superintendence exercised by the Department, and that of immediate local control exercised by the School Inspectors, will conduce nearly to perfection, if not, to an improvement which is generally desired. But we must be patient, give some time for progress, pass regularly over the few remaining prejudices of the people, and it would be very proper to invest the School Inspectors with more ample and discretionary powers, a more direct power to give orders, one calculated, in a word, to give them more authority over the officers of the School Corporations. The

School Inspectors ought to be like Deputy Superintendents, with whom the School Commissioners would have to communicate directly in matters regarding the execution of their rights and duties, and to whom they would directly make their returns, to be afterwards transmitted by the School Inspectors to the Superintendent, whose heavy labors could hereby be greatly alleviated, and who would be left sufficient time to meet the general wants of the Department.

In the course of my School visits, I availed myself of the opportunity to meet the notables of the different places. I made a point of consulting the respectable members of the Clergy known for their devotion to the cause of Education. The majority of them are convinced of what I have above stated; they are, moreover, almost unanimously of opinion, that it is necessary to maintain the principle of forced assessments; that if the system is abandoned, we shall lose and sacrifice what we have gained by the first success; that the present generation has not yet sufficiently tasted the advantages of Education to be in a position to stimulate themselves to make voluntary sacrifices. This cannot be expected, except by the growing generation who are to succeed us. I willingly concur in these ideas. The Law probably works well every where at present. The people generally comply with its provisions. All we have to do, then, is to take steps to lighten their burthen, by giving them an equivalent for these sacrifices in the perfection to which the Schools may be brought, and we shall succeed in satisfying them, and inspiring them for a desire for Education.

As to the literary qualifications of the School Commissioners, some persons have expressed the opinion, that they should be persons of Education. That would certainly be desirable; but to find them such, at present, would be impossible, at least as respects the Country parts. I cannot consider those persons better educated and better qualified to be Commissioners, whose only superiority over the others is their knowing how to read and sign their name, indifferently or well. Yet it is in this that consists the maximum of Education of the greater part of the persons pointed out as educated in our country parts. The small number of persons to be met with, who are really educated, belong to the professions, and are rarely sufficiently independent in means to risk the popularity on which they depend.

The Law, then, as it now exists, does not, in my opinion, require any change in this respect, except to transfer to the School Inspectors several duties and powers now conferred upon the School Commissioners, and which they may be in a better position to discharge, and bring into operation more efficaciously.

The most important object to be attained, with regard to the local administrations, is for the School Commissioners to obtain the aid and services of competent and educated Secretary-Treasurers. These officers cannot be too well remunerated for their trouble, their labor, and their responsibility, for I have remarked that where good Secretary-Treasurers are employed, the School affairs are conducted in much greater order. The trifling salary the Law allows them is certainly too small even to indemnify them for the losses they sustain in faithfully discharging their duties, the majority of them being professional men. This is easily understood. Four per cent. upon the receipts would only remunerate them for the tedious duties of collecting. Apart from that, they must keep Minute-books, Account-books, attend at examinations, and draw up semi-annual returns, take the annual census of the children capable of attending School; renew the annual election of the School Commissioners, under the direction of the President; renew, every two years, the Roll of Assessments. All these duties ought to be paid for apart. All these labors are difficult, and the Law ought positively to oblige its officers to perform them. I have seen the Commissioners obliged in several Municipalities to pay for the performance of these duties, being unable to do them themselves, and to find persons willing to do them gratis, otherwise every thing would have been stopped.

Considering the exceptional position of the School Municipality of the Town of Three Rivers, I think it would be proper to suggest to the Legislature the propriety of subjecting it to the provisions of Clauses 41, 43, and 45 of the Act 9 Vic. cap. 27, as an amendment to the latter, and to cap. 78, of the same year; for if it be subject in Law or not, it will become so in fact in that sense. This, although illegal, nevertheless agrees better with its wants and with the nature of its position.

In concluding, I deem it my duty to give you a list of the female Teachers admitted by me, as School Inspector, to the right of teaching, and employed within the circuit of my inspection. I will add also the names of the Teachers placed at the head of the Schools in these places, and who are provided with Certificates from the Board of Examiners.

1st. Female Teachers having Diplomas or Certificates of capacity to keep Elementary Schools, from myself:—

	Age.		Age.
Misses Eléonore Lottinville.....	26	Mrs. Adelphe Lesage .....	19
Louisa DeCourval.....	20	Misses Louise Dupaul .....	19
Scholastique A. J. Dugré.....	21	Victoire Lafrenière .....	20
Mrs. Mathilde Desaulniers (Dufresne) .....	32	Séraphine Lambert .....	18
Miss Louise Rose de Lima Decoteaux .....	20	Domitilde Lacerte .....	22
Miss Zélia Caron .....	22	Sophie Geffrard.....	19
Miss Almésime Milette.....	20	Mrs. Emelie Dorval .....	34
Miss Alzire Duplessis .....	19	Miss Rose de Lima Bellefeuille ...	25
Miss Marguerite Lavergne .....	19	Angélique Butler .....	52
Miss Emilie Bourret.....	31	Eliza Auger .....	19
Miss Elise Allarie.....	18	Mrs. Jane Rousseau .....	29
Miss Virginie Mâsse.....	24	Miss Mathilde-Rouleau.....	21
		Miss Julie Méthot.....	16

N.B.—The latter by Inspector, P. V. Béland.

2ndly. Teachers provided with Certificates, from the Board of Examiners, for MODEL SCHOOLS:—

	Years.		Years.
Mr. Ambroise Tétrault.....	27	Mr. Dominique Napoleon St. Cyr.	25
Mr. Godfroid Beaudoin.....	31		

#### FOR ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

	Years.		Years.
Mr. J. Bte. Robertson.....	46	Miss Eleonore Blais .....	34
Mr. George Marchessault.....	28	Mr. Isaac Ringuette.....	32
Mr. Paul Ringuette .....	31	Mr. Daniel Partenais .....	29
Mr. Ls. Adolphe Houde .....	27	Mr. Olivier Aubry .....	60
Mr. Charles Wolff .....	53	Mr. George Fleury .....	19
Mr. J. Bte. Philinger .....	58	Mr. Edouard Beaudoin.....	19
Mr. Joseph Gourd .....	28	Mr. Antoine Chrétien .....	19
Mr. Daniel Lefebvre.....	21	Mr. Ch. Honoré Paquin .....	34
Mr. Adolphe Lami .....	19	Mr. Pierre Bellerive.....	27
Mr. Odilon Doucet .....	26		

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your very humble and obedient Servant,

(Signed,)      PETRUS HUBERT,  
School Inspector.

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REMARKS.

TOWN OF THREE-RIVERS.—Besides the Schools under control, enumerated in the Table, and the two Independent Elementary Schools therein mentioned, kept by the Misses Thompson and McDonald, teaching English only, there are two other Independent Schools in this Town, in which English, the dead languages, and a superior course of studies are taught. These latter are kept by the Reverends S. S. Wood and J. Thom; 17 pupils are taught in these Schools. The Education given in the Rev. Mr. Wood's School particularly, may be considered as collegiate. I could not procure as complete statistical information of these four Schools as I should have desired.

N.B.—Population of the County, about 8,767 children from 5 to 16 years. Three-Rivers having refused to make a return.

(Signed,)      PETRUS HUBERT,  
School Inspector.

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REMARKS.

YAMACHICHE.—Among the number of School-houses, and the grounds belonging to the School Corporation of this Municipality, and mentioned in the present statement, it is proper to notice particularly two of these houses, one destined for a Model School, to be conducted by the *Frères* of the Christian Schools, within a very short time, the other for a separate superior Girls' School, which has been conducted for some months by the Sisters of the Congregation of *Notre Dame* of Montreal.

The first, built of brick, is two stories high, 32 feet by 42 feet, with all the necessary divisions; standing on a lot of ground of about three-fourths of an arpent in superficies, a play-ground, and a garden. Out-door pupils only to be admitted.

The second, built also of brick, two stories, 40 feet by 80, conveniently divided; standing on a lot of ground nearly an arpent in superficies, with a play-ground and garden. Takes in boarders, half-boarders, and quarter-boarders, at a very reduced rate, and day scholars at a nominal sum. This institution has the advantage of possessing a Chapel within the building in which Divine Service may be performed.

The Parishioners of Yamachiche will long cherish the memory of their pious and zealous pastor, the Rev. Mr. Dumoulin, who has so well succeeded in ensuring, after his death, the increasing and renewed remembrance of his memory and his name, by endowing his Parish, in which he officiated for more than thirty years, with these two important and precious institutions, which are, in great part, due to his energy and perseverance and numerous sacrifices, assisted by the good will of his Parish.

(Signed,)      PETRUS HUBERT,  
School Inspector.

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REMARKS.

TOWN OF THREE RIVERS.—£197 due by the School Commissioners; of which,



A separate Superior Girls' School, kept by the Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame of Montreal, united by mutual agreement, between the *Fabrique* of the Parish and the School Commissioners, for an indefinite period, to the Schools under control. It promises a great deal for the future.

P. HUBERT,  
School Inspector.

THE TOWN OF THREE RIVERS possesses four Institutes or Literary Associations, viz. :—

1st. Young Men's Improvement Association, founded 1848. 24 members. President, Vice-President, Secretary-Treasurer. A Reading Room; Library of 220 volumes. 12 Lectures in each year.

2nd. The Canadian Institute, founded in 1851. Members 59. President, Vice-President, Recording Secretary. A Reading Room; News Room. A Library of 300 volumes, and a good number of Journals. 19 private and 11 public Lectures are given every year.

3rd. The Mechanics' Institute, founded in 1852. 60 Members. A President, Vice-President, Secretary-Treasurer. A Reading Room, News Room, and a great number of Journals. The object is to have Lectures, and a public Library. Religious and Political subjects are excluded. Open every day.

4th. The People's Society, founded in 1852. Has 25 Members. A President, Vice-President, Secretary, an Assistant-Secretary, and Treasurer. A Reading Room. Library of 78 volumes. 50 private debates; 25 Lectures, and 15 public discourses every year.

5th. Harmonic Society, founded in 1844. Contains 20 Members. A President, Vice-President, Secretary, Assistant Secretary, and Treasurer. It possesses 20 instruments, and music is played by note.

YAMACHICHE—Possesses a band of music of 14 members. A President, Vice-President, Secretary-Treasurer. Numbers 14 instruments, and music is played by note.

(Signed,) P. HUBERT,  
School Inspector.

CHAMPLAIN.—N.B.—Population of the County about 4,364 children, from 5 to 16 years of age. St. Anne de la Pérade having neglected to make its return.

P. H., S.I.

Among the Schools under control, it is proper to remark, as being worthy of particular notice, the Elementary School of Mr. St. Cyr, at Ste. Anne de la Pérade; that of Mr. Beaudoin, at Champlain; that of Mr. Robertson, at Ste. Geneviève de Batiscan; and that of Miss Butler, at St. François Xavier de Batiscan.

P. H.,  
School Inspector.

STE. ANNE DE LA PERADE.—£48 8s. 3d., due by the Commissioners; of which, £35 5s. 8d., owing for services of Teachers; £2 5s. for repairs to School-houses; £10 17s. 7d. balance of salary due the Secretary-Treasurer.

ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER DE BATISCAN.—£14 1s. 8d., due by the Commissioners, for services of Teachers.

LA VISITATION DE CHAMPLAIN.—£96 6s., due by the Commissioners; of which, £26, owing for services of Teachers; £10 17s. 11½d., for the purchase of books, maps, and papers; £30 16s. 11½d., by Note to J. E. Lanouette, Esquire, value received; £12 5s. for fuel, and the purchase of a double stove; and £5 16s. 1d., salary due the Secretary-Treasurer.

STE. MARIE DU CAP DE LA MAGDELEINE.—£12 10s. 6d., due by the Commissioners; of which, £5 due for services rendered by Teachers; 12s. 6d., for purchase of books and paper; £2 18s., for repairs; £4, Secretary-Treasurer's salary.

ST. MAURICE.—£8 14s., due by the Commissioners; of which, £4 due for the rent of a house; £4, for benches and tables, and hiring a stove; 9s., for the purchase of books and paper, and a bail-bond.

ST. PROSPERE.—£8 12s. 4d., due by the Commissioners; of which, £2 is due for services of Teachers; £1, for rent of house; £5 2s. 4d., to the Secretary-Treasurer, for allowances and salary.

N.B.—The Legislative Grants for Schools are yet to be paid for one or more half-years, and will be applied in aid of different School Municipalities.

P. HUBERT,  
School Inspector.

STE. ANNE DE LA PERADE—Possesses, near the Church, in its fine large important Village, a splendid stone house of two stories, with a lot of ground, and convenient dependencies, intended for a separate Girls' School, under the management and direction of the Nuns of the Congregation *de Notre Dame*, of Montreal, as soon as the Parish can procure them. This fine establishment is owing to the zeal and generosity of the late *Curé* of this Parish, the Reverend Mr. Brien, seconded by the good will of his Parishioners.

PETRUS HUBERT,  
School Inspector.

YAMACHICHE, 24th March, 1853.

Sir,—In order to comply with the requirements of the Law, I have the honor to make you a Report of my 4th inspection of the School Municipalities in the North part of the District of Three Rivers. I found things progressing every where, some Schools again in operation, and matters wearing an encouraging aspect.

I have nothing to add to my last return, except to represent once more the propriety and even the utility of reducing the number of our inspections to two circuits a year, one each half year. The cause of Education would gain thereby, inasmuch as it would leave us some longer interval of vacation to recover from the fatigues of travelling, to make up our reports, and enable us, when necessary, to make extra visits. Further, we would be enabled, (and this is of importance) to take more time to make one semi-annual inspection, and better to communicate with the principal inhabitants and the public in general. The result cannot but be very advantageous.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your most humble and obedient Servant,

PETRUS HUBERT,  
School Inspector.

Dr. J. B. MEILLEUR,  
S.E., Montreal.

P.S.—It would be good to recommend to the Legislature, the enactment of a provision making it obligatory on the part of the heads of families to give a correct annual return of their children, and for the rate-payers correctly to designate their valuable properties to the assessors, under a penalty.

P. H.

COPY OF THE REPORTS OF ANDRE JOBIN, ESQUIRE, SCHOOL INSPECTOR.

List of Municipalities in the District under the Inspection of André Jobin, Esquire, School Inspector :—

COUNTY OF MONTREAL.....

- 1.—Ste. Anne,
- 2.—Ste. Geneviève,
- 3.—Pointe Claire,
- 4.—Lachine,
- 5.—St. Laurent,
- 6.—Montreal,
- 7.—Hochelaga,
- 8.—St. Henry,
- 9.—St. Pierre,
- 10.—Côte des Neiges,
- 11.—St. Louis,
- 12.—La Visitation,
- 13.—Sault au Récollet,
- 14.—Rivière des Prairies,
- 15.—Pointe aux Trembles,
- 16.—Longue Pointe,
- 17.—Isle Perrot,
- 18.—Soulanges,
- 19.—St. Ignace,
- 20.—St. Zotique,
- 21.—St. Polycarpe,
- 22.—Newton,
- 23.—St. Clet,
- 24.—Ste. Marthe,
- 25.—Rigaud, (Village,)
- 26.—Rigaud, (Parish,)
- 27.—Vaudreuil.

[*Translation.*]

To the Superintendent of Education  
for the Province of Lower Canada.

Sir,—In conformity with the Act, 14 & 15 Vic., cap. 97, I have the honor to make the following Report of the first visit I made, as School Inspector of the Counties of Montreal and Vaudreuil.



COUNTY OF MONTREAL.

I found in this County seventy Schools, three of which are Model, and 57 Elementary, kept under the control of the School Commissioners, and receiving the Government allowance; and ten Independent Schools, receiving no grant. There are, besides, two Colleges, one of which is under the control of the Gentlemen Ecclesiastics of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, of Montreal, and the other under the Reverend Jesuits of St. Mary.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN ATTENDING THE SCHOOLS.

	ELEMENTARY.		MODEL AND SUPERIOR.	INDEPENDENT.		GRAND TOTAL.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Boys.	Girls.	
In the Independent Schools of the City of Montreal, which are all under the control, and conducted at the expense, of the gentlemen Ecclesiastics of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, of Montreal, and among which are comprised the splendid establishment of the Christian Schools, under the <i>Frères</i> , 3,243 children are educated, viz., 1,960 Boys, and 1,283 Girls, between the ages of 7 and 14 years .....				1960	1283	
In the Independent Schools of the Country parts, 70 children, of which 35 are Boys and 35 Girls ..				35	35	
In the Model Schools are educated 92 Boys .....			92			
In the two Colleges of Montreal and St. Mary, 350 pupils receive a Classical and Superior Education .....			350			
And in the Elementary Schools, under the control of the Commissioners, in the City of Montreal and the surrounding country, 2,478 children, from 7 to 14 years of age, receive their Education; of whom 1,108 are Boys and 1,370 are Girls; and in many of these Elementary Schools are also taught many of the branches of Education taught in the Model Schools.....	1108	1370				
County of Montreal.....	1108	1370	442	1995	1318	6233.
Besides the expenses incurred by the Ecclesiastics of the Seminary of Montreal, for the maintenance of the Independent Schools, these gentlemen disburse, for the support of the College of Montreal, under their control, between £900 and £1,000 per annum. This establishment could not maintain itself without this, by reason of the small amount paid for the board of the pupils, and the other indispensable costs incurred in the support of such an establishment.						
There are, in addition, in the City of Montreal, several Institutes and other Literary Associations, concerning which I have not yet been able to obtain the necessary information to enable me to make an exact report thereof. I shall not be able to do so till my second report.						
Carried over.....						6233

NUMBER OF CHILDREN ATTENDING THE SCHOOLS.—(Continued.)

	ELEMENTARY.		MODEL AND SUPERIOR.	INDEPENDENT.		GRAND TOTAL.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Boys.	Girls.	
<i>Brought over</i> .....						6288
<b>COUNTY OF VAUDREUIL.</b>						
I found in this County, 44 Schools, kept under the control of the Commissioners, and receiving the Government Allowance. Three of them are Model Schools, and the others Elementary; besides a College under the <i>Frères de St. Viateur</i> . In many of the Elementary Schools are also taught many of the branches of Education taught in the Model Schools. In this County, 1,683 children, of whom 854 are Boys, and 820 Girls, receive an Elementary Education .....	854	820	.....	.....	.....	
In the Model Schools, there are 195 pupils, 71 of whom are Boys, and 124 Girls, who only obtain as yet an Elementary Education .....	71	124	.....	.....	.....	
And in the College, there are 100 pupils who obtain, as yet, an Elementary Education only, with the exception of two Latin classes .....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	
County of Vaudreuil .....	1025	953	.....	.....	.....	1978
Total .....						8211

In the Counties, the Teachers, both male and female, are generally good, and few inferior Schools are to be met with. The Commissioners display a great deal of good feeling for Education, and, with the exception of one Municipality alone, in the County of Montreal, the Masters and Mistresses receive sufficient encouragement. In these two Counties, the Schools kept by the Religious Communities are the best that can be desired; the good conduct of the pupils, the order and cleanliness that exist every where, the progress made by the pupils, under an active and enlightened surveillance, in all the branches of a Christian and Classical Education, are the best evidence that these establishments are a valuable acquisition to the localities which have the happiness to possess them. It is only to be regretted, that some of these establishments do not meet with the encouragement they deserve.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your very humble and obedient Servant,

A. JOBIN,  
Inspector.

J. B. MELLEUR, Esquire,  
Superintendent of Education.

To J. B. MENLEUR, Esquire,  
Superintendent of Education, L.C.

Sir,—The Tables which accompany this Report establish that, although there are but five Model Schools in the two Counties of Montreal and Vaudreuil, there is, nevertheless, a considerable number of children acquiring, in the Elementary Schools in these Counties, many of the branches of Education only taught in the Model Schools. The number of children may be nearly estimated at a twentieth of the whole.

The number of children attending these Elementary and Model Schools, under the control of Commissioners, is:—

In the County of Montreal .....	2662
And in the County of Vaudreuil .....	2060
Total .....	<u>4722</u>

There are, besides, in the County of Montreal, 21 Independent Schools, several of which might be considered as Model Schools, where (3,529) three thousand five hundred and twenty-nine children are educated, of whom 1,923 are Boys, and 1,606 Girls. Out of this number, 1,860 Boys, and 1,305 Girls, are educated in the city of Montreal alone, under the control of the Ecclesiastics of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, of Montreal, and at their own cost and expense; without any other assistance than that of the *Frères* of the Christian Schools, who are also supported by the Seminary; and of the Ladies of the Congregation of *Notre Dame*, of Montreal, who, besides, keep a Boarding School, where 200 pupils acquire a complete Education.

It is in these Independent Schools, under the control of the Gentlemen of the Seminary and the Ladies of the Congregation, that the greatest number of children are to be found who learn what is taught but in the Model Schools.

There are in the County of Montreal two Colleges, the Montreal College and St. Mary's College. The number of pupils in these two Colleges is (294) two hundred and ninety-four, 190 of whom belong to the Montreal College, and 104 to St. Mary's.

These two Colleges each possess grounds for horticultural purposes, a Physical Cabinet, and one of Natural History; with a Library of 2,400 volumes, in the Montreal College; and in St. Mary's, one of 2,000.

Besides the ordinary courses taught in these Colleges, St. Mary's possesses a Law School, of which Maximilian Bibaud, Esquire, one of the eminent members of the Montreal Bar, is the Professor, and at the same time the founder.

This Chair of Law is under the patronage of the Lord Bishop of Montreal, the Rector of St. Mary's College, and of three patrons or Councillors, who are the Honorable A. N. Morin, Provincial Secretary; C. J. Cherrier, Esquire, Advocate and Queen's Counsel, and President of the Montreal Bar, and George E. Cartier, Esquire, Member of the Provincial Parliament, and Advocate.

St. Mary's College having been incorporated under an Act passed in the last Session of the Provincial Parliament, the students who go through the course of Law, after having gone through the classical courses, are only bound to serve a clerkship of three years. This Law course is completed in two years, and has sufficiently prospered to enable a new curriculum to be commenced in May next. The course has even been followed by gentlemen who had been already admitted to the practice of the profession of the Law.

The other literary establishments in the County of Montreal, are:—

1st. The Canadian Institute, which has (418) four hundred and eighteen mem-

bers, and a Library of (1962) nineteen thousand and sixty-two volumes, with a reading room and news room; and every year it gives six public lectures, and a prize for essays.

2nd. The National Institute, numbering (160) one hundred and sixty members; it contains a Library of (500) five hundred volumes, a reading and news room.

3rd.—The Catholic Institute, having (125) one hundred and twenty-five members, and a news room.

4th. The Law Students' Society comprises (71) seventy-one members, a Library of (150) one hundred and fifty volumes, and gives fifteen lectures every year.

These four literary Societies have 774 members, and three Libraries, containing together 2,612 volumes.

Among the literary Societies might be included the Teachers' Association of the District of Montreal, having already (55) fifty-five members.

This Association was founded the 23rd July, 1845, under the patronage of the Superintendent of Education for Lower Canada, for the very praiseworthy purpose of creating a greater desire among it's members for mutual instruction; to place them in a position to give greater satisfaction to the wants of Society, and to give to the profession of Teacher all the importance it obtains among other nations, both as regards science and morality.

The members must be distinguished for their sobriety and regularity of conduct, both of which conditions are absolutely necessary to enable them to enter and remain in this Association.

In the County of Montreal, besides the College, and other Literary Institutions in the City, there are also in the Parish of St. Laurent two superior establishments for Education, the Industrial Academy for Boys, and the Boarding School of the Nuns of Notre Dame de St. Croix. Another Boarding School for Girls in the Village of Pointe aux Trembles, at Long Point, and that of Point Claire, both kept by the Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame; and the third, that at Long Point, by the Sisters of Providence. In these Schools, the pupils receive a careful Education.

The Industrial Academy, at St. Laurent, and the Ladies Boarding School, are due to the liberality of the Reverend J. B. St. Germain, *Curé* of the place.

The Industrial Academy possesses, besides, a spacious building of two stories and fifty acres of land, intended for the establishment of a Model School.

The *Frères* of St. Joseph, who are at the head of this institution, teach (81) eighty-one pupils. It also provides Teachers at the Côte des Neiges, in the Parish of Montreal, where (44) forty-four children are educated, and at the Parish of St. Martin, where (92) ninety-two pupils are instructed.

This Academy is also intended for the teaching of the Arts and Sciences.

The Religious Ladies of St. Croix educate (293) two hundred and ninety-three pupils, of whom (97) ninety-seven at St. Laurent, (90) ninety at St. Martin, and (106) at St. Scholastique. These Ladies, besides the elementary branches of Education, teach all sorts of manual work, such as spinning thread and wool, knitting, crochet-work, cutting-out and making clothes for men and women, embroidering muslin, *tulle*, canvas, silk, cloth, and making hats, darning and mending; and singing and music, &c.

In the County of Vaudreuil, there is a College in the Village of Rigaud, under the management of the *Frères* of St. Viateur, and under the patronage of Mr. Desautel, *Curé* of the place, whose zeal and sacrifices for the encouragement and support of Education are unsurpassed by any one of his numerous *confrères* of the Catholic Clergy.

The course of study followed in this College is divided as follows:—

1st year.—The elements of the English and French languages; Arithmetic; Sacred and Ancient History, and Geography.

2nd year.—Syntax of both languages; Arithmetic, and the first principles of Algebra, Geometry, and Lineal Drawing; History of Canada, Roman History in English; Geography; the fundamental principles of Agriculture and Botany; Letter-writing and Composition in both languages.

3rd year.—Belles Lettres and Rhetoric; Algebra and Geometry; Book-keeping; the History of France analytically; the History of England in English; study of the Constitution of the Country; Composition, and Orations, in both languages.

4th year.—Physics; Chemistry, applied to the Arts; and practical Geometry; Mechanics; Astronomy; Compositions and Orations.

5th year.—Philosophy, (Logic, Metaphysics, Ethics,); Architecture; Political Economy; Composition and Orations. Once a week, Academical Sitzings are to be held for the purpose of teaching the pupils to debate and speak in public.

There are also in the County of Vaudreuil two religious establishments for the Education of Girls; one in the Village of the Cedars, and the other at the Village of Vaudreuil; the latter is under the control of Mr. Archambault, Curé of the place, who has made the greatest exertions to establish this house, which renders great services to Vaudreuil, and to other places where its members are beginning to extend the benefits of Education.

These religious communities, as well of males as females, in the County of Montreal, as well as in the County of Vaudreuil, are the best that can be desired for the Education of youth. The good conduct of the pupils, the order and propriety which every where exist; the practice of the purest morality; the progress made by the pupils, under an enlightened and wise surveillance, in all the branches of a christian and classical Education; every thing contributes to render this establishment a precious acquisition to the localities which have the happiness to procure them; and it cannot be too much regretted that some of these so highly esteemed institutions do not receive, on the part of the School Commissioners, all the encouragement they deserve.

To recapitulate, it will be seen, by the annexed Tables, that the Catholic population of the Counties of Montreal and Vaudreuil, educate the following number of children:—

	Children.
COUNTY OF MONTREAL.—Under the control of Commissioners .....	2662
In the Independent Schools under the nearly exclusive control of the Seminary of Montreal.....	3529
VAUDREUIL.—Under the control of Commissioners .....	2060
Total .....	8251

If from this number we deduct the Protestants, namely:—

	Children.
In Vaudreuil .....	215
In Montreal .....	257
	472

The number of Catholics left will be ..... 7779

In general, the Schools in the two Counties are well kept, the School-houses are in good order, and a great many nearly new.

A great deal of zeal and encouragement are every where shown for Education; the coercive system is every where put in practice, and is submitted to with pleasure; it is acknowledged that it is the only one by which every body may be made to contribute, according to his means and capacity.

The Masters and Mistresses are generally good, and some are to be met with in the two Counties, whose Schools should be rather classed among Model Schools than among Elementary Schools, as well from the number of children who acquire the different branches of Education only taught in the Model Schools, as from the talents possessed by a great number of the Teachers. Unfortunately, these Teachers are not yet sufficiently paid, and although they now receive a sufficiently good salary, in proportion to what they formerly received, this remuneration, notwithstanding, is not equivalent to what it ought to be, to ensure the services of good Teachers.

The accounts of the School Municipalities are generally well kept; but it is to be regretted that, in several, large sums are due by the rate-payers.

This neglect to levy the arrears is a cause of great hardship to the Teachers, who have to wait for their salaries, and are obliged to purchase on credit; this is a great loss to them, for it is well known that they must pay dearer than if they purchased for ready money.

The Commissioners ought to make the Secretary-Treasurers render an account, at least once a year. This would avoid inconveniences and defalcations.

I think this negligence in causing the rate-payers to pay up, is owing partly to the fact that the Secretary-Treasurers are either merchants or persons in a liberal profession, who fear to make enemies and lose their influence by suing.

Another obstacle to be met with in the receipt of the assessments, is the Law itself, which requires the presence of two Magistrates to bring the actions, as it is very difficult in many places to find them; and where there are a sufficient number, no one will undertake the business, for the same reasons as those assigned with reference to the Secretary-Treasurers.

I think that in order to remedy these inconveniences, the Law might confer on one Magistrate alone the power of deciding in these cases, and render him liable to a fine if he refused to act without a legitimate excuse.

It might, perhaps, be necessary to authorize the Secretary-Treasurer, alone, to levy them, not arbitrarily, and without the form of Law, as is practised in some of the States of the neighboring Republic, but to institute alone, and without authority, all the necessary actions every six months, after a delay, however, of thirty days, and a notice given three times in succession, on the days and at the usual places where School Notices are given; and to subject him to a fine if he neglects the suits for a period of three months after such delay.

I take the liberty of making these suggestions, because the Secretary-Treasurers often excuse themselves by saying, that the President of the Commissioners has not directed them to institute the actions, and the President throws the blame upon the other Commissioners, who also have not authorized him to cause the action to be instituted, because every one of them are afraid to displease the people.

The visits made to the Schools by the Inspectors ought to be productive of good effects, and for several reasons.

1. Because they prevent the Teachers from being supine in the performance of their duty, and encourage them to do their best, in order to shew a certain degree of progress in their pupils, and to deserve, by that means, the recommendations of the Inspectors, and a better salary on the part of the Commissioners.

2. Because a great many well qualified and deserving Masters and Mistresses are overlooked, from not being known and properly appreciated, and these visits would

bring them forward and obtain for them the encouragement they merit, by being recommended by the Inspectors in the other localities, if in their own they are not compensated according to their deserts.

3. Because these visits afford great facilities to the Superintendent of Education, by affording information of what passes in the different Counties in the Province, and give him an opportunity and the means of obtaining from the Inspectors their different observations, and the advantage to be derived from their experience.

To attain this object, it might be necessary for the Superintendent occasionally to assemble the Inspectors, in order to communicate with them more readily and receive their observations.

The Inspectors themselves, being so assembled, could communicate to each other the knowledge and experience they may have obtained in their visits, in order to suggest a remedy for the abuses that exist, and be placed in a position to establish and adopt the system of Education best adapted to the wants of the country.

The whole, nevertheless, humbly submitted.

(Signed,)

A. JOBIN,  
Inspector.

STE. GENEVIEVE, 12th February, 1853.

## COUNTY OF MONTREAL.

### REMARKS.

Among the Independent Schools in the City of Montreal, are to be classed the splendid establishment of Christian Schools, under the *Frères*, altogether carried on at the costs and expense of the Ecclesiastics of the Seminary of Montreal, where a gratuitous Education is given to 1,860 pupils. The *Frères* themselves, to the number of , are lodged, boarded, and supported at the expense of the same Ecclesiastics.

The Education given in this valuable establishment, comprises Reading, Writing, Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic in all its parts, Algebra, Drawing, Book-keeping, &c., Christian prayers, and the Catechism, all in English and French; in a word, a sound Education is imparted to the pupils, based on the purest principles of morality and religion.

The Ecclesiastics of the Montreal Seminary further educate, gratis, 1,282 poor young girls, in the different parts of the City of Montreal; provide the School-houses themselves, and pay for prizes to be distributed every year to nearly three thousand pupils of both sexes. In the Girls' Schools, four of which are English, they teach Reading, Writing, English and French Grammar, Arithmetic, Sacred and Profane History, the History of England and Ireland, in the English classes, as well as English Grammar; and every week a day is devoted to teaching the pupils to sew.

The School-houses are generally in good order, and nearly all new.

In the Municipality of St. Henry, the Secretary-Treasurers who have left office, owe the Commissioners £99. There are prosecutions pending in Court for the recovery of this sum.

## COUNTY OF VAUDREUIL.

I found that the children who commenced to connect their letters experienced great difficulty in separating the syllables of a word, because no certain rules were taught them for so doing.

I suggested to the Teachers a more simple method, within the compass of all the children, and calculated to produce in them a very rapid progress. It is this: To shew the children, in teaching them their letters, how to distinguish the vowels from the consonants—a thing very easily done, as in acquiring a knowledge of the vowels they will know the consonants, by telling them that every letter which is not a vowel is a consonant.

Then the children are made to observe, that when there is but one consonant between vowels, they are to stop at this consonant, and if there are several consonants, the first only is to be taken to form the first syllable of the word, and so on till the end. Nevertheless, if there are a number of consonants together, and the first be immediately followed by one of the letters h, l, r, this first consonant is not to be taken, but is to be left with that which follows it, for the next syllable. The consonants g, n, do not separate words, and there are also some few exceptions. But the above rules suffice to guide the children who are beginning to read.

The School-houses are generally good, and in good order, with the exception of three or four that are old.

The grounds are not yet cultivated, but they are generally sufficiently extensive to make a yard and garden. About one quarter of these grounds contain an arpent and an eighth in superficies, and the others an arpent and a quarter.

The accounts of the School Municipalities are generally well kept; but it is to be regretted, that in many Municipalities such large sums of money are due by the rate-payers. This negligence in the collection of the arrears is a cause of great hardship to the Teachers, who have to wait for their salaries, as they are compelled to obtain what they want on credit, from the merchants, and some times to pay 20 per cent. more than if they had ready money.

The Commissioners ought to cause the Secretary-Treasurers to render an account, at least once a year. This would put a stop to many inconveniences.

It is to be observed, that this negligence in causing the rate-payers to pay up, is partly owing to the fact that the Secretary-Treasurers are Notaries or traders, who fear to make enemies or lose their influence by suing.

Another obstacle to be met with, in the collection of the assessments, is, that the Law itself requires the presence of two Magistrates in order to institute the necessary actions, and it is difficult, in many places, to obtain them; and when there are a sufficient number, it is difficult to engage two to take upon themselves the performance of this duty, these Magistrates themselves being, for the most part, Merchants or Notaries, who also fear to injure themselves in their profession.

To remedy these inconveniences, it would be necessary to confer on a single Magistrate the power of rendering judgment in such cases, and he should be subject to a fine if he refused to act, without a valid excuse. It would be proper also to authorize the Secretary-Treasurers to take the necessary legal steps alone, every six months, after the expiration of a delay of 30 days, after notice has been given three times in the usual place; and to subject him also to a fine, if he neglects to sue during three months after such delay.

The Secretary-Treasurer now excuses himself by saying that the President of



the Commissioners has not ordered him to commence the proceedings; and the President avails himself of the excuse, that the Commissioners has not authorized him to order the institution of these actions, because they are all afraid to make enemies, or to lose their influence, and each one thus neglects his duty, and unthinkingly causes the greatest obstacle to the well-working of the Law. For the Teachers, disgusted with such a state of things, will abandon their profession, already so badly paid, and in which they experience so many disappointments, and we will again have for Masters and Mistresses, as formerly, persons who are inadequate and incompetent.

NOTE.—It is the predecessor of the present Secretary-Treasurer of the Municipality of Vaudreuil, who has in his hands so large a sum as £185 7s. 1½d.

The College of Rigaud has a large yard for recreation and a large garden.

The pupils, from the recent date of the establishment, are but little advanced, but the Education which the superiors purpose giving will comprise the following course of study:—

The French and English languages, Arithmetic, Geography, History, Algebra, Geometry, Linear Drawing, Belles Lettres, Rhetoric, Physics, Philosophy, Architecture, Political Economy, the fundamental principles of Agriculture, and Botany, &c.

In the County of Vaudreuil, Education is well encouraged, and the Masters well paid, and if the collection of the assessment was more regular, nothing more could be desired for the advancement of Education in this county.

The visits made to the Schools by the Inspectors in each county ought to be productive of good, for several reasons:—

1st. Because they prevent the Teachers from being supine in the exercise of their duties and encourage them to fresh exertions in order to show a certain degree of progress in their pupils, and thus acquire a recommendation at the hands of the Inspectors, and a better salary from the Commissioners.

2nd. Because a great number of well-qualified and worthy Teachers would remain in oblivion from the want of being known and appreciated, and these visits cause them to be remarked and may be the means of procuring for them the encouragement they deserve, by being recommended by the Inspectors to other localities, if in their own they be not rewarded according to their merit.

3rd. Because these visits afford great facilities to the Superintendent of Education, by giving him an insight into the state of Education in the different counties of the Province, and furnishing him with the opportunity and the means of receiving the different observations of the Inspectors, and of profiting by their experience. But in order to accomplish this object more easily it might, perhaps, be necessary for the Superintendent to assemble all the Inspectors of the Province two or three times a year, in order to communicate with them more readily, and receive their observations and recommendations; and the Inspectors might themselves communicate to each other at these meetings, the knowledge and experience derived in their visits, towards remedying the abuses that exist, and be placed in a better position to establish and adopt the best possible system of Education.

COPY OF REPORTS OF M. LANCÔT, ESQUIRE, INSPECTOR  
OF SCHOOLS.

List of Municipalities in the District under the Inspection of M. Lantôt,  
Esquire, School Inspector:—

COUNTY OF HUNTINGDON ....	1.—Chateauguay,
	2.—St. Constant,
	3.—St. Cyprien,
	4.—St. Edouard,
	5.—Ste. Isidore,
	6.—St. Jacques,
	7.—Laprairie,
	8.—La Pigeonnière,
	9.—Ste. Philomène,
	10.—St. Philippe,
	11.—St. Rémi,
	12.—Sherrington,
	13.—St. Valentin,
	14.—Caughnawaga.
COUNTY OF BEAUHARNOIS....	15.—St. Clément,
	16.—Ste. Martine,
	17.—St. Timothé,
	18.—St. Urbain, first,
COUNTY OF CHAMBLY.....	19.—St. Louis de Gonzague.
	20.—Part of St. Luc,
	21.—Part of Blairfindie.

[*Translation.*]

LAPRAIRIE, 29th July, 1852.

Sir,—In conformity with the 4th clause of the Act 14 & 15 Vic., cap. 97, and my instructions, I have the honor to transmit you a Report of my proceedings as School Inspector, during the three months ending the 31st instant.

Although I have collected many details respecting the different objects which form the subject of my inquiry, I have found it impossible to obtain all, and as I presume that incomplete statistical tables would not be of any use to you, I shall not lay any before you, but confine myself, for the present, to general, but, at the same time, reliable information.

In spite of all my diligence, I have been unable to visit all the public Schools under my superintendence. I have, so far, been able only to travel over the County of Huntingdon, where I found in operation and visited eighty-five Schools, some being closed for the holidays, that is, until the 1st day of September next.

I have it in my power to say, that the School Act is duly appreciated, and works as well as can be expected in our present social condition.

I saw much zeal for Education on the part of the Commissioners, and was shewn much civility towards myself, and deference for my opinions. I owe them this testimony.

Still, in certain localities, rather serious difficulties existed, and do still exist. I flatter myself that I have arranged some of these, but some still remain, which will also, I hope, disappear in time.

I allude particularly to the Municipality of Sherrington, inhabited in almost equal proportions by French Canadians, and Irish Roman Catholics and Protestants, the latter being Orangemen.

In the first place, an enmity exists between the latter, which has led them to separate their Schools, and prevents them from re-uniting them, although neither party has the means of supporting distinct Schools. Moreover, the French Canadians wish to have Masters who teach French; they cannot have any, and they allege this motive as an excuse for the absence of their children from School. Hence it happens that this Municipality is far behind the others, and the Act produces there little or no fruit.

It would be too long for me to stop to enumerate to you in this Report the localities where the law meets with obstacles, and the causes of these obstacles. I am, therefore, unable to make it complete. I will do so at a later period.

The long-standing difficulties which have existed in the Municipality of Chateaugay are, I flatter myself, now at an end, as well as those at St. Cyprien, of which you are already aware.

Good Teachers are to be met with; but they are few, if, indeed, it is fair to judge of them by the examination of the scholars; for they almost all possess Certificates, and I have no right to examine them. Perhaps, also, their mode of Teaching is more to be found fault with than their amount of knowledge. But, there is certainly a defect somewhere, for the progress is very slow. The Teachers are much too neglectful of the care of their person, and of decorum in their Schools.

The female Teachers have much the advantage over them in this respect, and are on this point exempt from blame. They are as numerous as the masters. I have remarked that, in their Schools, the little girls made more progress than the little boys, and that, in Arithmetic, their scholars were, in general, behind those of the masters. In other branches, if there was any difference between their Schools, I think it was in favor of the Girls' Schools. This is to be understood, however, as having reference only to purely Elementary Schools, kept by male or female Teachers. The latter, however, are in general but indifferently qualified, although they all possess sufficient intelligence to become qualified by study.

There are few School-houses that are not in good condition, but no attention is paid to the embellishment of the grounds around them. The buildings necessary for the wants of the children are often badly placed, and in a very bad condition.

I found the accounts well-kept in some Municipalities, and the contrary in others. Many Secretary-Treasurers had never rendered their accounts, and I do not know whether they themselves were able to understand their books. Still, I believe, that in all cases there was no dishonesty, but rather negligence. The public were of a very different opinion, and the tenth section of the Act above cited, must, during the present month, have done away with many unjust suspicions, and calmed many apprehensions.

It is in my opinion one of the most useful provisions of the Act.

The whole respectfully submitted.

M. LANCTOT,  
School Inspector.

[*Translation.*]

TO THE SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION FOR LOWER CANADA.

Sir,—I have the honor to transmit you the Second Report of my proceedings, in my capacity of School Inspector.

I was obliged to suspend my visits during the month of August, because of the holidays; and during three weeks of the month of September, an interval which I believed necessary for the reorganisation of the Schools.

I have since visited the five School Municipalities of the County of Beauharnois, which complete the number placed under my superintendence. These Municipalities are:—1st. St. Clément de Beauharnois; 2nd. St. Timothé; 3rd. Ste. Martine; 4th. St. Urbain; 5th. St. Louis de Gonzague.

With the exception of the Village Schools, I found the others still very little frequented. I was told, in these localities, that the scholars did not, in general, repair to their studies before the beginning of November, a time when, the field labor not being so great, the parents could dispense with the services of their children.

But this reason is not sufficient, in my opinion, to explain the absence from School of so many children, of both sexes, who are incapable, or almost so, of being useful at home. The indifference of the parents for the Education of their children must have a great share in this absence. This feeling is evident, besides, from the fact that their absence is frequent at all times, and that the children are without books or paper during a great part of the year, notwithstanding the solicitations of the Teachers. It shews itself also in the backwardness of those who ought to contribute in paying their School-rates, and in those ill-natured suspicions against the honesty of the Secretary-Treasurers, and the Commissioners themselves, in certain places.

Thus, as far as I can judge, by the examination of the small number of scholars who have returned to School, and the qualification of the female Teachers, whose number greatly exceeds that of the male Teachers, Education is still backward, and the Act works with but little success.

I have, nevertheless, much pleasure in being able to inform you, that amid this general apathy, the cause of Education still possesses some influential friends. Among the foremost of these, is the Reverend Mr. Archambault, *Curé* of St. Timothé.

This worthy Priest has built, with his own funds, a spacious edifice, at a cost of not less than £600. The site of this building, which is of wood, and two stories in height, the interior arrangement, its elegance, and the quality of the workmanship, are all that can be desired. This house is intended for the Education of boys, and is to be opened shortly.

At a little distance from this edifice, in a situation equally beautiful and salubrious, is another building in no wise inferior to the former. It is the Girls' School, and is also due to the zeal of the Reverend Mr. Archambault, and kept by the Religious Ladies of the Society of

The order and neatness of this establishment are admirable. Boarders and Day-scholars are received there. Those branches of Education which are required in a Superior School are taught there, and, in particular, the English language, which is very well taught. The scholars learn also to do needle-work and wool-work. I believe that a larger number of pupils is only wanting for this establishment, which is so little known, to make it one of the first class.

The Boys' School of the Village of St. Timothé, kept by Mr. Girard, is also in a flourishing condition.

The Parish of St. Clément de Beauharnois possesses also two fine stone buildings, two stories in height; one of which is set apart for the Education of Boys,

the other for the Education of Girls. The latter is not yet completed, but will be so shortly.

The Boys' School in this last Parish is kept by three *Frères* of the Christian Doctrine, each of whom teaches a class. From what I have heard from influential persons, much discontent exists in the Municipality with reference to this School. It is said that the progress of the scholars is far from being equal to what the public might expect from an establishment that costs the Parish one hundred and twenty pounds a year; and it has been an especial subject of complaint that English was not taught there; it is, however, taught this year. It was my intention, by a strict examination of the scholars, to determine how far these complaints were well founded. But the more advanced scholars (so I was informed by the Teachers) had left School, or had not yet returned to it. I could only examine five or six who belonged to this latter class. I found them but very inferior.

I have just said that English was taught in this School, during the present year. Now there is a great defect in this teaching. It is this: The English Professor does not know a word of French; he cannot translate from English into French, and *vice versa*. Yet, in my opinion, this is the only means of learning a language, and even two languages at once. All that can be learned of a language, without this, is to read it without understanding it. The children who compose this English class are the most advanced in the School; they have attended it for the last four or five years. Still, I am much mistaken if, with their Teacher, they do anything else than forget what they have learned in French.

After these Educational Establishments and Schools, that is to say, the Girls' and Boys' School, of the Village of St. Timothé; the Boys' School, of St. Clément; and perhaps the Boys' School of Ste. Martine, kept by Mr. F. H. Montmarquet, who has only been there since the first of September last; I do not know of any others deserving of mention in all the five Parishes above named. On the contrary, there are, in each, many Schools whose utility is more than doubtful. The greater part of the female Teachers (there are hardly any male Teachers) are not qualified; and there are none who are so in all the branches required by the Act. I have occasionally surprised some in the act of sewing or washing plates and dishes during School time.

I contented myself this time, with merely alluding to their want of zeal for the progress of the children, and inducing them to prepare for another examination in three months. If they should neglect my advice, I think it would be proper to advise the School Commissioners to dispense with their services at the end of the year, especially as, for the same salary, female Teachers may be obtained who are much better qualified.

In St. Timothé and St. Clément, there are difficulties relative to the accounts of the Secretary-Treasurers. Grave suspicions are afloat with reference to these latter, who, however, have been represented to me, by respectable persons, as being strictly honest. In St. Clément, a Parish meeting was held on this subject; a committee was appointed to examine the accounts, and make a public report. This committee, consisting of Messrs. Daût and Branchaud, Advocates, residing in the locality, reported that it was impossible for them to arrive at a satisfactory result, because of the negligence with which the financial affairs of the Municipality had been administered; but that, nevertheless, in their eyes, the Secretary-Treasurer was exempt from all suspicion of malversation.

In St. Timothé, as well as every where else, the accounts have not yet been transmitted to the Commissioners by the Secretary-Treasurers, and to the Municipality by the Commissioners, according to the 10th Section of the Act, 14 & 15 Vic., cap. 97. I recommended them strongly to conform to the Law on this subject without delay.

Every where the contributions are greatly in arrear. The result is that the Teachers are irregularly paid, and compelled to run into debt with the shopkeepers; this is a subject of complaint, and with reason. The Commissioners, in general, are afraid of creating enemies by going to law. I have, nevertheless, advised them to sue, after giving due notice; and even to make use of my name, to excuse this supposed severity. In certain places, I have left in the hands of the Commissioners a paper, explaining to the rate-payers the necessity which the Commissioners were under to collect the arrears, and the reasons which should induce them to avoid all negligence in this particular. This paper was read to them at the church doors.

It is in St. Louis de Gonzague that the School-laws appear to have always met with the greatest difficulties. St. Louis de Gonzague is a dissentient section of St. Malachie. This locality, all the inhabitants of which are well off in money matters, is very poor in Schools and School-houses. The more advanced children, who have attended these Schools for the last four or five years, can read pretty well, but nothing more; they cannot even write. The Commissioners possess but two School-houses, and even these are in a bad condition; they hold three others under lease. One of these Schools is kept in a room, fifteen feet by ten, badly lighted by a small window of six panes. Thirty-five scholars, of both sexes, crowded in this species of dungeon, do not leave enough room to place seats for the Commissioners and the Inspector. And in addition to this, both mistress and children are alike ignorant.

The expenses which this new Parish, (it is not yet civilly erected) is on the point of incurring for the construction of a new Church, and a new *Presbytere*, must put off to a distant period, I fear, any considerable improvement in this state of things.

The Commissioner and the Notary of the locality having informed me, that the rate-payers had a strong antipathy to the School-law, with much indifference for Education, and mistrust of all those who were called to administer the Act, and having remarked that it would be well if I said a few words to disabuse them; the greater part of the rate-payers were in a short time collected at the Church door, and I combatted to the best of my ability their apathy for the Education of their children, and explained the School-law, as being established solely for their advantage, and administered by men of their choice. I enumerated the inestimable blessings which this Law was intended to diffuse among the farmers, and so forth. I was listened to with attention and thanked with much apparent sincerity. The Commissioners in particular assured me that my observations would be of very great utility. I shall endeavor to verify the fact at my next visit.

My next visit will require much time and care, inasmuch as it will be followed by a Report, and by statistical information as complete as I can possibly make it.

The whole respectfully submitted,

M. LANCTOT,  
School Inspector.

LAPRAIRIE, 25th October, 1852.

[Translation.]

TO THE SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION FOR LOWER CANADA.

Sir,—The Third Report which I now have the honor of presenting you, with Statistical Tables as complete as it was possible for me to make them, contains, in detail, my observations on the state of Education in the different School Municipalities placed under my surveillance.

The short time I had to prepare them, in order to conform to my instructions, prevents me from entertaining any hope that I have done justice to the subject, and the high tribunal to which you have informed me it was to be submitted. But this will be my excuse for many of its imperfections.

To select out of the facts and details those which are the most interesting; to avoid being lengthy without omitting anything important, are the objects I have had in view, and one of the principal difficulties of my task.

I shall leave others to judge of the extent to which I have succeeded in treating of the following subjects:—

- 1st. The extent of my District of Inspection, and the manner in which I proceeded.
- 2nd. School-houses, their grounds and furniture, &c., &c.
- 3rd. Instruction in an intellectual, moral, and physical point of view.
- 4th. Dissident and Independent Schools.
- 5th. Administration of the pecuniary affairs of the Schools.
- 6th. Obstacles which Education meets with.
- 7th. Means proposed to favor intellectual progress.
- 8th. Motives through which that progress may be encouraged.

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1st.—EXTENT OF MY DISTRICT OF INSPECTION, AND THE MANNER IN WHICH I PROCEEDED.

My School Superintendence extends over the County of Huntingdon, and five neighboring Parishes, in the County of Beauharnois. The superficial extent of ground comprised within these limits is about one hundred and eighty-seven leagues; and the population 59,909 souls. There are one hundred and forty-four Schools under control, and disseminated throughout the District, and they form, with five Independent establishments, the only source from which the youth obtain an Education, with the exception however of forty-five male and female adults who obtain it elsewhere.

Since the 1st May last I have visited all these Schools twice, with the exception of those at Beauharnois, that is say, of thirty-nine to which I could not make my second visit in order to enable me to make up this Report. Difficulties having arisen in different localities relative to the Schools, called me away specially, four times. I only remained during three months and a half, that is to say, during the month of August, during which a general vacation is enjoyed; and the rest of the time as well as some indispensable interruptions from the bad roads, bad weather, and certain official duties which I could not perform during my visit. Those only who have made those voyages and these School examinations, know the fatigue and other inconveniences attendant thereon. In all my proceedings I carefully endeavored to conciliate the esteem of the Teachers, the Commissioners, and the Masters, and particularly the Clergy, whose co-operation I consider indispensable for the well-working of the Law.

If I had to differ with some of them upon the choice of some Teachers, they acknowledged that I acted exclusively from a motive of duty, and if I could not give my approbation to the views of all, I always seconded the efforts of the great majority of them, and shewed them, on every occasion, the greatest respect. In each of my visits, the Commissioners, being notified before hand, and the *Curé*, whom I generally saw myself in each locality before commencing the visit of the Schools, ordinarily accompanied me; at all events, some of them always did so. My visits were often marked with a degree of solemnity, from the number of visi-

tors, and the preparations made by the Schools. My second visit particularly was characterized by these incidents, for the majority of the *Curés* to whom I addressed myself on the subject, directly, or by means of the Secretary-Treasurers, announced it from the pulpit, and invited the parents to attend the examination of their respective Schools. I availed myself of these occasions as providential, to inspire these parents with the love of Education and the School-law, to shew them their duty towards their children, and to cause them by such motives as appeared to me the most powerful, to send their children regularly to School, and to procure for them the things necessary for their Education.

The examination of the School generally commenced by the inspection of the Journal, wherein I read attentively each name, to retrace it to the primitive state when that was necessary, and I indicated the form of the Journal and the manner of keeping it according as the occasion required. I then informed myself of the different matters taught in the School, the number of classes in each, the order of the successive exercises, what each pupil studied during each hour of the day, and in what consisted his religious instruction.

After having thus obtained a knowledge of the discipline of the School and of the degree of system and order which prevailed in it, I proceeded to the examination of each pupil.

In order to render these examinations efficacious, by inspiring the pupils and the masters with a degree of awe for them, and to shew to the parents that my visit was not a mere formality, I minutely examined all the children, making, on the knowledge of each one, such observations as were suitable.

In order to ascertain their progress, at the time of my next visit, I took a note of the degree of advancement of each, as well as of every thing else which appeared worthy of remark in the School. I invariably examined the Teachers, and communicated to them my advice, out of the presence of the children. In this manner, I visited about three Schools a day. Having been chosen to direct the manner of teaching, and having every day to give advice on the way of managing the Schools, and to cause the pupils to progress, I felt, the moment I came into office, that my first duty was to become instructed in the art which very few learned persons practice amongst us, an art so difficult and so dangerous as that which develops the mind and soul of youth. With this object in view, I procured the best authors who have written on the subject. The "Journal of Education" was very useful to me; but the works to which I am particularly indebted, are those of David P. Page, formerly Principal of the Normal School of the State of New York, entitled, "Theory and Practice of Teaching, or the Motives of good School-keeping"; that of Samuel S. Randall, entitled, "The Common School System of the State of New York"; and that of Edward Mansfield, entitled, "American Education, its Principles and Elements," and dedicated to the Teachers of the United States. These books, particularly the first, are of immense interest to those who are engaged in the art of teaching, and of primary Education in general.

Such are the principal details of my proceedings. Left to my own judgment on this important point, it was my duty to submit them to you, in order that you may judge of them.

## 2nd.—SCHOOL-HOUSES, THEIR GROUNDS, AND FURNITURE, &c., &c.

I found but seven Municipalities in which there was not, in the most populous School-district, that is to say, the Village, a suitable School-house, even for a Model and Elementary School. These are the Municipalities of St. Rémi, Chateauguay, Ste. Isidore, Ste. Philomène, la Pigeonnière, St. Urbain, and St. Louis. In



the two first, the want of them has not yet been felt, for the old *Presbyteres*, which the present *Curés* do not inhabit, have been used. In the third, there are two School-houses built, one for Girls, the other for Boys; but both are much too small. The Municipalities of St. Urbain and of St. Louis, in Beauharnois, have none at all; and the large disbursements which these new Parishes have already made, and are still making, towards the erection of Churches and *Presbydres*, put it out of their power, particularly the second, to adopt a measure which the interest of Education loudly reclaims, and which gives it a particular title to the favor of Government. A great many School-districts, as well in the County of Huntingdon as in that of Beauharnois, have great difficulty in defraying the expenses attending their Schools, and would be well encouraged in their efforts to promote Education, were they to obtain some help towards repairing their School-houses.

Among the School-houses of a superior order, and in which good Education is to be obtained, there are five which deserve to be specially mentioned. One is a splendid stone building, three stories high, situated in the Village of St. Cyprien, originally constructed to serve as a Church and *Presbytere*. Its numerous and vast apartments render it all that could be required for an Academy. It was given to the Parish for this object, and on this condition, by the late Messire de Lamothe, formerly *Curé* of the place; and the Model School which has been kept there since September last, by Mr. O'Donoghue, meets the intellectual wants of the youth, and the generous intention of the donor. If we include the hundred and ten children of both sexes who attend the two Elementary Schools, there are one hundred and fifty pupils who obtain Education in this establishment.

The School-houses at the Village of Beauharnois and St. Timothé, are of the same description, that is to say, of the first order, without, however, being in the same rank as the buildings of our Colleges and young Ladies' Boarding Schools. Two of these edifices, built of stone, and two stories high, are destined for the Education of Girls, under the direction of the Nuns, and two for the Education of Boys. The Boarding School at Beauharnois is not yet open, but that at St. Timothé has been for the last two years. One hundred and thirty-seven young Girls, of whom fifty-three are boarders, are at the present moment taught, in all the branches of a good Christian and secular Education, by able Teachers of the Society of the sacred name of Jesus, the principal establishment of which is at Longueuil. Besides French, English, Arithmetic, History, Botany, and Drawing, the pupils are taught to cut-out and make their clothes, and a number of other works of the needle and knitting. This establishment is, in my opinion, kept in such a manner as to defy all criticism, and promises the happiest results.

It is right to acknowledge here, that the present *Curés* of Beauharnois and of St. Timothé, deserve nearly all the credit and honor of constructing these buildings. It may even be said that their existence is owing to their efforts, and I know that the second of these gentlemen, with limited means, has expended a sum of four hundred pounds for this object out of his own money. A noble example for the sincere friends of the diffusion of light.

There are, unfortunately, too many School-houses that are badly situated, badly constructed, which, from that cause, require annual repairs, thus considerably increasing the School contributions. To place the Schools in a good situation, give them a sufficient size, regulate the internal management in such a way as to contribute to good order and neatness, is of so much importance as regards the morals, the health of the children, and Education in general, that the Legislature ought not, in my humble opinion, to abandon this object entirely to the people.

It ought at least to attach to the Government grant for School houses, the condition that the plan be approved of by some scientific person; then perhaps some information on the subject might be obtained from Barnard's admirable treatise on School Architecture. Education suffers at the present day from the bad

situation of a great majority of the School-houses, and from their being badly built, too small for a habitation for the married Teacher, thus obliging him to have a continual communication between his family and the School which is constantly annoyed by the noise of the young children. The inconvenience resulting from the smallness of the School-houses is so great, in several places, that Teachers cannot be procured, either because the salary is too small to deduct from it the price of board, or because it is impossible for the Teacher to find a place to board at. On the other hand, the School-houses, every where placed at a distance of about a mile and a half from each other, are accessible to all; if there were fewer of them, it would deprive a multitude of children of Education, and give rise to complaints which would appear to me to be well founded, on the part of the parents. They are nearly all provided with grounds of one-eighth to three-fourths of an arpent; but the houses which I specially alluded to above, possess much more. The grounds belonging to them are the only ones which it has been attempted to embellish. They are very susceptible of this, and very much in need of it. I flatter myself that the School Municipality of Laprairie will give some attention, as soon as its pecuniary resources will permit, towards draining and embellishing the spacious grounds given to it by Government, in the Village, and on which an excellent School-house is built. The offices are generally in a bad state, and several School-houses have none at all. Pure water is not wanting any where. The furniture of the Schools leaves much to be desired, with respect to quality and quantity. It is seldom that a School-house is to be found possessed of a Pulpit and solid Tables, and forms having backs to them, and placed for the greatest convenience of the children. Complaints were made to me in several localities, that the Schools were not kept sufficiently warm, particularly in the morning, when the children came to School.

From the temperature I experienced in many of the Schools, I should have thought that complaints ought also to be made of the heat. With the exception of three Municipalities, it is the masters who are every where bound to heat the Schools. Their limited salary ought to exempt them from this onerous charge. I think it would be a great improvement to introduce the custom of making the rate-payers provide the fuel. The ventilation of the School-houses is a subject which, generally speaking, has not been dreamt of. Washing and sweeping are also much neglected. The Law countenances this inconvenience by not determining, at least directly, whether the Commissioners or the Teachers are to have it done. They throw the subject upon each other's shoulders, and the Schools remain untidy and filled with dust.

I witnessed, with much satisfaction, that in these Municipalities, particularly in those of St. Valentin, Ste. Isidore, and Ste. Philomène, considerable repairs had been done to the School buildings since my last visit.

The first of these Municipalities had raised and applied a sum of £119 to this object.

### 3rdly.—OF TEACHING IN AN INTELLECTUAL, MORAL, AND PHYSICAL POINT OF VIEW.

After having given on the School-houses the details which I believed to be most useful, I now come to inquire into the Education to be obtained in them. I feel all the importance of a just appreciation on this subject, concerning which there is such a division of opinion among enlightened men. Some, struck with the comparatively new spectacles of the numerous School-houses, scattered about the country parts, and the number of children attending them, imagine that they are in the very height of prosperity. They think that the sun already shines in all its splendor, and that it will now be sufficient to let things follow their course, all the rest being but the work of time.

Others, on the contrary, only perceive, up to the present time, in our system of Common Schools, the want of success of a vast enterprise; the expenditure of an enormous capital, with hardly any result. They go so far as to say that everything has been done, that could be done, to prejudice the inhabitants against all instruction whatsoever. There are but two things in common between these two classes of men, in relation to our Schools; it is the danger common to their extreme opinions, and the fact that most likely neither one nor the other of them have ever visited the Schools of their Municipalities. In fine, a third class of men adopt a middle course. We are not, they say, either at the end or at the beginning. In the great work of giving intellectual cultivation to a people, it is the first labors that are the most difficult, the slowest, and least productive. It is necessary to sow for some time, among the indestructible remains of the primitive forest, before rich harvests can be reaped. The observations I made among our own Schools, places me on the side of this last opinion, although the object appears to me to be a great way off. Education acts upon the moral, intellectual and physical nature of man; it develops, fortifies, arms his intelligence, elevates his sentiments, gives him a taste for what is just and upright, and communicates to his body strength, health, and elegance. I would regard the teaching in our Schools under these three aspects:—

1.—TEACHING IN AN INTELLECTUAL POINT OF VIEW.—In order to make known the principles on which I decide upon them, I will consider what teaching ought to be, before examining what it is.

Two qualities ought to characterize it. 1. It ought to act strongly upon the intellect. But in what manner? Ought it for that purpose to fill it with facts, precepts, and general information, by which the memory almost exclusively profits. Certainly not. Teaching ought to develop the mind by exercising it. It ought to have but one sole object, that of accustoming it to observe, to reflect, to compare, to think by itself, and for itself. Adroitly profiting by this desire of knowledge, which is given to the human mind, and which manifests itself particularly at an early age, teaching ought to nourish and stimulate this desire, so as to render it irresistible by inspiring the pupil with a just confidence in himself.

I attach so much importance to this mode of intellectual culture, that I explain by it the moral difference to be observed between individuals who have received their Education in different establishments. The first are remarkable for the precocious development of their intellect, and a like precocious aptitude for business; while the others require a long apprenticeship. The former are bold and persevering in all their enterprises, the latter advance as if the earth threatened at each step to disappear under their feet. You see the one with less teaching take the lead in industry, commerce, public affairs, and public enterprises; and the others, withdrawing themselves within the narrow circle of their private interests, show the greatest indifference towards every thing not closely connected with them. Where then is the cause of this difference? Is it in the character, or in the national origin of the individual? It is only to be found in the Schools themselves. In these the intellect of some is properly cultivated, that of others is not.

The second character which ought to distinguish teaching is its relation to the wants of the people. The agriculturist ought, at least, to learn at School the first notions of his art, as he bases upon it his hopes of the future. But he is not only an agriculturist, he is also a man of business. He mixes in the commercial world by the sale of his produce, and by his purchases. His transactions are numerous, and he provides commerce and industry with a number of objects which would increase in proportion to the progress of his intelligence. His local affairs are altogether left to his administration. In a political point of view, his rights are of the highest importance. He selects his legislators, and becomes one himself, and

takes a part as a juryman in the execution of the laws which he has assisted in enacting.

In order then, that the Education of the people should correspond with their political and social condition, it ought to be eminently practical. It ought to tend to make him aware of, and cause him to appreciate his rights, and give him that experience, and that practical good sense in public and private affairs which Mr. De Tocqueville speaks of as being one of the principal guarantees of a democratical government, and of the success met with in public and individual enterprise in the United States.

I now ask whether the instruction given in our Schools possesses the two features I have spoken of, and whether the intellect is properly developed, whether the generation attending them receive an Education which will place it much beyond that which has preceded it, as regards its public and private interests. For this purpose, I will make a distinction between the Model Schools, or those considered as such, and the Elementary Schools. In the first, which unfortunately are of too few in number, (I only find eight in my District,) I see that the pupils obtain an Education which will be really useful to them; they learn their own language well, and in some of them the English language, which I should wish to see taught in all the French Schools, but it is only properly so in five. Arithmetic, Geography, a little History, and Book-keeping. In one of these Schools, particularly that of the village of Laprairie, an excellent commercial Education is given, under the auspices of Mr. J. O. Roggan, and several pupils have already left it who fill good situations. The elements of Astronomy, Algebra, Book-keeping, Linear Drawing, are taught there with rare success; mental Arithmetic also, which ought to be taught at least in all Model Schools; but in the majority of these Schools even, the progress is slow, in consequence of the too great number of pupils, or else the inferior classes are neglected, to the advantage of the higher. Furthermore, the teaching is not sufficiently adapted to the exigencies of social life; the pupils are not exercised in the art of corresponding, in the use of Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, Receipts, &c., &c. They acquire no knowledge which may enlighten them in their different transactions, and in their duty as Citizens, Jurors, Magistrates, or Municipal Councillors.

It is true that, up to the present time, there has been no Elementary work in existence on that important part of Education; but Mr. Crémazie has supplied this want, and I think that the utility of his book will, at an early date, be appreciated by all the Teachers of our Model Schools.

Among our Elementary Schools, I met with some, the humble Teachers of which are possessed of rare good sense; we can read in the faces of the pupils that they know how to make themselves beloved, and the answers to the various questions put, shew that they possess the talent of making themselves understood by them. In these few Schools the Journals shew sufficient assiduity, and the examination proves that emulation exists, and a satisfactory progress has been made.

But it must be said that, of the great majority of the Schools, the progress does not come up to the wishes of the friends of Education. The Law which requires only the teaching of Reading, Writing, the elements of Grammar, of Geography, and Arithmetic, in the Elementary Schools, is very indulgent. We have a right to insist upon its entire execution. Teaching is still, however, far beneath what the Law requires. In nearly all the Schools these different branches are said to be taught, in several localities Sacred History, the History of Canada, and of France, are also taught. But an examination proves that the teaching is so defective, that after all it is reduced to Reading and Writing, and the four first simple rules of Arithmetic. I cannot conscientiously come to any other conclusion.

I might here consider the vices which characterize the teaching, but I will reserve the subject until I treat of the obstacles which Education meets with.

**INSTRUCTION IN A MORAL POINT OF VIEW.**—The moral nature of the child requires still more care than his intellectual nature. It is the heart that makes the man, and Education forms the heart; the Teacher's principal task, and that which imposes upon him the greatest responsibility, is then to develop in the child the germ of these virtues which are sealed in the heart; for this instruction the Teacher requires less knowledge than virtue, for it is better imparted by examples than by precepts.

The child ought to learn to judge of the moral character of all his actions, to respect the rights of others, and the sanctity of his engagements, to love justice, and abhor falsehood, which is the most certain indication of a base mind.

To give him a legitimate confidence in himself, energy, firmness, an orderly habit of character, grandeur of sentiment and actions. To inspire in him the love of labor, of his parents, of his country, and his God; this is the moral Education of the child, the principles of which he ought to find in the School itself.

This Education can be given in two ways: by examples, by discourse, by lessons, the lectures of a Teacher, who knows how to profit by the influence he has over his pupils, the studied mildness of his relations with them, and who knows how to find and create numberless opportunities of forming the heart of his pupils; and, more or less, by means of religious instruction. As respects the first of these two ways of cultivating the moral nature of the children, I find no trace in the Schools. As to religious instruction, that is imparted in all the Schools, except the dissentient ones, the Protestant, and the mixed Schools. However, in the last mentioned, where the majority of the pupils are Catholics, that instruction is given. Among the Protestant Schools, I met with but one in which any attention was paid to religious instruction. The Commissioners and Protestant Trustees see, in the religious instruction given in the Schools, a source of discord and division, and they endeavor to exclude it. The time devoted to religious instruction, in Catholic Schools, has been much exaggerated. I paid particular attention to it, and I have become convinced that there are but few Municipalities where secular instruction does not receive a reasonable share of attention. In the generality of Catholic Schools, prayers and the catechism are recited every day, during one quarter of an hour, and one half day per week is also devoted to it. Each class commences with the prayer, "Our Father," and "Hail, Mary," and finishes by the *Sub tuum*. In the other Schools, a whole day, out of the five School days in the week, is devoted to religious instruction. Morning prayers last a quarter of an hour, and evening prayers about the same length of time; besides the general teaching of the catechism and the daily prayers. This is the present religious instruction imparted in our Schools. How far it acts upon the moral nature of the children, what I have said enables every one to form an opinion. I ought to add here, that no complaint has ever been made by the Catholics attending the mixed Schools, relatively to their religious faith; but in the Municipality of Sherrington, where one half of the population is composed of Irish Catholics, and the other of Protestants, the mixed Schools could not work.

**INSTRUCTION CONSIDERED IN A PHYSICAL POINT OF VIEW.**—Although the advantages arising from the practice of gymnastics are not so great in our Schools as in the superior educational establishments, where the pupils have no opportunity of

exercising their physical faculties, nevertheless it ought not to be entirely neglected. If every description of physical exercise develops the muscular powers, there is some exercise more suitable than others for that purpose, and which imparts health to the body, and elegance to the motions. This is an advantage which each Teacher ought to take a pride in procuring for his pupils. Sufficient attention is not given to the carriage and manners of the children.

#### 4th.—DISSENTIENT AND INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS.

With the exception of the Municipality of Sherrington, where the mixed Schools have not been able to work, I have every reason to believe that the sole cause of the separation of the Schools is the difference of language; for the dissentients, scattered among the inhabitants from whom they separate, feel sensibly the inconvenience resulting from their position. They are not generally numerous, and can only support the expenses of a School during part of the year. The Teacher is engaged by the month, at the rate of from eight to eleven dollars, and he is boarded by the rate-payers.

The children are subjected to the great inconvenience of going a considerable distance every day to attend, generally speaking, a very inferior School. The quality of the School varies according to the Teachers, who seldom remain longer than a term in a School-district. The greatest number of these Schools are badly administered, and receive surveillance only from the Minister, who sometimes steps into them as he passes by. There are but four Independent Schools in my District of Inspection. Three are Elementary, and as well conducted as the best Schools under control of the same class. The other is an establishment kept on a high footing, and is deserving of notice on my part. It is situated in the Municipality of St. Valentin, and bears the name of *l'Institution de la Grande Ligne*, founded in 1838, by a Baptist Minister, of the name of Louis Roussie, under the auspices of American Bible Societies. The Teacher has ever since been engaged in the work of teaching, and gives instruction upon the most favorable conditions. It is at the present time attended by 60 pupils, the greater number of whom live in the establishment. The course of study followed there is divided into two parts: the Elementary course, and the Superior course. The first comprises the branches required to be taught in our Elementary Schools; and the second, besides continuing these branches, comprises the rules of Arithmetic, Algebra, and Mathematics, the study of *Belles Lettres*, Greek and Latin, Rhetoric, Logic, Composition, Vocal Music, Universal History, Natural History in its different branches, and particularly Zoology, Mineralogy, and Botany; and also, Astronomy, Chemistry, and Physics. Thirty pupils, besides twelve others who can only attend in the evening, follow the Elementary course, and thirty the Superior course.

The establishment possesses a Library which contains Eighteen hundred Volumes, on the Arts and Sciences, and on Religion. A Physical laboratory which, without being extensive, is sufficient for experiments in the principles of Chemistry and Physics. It is intended to establish next year a Model Farm, attached to the Institution, and to add to the lengthy programme of studies that of Agriculture. The number of Professors is five, and the Reverend Léon Normandeau is the Superior of the Institution. This gentleman possesses some very rare and varied specimens of minerals, and perhaps the richest collection of shells in the country. I have to congratulate myself upon the politeness shewn me by Mr. Normandeau, and the kindness with which he permitted me to visit his establishment, and afforded me all the information I could desire.

## 5th.—OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE PECUNIARY AFFAIRS OF THE SCHOOLS.

As was to be expected, it is the levying of the School contributions which has created the greatest embarrassment in the working of the Law. It is in the nature of man to nourish a distrust towards those who administer public monies, and to doubt their probity upon suspicions which are often imaginary. I witnessed the existence of this sentiment in nearly all the Municipalities. To examine the accounts and explain them to the discontented in such a way as to satisfy them, was not the most agreeable part of my duty. I can, nevertheless, say that I have not yet been enabled, as respects the five Municipalities of Beauharnois, to give this subject all the attention which I shall devote to it at my next visit. My examination of the accounts in Huntingdon convinced me that there has been much more negligence than dishonesty on the part of the Secretary-Treasurers. It will not be necessary to go very far back to fall into complete obscurity on the monetary affairs of the Schools in the majority of the Municipalities, where the written proof of the receipts and expenditure is entirely wanting, or where it is to be found on loose sheets, of which it is impossible to understand any thing. There are at the present time account books every where, but there are very few places in which they are regularly kept. A very simple and easily understood task has been often complicated. Instead of being satisfied with two books, with the assessment roll, and one book in which an account of the receipts is periodically entered on the left hand page, and the detail of the expenses on the right, according to the order of their date, and at the end of the year making a list of the names of the rate-payers who are indebted, and forming a third chapter thereof. Three, four, and five books are used, which each one keeps as he thinks best, where the Minute-book is used at the same time for the accounts, and by the side of a resolution; an entry is to be found, establishing an amount received or expended.

Everywhere where it was necessary, I pointed out the method above mentioned, and I noticed on the occasion of my second visit, that it had been adopted in several places. It is not easy for an Inspector to discover fraud that may have been practised in the accounts, in consequence of the opportunity afforded by the entries of him who keeps them, under the head of incidental expenses and arrears. The receipts would readily show it, but there are a great number of expenses for which it must be acknowledged it is hardly possible for the Secretary-Treasurer to take receipts. One must trust to his word. I noticed that receipts were given to the rate-payers for the School contributions in which the amount paid was not mentioned. This practice was an easy cloak for dishonesty, and I insisted upon its being abandoned. I did not discover any malversation on the part of the Secretaries, but the majority had not made up their accounts for two or three years, and were entirely ignorant of the 10th section of the 14 and 15 Victoria, chapter 97.

Notwithstanding my entreaties, I know that there are several Municipalities which have not conformed to this wise provision of the Law; but I flatter myself that there will not be any parties in arrear in the month of July next. I will now mention one of the most grave abuses in the working of the School-law. This is the irregularity in the payment of the Teachers' salaries. Yes, the moderate salary of these fathers of families, their only resource, is only paid them a long time after it is earned; weeks and months elapse before the Teachers can touch a single halfpenny of their salary, or, if they receive anything on account, it is in such small sums that they are nearly useless to them. I met with several Teachers who, after six months' service, had only received at different times but two or three pounds. These men were wanting in the common necessaries of life, and were forced to go and solicit advances from the shop-keepers, and pay the price which was imposed upon them for their provisions or their clothing.

What is the cause of so deplorable an inconvenience? First, it is the negligence

of the rate-payers to pay their School contributions, and the weakness of the Commissioners in not forcing them to do so. In the second place, the delay which occurs in the transmission of the legislative allowance, even when the necessary conditions have all been accomplished. For instance, the grant for the first six months of the current year, ending the 1st of January, was not received till the end of March. There is always a very long delay between the time when the grant might be received, and the time at which it is actually received.

The shop-keeper derives interest from this delay; which also diminishes the remuneration of the unfortunate Teacher. I every where impressed upon the Commissioners the necessity of collecting their contributions regularly. At their request I left them in several places a written paper, in which I urged them to adopt rigorous measures against parties neglecting to pay their taxes, and this paper was read at the Church doors.

A bad practice is generally followed in relation to the monthly contribution. The end of the School-year is allowed to elapse before imposing it. Then the time at which it ought to be paid is determined. Two inconveniences result from this.

1st. The time of payment is precisely that at which the rate-payers have least money.

2nd. The assessment and the monthly contribution being payable at different times, the collection gives double work to the Secretary-Treasurer; and then it is necessary to wait till the end of the year to collect the contributions or be exposed to institute two actions against the same person, one for the assessments, the other for the monthly contribution. The assessments and the monthly contributions ought to be imposed at the same time, and be paid at the same time, in one, or at the most two payments; one ought to be made in November, and it would answer for the payment of the Teacher's salary during the three first months; then the three following months might be paid out of the first half-year's portion of the allowance, which is payable and paid in the commencement of January. Then the second term of payment of the monthly contributions would come in March, and would serve to pay in the same month the third quarter of the Teacher's salary; the fourth and last quarter's salary would be paid out of the Government grant, in the commencement of July.

The choice of the Secretary-Treasurer is important, it has not always been a fortunate one. There are some Teachers who in fact fulfil their duty; inconveniences always arise from this, the of Bail bonds the Secretary-Treasurer being irregular in several Municipalities; in others the Commissioners were satisfied with the guarantee afforded by the probity of these officers. Generally, they had neglected to give the security according to the 7th section of the Act of 1849, which offers more security than the 16th section of that of 1846. In the distribution of the monies among the different School-districts, the 21st section of the Act of 1846 is almost every where followed, instead of the 14th section of the Act of 1849. There generally exists a great deal of negligence relative to the passing of the engagement of the masters. The Law, in allowing the union of the *Fabrique* Schools to those of the Commissioners, thereby greatly favors the establishment of Model Schools in each Village. This provision of the Law, from which I anticipate great advantages hereafter, has not yet been followed.

#### 6th.—OBSTACLES WHICH EDUCATION MEETS WITH.

Appreciating all the importance of thoroughly understanding the obstacles in the way of intellectual progress, as well as the means of overcoming them, I thought it best to make use, on this point, of the light and experience of men whose opinion



I thought would be of great utility. With this object in view, I addressed twenty letters to different gentlemen, all of whom, with the exception of two, reside within the limits of my District of inspection. A copy of the letters I sent them, is annexed to this Report, and marked A. Those of these gentlemen whose opinion most interested me, made it a duty to answer my letter, and some of them with great ability. I shall have occasion to quote some parts of their letters. Their views generally accord with mine, and are, I think, those of all the true friends of knowledge among the people. Here then are, in their opinion and in mine, the principal obstacles in the way of Education.

1st.—TEACHERS.—The principal obstacle to the development of knowledge comes, unfortunately, from the very persons who are specially charged with promoting it. The Teacher who, in general, is self-educated, or instructed by ignorant masters, has neither the spirit nor the taste for his office, which he has adopted from interest rather than inclination and the desire of being useful to Society. He looks upon his lot as the most laborious and the most ungrateful, and only aspires to eke out a living therein, until Providence gives him an opportunity of leaving it. His salary, and the manner in which he receives it, are well calculated to inspire him with these sentiments. It must not, however, be believed that the Teachers are wanting in knowledge. It is my firm conviction, that some months' study, under the direction of a good master, would render the most of them sufficiently qualified to teach in our Elementary Schools. Their manners are irreproachable, and on this point it cannot be denied that considerable progress has been made. It only requires a sufficient literary qualification to give to the position of the Teacher the consideration it deserves on the part of the people. In the County of Huntingdon, the number of female Teachers is slightly larger than that of the male Teachers; but this difference is much greater in Beauharnois. Three-fourths of these female Teachers are not sufficiently qualified. Their Schools generally present more neatness, more order in their arrangement than that of the male Teachers, but they are attended by younger pupils; their assiduity is less regular. Reading and Writing are better taught, but the pupils are not so good in Arithmetic and Grammar, as those of the male Teachers. But I can say, with truth, that at my second visit, I observed a considerable improvement in the qualification of the female Teachers. Several have been dismissed, and replaced by others, who, having been educated in good Schools, are well qualified; others have labored to instruct themselves and endeavored to obtain a recommendation from the School Inspector. This want of qualification on the part of the generality of Teachers, to give a useful and practical Education, gives rise to the following vices in the Teaching.

1. WANT OF SYSTEM.—The Teacher ought to form a plan of study for the year, and a plan or programme which would regulate the time devoted each day to each branch of instruction by him and his pupils. The method is nearly every where that of teaching all the pupils simultaneously, or by classes. However, in some Schools (the English Schools particularly) the diversity of books requires the individual system to be followed. The method of mutual instruction, so much recommended by J. B. Say, is very unpopular. I noticed that in a very small number of Schools, the system had been adopted which Page calls the "Principle of Alternation," that is to say, one day is devoted to the teaching of a certain branch, one day to that of another, &c. This method, says the author just mentioned, is necessary in Schools numerously attended.

2. **INDIFFERENCE FOR THE PROGRESS OF THE PUPILS.**—The Teacher is not animated with that interest in what he teaches, which would arouse his pupils and produce emulation in them.

Indifference seems to characterize all his proceedings, and is communicated to the children; it manifests itself in the slowness which marks all their proceedings, their bearing, their very defective tone while reading, and their pronunciation.

3. **Want of the means which tend to excite emulation in the children and inspire them with a love of study.**

4. **WANT OF EXPLANATIONS ON EACH BRANCH.**—This is the principal object in the teaching; sufficient attention is not shown in impressing in the mind of the pupil the meaning of what he learns. More attention is paid to the words, to the mere letter of the book. The pupil is not taught to make use of each thing which he learns, by making him apply it to the ordinary occurrences of life. The Commissioners are told that the pupils have studied Sacred History, the History of Canada, Grammar, Arithmetic as far as interest and beyond. Now, an examination proves that the pupils know very little of the first rudiments, that they do not understand any thing that they have learned by heart, and the surprise they manifest at the questions that are put to them on the lengthy pages of History or Grammar that they have just recited, shews that they are not accustomed to that sort of exercise. Such superficial knowledge is of no use to them, and it is for this reason that I have reduced to Reading, Writing, and the four simple rules of Arithmetic, the real instruction of the generality of our Schools. For, in truth, I do not see that any thing else is retained in the mind of the children six months after they have left School.

5. The Teachers too much neglect to take advantage of the first years that the children attend School. I met with but very few Teachers who devoted themselves to the intellectual development of the younger children; that is, those who are not more than nine or ten years of age. Until this age, the children who compose the four-fifths of such School, come from a distance to read under the eyes of the master for a few minutes in the forenoon and afternoon, and then the remainder of the time is not employed. They are not taught to Count, to Write, to learn the Tables of Monies, Weights, and Measures, the Divisions of Time, and a number of other things which would instruct them, and early develope their intelligence, and stimulate their natural desire for learning. The consequences of this neglect are the more to be deplored, as the majority of the children cease to attend School as soon as they become useful to their parents; and they have no other time to obtain instruction but between the ages of seven and ten, or eleven. Is it surprising that their progress is so slow, and that the general cry of the parents is, that their children learn nothing. “Reading, Writing, and the first rules of Arithmetic may be taught before the age at which the child of indigent parents is called upon to assist them with his manual labor, particularly since the great progress made in the art of Teaching. They do not require more in order to be placed in communication with the civilized world, and to afford means to the talents possessed by them, (the inferior classes,) to develope themselves.”

(J. B. Say—Course of Political Economy.)

2. SENTIMENTS OF THE PEOPLE WITH RESPECT TO EDUCATION.—The indifference of the people which has existed until recently, and which is probably still, in the State of New York, the great obstacle to the general diffusion of knowledge, produces here the same unhappy results. Without doubt, the people do not yet sufficiently appreciate the advantages of Education, and too often neglect the moral obligation they are under, to procure it for their children. This indifference is manifested in several ways. First, the children are wanting in books, paper, and other articles necessary for their instruction. The School contributions are paid with regret, and are levied as the wants of the Schools require. The knowledge of Geography which is so useful, is hardly imparted at all, because the majority of the Schools do not possess Maps. I could, as yet, only prevail upon two Municipalities to obtain them for all their Schools.

The repairing of the Schools, and purchase of the necessary furniture are effected with difficulty; but this indifference is most apparent in the number and age of the children who attend the Schools. I tried every where to obtain the census of the children of an age to attend the Schools, that is to say from 5 to 16 years. In comparing their number with that of the children who attend the Schools, a pretty just idea was obtained of the sentiments of the people with reference to the Law, and of the effect derived from it. I addressed, at an early date, a circular to all the School Commissioners, with this end in view, and I annex to this Report a copy of this circular, marked A. I further endeavored to obtain the number of children above the age of twelve years, who attended the Schools during a sufficient time to enable them to acquire a good Education. A copy of the tables which I transmitted with this view to the Secretary-Treasurers, also accompanies this Report, and is marked B. There are but four Municipalities who have, as yet, transmitted me their census. However, they may serve as a guide to enable me to judge of the others. The number of children at Lacolle, is 908; 541 attend School, and 397 do so assiduously. In Sherrington, the population is 441 children; 229 attend the Schools; 151 of whom attend regularly. In Ste. Isidore, out of 591 children, 233 go to School, and 183 generally attend. In St. Edouard, out of 544 children, 221 attend the Schools, and 142 generally attend. The number of children, from 5 to 16 years, in these Municipalities, is to the number of children who go to School, in the proportion of 1 to  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , and to the number of those who generally attend, in the proportion of 1 to  $2\frac{1}{4}$ . Now, of all the children who attend the Schools, how many are there above twelve years of age, that is to say, whose intellect is sufficiently developed and prepared to receive a useful and practical Education? I have only established this fact in a certain manner, as regards the Municipality of Lacolle, but it will certainly enable us to judge of the others from it; the difference, at any rate, can be but trifling. Now, out of 541 children who have attended the Schools in Lacolle, in 1852, there are only 78 above 12 years of age, and out of these 78 pupils, 31 have attended less than 6 months. If the same thing occurs in the other Municipalities, as my observations lead me to believe, we see that the School-law does not exert its influence upon those children who are in the best position to derive benefit from it; that it does not penetrate sufficiently deep into the rising generation; that the people do not sufficiently appreciate it. But it would be a gross calumny, however, to say that the people do not desire Education; that they do not appreciate knowledge. I have met with no one, in the country where I have lived among the farmers, so to speak, who did not acknowledge the advantages of Education, and who did not desire that his children should receive it. But they have no more confidence in their Teachers nor in their Schools; and it is the first excuse they give, when they are reproached with neglect in sending their children and making some sacrifices towards their Education.

I am persuaded, that if the Schools were good, the people would display the greatest zeal for Education. What confirms me in this opinion is the fact, that the

present good Schools are crowded with children who want for nothing. This is also the opinion of a man of much experience and discernment whose sentiments I obtained on the subject, as I have above mentioned. "The School-law," says he, "will not fail to be appreciated by the people when we shall have good Schools, for it is the unanimous cry in the country parts that the Schools are neither looked into or visited, that the Teachers do not know how to teach, and that a child leaves the School at the end of four or five years without knowing how to make a receipt, a note, or write a single sentence correctly. You will have become convinced yourself of the fact, in the course of your visits." And when a comparison is made between what Education costs a farmer, and his means, can it be a matter of surprise that he does not display more eagerness to avail himself of the benefits of the School-law? Having been a witness of his efforts to bring up his family, and even the depository of his complaints, I ought to direct the attention of those who can be useful to him, to the numerous burthens which weigh upon the farmer, and which render the Education of his children most onerous. I make the following calculations in the case of two farmers only; it will suffice for all the others. One farmer at St. Cyprien, for instance, who possesses 85 arpents of land, 35 of which are cleared, pays—

1. Tithes, 18 minots of grain.....	£2 5 0
2. Pew in the Church .....	1 15 0
3. Seigniorial rates, at 4½d. per arpent.....	1 11 10½
	<hr/>
4. School Assessment .....	£5 11 10½
5. Monthly contributions .....	10 0
	7 6
	<hr/>
	£6 9 4½

A farmer possessing 90 arpents of cleared land, in a Seignory where the rates of *Cens et Rentes* has not been raised, pays—

1. Tithes.....	£4 11 10
2. Pew-Rent .....	1 10 0
3. Seigniorial Dues.....	2 0 0
	<hr/>
4. Schools .....	£8 1 10
	1 15 0
	<hr/>
Total.....	£9 16 10

These are but the ordinary and current expenses of each year. There are others, even apart from the indirect taxes, which further amount to a considerable sum. For instance, the contribution in work and money towards the opening of water-courses and roads, the construction and repairing of public bridges, and particularly of churches and *presbytères*; the *Lods et Ventes*, paid at least every fifteen years, can be considered as an annual tax still higher than the *Cens et Rentes*. Add to all these charges, which greatly exceed those paid by proprietors in Montreal, for useful improvements, the expenses entailed by illness, an unsuccessful law-suit, a bad bargain, loss of cattle, and it will be seen whether it be easy for a Canadian farmer to prosper, to support in good Schools their boys and their girls, and whether he can pay with a joyful heart the tax for Schools, which are generally bad, when this tax, (though small, it is true,) is added to others which are enormous. As long as such taxes as the tithe and Seigniorial dues are not abolished or more equitably divided, as they may and ought to be, let us not demand from him new sacri-

fices for Education. He will not consent to make them; they must be taken from from him by force.

**BOOKS IN USE.**—It is attempted to shew that the diversity of Books in use in the Schools was an obstacle to Education. This pretension does not agree with the facts in my District of Inspection. There is, it is true, some diversity in the Books in use in the English and Dissenting Schools, but in the French Schools the Books which are nearly universally used for Reading, are the Books known by the title of, "Duty of the Christian," "Instruction for Youth," and, in some Schools, the Old and New Testament. In Grammar, Arithmetic, and Geography, the Books of the *Frères* are used.

Whatever may be my respect for the Books used in the Schools for Reading, I think they ought to be used only for religious instruction. For as respects ordinary Reading, I would prefer those calculated gradually to develop the intellect of the children, by giving them positive and practical, and, at the same time, instructive and attractive information. The series translated from the Books in use in the National Schools of Ireland, for instance, particularly the Fifth Book of Lessons, for the further advanced pupils. I should like further, to see them read a good abridgement of the History of Canada, of England, of the United States, of France; and, after each lesson, I should like to see explanations made by the Teacher to the pupil, and the places where each event transpired pointed out on the Map. As respects Grammar, it is generally complained of as being too complicated for the children, and I am decidedly of this opinion; that of the "Guide" is preferable. The Geography is good, although the different phenomena which are seen every day, or more rarely, are not explained. The Arithmetic does not appear to me to be as suitable as some English Arithmetics, to accustom the pupils to the transactions of commerce. I would prefer that of Mr. M. Bibaud and Mr. Boutillier, but above all, a good translation of the new system of Arithmetic and mental calculation of Messrs. Fryer; and also for mental Arithmetic, which is so useful in commerce, a translation of the small Arithmetic by Colbourne, of which Page says, "it was the first, and probably the best that has been prepared. That little work has done more than any other for the improvement of Teaching in this country."

**WANT OF SUPERVISION.**—I consider the absence of an enlightened and attentive surveillance as a great obstacle to Education. It is admitted by all, that the surveillance of the Commissioners and visitors is completely null. The Commissioners make a hasty and purely formal visit to the Schools twice a year, and often do not hear the children read. Besides, of what benefit can the supervision be, of men, one in thirty of whom, unfortunately, knows not how to read or write. As to the visitors, there is only the *Curé* of the place, whose visit may be useful. But, unfortunately, there are very few who have sufficient leisure to perform this duty, and even the visits of those who do make any are altogether too superficial. Although I may be thought interested in defending the system adopted for nearly a year, in increasing the surveillance of the Schools by means of the Inspectors, I ought nevertheless to give my opinion on the utility of this measure.

If the Inspector is well qualified, if he is animated with an ardent desire to fulfil his duty, if he has not too great a number of Schools to inspect, I think he is the most efficient officer, and the most useful of all. I even think, that no hope can be entertained that teaching will acquire energy and make progress, and the Law be well understood, instruction cherished and sought after by the people, except

through the conscientious services of those men. I shall not here enter into details which would carry me too far, but I will appeal to the experience of the neighboring States, our forerunners and our models in the great work of popular instruction. I will refer more particularly to the State of New York, where the Common Schools met with positively the same obstacles as ours, and from which we have obtained the principles of our School Law. Every kind of surveillance was tried there, and experience has proved what the most skilful friends of intellectual progress have never ceased to proclaim, that County inspection, by a well chosen local Superintendent was the best guarantee of success.

In 1827, after the Common School system had worked for fifteen years, the celebrated Superintendent of Education, Mr. Spencer, recommended to the Legislature the appointment of School Inspectors in these words, "the system of Inspection," said he, "might be improved by the appointment of competent persons to visit the Schools of a County or a larger District, to inquire into the system of teaching, and qualification of the Teachers, &c., &c., and this School inspection would procure for us the means of more correctly establishing the present operation of the Common Schools, and the results to be expected from them." Randall adds: "The result of the subsequent adoption of the substance of this plan has amply justified the views of the Superintendent." In 1833, Governor Marcy, in his message to the Legislature, thus expresses himself: "Under present circumstances, the remedy to be applied to the evils resulting from the employment of unqualified persons can only be applied by the Trustees and the Inspectors." In 1840, the Superintendent recommends, (says the author just cited,) the appointment of Deputy Superintendents for each County, and enlarges upon the advantages to result from this measure. Mr. Cousin, the celebrated author on popular Education, shows that everywhere where the Schools have failed to answer the expectation of the public as to the degree and amount of instruction, the cause was shewn to proceed from the want of surveillance. This measure recommended by a board, named to enquire into the state of Education, and composed of the most distinguished men, was adopted almost unanimously by the Legislature, in 1841. Here is what Superintendent Benton says, after ten years experience, in an annual report to the Legislature:—

"A fruitful administration of our School-laws, requires a local, and generally an intelligent and active surveillance; and without a local administration, the present system of Schools will have eventually to be abandoned. After an attempt for several years to elevate our Schools, to inspire more zeal and interest for them, without advancing a single step towards that object, recourse was had to visits and to inspection, as a substitute for the ineffectual local surveillance, and these duties were performed by certain officers designated by Law. We now acknowledge and appreciate the results of this change in our State, and among the people, and these results have been justly enquired into, and approved of, in all the other States of the Union where they are known."

But these County Superintendents were chosen by a Board of Control, whose functions had, on the other hand, little to do with Education. The choice depended on the political party, whose opinions prevailed in the Board, and it often happened that the moral and intellectual qualifications of the candidate were not taken into consideration. Many of these officers, the half of whose salary was paid by the County, were not fit to fill the office, both on account of their incapacity, and of their bad conduct. A great many petitions were presented to the Legislature, praying for an abolition of the office. "Committees upon Committees to which these petitions were referred, (says the Author cited,) reported against the measure demanded by the petitions, and the best and strongest arguments were adduced to establish the great and evident utility of this charge. It was often and clearly

“proved that the evils complained of could be easily remedied, while the advantages of that office could only be secured by the office itself. However, such was the perseverance of the people, that the enlightened friends of Education had to yield, and a local surveillance was, in 1847, substituted for the County system. “The effect of this measure was disastrous in many points which were essential to our system of Common Schools. It was the first retrograde movement in the history of our Schools. The immediate consequences were felt in the comparative inefficiency and inability of the general and local supervisions &c., &c.” In fine, the system of County surveillance, is again in use in the State of New York. To this County surveillance, the author himself, from whom I have obtained the above quotations, Mr. Samuel S. Randall, was appointed by the Governor to prepare a complete code of School-laws, and make a report thereof to the Legislature. Now, among other provisions which give it a close resemblance to our own, this code for the re-establishment, with some modifications, of the office of County Superintendent. I will say nothing further on this important subject. I will merely observe that, in my humble opinion, any system of School Inspection which only gives the Inspector time to visit three Schools a day, (and this is a great deal, if these visits are as attentive as they ought to be,) is not as effective as it might be, and that it would be, at the same time, unjust and ungenerous to make a strict calculation of what ours has produced during the few months of its existence, and thereby to judge of its efficacy. Let us have time to become useful, before judging of the utility of our efforts. For my part, I have a firm conviction that I have already effected some good, and that I will be enabled to do more in the end by the experience I have acquired this year, and the adoption of measures, the advantages of which I have found out in the course of my visits. I shall be most egregiously deceived if, in two or three years, the great majority of children leaving School are not in a position to draw up an account, write a letter, draw out a note or a receipt; in a word, if they are ignorant, as they now are, of what is most necessary to them, and if our Elementary Schools, even with the only means we have now at our disposal, do not become much more efficient and appreciated by the people than they are at the present day.

#### 7th.—MEANS PROPOSED TO FAVOR INTELLECTUAL PROGRESS.

No one can knowingly deny the necessity that exists for the introduction of new measures to extend the field of instruction; to give it more energy; to elevate the condition of our Schools, and increase their efficacy.

In the present state of things, a child who regularly attends School during three years, can, if his instruction is well managed, learn every thing that is taught. He may attend School during ten other years, and make no further progress. This, then, is a most serious inconvenience, as it confines the intellect within narrow limits, it prevents the development of the natural talent, with which the youth of our country parts is so liberally endowed. What, then, are the means calculated to favor intellectual progress? The following, in my opinion, are the principal ones. The first of all is:—

**A NORMAL SCHOOL.**—This is the soul and life of the whole system. The Teacher imparts Education, and he cannot impart what he does not possess. But it is not sufficient to be taught; he must further know how to teach, in order to discharge efficiently the office of Teacher. The Normal School is alone capable of forming good Teachers. This wholesome truth is demonstrated to us by the experience derived from Europe, the State of New York, and Upper Canada, which we have the advantage of having under our own eyes.

When we saw the benefits which these Counties obtained from their Normal Schools, how could we so long have neglected to profit by their example? If we had established a Normal School at the same time as our Common Schools, would teaching be what it is to day? Would not the majority of our Teachers be in a position to respond to the immense influence which they exercise on the progress and the future destiny of our Country. The want of this institution is vividly felt by one of those whose opinion I sought to obtain as I have above stated. This is what he says:—"Now what are the means to be adopted to obtain competent Teachers? There is but one plan. It is to found a Normal School, with "branches, in some of the important localities. This was the greatest want of the "country, and this is precisely what has been most neglected." Already thirteen years have been lost, and before a good Normal School can be established, two or three years more will necessarily elapse, notwithstanding all the diligence that can be exercised. There are then two generations of children to whom the development of their intellect, the bread of thought, has, in a manner, been denied. Now, if we reflect a little, we shall find that the result of all this has been a diminution of what would have been the productions of the country, if in ten years we had had fifty thousand proprietors more, enjoying the advantages of a practical Elementary Education adapted to the general wants of the country.

PROFESSORS.—In order to supply, as far as possible, the great want of a Normal School, and until we can obtain all the advantages to be derived from it, I would suggest that a Legislative Grant be made of a certain sum, for instance £6 to each Municipality, on condition that it shall contribute an equal amount; these two sums to be applied to the payment of a person who, being considered competent by the Superintendent or the School Inspector, should keep a School for the Teachers of this Municipality, during such time as the Commissioners might determine. I think that this measure would be productive of good results, for several Municipalities might engage the same Professor, who would doubtless be a Teacher of known capacity, to keep School for the Masters and Mistresses, in each one successively, during two or three months, for instance, according to their number. These Schools, which would be attentively conducted by the Inspector, would be kept on holidays and in the evening.

LIBRARIES AND JOURNAL.—It is certain that Libraries composed of books judiciously selected would produce much good, as they would be the means of exciting and nourishing a taste for reading and for study, and afford an opportunity to the children who have ceased to attend the Schools, to continue to instruct themselves. But the whole advantage of the plan depends upon the choice of books, and proper measures ought to be adopted to make this selection with discernment. When I witnessed the indifference which was so long shewn by the people in the State of New York for these Libraries, I am confirmed in the opinion, that a Journal devoted principally to Education, but containing, at the same time, all the news and events of the day, and treating of every thing calculated to instruct and interest the people, would be better adapted to produce in them a taste for instruction, certain information, and practical experience, than any other means. This Journal should be sent gratis to each Teacher, and distributed at a moderate price. I am persuaded that it would, in a short time, acquire a large circulation among the people.



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**ELEMENTARY WORKS.**—We are absolutely without treatises, in French, on the Arts, on Physics, Chemistry, Agriculture, the different branches of Natural History, a good abridgment of the History of Canada, of England, of the United States, &c. &c. It appears to me indispensable, that we should procure Elementary works, in the French language, of this nature, and sell them at a moderate price, in order to the diffusion of useful knowledge among the people. There should be a depôt of these works, as well as of Maps, &c. &c., at the Office of Education, according to the plan adopted in Upper Canada. It would be very useful to have a depôt of this nature in each Municipality, in order to enable the people to procure them with greater facility.

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**LITERARY QUALIFICATIONS.**—Let us require as a qualification on the part of the Commissioners, that they, at least, know how to read and write; and let their number be reduced to three. Let them have the power of levying by assessment more than they can now levy, and such sums as may be deemed necessary for School-buildings within the Municipality.

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**DISQUALIFICATION.**—Let us require that, in a given time, ten years, for instance, no public situation or office, affording honor or profit, shall be filled by a person who does not know how to read or write.

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**INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS.**—Place the Schools under the surveillance of competent and zealous local Inspectors, charged with the duty, apart from the others now imposed upon them by Law, of visiting the Schools at least twice a year. The first visit to be made before the 1st of November, and the second before the 15th of April following. Let them also be obliged to give at least one public lecture on Education, or some other useful subject, in each Municipality, at each of their visits. The Commissioners should be required, under a certain penalty, to transmit to them their half-yearly Reports; the first before the 15th December, the second before the 15th June following. The Inspectors should transmit these Reports in substance, or in whole, to the Superintendent, within fifteen days after receiving them.

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**FORCED CONTRIBUTIONS.**—Let the fundamental principle of forced contributions be particularly maintained; voluntary contributions, for the support of the Schools, have every where been ineffectual. To substitute it here for the principle of forced contribution, would be to strike at the heart of our Common School system, by completely sapping its foundation. "In answer to the first question," says one of the persons whom I have consulted, "I give it as my decided opinion, that in a population deprived of elementary instruction to the same extent as that of this country, it is essentially necessary to resort to forced contributions." "I am perfectly persuaded," says another, whose experience in matters of popular Education is only equalled by his vast knowledge, "I am perfectly persuaded, that the principle of forced contribution for the support of the Schools is the only just and proper, and altogether practicable one. I like this principle so much, that I should not even wish to see it replaced by a Legislative allowance, because I should apprehend that as the people would not then directly contribute to the

“support of their Schools, they would take less interest in them.” I have not met with any person of enlightened views who was not of the same opinion.

#### 8th.—MOTIVES BY WHICH INTELLECTUAL PROGRESS MAY BE ENCOURAGED.

I intended at first to take up this chapter with the greatest possible care, to examine the march of intellectual progress in the principal States of the Union, from the time of the establishment of their Common Schools up to this moment, and to see whether ours was much slower. But this labor would give too great a length to this Report, and, besides, the time allowed me is too short to render it interesting. I would only beg of the sincere friends of popular Education, whose zeal and patriotism had begun to lose all hopes for the cause of knowledge and progress in their country, among that people which have so long been deprived of all instruction; I beg of those generous souls not to separate themselves so soon from the unlettered class; not to devote to an eternal inferiority a people to whom God has given the same energy and knowledge as those of the most illustrious nations, and who only require the benefits of intellectual light, to raise themselves in every respect to the same height.

In the neighboring State for which we are so lavish of our praise, which is sometimes deserved but often exaggerated, complaints were made during thirty-five years of the incompetency of the Teachers, of the indifference and the parsimony of the people, with regard to Education. The celebrated Page, whom I have already cited, speaks of a great number of Schools in this State, in 1847, in the most unfavorable terms. The honorable Horace Mann, Secretary of the Board of Education for the State of Massachusetts, used the same language a few years ago; and should we be discouraged at the small results which our Schools have produced, after being in operation for hardly ten years, especially when these Schools have been left to themselves, without any local surveillance to direct and guide the Teacher, when it is admitted on all hands, that it requires time and stability to enable any system of public instruction to develop itself, be understood and appreciated, and produce all its fruits. The great difficulty is overcome, that of organising the system and bringing it in operation, and now, nearly one-half of the children acquire the first notions of human knowledge, Reading, and Writing, and the rudiments of Arithmetic; and Jean B. Say tells us, that nothing more is required to bring them into contact with the civilized world, and permit their talents to become developed. We have, up to the present time, been wanting in the necessary statistics to form a correct idea of our position with respect to Upper Canada, in matters of Education. The Inspectors ought to remedy this inconvenience. If I can judge from those that I have obtained for the County of Huntingdon; we are far from being as far behind as is generally believed; at all events the County of Huntingdon in several respects can fairly compare with any county in Upper Canada. For instance, out of the number of children who generally attend the Schools, I see by my tables, without even including the children attending the independent Schools, that Huntingdon by far surpasses the generality of Counties in Upper Canada. It sends to School 1672 more children than Waterloo, 133 more than Halton, as many as Oxford, less fourteen. 1440 more than Wentworth; 242 more than Simcoe; 625 more than York, (N. Riding); 195 more than Durham, &c. As regards the number of children who read well, Huntingdon again far surpasses all the Counties of Upper Canada. In the knowledge of History it surpasses 26 of them, and in Grammar, 23. In this calculation I have adopted as a basis the *white* population of Huntingdon which is 38,144 souls, and established my proportions thereon.

It is worthy of remark, that in a population where the progress of Education is, it is said, so rapid, more than one half of the pupils are absent every day from School; for the number of those attending the Schools is 170,254, while the number of those who generally attend is but 83,390! If, as I have grounds for believing, the 79,284 children returned as attending our Schools are those who *generally* attend, the difference between Upper and Lower Canada ceases to be great, particularly if it be observed that the population of Upper Canada is greater than that of Lower Canada by about 60,000 souls. It is true, that if we deduct the Independent Schools, Huntingdon is not as far advanced in the higher branches as the majority of the Counties of Upper Canada; but the cause is striking. We perceive, on this point, the action of the Normal School which it has already possessed for several years. But, if I were to compare here the state of Education in general, and not solely the operation of the School-law in Huntingdon and the Counties of Upper Canada, I could easily establish that Huntingdon is superior in all the branches of Education, for there are in it independent establishments, particularly "The Institution of the *Grande Ligne*," where a considerable number of pupils study the higher branches of Education. This will appear on reference to my Tables. I have above said, and I repeat it, that what we most want is to have good Teachers. It is in the very body of the School itself that Education meets with its principal obstacle. I recommend to the Government, from the bottom of my heart, the thousands of Canadian children who every day crowd the School benches, who are so liberally endowed by Providence as regards their intelligence. It is an exhaustless mine, which only requires skilful mechanics to work it. "We judge of the excellence of a Government," said Governor Clinton (of New York,) "by the care it takes of the Education of the people."

Before concluding, Mr. Superintendent, I ought to thank you for the countenance you have afforded me in the execution of my duty, the eagerness to assist me with your counsels, and the zeal I have seen you display on all occasions for the cause of Education.

The whole humbly submitted.

(Signed) M. LANCTOT,  
School Inspector.

LAFRAIRIE, 25th March, 1853.

I annex to this Report a copy of a set of Rules marked D, which I transmitted to all the School Commissioners, submitting it to them, and praying them to put it into force with or without modifications. The absence of all regulations gave rise to great inconvenience, and I had been asked for them in several localities.

M. L.

## D.

### RULES FOR THE SCHOOLS OF THE PARISH OF

Art. 1.—Morning School shall open at 9 o'clock, and close at Mid-day. Evening School shall open at 1 o'clock, and close at 4, except from the 1st November to the 1st March, when it shall close at 3½, P.M.

Art. 2.—Each class shall commence with the payer *Veni sancte spiritus*, &c., and conclude with that of *Sub tuum*, each being followed by “Our Father,” and “Hail Mary,” &c. During these prayers, which shall be said with a loud voice, the children shall kneel with their hands joined and their eyes looking modestly downwards.

Art. 3.—The Teacher shall then proceed to call over the names of the scholars, and shall make a note of those absent on the daily journal which he shall be required to keep.

Art. 4.—The Teacher shall employ all the means which experience and wisdom suggest to induce the children to attend School regularly. He shall, particularly, inquire of the parents the cause of their children's absence, and use the most pressing motives to induce them to send their children regularly to School.

Art. 5.—If the pupil absents himself without a good reason, if he does not apply himself to study, or if he commits any other fault, the master shall make use of mild means, by reasoning with him and appealing to his feelings. But if such means should be ineffectual, he may resort to corporal punishment, which shall consist in the application of a few strokes of the *tawse* on the hands. The master shall discharge this duty with prudence, but at the same time with firmness. A child who does not improve in his conduct, and who may shew a bad example to the others, may be expelled the School with the consent of the Commissioners.

Art. 6.—The pupils shall be taught according to their capacity, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Book-keeping, and History, beginning with the History of Canada, and making use, if possible, of the work called “The Teacher's Guide,” and limiting the number of classes as much as circumstances will permit. In the Model Schools, the other branches required by Law shall be taught.

Art. 7.—Children who do not know how to read fluently, shall read every day; those who can read well, need not read more than once a week.

Art. 8.—No child shall leave one subject for another, without thoroughly understanding, in a practical manner, that which he is about leaving; thus, he ought to know how to spell perfectly before he can read fluently. He ought to know the multiplication and numeration tables well before commencing the rules, and before commencing a new rule, he ought perfectly and *practically* to understand the preceding one. The same principle shall be followed with respect to Grammar, Book-keeping, &c., &c.

Art. 9.—The children shall not write on paper before they can write large hand on a slate.

Art. 10.—In order to excite a praiseworthy emulation among the pupils, the Teacher shall, during the task, take a note of the faults which each one has committed in the different branches of instruction, and he shall, every Monday, assign to the children their place in the classes, according to the number of their faults; the child having the least to have the highest place, &c., &c. Prizes may be distributed at the end of each year on the same principle. It would also be proper that the Teacher should grant at the end of each month, some mark of distinction to those who have been most assiduous and best behaved during the month. It is these pupils who ought to have the first prizes at the end of the year.

Art. 11.—A general rehearsal every three or six months, at which the parents and Commissioners should be invited to attend, could but be productive of good results.

Art. 12.—If a child is wanting in books, or any other thing necessary for his instruction, the Teacher shall write to his parents or see them himself in order to induce him to remedy the inconvenience. If they neglect to comply with his request he shall inform the Commissioners, who shall decide upon the measures to be adopted.

Art. 13.—The object of Education being in a great measure to develop and fortify the intellect, the Teacher shall endeavor to make the pupils understand what they study, by putting such questions to them, and giving them such tasks as will exercise their minds, by impressing upon their memory the subjects taught them.

Art. 14.—The Teacher shall never remain idle during School hours, but shall be continually occupied with some of his pupils. It is very desirable that he should draw up in writing an order to be invariably observed and hung up in his School.

Art. 15.—In mixed Schools, the Boys shall be always separated from the Girls, but particularly during play-hours, when the Teacher shall never lose sight of them.

Art. 16.—No more than one child shall be allowed to go out at once.

Art. 17.—Every Wednesday, (the following day, should there be no School on that day) the afternoon School shall be devoted to religious instruction, the details of which shall be regulated by the *Curé* of the place, with whom the Teacher ought to have an understanding on this subject immediately after receiving these rules. It is desirable that during this time the children should be exercised in sacred music.

Art. 18.—The pupils must be respectful towards their master, and be careful never to speak to him in an insolent manner. When any stranger enters the class, they shall rise and salute him respectfully. They shall always keep silence during School.

Art. 19.—After School the children shall immediately return home, without stopping to play together. The Girls will leave one quarter of an hour before the Boys, who shall not run to overtake them.

Art. 20.—The surveillance of the Teacher shall extend to the children as well out of School as in School.

Art. 21.—The School-room shall be washed once a week, swept every day, and properly warmed from half-past eight in the morning until the departure of the children. The latter shall wash themselves every morning, come to School cleanly dressed, exactly at the hour when School is to commence.

Art. 22.—Saturday shall be a holiday; but the Teacher is strictly forbidden to grant any other holiday, or to lose any time, even with the intention of making it up, without having first obtained permission to do so from at least *one* of the Commissioners.

Art. 23.—In order to acquire the esteem and affection of the pupils, the Teacher shall use a mild and affectionate language towards them, and be careful on all occasions not to hurt their feelings, or discourage them by reproaching them with a want of intellect. He ought, on the contrary, to try to inspire them with confidence in themselves, without however, thereby encouraging them to be presumptuous.

Art. 24.—As the conduct of the master exercises great influence on the children, it ought to be exemplary in every respect, but particularly as regards religion and morality. The Teacher ought also to give an example of obedience to the established authorities, and to the institutions of the country.

Art. 25.—These rules shall be read and explained to the pupils by every School-master and School-mistress, (for they are intended for both,) immediately after the receipt thereof, and afterwards once a month. That part, however, may be omitted, which only concerns the Teachers.

Given by the School Commissioners of the School Municipality of the Parish of  
this                    day of                    1853.

## A.

## Copy of a Letter from Mr. Lanctôt to the Superintendent of Education.

LAPRAIRIE, 17th January, 1853.

Sir,—My office of School Inspector imposes upon me, among other duties, that of informing the Bureau of Education, and the Government, of the "causes, if any" exist, which prevent the working of the School-laws, and to make all such suggestions as are calculated to improve our system of public instruction.

Appreciating the great importance of this information, I am desirous of obtaining assistance on this point, through the opinion of men of education and experience.

I thus take the liberty of addressing you with this object, and I flatter myself, that with a much higher motive than that of obliging me, you will be kind enough to transmit me your views on the working of the School-law, the nature and cause of the obstacles which it may meet with, and the amendments it requires, permitting me to make such use of your opinion as I may consider useful to the interests of popular instruction.

I beg of you to be kind enough, in particular, to favor me with answers to the following questions:—

1st. Ought the principle of forced contribution, which at present forms the basis of our Common School system, to be abolished or modified? and, if so, why, and in what manner?

2nd. Would it be beneficial to the progress of Education to place each School under the active surveillance of enlightened men, and to give public lectures on Education, in each School Municipality, at least twice a year.

3rd. What is, in your opinion, the best means of producing among the people of the country parts a desire for Education, and of inspiring the youth who have left School with a taste for reading and study?

4th. What books ought to be used in the Schools for the secular instruction of youth, particularly for reading and studying history?

5th. In what ought to consist the religious Education which it is proper to give to the youth in the Schools, and how much time in each week ought to be devoted to it?

6th. Are the Teachers, in your opinion, generally *qualified* in a literary point of view, to afford the youth a useful and practical Education, and if not, what would be the best means of remedying the evil?

7th. Would it be advantageous to substitute a literary qualification to that which now exists, or to require none at all?

An answer to this letter, before the 20th February next, would much oblige,

Your very humble Servant.

M. LANCTOT,  
School Inspector.

## Copy of a Letter from M. Lanctôt to the Superintendent of Education.

(Copy.)

LAPRAIRIE, the 10th November, 1852.

Sir,—It is my duty to inform the Office of Public Education and the Government, of the number of children from 5 to 16 years of age, residing in each of the School Municipalities under my superintendance,



COPY OF THE REPORTS OF J. G. LESPERANCE, Esquire, INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS.

Municipality in the District under the inspection of J. G. Lespérance, Esquire, School Inspector:—

COUNTY OF GASPE'..... 1. Cape Chat.

[Translation.]

STE. ANNE DES MONTS, 23rd July, 1852.

To J. B. MEILLEUR, Esquire,  
Superintendent of Schools, Montreal.

Sir,—We hasten, with all possible diligence, to communicate to you the result of our first visit as School Inspector, in the different localities under our jurisdiction. In strict conformity with your instructions, which were transmitted to us a little late in consequence of an unfortunate interruption in our Post between Matane and Cape Chat, we immediately set to work, although somewhat late, by commencing our visit at *l'Anse de l'Etang*, which is the terminus on the South-west side, and the distance of which from Cape Chat is about 90 miles.

Ascending the River from this place, to Ste. Anne des Monts, there are four principal fishing and agricultural establishments, the names of which are as follows:—*Petit* and *Grand Cloridon*, *Grande Vallée des Monts*, *La Magdelaine*, and *Mont Louis*. These are all old fishing posts, which have advanced but very little during a long course of years, and of which Mont Louis is comparatively the most populous and the most flourishing. All these localities, however, for the last two or three years have been giving active signs of progress, especially since their inhabitants entertained the happy idea of turning their views towards their fertile forests, and began seriously to pay attention to agriculture. These are still but new and poor settlements, striving laboriously, and with much difficulty, against the numerous obstacles with which similar operations are always surrounded at the outset.

The whole of this population is placed altogether under the Municipal jurisdiction of the District of Gaspé, the chief place of which, Percé, is about twenty-five leagues distant from the nearest. Moreover, these different localities are all separated one from another by considerable distances, the least of which is about two leagues; but what is more particularly worthy of our closest attention, is that throughout the distance which separates Ste. Anne des Monts from *l'Anse de l'Etang*, there is not an inch of passable road; the sole and only possible communication is that of the river in the summer season; in winter, the traveller is obliged to go over this long and toilsome distance on snow-shoes, exposed to all the rigorous inclemencies of the season, at the risk, sometimes, of being overtaken by a storm, and perishing in it from cold, as but too frequently happens.

The too great distances which separate these different posts would make it necessary that they should form Municipalities distinct one from another for the well-working of the present system of Education, until the Provincial Government grants a more easy communication. Their present position, however, will not allow of this for a long time. We have thought it our duty, sir, to give you this rapid preliminary description of the places we have just gone through, in order the better to understand what follows.



The Grand Etang being occupied by only one person, who is proprietor of all the establishment, we went on to visit Cloridon, the first place where we could expect the possibility of the School-law being in active operation, and the information which we were enabled to collect is far from being very favorable to the success of the great cause of Education. We were, however, received with much consideration and politeness, and, after having called a meeting of the principal inhabitants, and consulted them on the best measures to be taken to form a School institution there, we were enabled to assure ourselves personally that they were in general very desirous of having Schools, and of subscribing to them in proportion to their means; but, from the best information, we are also confident that we could hardly find in any one place, three persons duly qualified to act as School Commissioners; and, moreover, the small population that inhabits Cloridon could not, without much difficulty and many sacrifices, provide for the levying of an assessment, however small, although at the same time they seem ready to incur the risk. Perhaps a good School might be established there by granting to this locality all the favors and concessions which can be given by the Law in certain cases. It would still be even necessary, in these cases, to adopt with reference to this poor locality other measures than those authorized by the Law, as it exists at present, in so far as regards the election and appointment of Commissioners legally qualified.

We found a Teacher possessing the information required by the 3rd and 4th paragraphs of the 50th section of the Act 9 Vic. cap. 27, and also another person sufficiently well instructed to perform the duties of Secretary-Treasurer, and it is not always easy to obtain one along this desert and almost savage coast.

In the same manner, and following the same course, we visited the *Grande Vallée des Monts* and *Magdeleine*, but the population of these two posts is too small to allow a thought of establishing, for the present, Schools of any description. \*

For our greater security, however, we convened a meeting of the principal inhabitants of the different posts where the School-law was not yet in operation, explaining to them the Act, making some understand all the responsibility of the offices they would have to fill, and others the important obligations which they would contract in case of a School being formed in their respective localities, and impressing all with the indispensable utility of Education, as a means of progress, civilization, and social regeneration.

We universally met with apparent good will, as above stated, in favor of Education, although our experience has unhappily taught us that there exists throughout the whole of this fishing population a deplorable antipathy and apathy, not exactly against Education in general, but against the raising of any assessment, in order to its working; an apathy which, without being a direct opposition, is not the less injurious to the progress of Education, and which, by incessantly raising up a thousand obstacles and difficulties of all kinds, embarrass and impede all the improvements which circumstances make it necessary to attempt to introduce for the general good in this part of the District of Gaspé.

There would then be only Mont Louis, which, by making some efforts, could, in our opinion, support a good Elementary School, by profiting, however, here as elsewhere, by all the advantages that may be conferred by the present School Act; but we do not find here more than three persons, at most, who are qualified to become School Commissioners, conjointly with a person capable of acting, at all, as Secretary-Treasurer.

We are fortunate in having here an excellent female Teacher, possessing in every respect the qualities essentially requisite for teaching School. The population of this locality is not very numerous, and is far from desiring an institution of this kind. Amid these obstacles, therefore, so difficult to overcome, and being besides in no wise authorized by the Law to create School Municipalities, or to make cer-

tain concessions which would be indispensable for the working of the Schools in these localities, we have thought that the best plan we could adopt was to have recourse to your experience, and to wait for your judicious advice on this point.

From our observations, we see but one way of succeeding in the establishment and working of Schools, in Claridon and Mont St. Louis. This would be, in our opinion, by causing Trustees to be elected by the inhabitants of the place, or still better, by having them appointed by the Governor in Council, in the manner required by the 26th Clause of the Act, 9 Vic. cap. 27, who, having the same powers and the same responsibility as the School Commissioners elsewhere, should, nevertheless, be dependent on the Municipality of Ste. Anne des Monts and Cape Chat. These Trustees would correspond regularly with the Commissioners of the Municipality of Ste. Anne des Monts, who would receive their documents and transmit them to your office, by a Secretary-Treasurer, who would previously examine them with attention.

Otherwise, we do not see how it would be possible to make the School Act work advantageously there, considering the small number of people legally qualified as School Commissioners, and the almost insurmountable difficulty of finding any one there sufficiently well educated to act as Secretary-Treasurer.

For the localities above mentioned, Mr. Superintendent, a particular and exclusive mode of action is necessary, so as to be able, in a useful and profitable manner, to establish good Schools, and get them into working order, for it is to be remarked that, in addition to the weighty reasons which we have above insisted on, there is yet another terrible obstacle, that of actual poverty.

The system of commercial speculation, as well as the exclusive fishing occupations, of the inhabitants of this part of the District of Gaspé, has hitherto tended only to keep the whole of this population in a deplorable state of impoverishment. Happily their ideas have taken a new direction, towards better motives, and give reason to hope that a brighter future is close at hand. No where, more than here, is the want of Education more pressingly or imperiously felt; the whole of this population is steeped in the greatest ignorance, and it is high time that some measures in favor of Education should be promptly adopted, to assist in rescuing it from this intellectual misery, which is still more deplorable than those material wants under which it has always labored, by regenerating it altogether, for this population is in other respects sufficiently active and intelligent.

We have therefore thought, as already stated, that we could not do better than wait for your judicious counsel in so critical a circumstance, especially in view of the impossibility under which we labor of complying with all the requirements of the Law. This then is, in short, the result, by no means favorable, of our first visit in this part of our School jurisdiction, where the School-laws have not yet been put into operation. We have now only to report the results, at present, not less unfruitful, in the School Municipality of Ste. Anne des Monts and of Cape Chat.

The Commissioners of this Municipality, which is divided into three Districts, have only had the School Act in operation during the two years 1847, 1848, and received during this time the Legislative Grant. They have been, since then, abandoned, from the impossibility of raising a sum equal to the proportion borne by Government; this, at least, is the most satisfactory reason which has been submitted to us by the Commissioners and the Secretary-Treasurer. Let us now retrace our steps. Immediately on our return from our visit to the lower part of the River, we convened a meeting of the Commissioners of this Municipality. The Chairman of the Council was absent, and two of the Commissioners thought proper to make no answer to the call made to them by their Secretary. We wished the invitation to be repeated, so as to leave them no plausible excuse. This time,

three Commissioners responded to the invitation, which was fixed for the 15th of July, and the following is the resolution which was unanimously adopted by this quorum, and which we give word for word:—

“Resolved, unanimously, by the three Commissioners together, that it is impossible to make the School Act work at present, from the too great hardships generally suffered by all the inhabitants of Ste. Anne des Monts and of Cape Chat; but that, as soon as the circumstances of the rate-payers will permit, they will cause the Schools to work according to the spirit and intention of the above mentioned Law.

(Signed,) RIGOBERT MIVILLE, Chairman,  
“ LOUIS ROY, Secretary-Treasurer.”

Now, we hasten to come forward in support of this resolution, to a certain extent. It is but too true that the population of Ste. Anne des Monts and of Cape Chat are in a deplorable state of want and penury, in consequence of their bad harvests last year; and the fishing this year is almost nothing. We can say with certainty that a large number of this population is, at the present moment, living solely on boiled fish, and that even very parsimoniously, without potatoes or bread. It is manifest, that under circumstances like these, it would be very difficult, not to say impossible, to raise any assessment whatever. But if this population be at present suffering great misery, they are also on the eve of better days. Already a large lumbering establishment has been recently opened on the River Cape Chat, under the auspices of Messrs. Price & Co.; and another still larger is to be commenced at Ste. Anne des Monts next autumn. The opening up of these two fine rivers will necessitate the immediate erection of large saw-mills, which, by increasing the present population of the above mentioned localities, will proportionately multiply their interests. We hope, therefore, that as soon as this year's harvest is over, we shall be able, without following too implicitly the wishes of the inhabitants in general, to put the School Act into operation. We say without consulting the wishes of the parish, for in effect, the spirit of opposition, which seems to shew itself here openly enough, would perhaps never consent to the formation of Schools. We think we have it in our power to remark, that in the month of November next, we might be able to make the attempt with tolerable success, although we still wait for the answer with which you will shortly favor us on this point.

There has never been in these two localities any building for a School, and it would hardly be possible to have one built this year.

We carefully examined the account book of the Secretary-Treasurer, conjointly with the assembled Commissioners, and found the accounts perfectly correct in every respect, and quite to the satisfaction of the Corporation. We did not forget the assessment list of the Municipality, and we are far from believing that the respective charges are burthensome.

All the male and female Teachers that we could obtain, here as elsewhere, have not yet undergone the examination required by the Law, and are not disposed to undergo it in view of the great distance which separates them from Quebec. They have all, more or less, the indispensable qualities for forming good Masters, and teaching with advantage and utility. Their morality is irreproachable. We know them all personally to be such as we state. We take the liberty, Sir, to remind you, that this refusal to undergo the examination required by the Law, is less from opposition than from unavoidable difficulties of locality.

Such, then, is the result, far from satisfactory, it is true, of our first visit. We submit this brief General Report for your consideration, not without the apprehension that our inexperience may have prevented us from fulfilling our duty as usefully as might have been expected from us. But we have acted with a good will, which is our sole consolation. We conclude, therefore, in the hope of receiving from you

some remarks which may guide us in future in the execution of the exclusive duties which it is our earnest desire thoroughly to fulfil.

No one is better aware than ourselves of the indispensable and pressing necessity of Education, throughout the whole District of Gaspé in general, and more especially in this important part of our jurisdiction. It is only a good system of Education which can enable the inhabitants to understand and appreciate the advantages of Agriculture for this District, the sole and only means of safety in which they may confide without fear,—the sole and only hope of prosperity in which they cannot be disappointed.

I am, Sir, with profound consideration,  
Your obedient humble Servant.

J. G. LESPERANCE,  
S.I.

[*Translation.*]

STE. ANNE DES MONTS, 25th March, 1853.

J. BTE. MEILLEUR, Esquire,  
Superintendent of Education, Montreal.

Sir,—In conformity with your instructions, and agreeably to the provisions of the Act 14 and 15 Victoria, chapter 97, I have the honor to transmit you, for the information of his Excellency, and of the Legislature of the Province, my Third Report on the state of Education of this part of the District of Gaspé subject to my jurisdiction.

You will doubtless be surprised at not seeing annexed to this Report any of your Statistical Tables; but invincible obstacles have hitherto, in spite of our most energetic efforts and earnest desire, obstinately prevented the possibility of our being enabled to avail ourselves of them, and to have the pleasure of transmitting you some. We have already had the honor of informing the Office of Public Education how the unhappy poverty which pervades in general this section of the District of Gaspé, had placed us in the unfortunate necessity of supporting, without hesitation, the unanimous resolution, adopted after mature deliberation, by the assembled Commissioners of the Municipality of Ste. Anne des Monts and of Cape Chat, to wait, on account of the existing poverty, until the autumn of 1852, the time at which the School-laws were to be carried into effect; and we can assure you, that since that date, we have neglected nothing to obtain the result we have so long desired. But, unhappily, all the zeal and activity which we have been able to exercise on the subject, in the performance of our duties, have been without effect. The causes which have until now prevented the establishment of Schools in the two principal localities of Ste. Anne des Monts and Cape Chat arise in great part from the bad faith and ill-will of certain Commissioners, and from the almost general opposition shewn by the people to the School Act without exception; an opposition which, without being absolutely open and offensive, has not failed nevertheless to retard and impede the effect of the proposed measures in favor of Education.

This population, which is indolent in this respect, does not want any Schools, to use the only form of words that expresses its wish faithfully. They find the requirements of the Act onerous, and endeavor by every means in their power, to avoid the obligations it imposes, either by professing an exaggerated and false poverty, or by lending too credulous an ear to the factious representations of certain brawlers, who not only attempt to make them disregard their true interests,

by means of arguments which flatter their habitual supineness and false pretensions, but also suggest to them, at the same time, a thousand modes of embarrassing the efforts of those who have the task of carrying out the provisions of the Act; and seek, even in the Act itself, reasons for being able to elude its perfect accomplishment, by certain clauses which are not strictly adapted to exceptional necessities of locality. These are, in great part, the causes which have prevented the establishment of Schools in the Municipality of Ste. Anne des Monts and Capc Chat. We have, however, the satisfaction of being able to inform you, Mr. Superintendent, that matters seem, in general, to take a more promising aspect, and that we are firmly convinced that, with our next report, we shall be able to transmit to you many of your statistical tables, indicating many excellent Schools in operation, and conducted by Teachers qualified in every respect. We do not omit to bring every day before the notice of the people the results produced elsewhere in the neighboring localities, whose means, for the most part, are certainly much below those which they themselves possess, for the efficient working of good Schools, and conjointly with some notables of the place, men who are zealously desirous of obtaining a good system of teaching; and we may almost flatter ourselves that we have done away with most of the prejudices which existed against the Act indiscriminately, and, at the same time, console ourselves with having been able to excite among a great number the zeal, willingness, and good faith, which are indispensable qualities for the exercise of the duties required by the School-laws in general.

But here, more than elsewhere, we have to regret bitterly the almost total absence of educated persons, to fulfil the duties of Commissioners and other offices prescribed by the Act. In our least important transactions, we have to strive constantly against the most boorish ignorance, to contend every day with the most revolting prejudices, without taking into account that we have to guide, in the exercise of their daily duties, individuals invested with powers which they have accepted against their will, and which they exercise, for the most part, with a gloomy repugnance, more from the fear of the penalties threatened by the Law, than from a judicious and intelligent persuasion; and it will be easily understood that with similar elements, we shall require some time to realize good Schools on the spot, and to make them work to the greatest advantage of the rate-payers.

We would also point out, as an obstacle of the highest importance to the easy working of the Act, in this section of the District, the qualification of two hundred and fifty pounds, (£250,) required from School Commissioners, an amount, in general, unattainable in all new fishing or agricultural settlements, of which the lower part of our section of the District of Gaspé is exclusively composed; such are, in particular, Great and Little Cloridon, the Grande Vallée de Notre Dame des Monts, La Magdeleine, and Mont Louis, all rising agricultural settlements, whose actual existence can only date from a few years back, and in which the value of the greater portion of the land is rather under than above the above-mentioned sum. We even look upon this part of the School Act, as an insurmountable obstacle to actual settlement in the School Municipalities along this coast, and we can certify, after mature consideration, that, for a long time to come, it will be impossible to get up in it one single School, unless the Legislature, in its solicitude, comes to their aid, by amending in their favor that part of the Act which has reference to the qualification of the Commissioners.

We also take the liberty of reminding you, for the second time, that all the settlements, both old and new, which have been formed on the River St. Lawrence, and which form part of our jurisdiction in the District of Gaspé, require the formation of a distinct School Municipality for each, in consequence of their great distance from each other, and the almost utter absence among them of easy modes of communication with each other; and, considering that, unless the Legislature adopts exceptional measures with regard to them, they will not be able for many years to

come, to enjoy the advantages offered every where else in Canada by the School Act. It is, therefore, extremely desirable that the Government should attentively reconsider this part of the Act, for the advantage of these new localities, and adopt, if it wishes them to profit by Education, some measure, which, while it would diminish the present amount required for the qualification of School Commissioners, and other indispensable offices, would impose an additional literary qualification. This improvement once obtained, all this population would very soon become sensible of its happy effects on Education in particular. This amendment we solicit for it most urgently; for we have seen, by painful experience, that the mere ignorance of the individuals appointed to carry out the Laws is the most frequent cause of the innumerable cavillings and hinderances which we have to surmount at every step, whenever we propose any measure for the progress of Education. Ignorance extinguishes the qualities essential to the entire carrying out of the Act in general.

Nevertheless, from our observations, and it is very easy to understand it, no locality in Lower Canada has more need of Education than the District of Gaspé in general, which in this very important matter as in many others, has been unhappily neglected. It is at the same time evident, that the population of that part of the District which is under our special control, is in an exceptional position, compared with all the rest, and that if the Legislature, we say again, does not soon come to its assistance, it may be compelled, to the detriment of its best interests, to renounce the enjoyment of the blessings which Education should diffuse every where throughout the country without distinction, and of which the District of Gaspé has such especial need; Education, which persons of sane ideas, and devoted to the future well-being of the District, consider to be the only means of regeneration left to their population; the only hope left them of securing a solid prospect of future progress and advancement, of which they have been ignorant until now, and of which a great number of localities in this Province, certainly less favored in many respects than the District of Gaspé, are justly proud.

But let us hope that the Legislature, in its liberality, will lend an attentive ear to the pressing solicitations of the worthy inhabitants of this District, and promptly adopt certain amendments, measures necessitated by the exigencies of their position, and that we shall very soon congratulate ourselves on having every where, in Gaspé, excellent Schools, all working to the entire satisfaction of the rate-payers; and on having no longer to strive with those coarse prejudices which, to the shame of the population, still exist in certain localities.

We have thus, in fine, given all the information which can be required of us, in our present capacity, by the Department of Public Education, and we shall be happy if we have been able to respond, in the smallest degree, to what you have expected of us for the present. We regret exceedingly that circumstances, over which we have no control, have prevented us from giving you a more satisfactory report, as regards the success of Education. We console ourselves, however, with the prospect now before us, and with the good will which we have always evinced in the execution of the duties which Government has been pleased to impose on us.

In conclusion, Mr. Superintendent, we are far from despairing of the success of our labors; on the contrary, we believe we have made a considerable advance towards the end which we propose to ourselves, when we cast a comparative glance at the different opposing elements which we have had to conciliate, as well as the numerous prejudices, more deeply rooted here than anywhere else in the Province, which we have almost succeeded in banishing; and we now wait only for the appointment of the new Commissioners by His Excellency as we have recently requested of you, to commence operations immediately, in the hope of certain success.

The rapid increase of the population of Ste. Anne des Monts and Cape Chat, in particular, and of the other localities under your immediate control, which doubles in six years, and the first of which localities already numbers 800 souls, the recent establishment of manufactories on their fine rivers, the working of their rich forests, the general advance to better notions of agriculture, and their almost total abandonment of the fisheries, a system which only leads to their impoverishment; all these improvements can only multiply the means that all these localities, in active course of progress, possess already, and aid them powerfully in disseminating among them that beneficent Education which it is attempted to make them despise, against their true interests, but which they will shortly seek with eagerness, as soon as the experience of but a few months has torn from their eyes the fatal band with which ignorance and bad faith have so long kept them in a state of darkness.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your obedient Servant.

(Signed,) J. G. LESPERANCE,  
School Inspector.

COPY OF REPORTS BY B. MAURULT, ESQUIRE, INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS.

List of Municipalities in the District under the Inspection of B. Maurault Esquire, School Inspector:—

COUNTY OF YAMASKA .....	}	1.—Baie du Febvre,
		2.—St. Zéphirin,
		3.—St. François, (Parish,)
		4.—do (Village,)
		5.—Yamaska,
		6.—St. David.
COUNTY OF NICOLET.....	}	7.—Nicolet,
		8.—Ste. Gertrude,
		9.—Gentilly,
		10.—St. Pierre,
		11.—Bécancour,
		12.—St. Grégoire,
		13.—Ste. Monique,
		14.—Blanford.

[Translation.]

GENTILLY, 30th July, 1852.

J. B. MEILLEUR, Esquire, S.E.

Sir,—Having just concluded the first visit of the Schools under my jurisdiction, I have the honor to transmit you the present Report.

The haste with which I was obliged to make this visit, and the little time left me to make this Report, do not allow of my giving you on this occasion more than a general idea of the state of Education in the two Counties of Nicolet and Yamaska.

I have much pleasure in informing you, that the importance which all the educated and influential persons in each Municipality which I visited were pleased to attach to my mission, and the submission of the local authorities to the advice and suggestions which I deemed it my duty to give them, are well calculated to give hopes that, in a short time, a great change for the better will take place in our Elementary Schools.

Every one generally understands the want of a good Education, and I think that the choice which the Law requires should be made, not only of male and female Teachers capable of teaching Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, but capable also, of training youth and giving it that moral Education which elevates the mind and renders it competent to discharge with advantage all the different duties of society, of which it will soon form part, I think, I repeat, that this choice will powerfully contribute to increase the desire which the people have of educating themselves, and extend their field of knowledge.

The present Law is, in general, suitable; it also answers sufficiently well the wants of the country, and is intelligible to the masses from its clearness and precision; for it must be confessed, that the causes which are detrimental in some Municipalities to the well-working of the present Law do not really exist among the people. It would be in vain to seek for any one among the peaceable inhabitants of the country who would censure the Legislators and shew an open and continual opposition to the Law, by burning the School-houses and threatening the friends of order and peace, if there did not exist in certain Municipalities some jealous and ignorant men, whom the instruction of others puts to shame, and who try to increase the number of those like them; or if there did not exist another class of men who wish to obtain popularity by flattering popular prejudices. For every where where this description of persons is not to be found, and where the friends of Education exert themselves, their efforts are crowned with success, and the Schools are seen to flourish. But if unity and harmony have the effect of promoting Education, a want of good understanding, and discord, among the friends of Education have also that of preventing its progress.

In the Municipality of St. David, where there were certainly several good Schools, and where they were conducted by the most influential and best educated persons of the place, and where, in a word, every thing was kept upon an excellent footing, I witness with pain that the only cause which has closed the Schools, and which now hinders the working of the Law, is owing to a party spirit which has existed for some time among the Commissioners, and by which the people have become affected, and prompted to nourish a prejudice against the Law, thereby causing an evil which it is difficult to remedy. The troubles in this locality had been happily put down, matters had been restored to order, and all would have been well if there had been a better understanding among the Commissioners as to the choice they had to make of a Secretary-Treasurer.

The sad consequence of this state of things is, that there has not been one single School in operation in this Parish for a year, that no new valuation has been made, and nobody requires one.

At St. Michel d'Yamaska there are, it is true, five Schools under the control of Commissioners, but two only are deserving of the name.

The diabolical spirit which prompted the burning of the fine School-house built in this village, is the same which appears to have inspired the people, if not with a feeling of horror for Education, at all events, with such a feeling for the present Law which taxes property. The people there wish to have Independent Schools at any price. They are willing indeed, to receive the Government grant, but they wish to assess themselves voluntarily for any arbitrary amount, and to possess absolute control over the Schools. A new valuation has not been drawn up in this



Parish, but I learn with pleasure, by a letter dated the 19th instant, from Michel Fourquin, Esquire, Secretary-Treasurer of the Schools, that the Commissioners have named valutors, who have commenced their operations, and who, he says, will cause things to progress.

I tried in vain to assemble the Commissioners in these two localities of St. David and St. Michel. In this latter Parish a number of Commissioners were absent, and at St. David, one party, (the Corporation being composed of two parties,) would not join with the other. I entertain, however, a firm hope of seeing things undergo a change at St. David, now that new Commissioners are to be elected. At Ste. Monique there are four Schools in active operation, and well conducted.

Although no valuation has yet been made there, upon which the Commissioners can base their apportionment, (for that which was made was done in such a way that the Municipal Council could not homologate it,) I do not despair, nevertheless, to see the people before long become tired of such a state of things, and take effective measures to remedy it. At all events, it is certain, that there appears to exist in this Parish a sufficiently good spirit, which little by little, and by degrees, I hope, will destroy prejudice, and cause the people to understand, that the only means of obtaining good Schools and cheap ones, is to compel every one to contribute to their maintenance.

At St. Zéphirin there was a School under the control of Commissioners; but it has been closed for some time. A valuation was made there by the Commissioners *enquêteurs*, but no apportionment was made. The Commissioners, from the information I have received, are certainly well disposed to make the Law work; but they dare not do so, as the majority of the inhabitants are against it, and the Commissioners are fearful of the consequences. I thought it my duty, then, to acquaint them, that I intended to use all the rigor of the Law against them, if they did not act; and, as they are under the apprehension that they will be fined, they intend commencing the work forthwith. Every where else, that is to say, in the Parishes of St. Pierre les Becquets, Gentilly, Ste. Gertrude de Bécancour, St. Grégoire, Nicolet, Baie du Febvre, and St. François, as well as in the Township of Blanford, the Law works well; and, I hope, by means of my exertions, added to the efforts of the friends of Education, to succeed in obtaining many improvements in our Schools, and thereby removing the prejudices which unfortunately exist every where against the efficacy of the existing Law.

I am firmly convinced, that the only means of making partisans of the Law those who regard it as defective, is to give full operation to it in the places where matters go on well, in order to obtain the best possible results. I deemed it my duty, in consequence, to devote a great deal of attention to the examination of the male and female Teachers, persuaded as I was, that that was the most important thing which could be effected in this visit; and, that removing from the body of Teachers those who were incompetent, would, at one single blow, destroy all the bad Schools, and substitute good ones in their place. Accordingly, I have to state to you, that I dispensed with the services of 15 male and female Teachers, who were absolutely incapable; and a number of others, who felt their incompetency, withdrew of their own accord. But for the greater benefit of Education, I deemed it my duty, in concert with the Commissioners, in certain localities, to modify the rigor of the Law, and suffer certain female Teachers, who were not altogether qualified, to continue their Schools for a limited period; but I allowed of this modification of the Law only as respects the female Teachers of School-districts in which the children are little advanced, and where the price did not admit of any Schools but those of an inferior order. Five Teachers only, have, up to the present time, obtained their Certificates; but a number of others are to come forward shortly to obtain theirs. But there still remains much to be done; and many reforms have to be undergone in our Schools in the different branches of teaching.

**READING.**—Reading, I have much satisfaction in saying, is generally good every where; but, in some Parishes, Schools are met with, (but they are in the minority,) in which the children read with that tiresome and drawling tone which greatly fatigues the listener, and prevents him from seizing and understanding what is read.

**WRITING.**—The Writing is nearly everywhere bad, and it is easy to be seen that this branch is greatly neglected; the masters, also, generally write badly. I saw good, perfect hand-writing only in the Schools kept by Mr. and Mrs. Laplante, at St. Grégoire, and by Mrs. Pinard, at Nicolet. I every where recommended the use of printed copies as models for Writing, and I am certain, judging by the way my recommendations were received, that I will have, in my next Report, to notice to you a marked improvement on this head.

I think it is that which requires the greatest reform, not only here, but all over the country, and it is to this subject that I propose devoting the most scrupulous attention, for the importance of writing well is felt more than ever.

**ARITHMETIC.**—Arithmetic is tolerably well taught, with the exception of Fractions, which the three-fourths of the Teachers do not understand, and, as I have required that they should possess a knowledge of it, as well as of the elements of Geography, which is taught but in a small number of Schools, I am happy to say, that the female Teachers are working with all their power to acquire that knowledge, under the promise which has been made them of being engaged, if in some time, they show proofs of these attainments. This spirit of emulation among the Teachers indicates, that before long there will be greater perfection among the teaching body, and I will not fail to keep up their praiseworthy zeal, by assuring myself, as far as possible, on the occasion of each visit, not only of the progress of the children, but also of that of the Teachers.

**GRAMMAR.**—Grammar is accurately taught in all its parts in few Schools, but the elements are generally well taught every where, and in the majority of Schools, in a sufficiently satisfactory manner.

One thing to be regretted is, that the Schools want Maps, Black-boards, and a certain number of tables and benches. I only saw Maps at Baie du Febvre and Bécancour. It is also to be desired, that the Corporation should purchase the necessary books as is the case in the two Parishes I have just mentioned. By this means the children would not be wanting in books as in the majority of the Schools, and it would be the only means of obtaining uniformity in the teaching.

In each Parish there are as many different Grammars and Arithmetics as there are Schools. The consequence of this is, that a Teacher who is removed from one School-district to another, will require new books for his pupils in the new District where he is placed, if the authors with which he is familiar, are not used, and by that means indispose the parents, or be obliged to teach Grammar and Arithmetic from authors that he may have never seen, or that he may sometimes not understand.

The books used by the Brothers of the Christian Doctrine are much in vogue in our Schools, but, without wishing to discuss the merits of these books, I would recommend, in preference, should you approve of my plan, the use in our Elementary Schools of the excellent book by F. X. Vallade, as being, in my opinion, calculated to meet the wants of the country. Besides the merit this work possesses of uniting in one volume every thing that is necessary to teach in our Elementary

Schools, it has also that of being very intelligible to youth, and that also of being national.

SCHOOL-HOUSES.—The School-houses are generally in bad order, except at Bécancour and at St. Grégoire, where they are nearly all comfortable, and some of them are even elegant.

In certain localities, especially at St. François, where the Schools to the number of 14 are well conducted, and where there are few School-houses belonging to the Corporation, when compared with the number of Schools, the houses and the apartments leased are much too small, and not at all suitable.

MONEY MATTERS.—The money matters are generally sufficiently satisfactory, but as arrears are still due in all the Municipalities, and in some of them large sums, I directed the Commissioners to take immediate and effective means to recover them all. In certain localities, where the books are badly kept, I suggested the way of keeping them in a clean and intelligible manner.

Although I have not yet been enabled to visit the Municipality of Blanford, where there is a School, and where the Law works well, as I told you above, I did not deem it to be my duty, however, to await this visit to transmit you my Report, as I fear I have even already delayed in sending it you.

I think, also, that I ought not to conclude this Report, without saying a word to you touching the Schools kept by Mr. and Mrs. Laplante, at St. Grégoire, which are certainly beyond all praise. In these Schools, where the Writing is perfect, as I have already mentioned, Grammar in all its parts is very well taught, as also Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Geography, History, and Lineal Drawing. There are, also, a good number of pupils who learn Latin. The Reverend Mr. Marquis, the Secretary-Treasurer, who directs these Schools, has succeeded, notwithstanding the opposition made to him during a long period of time in these Parishes, in placing them generally on an excellent footing.

I attended the public examination of Mr. and Mrs. Laplante's pupils, who answered remarkably well on all the subjects above cited, and agreeably amused the spectators by little pieces of vocal music, and several nice comedies which were played in the most natural manner.

I established, to my great satisfaction, and to that of all the friends of Education in this Parish, monthly contributions, which the local authorities did not dare to demand.

In conclusion, Sir, if I have been enabled to meet your expectations by this precise and short, but just and faithful, Report, I shall deem myself happy, and I take no notice of the unjust criticism of the pretended friends of Education, who, I flatter myself, are but few in number, and who, under the false pretext of assisting this cause, do it the greatest harm, by bringing forward their personal enmities, in order to find reasons for censuring me. But as it is not only at the present day that we notice this sort of persons, among whom jealousy and disappointment have so great an effect that they cause them to sacrifice the dearest interests of their fellow citizens to gratify their unfortunate passions; and as I am firmly convinced, that you know too well how to recognize them under their deceitful masks, I flatter myself that you will attach to their frivolous and unfounded complaints, the importance they naturally deserve. And be persuaded that I shall do all in my power to acquit myself most scrupulously of my duties, and that I will employ all the means

at my disposal to promote the sacred cause of Education, to which I became entirely devoted in accepting this situation.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your obedient Servant.

(Signed,) B. MAURALT,  
School Inspector.

[Translation.]

GENTILLY, 25th November, 1852.

J. B. MEILLEUR, Esquire,  
Superintendent of Education, Montreal.

Sir,—I will be as short as possible on this occasion, and content myself with speaking of the School Municipalities where the Law worked but little or not at all, when I had the honor of transmitting you my first Report.

On referring to my first Report, it will be easy for you to see what you know too well, that the Law worked miserably at St. Michel, and not at all, at St. David, and at St. Zéphirin; and that at Ste. Monique, the almost impracticable system is strictly adhered to by the inhabitants, of voluntarily assessing themselves, seeing that it is always the same persons who pay, and who, sooner or later, finish by being discouraged.

I have now the satisfaction of informing you, that at St. Michel, the Commissioners, after a great deal of procrastination, which must be attributed to the ex-Secretary-Treasurer, have at last decided to act, and have really acted "sincerely and seriously," as one of them, Mr. Louis Boisvert, writes me in a letter, dated the 8th of October last. They first commenced by dismissing their Secretary-Treasurer, the only cause, it may be said, of the deplorable state of Education in this Parish; and being unable to find a person capable of acting as such, they named one, *pro formâ*; Mr. Boisvert, of whom I have just spoken, having agreed to perform the duty. Mr. Fourniquin is not yet legally proceeded against, for the purpose of making him render his accounts, &c.; but this is owing to the neglect of the Attorney to whom the Corporation applied for that purpose, and not the Commissioners. As the latter have a good many debts to pay, they cannot put more than School in operation this year. I believe the master is now engaged.

At St. David, the Commissioners have become re-united. An appeal to the people by the *Curé* of the Parish, aided by all the Commissioners, who had resolved to make the Law work at all hazards, has had the most happy results. Nearly all the inhabitants declared themselves in favor of the Law, and demanded Schools. The Commissioners, therefore, profited by this occurrence, to make matters progress. I visited two Schools during last month, which were well kept. Two other masters were engaged, and two or three others are to be engaged. At St. Zéphirin, there is as yet nothing done, although the Commissioners wrote me during the course of last summer, to ascertain the amount of the Legislative grant for their Parish, in order to act and bring the Law into operation. I sincerely think, that the great poverty of the people greatly tends to retard the Commissioners. They have, in the first place, no School-houses, and it is hardly possible for them, with only their own resources, to build any. Now, as this Parish has never received any thing, I believe, for building School-houses, I think it would be proper for the Government to give them something to aid them in constructing one or two.

In the Municipality of Ste. Monique, where the people would not suffer forced assessments, the majority now ask for them. I had ordered the Commissioners, in my last visit, (a few weeks ago,) to make a valuation forthwith, and I have just received a letter from the Corporation, dated the 17th instant, asking me if it would not be better to force the Municipal Council to cause this valuation to be made. The valutors will not, or do not care to act, for they are afraid of their lives, the Irish having sworn that they would kill those who should enter their Concession to value their property. Although I directed the Corporation to act, under pain of being prosecuted, I think that it would, perhaps, become necessary, as the great opposition proceeds from the Irish, to divide this School Municipality into two. The Canadians forming one Municipality, and the Irish the other, to which last Municipality the Irish in St. Zéphirin, which forms the same Concession as that of Ste. Monique, might be united. This idea is not my own, but that of several friends of Education in Ste. Monique.

I ought not, however, to conclude without saying a word concerning the other School Municipalities. Although the Law works well in the other localities, there were, as I have already said, many reforms to be effected. Now, I may say, in praise of the persons charged with the execution of the Law, that they have made since then great progress in all these reforms.

The Parishes of St. Grégoire, Bécancour, and Gentilly, are undoubtedly those in which the greatest changes are effected, and wherein the Schools will, in a short time, be all conducted upon the best possible footing, and, at last, be such as they ought to be.

The ambition which the people shew towards repairing their School-houses; the zeal of the Commissioners to provide the Schools with books, maps, and other necessaries; and the attention they devote towards engaging only Masters and Mistresses who are qualified, will shortly leave nothing further to be desired.

Several Secretary-Treasurers, who were incapable of discharging their duties, have also been replaced by others more efficient.

Finally, Sir, I will conclude by giving you a hope that in my next Report, which will be that which (as you have notified me by your letter of \_\_\_\_\_,) will be submitted to the Legislature, and in which I will have something more satisfactory to acquaint you with; and which will prove to our Legislators and to the country, that the importance of Education begins to be understood, and that the existing Law has not as many enemies as certain *extinguishers* would wish to have us believe.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your obedient Servant,

(Signed,) B. MAURALT,  
School Inspector.

[Translation.]

GENTILLY, 25th March, 1853.

J. BTE. MEILLEUR, Esquire,  
Superintendent of Education, Montreal.

Sir,—I have the honor of transmitting you, with the present Report, my Statistical Tables, which I filled up as completely as it was possible for me to do. If this Report does not answer your expectations, I am not the less under the conviction of having used all the means at my disposal towards promoting the interests of

Education within the locality which it is my duty to visit; and if there are still three Parishes, St. Michel d'Yamaska, Ste. Monique, and St. Zéphin, wherein the Law does not work, and where it meets, particularly at St. Michel, with obstacles difficult to overcome, I have much pleasure in saying that it works well in the other Parishes, and in a manner calculated to produce the most happy results, and which will soon leave nothing to be desired.

Thanks to the efforts of the Government in favor of the Education of the people, and to your devotion to the sacred cause, the inhabitants of the country anticipate a new era, one of intellectual progress, for their children, which will see them emerge from the state of ignorance in which they have been until now, and rank with those who have enjoyed before them the lights of science. What hidden talents have I not been able to discover in our country parts, which, if cultivated in good Elementary Schools, may become very useful to the country.

Happily, as I have already had occasion to tell you in my first Report, the inhabitants of Canada understand more than ever the importance of the Education of their children.

A good number of them, grieved at the void there is in their existence from want of instruction, and ashamed at the state of inferiority in which their ignorance places them, endeavor to render their children more happy than themselves, and to prepare for them a more honorable position in the world.

The agitators will attempt in vain to dissuade the people from seeing their real interests, by flattering their prejudices against Education, or by causing them to depreciate the present system, because it forcibly taxes the people, and obliges them to pay whether willing or not. A general conviction exists that Schools are necessary; and without the principle of a contribution from all for the Education for all, there can be no good ones.

I will further add, that the great mass of the people believe in the efficacy of the present Law, and would not for a great deal, notwithstanding every thing that is said, see themselves under the obligation of trying a new one. How good soever that new Law might be, it would certainly meet with opposition, as all the others did which have preceded it; and the people would conclude by fancying themselves the sport of the Legislators, and would then repudiate all systems.

In fine, I am decidedly of opinion, that how formidable soever the opposition shown to the Law in certain localities might appear, it would soon be overcome, and its leaders put to shame and contempt, through the united efforts of the Government and the real friends of Education. This victory, however, cannot be secured unless the Government takes stringent measures against the breakers of the Law. And in acting thus, it would answer at the same time the expectations of every one, and particularly of those who take part in the working of the Law, who would see in its acts a justification of their conduct. Now the ex-Secretary-Treasurer of the Schools of St. Michel d'Yamaska, Michel Fourquin, Esquire, ought to be sued, for the purpose of making him render his accounts to the Corporation, which he will not do, and the Commissioners will not make him do. In 1851, this Mr. Fourquin received, from your office, a sum of £107, of which he can render no account to myself, nor can he render an account of the other money received by him from the rate-payers, alleging that his books were stolen from him in July last.

The Commissioners have not done anything since the 1st of December last, the period at which Commissioner Boisvert's house was destroyed, and no one will make a complaint against them. Although there are six very fair Schools at Ste. Monique, the Law is not the less despised there. Last autumn the valuers named by the School Commissioners, who were proceeding to make a valuation among the Irish, were met by an assemblage of the latter, who were disposed to

ill-treat them if they went any further, and were compelled to give up their intention, and, notwithstanding the desire I would have had to get the Irish fined, the Commissioners dared not make a complaint against them, and no one either would prosecute the Commissioners for neglect of duty, or refusing to act. Every where the people rely on the Government. At St. Zéphirin I am certain there would be no more opposition, if the Commissioners were prosecuted; but there, as elsewhere, no one will act against them.

Such a state of things certainly deserves the attention of the Government, which ought to apply an immediate and effective remedy. But if nothing has been done in the Parishes of which I have above spoken, I have much satisfaction in acquainting you, that some important reforms have already been effected in nearly all the other Municipalities during some months.

Although the number of School-houses might be further increased, I will remark to you, that a good number have been repaired, and several are being built. In several Municipalities, at Bécancour, St. Grégoire, and Ste. Gertrude, Books and Maps have been purchased eagerly. These three Parishes are remarkable for the great number, the neatness and elegance of their School-houses.

You will observe, that at St. Grégoire, there are nearly twenty-eight arpents of land belonging to the School Corporations. In this Parish, in which it was necessary to apply to the authorities to cause the Law to be respected, there is now to be seen a magnificent building, intended as a Convent, partly built at the expense of the friends of Education and of the inhabitants of the Parish.

Thanks to the constant efforts of the Rev. Mr. Marquis, who had to struggle for a long time against an unfortunate opposition, this Parish can boast of having Schools where the children are taught the branches of Education calculated to answer the wants of society.

While admitting that there are, in our country parts, some very inferior Schools, I must say that there are a sufficiently good number, particularly in the County of Nicolet, where the pupils, in Grammar, Arithmetic, and Geography, do not fear to compare with those of our best institutions. Now, if the present system produces the like results in this County, why should it not be productive of the same in others? With uniformity in the choice of School-books, and an attentive surveillance, as well over the Schools and the Master, as over the pecuniary affairs of the Corporations, an unexpected result will soon be attained.

I say that the Schools want surveillance, and you can convince yourself of the fact by casting an eye over the tables I transmit you.

There are some Parishes in which the Schools are not visited once in the year. It is easy to anticipate what will be the result of this negligence of the friends of Education in certain Parishes. The inspection of the money matters of the Corporations is so much the more necessary and indispensable towards the good working of the Law, as it is nearly always from their bad state that all the difficulties arise.

But to render the ministry of the Inspectors more efficient, and in order that it may better answer the desires of all the friends of the cause, who rely entirely upon them in effecting the reforms to be made, it would be necessary, in my opinion, to invest them with more extensive powers than those they now possess. For instance, the Inspectors should have the power of prosecuting the School Commissioners for neglect of duty or refusal to act; to prosecute the Secretary-Treasurers who do not well and faithfully discharge their duties; as well as the rate-payers for the payment of their assessments; and, in a word, for all the infringements of the Law.

All the friends of Education here would like to see the Inspectors invested with these powers, and hope the Legislature, will in the present session of Parliament, make an amendment to the Law for this object.

As for myself, I heartily desire it, in the interest of the cause which I represent, and I cannot act efficiently without it.

REMARKS.

1. The School Commissioners not being generally in the habit of constantly making Reports of the result of the public examinations, I could not fill up all the blanks having reference thereto.

I have not, either, filled up the blanks shewing the time of the visits, for I found nothing in the Schools that would serve as a guide to me on the subject, and as for the number of visits, not being able to obtain them exactly, I do not guarantee its correctness.

2. I could not exactly ascertain the use made of the grounds in the Parish of Bé-cancour.

3. The Secretary-Treasurer of Ste. Monique having been absent for several weeks, I could not obtain the information I required relative to the money affairs.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most humble and obedient Servant,

(Signed,)

B. MAURALT,  
School Inspector.

COPY OF THE REPORTS OF J. MORIN, ESQUIRE, INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS.

List of Municipalities in the District under the Inspection of J. Morin, Esquire, School Inspector:—

COUNTY OF SAGUENAY .....	{	1.—Bagot,
		2.—Bagotville,
		3.—Laterrière,
		4.—Chicoutimi.

[*Translation.*]

OFFICE OF THE SCHOOL INSPECTOR OF THE SECOND DIVISION OF THE COUNTY OF SAGUENAY.

CHICOUTIMI, 24th June, 1852.

DOCTOR MEILLEUR, S.E.

Sir,—I have the honor to submit to you my first Report, on the state of Education in New Saguenay.

The visit which I have just made in the different Municipalities has but too fully impressed me with the backward state of Education here, caused, in part, I think by the negligence and partly by the poverty of the inhabitants.

New Saguenay contains four Municipalities, viz. :—The Municipality of Grande Baie, and the Municipality of Bagotville, which divide the Township of Bagot. There are also the Municipalities of Laterrière and Chicoutimi.



## MUNICIPALITY OF GRANDE BAIE.

This Municipality has School Commissioners; the Secretary-Treasurer of whom was unable to shew me account-books or documents of any kind in support of the transactions of the Corporation. He states that he has never kept any. The Commissioners allow the Teachers to draw what they can from the rate-payers; trusting, probably, to the receipts of the Teachers to obtain the Government Grant. The President and Secretary-Treasurer informed me, that they can never keep up their School by means of forced contributions, which appear to them impracticable, as far as relates to their inhabitants. The President states that he has in hands £40, belonging to the Corporation, and also £1 13s., intended for the purchase of books.

There is a School in the 1st District of the Municipality of Grande Baie, kept by Joseph Lespérance, Esquire, Advocate. This gentleman is married, and 36 years of age. At the time of my visit, I found at this School only 11 children, 7 Boys and 4 Girls; all of French origin, and Catholics. There are two classes.

The first, for those who are learning their Letters and Spelling; the second, for Arithmetic, Reading, and a little French Grammar. The books in use are the Alphabet, the *Nouveau Traité*. The Catechism is taught to all.

The Teacher receives from the Commissioners £15 0s. 0d.; and, in addition, gets what he can from the parents of the children. This Teacher will probably be discharged, from his want of attention. The School-house belongs to the Corporation, as well as the right of pre-emption on the land on which it is built. The dimensions are 24 feet by 20, without internal divisions. It has been valued at £30 0s. 0d., which appears to me much beyond its real value.

## SECOND SCHOOL-DISTRICT.

In the second School-district there are no Schools.

## THIRD SCHOOL-DISTRICT.

The third School-district has a School, kept by a married female, 30 years of age, named Sarah Paquet, and who can only teach Reading and Writing. The house where the School is kept, belongs to a private individual. There are 22 children, from 5 to 13 years old. In the first class, for Spelling, there are 5 Boys and 3 Girls, from 5 to 8 years old. In the second class, for Reading, currently, and Writing, there are 6 Boys and 3 Girls, from 7 to 11 years old; all of French origin, and Catholics. The books in use are the Alphabet, the *Nouveau Traité*, and Orthography. The Catechism is taught to all. The Teacher receives £7 0s. 0d., from the Commissioners, and gets what she can from the parents.

## INDEPENDENT SCHOOL.

Robert Blair, Esquire, Agent of Mr. Price, has a private School, kept for his children, and some Protestant friends. The Teacher, George Morton, is 22 years old. He teaches Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Geography, and Arithmetic. There are 15 children, from 4 to 13 years old, of Scottish origin. The books in use are the Alphabet, and the New Testament.

## REMARK.

After inquiry on my part, from the School Commissioners of the Municipality of Grande Baie, it was not possible for me to ascertain the number of children in this Municipality old enough to go to School.

## MUNICIPALITY OF BAGOTVILLE.

It comprises two School-districts, of which only the first has a School under the control of the Commissioners. The School-house belongs to the Corporation, and was built by the inhabitants, and estimated afterwards at £40, of which Government has paid one-half. The ground where the School-house is situate, also belongs to the Corporation; it is the gift of a private individual, and is sixteen perches in superficies. The dimensions of the house are 24 feet by 20; boarded and shingled. The School is kept by Iarnel Trembly, a married man, thirty years of age. He appeared to me quite qualified for an Elementary School. The number of children is 38, from 5 to 14 years old; all of French origin, and Catholics. The average number that has generally attended School is 25. In the first class, for Spelling, there are 10 Boys and 7 Girls, from 6 to 11 years old.

In the second class, beginning to read fluently, there are 8 Boys and 2 Girls, from 7 to 11 years old.

In the third class, who read well, and learn French Grammar, the History of Canada, Arithmetic, and Writing, 8 Boys and 2 Girls, from 9 to 14 years old.

The Books in use are the same as in the preceding Municipality. All learn the small Catechism.

The Teacher receives £10 from the Commissioners, and gets what he can from the parents of the children. The account-books of the Secretary-Treasurer are well kept. The Corporation has three pounds in hand.

## MUNICIPALITY OF LATERRIERE.

In this Municipality, there are neither Commissioners nor Schools in operation. The former Corporation built a house, valued at £80. I have not yet seen this house. I know that it is used as a public *presbytère*. The Reverend Father Durocher promises to have Commissioners named for the month of July next, and that he will endeavour to establish a School there.

## MUNICIPALITY OF CHICOUTIMI.

In this Municipality, the Commissioners elected in July, 1851, have never met; and the Secretary-Treasurer, who died on the 13th November last, has not been replaced.

There is a pretty good School in operation, encouraged and supported by certain private individuals, at the head of whom is the *Curé*. This School is kept by a married woman, Geneviève Leclère, aged 38 years, engaged by the *Curé*, at a salary not yet determined. She receives, whenever she can obtain it, a shilling per month for each child. The house belongs to a private individual, who lets it for the sum of £1 10s. per annum. The number of children is 21; all of French origin, and Catholics; from 5 to 13 years old. This number is about the average that has attended the School in general.

First Class.—For Spelling, 8 Boys and 4 Girls; from 5 to 8 years of age.

Second Class.—4 Boys and 2 Girls, beginning to Read fluently; from 7 to 10 years old.

Third Class—Who Read well, Write, and Cypher; 8 Boys and 1 Girl; from 11 to 13 years old. All learn the small Catechism.

## REMARK.

The number of children old enough to go to School in the Municipality of Chicoutimi has been already sent to you by the *Curé*. If I had it with me, I would send it to you.

## FURTHER REMARKS.

The poverty of the inhabitants; their dislike to voluntary contributions; and, perhaps also, their extreme repugnance to forced contributions, are, in my opinion, the causes of the very backward state of Education in the different Municipalities which I have visited. I will add, that it is very difficult to find Commissioners, who have the will and power to put the Law into execution. The Government Grants are also too disproportionate to each Municipality, in which the population has considerably varied for some years past. These Grants are also too small to give any hope of being able to pay good Teachers.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your most obedient Servant.

(Signed,) J. MORIN,  
School Inspector.

SCHOOL INSPECTOR'S OFFICE FOR UPPER SAGUENAY,  
CHICOUTIMI, 15th November, 1852.

DOCTOR MEILLEUR, S.E.

Sir,—I have the honor to submit to you my second Report on the state of Education in Upper Saguenay.

The visit which I have just repeated in the different Municipalities of the Upper Saguenay, has not given me an opportunity of remarking much progress in Education. In my humble opinion, I would attribute the whole cause to the disproportion between the present Government grant, and the so rapidly increasing population of the locality. The parents, who are in general not over zealous, are almost discouraged by so small a grant.

## MUNICIPALITY OF GRAND BAIE.

There is in this Municipality, an Independent School lately established. The Teacher, Miss Dénise Degagné, is assisted by Miss A. Saillant. The Reverend *Pères Oblats*, and the Commissioners themselves support this School, with the intention of placing it under their control for the last six months of the current year. The number of children who attend it is 21. 12 Boys, and 9 Girls, from 5 to 12 years old. The books in use are the Alphabet and the New Treatise. The three other Schools of this Municipality, which I had the honor to mention to you in my first Report, are in precisely the same condition, with the exception perhaps of a little advancement on the part of the children.

## MUNICIPALITY OF BAGOTVILLE.

The School held in the first School-district, by Israel Tremblay, is still the only one that exists in this Municipality. I have nothing new to point out to you, excepting an increase of 12 in the number of the scholars; 7 Boys and 5 Girls. The

irregular attendance of the children, in the summer time, from the want which the parents have of their field-labor, made me observe but very little progress on their part.

#### MUNICIPALITY OF LATERRIERE.

There is now a School in operation in this Municipality; it is held in the house belonging to the Corporation. The Teacher is an unmarried female, aged 17 years, named Angèle Beaulieu. The price of her engagement is six pounds currency. She receives, moreover, the monthly assessment of the children who attend the School, which has been fixed by the Commissioners at from nine-pence to fifteen-pence, according to the means of the parents. The number of children is 24; 15 Boys, and 9 Girls, from 5 to 11 years old. The books in use are the Alphabet and the New Treatise. All learn the small Catechism.

#### MUNICIPALITY OF CHICOUTIMI.

The School of this Municipality, kept in the first School-district, suffered delay at the commencement of the present half year, from the difficulty of finding a house in the centre of the School-district. The Teacher is a married man, aged 40 years, named André Gagnon. He has no Certificate. Nevertheless, he is well qualified to keep an Elementary School. The great distance, and the difficulty of communication from here to the place of the sittings of the Board of Examiners, would occasion too expensive a loss of time for a poor Teacher, burdened with a family.

This Teacher went up to Quebec last season, to meet the Board, and go through with his examination. But he could not get a meeting, and proposes to go up again next summer. The price of his engagement is thirty pounds currency, for the School-year. The Commissioners levy, by voluntary assessment, a sum proportionate to that from the Government, and exact the monthly assessment from the children who attend it. The School is kept in the house of a private individual, and is leased for that purpose. They are 20 in number. 11 Boys and 9 Girls, from 8 to 15 years old. The books in use are the Alphabet and the New Treatise. All learn the small Catechism. The Registers of this Municipality are now kept in a perfect condition, and the Commissioners appear to me very zealous for the advancement of Education.

#### REMARKS.

I have communicated to the Commissioners of the different Municipalities of Upper Saguenay, the instructions received from your office. They were every where well received. Education, however, cannot advance here so long as the Government grant is as limited as it is at present.

I think it would be of great importance to the gentlemen last above mentioned, that a new division of the moneys should take place as soon as possible. If I have been well informed, the grant, which is now received by the different Municipalities of Upper Saguenay, is that first fixed for the Municipality of Grande Baie, (the only one then existing,) which was then subdivided, from time to time, as the population required it.

The whole humbly submitted,

JOS. MORIN,

School Inspector.

## SCHOOL INSPECTOR'S OFFICE,

CHICOUTIMI, 5th March, 1853.

DOCTOR MÛLLEUR,  
Superintendent of Education.

Sir,—The present Report, which I have the honor to submit to you with the accompanying table, is the result of my third visit in the Schools of the different Municipalities of Upper Saguenay.

In almost all these Municipalities, Elementary Education is advancing; especially as relates to the number of children, in all the Schools, which I found larger than at the time of my first visit; proving, that the want of Education is felt more and more by the parents.

I am glad to have found, in all the Municipalities, a large number of intelligent persons who regret that they have such small means at their disposal, and that they see some of the Commissioners wanting in good will in the performance of their duties, or in capacity to discharge them properly.

I have communicated to the Commissioners of the different Municipalities the instructions of your office, which were every where well received. As to the forced contributions, it does not appear to me possible to apply them here, from the poverty of the inhabitants. Those who have the means, are sufficiently well inclined to contribute towards Education.

There is a School-house in each of the Municipalities of Bagot, Bagotville, and Laterrière, which was built with the aid of Government. The Municipality of Chicoutimi, which is the most considerable in Upper Saguenay, is obliged to lease houses for keeping School in. Government has never granted any aid to this Municipality, for building. The Commissioners of this Municipality evince considerable zeal and activity towards establishing Schools, but the Legislative Grant is so limited, and, in fact, so disproportionate to the population, that it is impossible for these gentlemen to keep up more than one School, in spite of the demands of several other School-districts that require Schools, and that would furnish a reasonable amount. It appears to me, Sir, that if the money which many ill-disposed Municipalities make no use of, were tangible, the Municipalities, such as those which form the subject of my present communication, should receive this money, which others refuse, to assist them in building School-houses, and establishing Schools themselves in all the School-districts which, from want of means, are without them.

I believe that all the Teachers, male and female, who teach here, are sufficiently well qualified for Elementary Education, although none have as yet a Certificate.

I trust, Sir, that I have made it sufficiently clear to you, that it is my firm conviction that Elementary Education in Upper Saguenay would make rapid progress, if the Legislative grants were more in harmony with this young population, which is every day increasing in number.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your very obedient Servant.

J. MORIN,  
School Inspector.

## REMARKS.

In the three Municipalities of Bagot, Bagotville, and Laterrière, the amount allowed, per annum, to each Teacher, is not all that is granted to him; he receives, in addition, whatever is paid by the rate-payers.

Even in these three Municipalities, I have been unable to determine the amount of the local contributions for the year. The Secretary-Treasurers keep no account of it. The Teachers receive from the rate-payers whatever their means permit them to give towards their remuneration.

COPY OF REPORTS OF ROTUS PARMELEE, ESQUIRE, INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS.

List of the Municipalities in the District under the Inspection of Rotus Parmelee, Esquire, School Inspector:—

COUNTY OF STANSTEAD.....	{	1.—Bolton, 2.—Potton.
COUNTY OF MISSISQUOI.....	{	3.—Phillipsburgh, 4.—Freligsburgh, 5.—Dunham, 6.—Stanbridge, 7.—Sutton.
COUNTY OF ROUVILLE .....	{	8.—Clarenceville, 9.—Foucault, 10.—Henryville, 11.—St. Athanase, 12.—St. Alexander.
COUNTY OF SHEFFORD .....	{	13.—Shefford, 14.—Brome, 15.—Granby, 16.—Farnham, 17.—Milton, 18.—Stukely, 19.—Roxton, 20.—Ely.

WATERLOO, 21st July, 1852.

J. BTE. MEILLEUR, Esquire,  
Superintendent of Education, Montreal.

Sir,—Having just completed my first tour of Inspection through the several Municipalities included within the District assigned to me, I hasten, in conformity with my instructions, to transmit to you a General Report of my visit; availing myself of the permission accorded to me in your letter of the 1st of June last, to omit the Statistical Tables.

I may mention, that at the time I commenced my tour, many of the Schools had not commenced their summer term. I have, however, visited and examined one hundred and seventy-seven Schools. There are in my circuit nineteen Municipalities entire, besides one School in each of two other Municipalities within the Seigniorship of Sabrevois, viz., one in the Parish of St. Alexander, and one in the Parish of St. Athanase. As the above Parish contain other Districts within the circuit assigned to Dr. Consigny, I may suppose he has examined the registers of

the Commissioners, and the accounts of the Secretary-Treasurers in those Parishes. I have, however, examined and taken the statistics of the said two Schools, as being within the boundaries of the Seigniorie of Sabrevois.

There are four Municipalities in my District, in which they are just about organising, viz., Roxton, Ely, North Stukely and South Stukely. I have visited the few Schools in those localities, although at the time of my visit, they were not under the control of Commissioners. I may say, that I have received assurance that the School-law will be put in operation in these places as soon as practicable. There were on the Journals of the 177 Schools I visited 5,574 scholars in attendance, averaging  $31\frac{1}{2}$  each School. Of the Teachers, there were among the number seven or eight whom I considered unqualified, and, in those cases, I advised the Commissioners to procure others who were qualified. Again, I found many Teachers amply qualified to teach most of the branches required by Law to be taught in Model Schools, and also many Schools in which those branches are actually taught thoroughly and efficiently.

The Schools in my circuit are all mixed and common, and the mode of instruction is generally direct.

There is but one Model School. That is in St. Armand West, in the Village of Phillipsburgh, and is, I believe, ably conducted.

The Commissioners of the several Municipalities are generally averse to the establishment of Model Schools, from the fact that many of the Schools, in each Municipality, require to have most of the branches taught in them, usually taught in Model Schools; and they consider it an act of injustice to appropriate as large a share of funds for the benefit of one District, when all are equally entitled to the same benefits; and to a proportionate share of the funds, and more especially, since there are so many Academic Institutions receiving Government aid, to which scholars can as conveniently resort as to a Model School.

The houses used for Schools are, many of them, especially of those in the Townships, of a superior kind, both as to construction and arrangement.

They are large, commodious, both for scholars and Teachers, and sufficiently high between the floor and ceiling, to admit of ventilation and an ample supply of uncontaminated air. Those in the French Parishes are deficient, especially in these points, being generally quite too low, and also frequently too small for the accommodation of the number of pupils in attendance, and must be, particularly in winter, unhealthy, as well as unpleasant and uncomfortable. I am happy to observe, that with a very few exceptions, they are provided with Black-boards, and that the proper use of them is generally appreciated.

Of School Commissioners, I speak with reluctance, knowing how onerous their duties are, and how entirely the successful operation of the entire system depends upon them, and, at the same time, feeling the unreasonableness of expecting such arduous and important duties to be cheerfully and efficiently performed without any compensation; especially when the faithful discharge of those duties necessarily subjects them to censure, and often renders them obnoxious to the opposition of those who ought to encourage and assist them. Yet duty compels me to say, that if there is a failure in the successful operation of the School-law, it rests mainly with them. Although the good sought is a motive sufficient for many minds, it is not adapted to all minds; and a person with only a limited knowledge of human nature, will not be surprised to find that this motive does not stimulate to active execution in the duties of their office, all who may be elected to the honorable and responsible office of School Commissioners, in a rural population like that of Canada. Though all has not yet been done that might be, I have reason to believe that more will be done than has been, on the part of School Commissioners, in carrying out the intention of the Law, and making a fair trial of its adaptation to the circumstances and wants of the country.

Again, I must remark upon the general remissness of School Visitors. With the exception of Clergymen and Ministers of Religion, who generally, I must say, manifest a becoming zeal in the matter, the appointment by Law of School Visitors is a mere dead letter. The appointment of such dignitaries may be considered honorary, but the manner in which they do the duties of their office, or rather fail to do them, certainly is not honorable.

The Secretary-Treasurers of the several Municipalities have kept correct accounts of the moneys passing through their hands, and have appropriated them to the purposes for which they were designed, in conformity with the decision of the Commissioners, and have vouchers to prove the manner of disbursement.

In two Municipalities, viz., in Stanbridge and St. Armand West, the Commissioners, up to the date of my visit, had neglected to require bonds of their Secretary-Treasurer.

In many of the Municipalities the Commissioners have not levied and collected the scholar-tax according to law, but have left it in charge, either with the local managers or with the Commissioner living in nearest proximity to the several Districts, to collect a sum from those attending School sufficient to make up the deficiency of the general fund.

In other instances, a scholar-tax has been levied according to law, but the collection and disbursement have been left to the parties above named; and, in many instances, through the remissness of these persons, it has not been collected for a year or more; and, consequently, the Teacher remains unpaid, for that term of time, that portion of wages.

In scarcely one instance is the scholar-tax funded to pass through the hands of the Secretary-Treasurer; so that, though he has vouchers for what money actually passes through his hands, yet he is not able, neither are the Commissioners in their corporate capacity, to tell the amount of their active debts.

Though many have written engagements with the Teachers, they know not when those engagements are discharged; for though they are prompt to pay each the appropriate share from the general fund, they are very negligent in collecting a scholar-tax to make up the deficiency, and the Teacher remains unpaid that portion of wages for one or more years.

This is the chief fault on the part of the Commissioners, and should be remedied as soon as possible. Their next fault is a remissness in the examination of Schools and School Teachers. But they are not alone culpable in this particular, for School visitors, and parents are alike remiss, and seem very imperfectly to appreciate the importance of the duty, and the good influence a faithful and punctual discharge of it would have on the prosperity of the Schools.

It has been my object in this my first visit, to examine thoroughly the Schools and Teachers, to impress upon them the importance of being thorough in their several departments of duty, and to counsel and encourage all who are in any way concerned in carrying out the provisions of the School-law, and the instructions of the Superintendent of Education, to do it fully, zealously, and effectively. And I am sanguine in the belief that my exertions in this behalf, will be instrumental of much good. The beneficial effects upon Teachers and scholars is already obvious, and I hope my next visit will show, that the effect has been alike beneficial, as regards those on whom the execution of the School-law devolves.

As regards School-houses and the lands connected with them, I fear I shall be unable to fill your Statistical Table F, inasmuch as the Deeds are all unregistered, and the Commissioners have in no instance copies of the instrument to which I can refer for information, and it can only be obtained at the Registrar's Office.

In reference to your instructions, No. 7, I have given permission to four indivi-



duals only to continue in the capacity of Teacher till the next meeting of the Board of Examiners in September next, believing circumstances in each warranted me in so doing.

The persons to whom I have given such permission are, Henry T. Gosselin, Brome; John Thomas, Shefford; Robert L. Flagg, and Vital Brossais, St. George de Henryville.

As the circumstances of this last case are peculiar, I will detail them.

This person presented to me a Petition, signed by 54 persons, inhabitants of the District where he is teaching, among which names was that of the Chairman of the School Commissioners, stating that the said Brossais had taught their School for the period of three years last past, to their full and entire satisfaction, and asking my permission to the Commissioners to continue his engagement till the next meeting of the Board of Examiners, in September next; also, having seen a letter from yourself to the Commissioners, giving them leave to continue the engagement with him only with my permission, and considering farther, that the man had a family dependent for their support solely upon his income as a Teacher, and also being satisfied, from an examination of his School, of his ability as a Teacher, under all these circumstances, and duly considering your instruction, Number 22, I felt it my duty to grant my permission, still leaving it with the Commissioners to engage him or not, at their discretion.

The reason of this person's not having gone before the Board in June, was, that the *Curé* refused to sign his Certificate; and, though fully recognizing his right so to do, and also, at the same time, much regretting the apparent necessity of opposing his wishes, I could not, on the whole, do otherwise than I did, and trust it will meet with your approbation.

Another subject came before me in that Municipality, about which the Commissioners had written to you, respecting the right to the possession of a School-house, and land attached. After investigating the matter, I was convinced it did not come within my jurisdiction, either as Inspector or as a Magistrate, but was one to be decided in a Court of Law, and accordingly I left the matter to be decided by the proper tribunal.

All which is respectfully submitted, by your very humble Servant.

(Signed,) ROTUS PARMELEE,  
Inspector of Schools.

WATERLOO, 15th October, 1852.

J. BTE. MEILLEUR, Esquire,  
Superintendent of Education, Montreal.

Sir,—Having just completed my second tour of Inspection, I herewith send you a succinct Report of the Schools I have visited, and the manner in which the different Municipalities are working the School Act.

1st.—MUNICIPALITY OF POTTON.

In this Municipality there have been eleven Schools in operation the past summer. Of these I have the statistics of ten only, in which the number of scholars on the Journals is 272. Boys, 131; Girls, 141.

They are considerably in debt, through neglect in collecting the scholar-tax.

## 2nd.—MUNICIPALITY OF BOLTON.

Schools in operation, thirteen; one of which is Dissident. Number of scholars on the Journals 357. Boys, 153; Girls, 204. They are in debt from the same cause, but are trying hard to carry the Law into effect, and with a good prospect of ultimate success.

## 3rd.—MUNICIPALITY OF BROME.

Schools in operation, sixteen. Number of scholars on the Journals 475. Boys, 180; Girls, 295. The Schools generally good. Their affairs tolerably well managed, but still some remissness on the part of Commissioners.

## 4th.—MUNICIPALITY OF SHEFFORD.

Schools in operation fifteen, and generally good. Scholars on the Journals 427. Boys, 186; Girls, 241. Affairs generally well managed.

## 5th.—MUNICIPALITY OF GRANBY.

Schools in operation ten, and, with one exception, all good. An efficient Board of Commissioners, and affairs well managed.

## 6th.—MUNICIPALITY OF MILTON.

Schools in operation nine, three of which are Dissident. Number of scholars on the Journals of Schools under control of Commissioners, 154. Boys, 81; Girls, 73. Under control of Trustees, 80. Boys, 39; Girls, 41. The Schools good. Commissioners in debt, and obliged to suspend some of the Schools the ensuing winter. Trustees nearly free of debt, and their affairs prosperous.

## 7th.—MUNICIPALITY OF FARNHAM.

Schools in operation fourteen, two of which are Dissident.

Number of scholars on the Journals of Schools under control of Commissioners, 393. Boys, 168; Girls, 225. Considerably in arrears. Collections not enforced, especially of the scholar-tax, and consequently, Teachers not promptly paid.

Scholars on the Journal of Dissident Schools, (have the statistics but of one,) 37. Boys, 16; Girls, 21. There is also one District in this Municipality united to one in Granby, and the scholars in that District are reported as attending in Granby, as the School is under control of Granby Commissioners.

## 8th.—MUNICIPALITY OF NORTH STUKELY.

There has been one School only in operation, but not under control of Commissioners. Number of scholars on the Journal, 24. Boys, 14; Girls, 10. The Commissioners are now organized, have built two new School-houses, and are ready to commence their Schools as soon as they can procure suitable Teachers.

## 9th.—MUNICIPALITY OF SOUTH STURELEY.

Not organized. Have had two private Schools in operation. Scholars, 50. Boys, 22; Girls, 28.

## 10th.—MUNICIPALITY OF ELY.

There has been one private School in operation, attended by 16 scholars. Boys, 7; Girls, 9.

The Commissioners are now organized, and are ready to put their Schools in operation as soon as they can obtain Teachers.

## 11th.—MUNICIPALITY OF ROXTON.

Have had no School this season, but intend, I believe, to put one or two in operation soon.

## 12th.—MUNICIPALITY OF DUNHAM.

Schools in operation, twenty-two. Number of scholars on the Journals, 652. Boys, 280; Girls, 372. Schools generally good, and affairs well managed by Commissioners.

## 13th.—MUNICIPALITY OF SUTTON.

There has been eleven Schools in operation. Scholars on the Journals, 420. Boys, 192; Girls, 228. This Municipality is considerably in debt, but have an efficient Board of Commissioners, who are endeavoring faithfully to carry out the Law.

## 14th.—MUNICIPALITY OF ST. ARMAND, EAST.

Schools in operation, nine. Scholars on the Journals, 261. Boys, 124; Girls, 137. An efficient Board of Commissioners, who are endeavoring to retrieve their affairs from the consequences of previous bad management.

## 15th.—MUNICIPALITY OF ST. ARMAND, WEST.

There are eight Schools in operation. Number of scholars on the Journals, 259. Boys, 122; Girls, 137. Schools good; and the affairs of the Municipality generally well managed.

## 16th.—MUNICIPALITY OF STANBRIDGE.

Number of Schools in operation, twenty-one. Scholars on the Journals, 772. Boys, 353; Girls, 419. One School is Dissident. All are good, and well conducted. The affairs of the Municipality are thrown into confusion, by the destruction of all their books and papers by fire the past season; but the Commissioners are doing all they can to extricate themselves from their difficulties.

## 17th.—MUNICIPALITY OF ST. GEORGE DE CLARENCEVILLE.

Schools in operation, nine. Number of scholars on the Journals, 272. Boys, 134; Girls, 138. Schools good; an efficient Board of Commissioners, and the Law well carried out.

## 18th.—MUNICIPALITY OF ST. THOMAS DE NOYON.

Schools in operation, six. Scholars on the Journals, 214. Boys, 104; Girls, 110. Affairs generally well managed.

## 19th.—MUNICIPALITY OF ST. GEORGE DE HENRYVILLE.

Schools in operation, sixteen; 5 of which are Dissident. Number of scholars on the Journals, 712. Boys, 408; Girls, 334. Schools good; and the Law carried into execution. All is praiseworthy on the part of all concerned.

## 20th.—MUNICIPALITY OF ST. ATHANASE.

There are two Schools under the control of this Municipality, within the limits of my District of Inspection. Number of scholars on the Journals, 73. Boys, 32; Girls, 41. The Schools are well conducted.

## 21st.—MUNICIPALITY OF ST. ALEXANDER.

There is one School in this Municipality, within my District, having on the Journal 112 scholars. Boys, 57; Girls, 55. The School is a good one, and well conducted.

All the above are Elementary Schools, with the exception of one Model School, in St. Armand, West, having both a male and female Teacher; and which is a well conducted School.

There is also one Academy in Shefford, having 32 pupils. Boys, 20; Girls, 12.

Also one Academy in Dunham, having 30 pupils. Boys, 18; Girls, 12.

Also a select School in Dunham, with 17 pupils. Boys, 7; Girls, 10; making a grand total of 200 Schools, which I have examined, with 6,401 scholars. Boys, 2,951; Girls, 3,450. Average for each School, 32.

I may remark, that generally the Schools are well conducted, and the Teachers well qualified both by Education and experience. Many of the Schools are of a character quite equal to Model Schools.

Although the Law is not literally carried out in many Municipalities, yet I am happy to observe, in my second visit, a much nearer approximation to it than in my first.

I beg, therefore, to report progress, and leave the detail of particulars till my next.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient humble Servant.

(Signed,) ROTUS PARMELEE,  
Inspector of Schools.

MARCH 10TH, 1853.

To J. B. MELLEUR, Esquire,  
Superintendent of Education, Canada East.

Sir,—In conformity with your instructions, I now most respectfully submit for your consideration, and also for that of the Provincial Parliament, my Report respecting the state of Education in the District assigned to me for inspection, and the adaptation of our present Education Laws to the objects they were designed to promote.

I am fully aware of the paramount importance of the subject, and I may premise that the opinions herein expressed are based upon information collected from many intelligent individuals in the several Municipalities of my circuit, and also from three personal examinations of every School in operation at the time of my visits.

I have devoted the whole of my time to the duties of my office, and from the number of Schools I have visited, which is more than two hundred, and also the general intelligence of the population of this section, which I am confident is inferior to no part of Canada. I trust it is not presuming too much to claim for this Report, a careful consideration on the part of those to whom is entrusted the responsible duty of framing and executing Laws to promote the interests of Education.

The number of Schools visited by me is as follows, viz.:—

Elementary Schools .....	210
Model Schools .....	1
Academies .....	5
Private or Independent .....	4
	<hr/>
	220
	<hr/>
Scholars attending the same .....	7595
	<hr/>

Of the character of the above Elementary Schools, all of which are under the control of Commissioners or Trustees, I have to speak, with very few exceptions, in terms of commendation.

The Teachers, though most of them females, are competent, and the Schools, though denominated Elementary, are of the character of Model Schools, the majority of them, having all the branches of Education taught in them, required by Law to be taught in Model Schools, with the exception of Linear Design and the use of Globes, with which, of course, the Schools are not provided. But in addition to these branches, there are in several of the Schools, Classes in History, Physiology and Algebra.

As to Model Schools, the Commissioners generally have deemed it inexpedient to establish them, because, firstly, Their support would abstract so great a proportion of the funds drawn from the public chest, which, without that deduction, averages probably less than £4 annually to each School. Secondly, the state of Education in the Townships, actually requires a higher standard of qualification in Teachers of Elementary Schools than that at present prescribed by Law; and Thirdly, the number of Academies receiving public aid, renders the establishment of Model Schools unnecessary.

The only Model School within my circuit is located at Phillipsburgh, County of Missisquoi, and is under the control of a competent Teacher having a Diploma from the Board of Examiners. But the School is not supplied with Maps, Charts and Globes, and other facilities to render the course of instruction thorough and efficient.

The Academies are all under the superintendence of competent Teachers, who have their Diplomas, but they are not numerously attended, and with the exception of a few studying the Classics, the branches of Education taught in them are the same that are taught in many of the Elementary Schools. Notwithstanding the number of them in the Townships, and the liberal aid they receive from Government, the majority of our youth resort for Education, in the higher branches, to Schools on the other side of the line. From the fact that they are so little patronized, whatever the cause may be, I venture to say that the public are not benefited by them, in a ratio commensurate with the aid extended to them, and that the same amount, added to that already granted for the support of Elementary Schools,

would subserve the Educational interests of the public much more effectually, and give more general satisfaction. A smaller number of Academies, better endowed, better supplied with fitting apparatus, and Teachers, in the different departments of Academical Education, and thus made attractive and popular, would be a great public benefit; whereas, those now existing, benefit comparatively few, and those residing in the immediate vicinity of them, affording the benefit of an Elementary Education, at the public expense, to a few of our wealthiest inhabitants.

Having thus spoken of the different classes of Schools contemplated by our Educational Laws, I have to add, that in my visits to them respectively, I have made it my object thoroughly to examine all the pupils in their several branches of study, to point out to them any faults that I might discover in any of their exercises, and the way to correct them, to direct their attention to a thorough knowledge of the elements or rudiments of the different branches of study, so as to make them, in a measure independent of much of the Teacher's aid, and capable of prosecuting their studies from a knowledge and appreciation of principles; to impress upon their minds the superior value of science, strictly so called, to that superficial, parrot-like knowledge acquired by rote, in the profitless routine of exercises too often practised in Schools, in which the mind has so small a share, and the pupil acquires words only, without ideas. I have also taken every opportunity to give instruction to Teachers, as to the mode of conducting their Schools, and the best method of imparting instruction; and, though I am not vain enough to suppose that my endeavours have been equal to the magnitude of the subject, yet I am confident they have been productive of much benefit, and have given a stimulus to both pupils and Teachers, that is very obvious, and which the public duly appreciate.

I have also endeavored, in my different interviews with the Commissioners of the several Municipalities, to impress upon them the importance and necessity of putting the Law in force more fully and promptly, in order to correct the great evil that has arisen in many instances from former negligence, through which the Municipalities have many of them become seriously embarrassed with debts; and the Teachers, in some instances, remained unpaid that portion of their wages that should have been raised by monthly fees on the scholars, for years.

In this respect also my endeavors have not been unavailing, for though the evil is not yet removed, they are making an approximation towards it in most of the Municipalities, and have assured me of their determination to effect this most desirable object as soon as practicable.

The Registers of the School Commissioners I have found in all instances correctly kept, though the system of doing business, as shewn by the Registers, is, in many instances, extremely faulty.

The accounts of the Secretary-Treasurers are correctly kept, and the moneys that come into their hands duly accounted for by vouchers. But still the real standing of some of the Municipalities, as regards their active and passive debts, cannot be ascertained accurately, on account of the faulty system, above alluded to, of which the leading traits are as follows:—

In many instances the engaging of Teachers is deputed by the Commissioners to the local Managers. In some cases, the apportionment of the public funds belonging to the several Districts, is paid by vote of the Commissioners to these Managers. In other instances, it is paid to individual Commissioners residing nearest to the several Schools, and the Secretary-Treasurer takes their receipts respectively. In like manner, Schedule of the scholars' fees, imposed in the several Districts, is made out and given to the several Managers or Commissioners, as the case may be, to collect and pay directly to the Teachers. An account of the business, thus improperly deputed to these individuals, respectively, is not, (as might be supposed

ed.) rendered to the Secretary-Treasurer and enregistered by him, and the Teacher may or may not receive pay in full for his or her services. In the majority of instances, where the business is done in this manner, the scholar-fee is not collected, and the Teacher is not paid in full. The Teacher applies to the Commissioners for pay, and is directed by them to the local Manager or Commissioner living in the vicinity of the School, with the assurance that the apportionment of the public funds belonging to that particular District, with a list of the scholar-tax therein due, has been put into his hands. Thus, the Commissioners, in their corporate capacity, throw the responsibility upon the Commissioners in their individual capacity, or upon the local Managers, as the case may be; they, in turn, perhaps, call for the scholar-tax unsuccessfully, are annoyed by duns from the Teachers, and resolve to give themselves no further trouble in a matter for which they are not paid. In this manner some of the Municipalities have become seriously embarrassed, and have at last found it necessary to set themselves to work in a more methodical manner, in order to retrieve the errors thus committed by their predecessors in office. The evil is of a magnitude to be seen and felt at last, and is consequently in a fair way to be removed. I am happy, however, to state, that this picture does not apply to all the Municipalities. Some have carried out the Law faithfully and fully; and, in those cases, it gives better satisfaction, and escapes much of the odium that belongs chiefly to the imperfect and improper administration of it. I would here bear testimony to the urbanity with which I have invariably been treated by the Commissioners and Secretary-Treasurer. They have received the suggestions my duty prompted me to make to them, respectively, in a good spirit, solacing themselves, I presume, with the reflection, that though their works are not perfect, they are, at least, quite as good as the pay.

As to School-houses, there are a good number within my circuit of first rate character, many of them substantial edifices of brick or stone, and others of wood, large, commodious, well-ventilated, and tastefully finished. There are still some old ones remaining, that are in a delapidated state, but the places of several of them will be supplied the ensuing season with new ones of a superior description; and I am happy to observe that nearly all of the houses are supplied with Black-boards, that are universally used in imparting instruction by diagrams, the analysis of Arithmetic, and, in some Schools, by mapping or drawing the outlines of Geography, and figures illustrating the sciences of Anatomy and Physiology; and I generally make use of them myself in my examinations of the scholars in their various branches of study. Many of these houses have also convenient wood-sheds; and no one thing would add more to the comfort, convenience, and utility of School-houses, and thus contribute to the real advantage of the scholars, than the making it a universal and indispensable practice to have good wood-sheds attached to them, amply supplied with firewood suitably prepared, and procured invariably one year in advance. And this I have urged upon the notice of Commissioners as a matter both of economy and profit.

Another subject of paramount importance, the responsibility of which rests upon the Board of Examiners and the School Commissioners, has hitherto, as far as I am aware, been neglected, and that is the provision with regard to books. The want of uniformity is apparent, and the selection should be made with care, after a careful examination and comparison of the different kinds. My own opinion is, that there are books in use preferable to the National School Books.

This general outline will, I trust, give a correct idea of the actual state of Schools, School-houses, School Commissioners, and the manner in which the School-laws are administered in the District assigned to me for inspection.

I will now offer a few suggestions respecting our present Educational Laws, and their adaptation to this section of the Province.

And, in the first place, I would express my opinion in favor of the principle of

compulsion on which they are based. This principle is not needed among the more enlightened classes of the community, who rightly appreciate the advantages of Education, and who can understand that the money thus expended is "for value received," and that they, as individuals, are indirectly benefitted by whatever benefits the public, of which they form a part. Still, there are persons in every community, who cannot see through a dollar or a bank-note as through a telescope.

These are men of wealth, who can see no reason in contributing of superabundant means towards the erection of School-houses, and the Education of other people's children. Again, there are others who do not duly appreciate the Education of their own children; but when compelled to pay, though the value money more than Education, they will send their children to School, in order to receive something in exchange, though, in their estimation, not equivalent.

Thus, there is wisdom in making it compulsory on all to contribute, according to their means, towards the promotion of the greatest public good, even though some may not rightly understand and appreciate it. And this leads me to an earnest expression of the opinion, that our Educational Laws should be so far altered and modified as to make every description of property rateable for the purposes of Education, and also rateable for an amount equal to the whole expenses of the same, less the amount drawn from the public chest.

If there is any one principle in our present Laws that operates unequally and unjustly, it is, I am fully persuaded, that of the scholar-tax.

Since more than one-half of the expenses of the Schools generally has to be defrayed by this means, the present system, contrary to what was intended, compels the poor to help the rich. I can refer to many cases in confirmation of this fact. Indeed, this is the rule; the exceptions are in favor of large Schools, where the share of the public funds, being proportioned to the number of scholars, approaches nearer to the whole amount of the expenses. This is the feature that causes general dissatisfaction, makes the Law unpopular, and, more than anything else, renders the administration of it complicated and difficult. Another feature in the present Law that, in the Townships, meets with universal disapprobation, and which, unless altered, will make it nearly inoperative, is that provision that makes it incumbent on all male Teachers to procure a Diploma or Certificate of qualification from the Board of Examiners, in Montreal or Quebec. It is part of the system of centralization that has long, too long, prevailed in Canada, but, alas, it is friendless in this locality. And were I to use, in reference to it, every adjective in Webster's Dictionary, expressive of dislike, contempt, or even abhorrence, I should not be amenable to the charge of using hyperbole or even exaggeration. Until there is a revolution of the whole social system in the Townships, teaching will not be regarded as a profession or calling to be embraced by our young men, except temporarily; and hence, setting aside the principle which alone operates as a complete barrier, they will not submit to the trouble and expense attending this course. And though Commissioners may be required to employ such only as have a Diploma, no Law can compel young men to teach, and, consequently, they must employ females, or forego the amount of public aid. And this is scarcely considered as a loss, since the trouble attending it is about equal to the pittance obtained for each School.

Besides, in a community where all old and young are educated, and where in almost every School there are more or less scholars with a thorough knowledge of Grammar and Arithmetic in all its parts, a Teacher possessing a knowledge of only the rudiments of Grammar, and of Arithmetic as far as the Rule of Three inclusive, as required by Law, even with the additional aid of Academical robes, would command little respect as a professional man. However well adapted our present system may be to that portion of Canada East, where, until within a very few years, no Elementary Schools were in existence, it is most surely deficient and



ill-adapted to a great portion of the Eastern Townships, and so long as every County and every Township contains persons capable of examining Teachers, they will not willingly go to Montreal or Quebec for that purpose.

Another provision of the Law that does not meet with approbation, is the one requiring a property qualification for Commissioners. Although this requirement is in reality repealed, by the 28th sec. of the Act 12th Victoria, chap. 50, yet I infer from the 6th section of the same that it was unintentional.

Again, it is provided, That each School-rate shall be fixed and laid between the first day of May and the first day of July. I would suggest that there should be an exemption from this provision in favor of rates levied for building purposes, so as to enable the Commissioners to fix such rates at any time according to circumstances.

I would suggest also, that inasmuch as both the French and English languages, are so extensively spoken, languages should be made a ground of dissent as well as religious faith. It often happens, for instance, that Roman Catholic Irish live in the vicinity of Protestant scholars, who wish to have their children taught in English instead of French.

In such cases they must pay their rates and scholar-tax to the Catholic, if they are the majority, and also pay a scholar-tax to the School which their children attend, which is evidently unjust.

I would also remark, that it is unreasonable to require of Dissenters to attest to their returns under oath, while the majority are exempt from such a requirement, and, I would also suggest, that the repartition of the public money between the Dissenters and the majority should be according to the average attendance of scholars respectively during the whole time, and not according to the attendance without regard to the length of time.

There may be names of scholars entered upon the Journals as attending School, who actually attend but two or three days, and that with the sole intent of drawing a larger proportion from the public chest. At all events such a temptation to dishonorable conduct should be removed, and the attendance of scholars at School should be for the sole purposes of Education, and not for the purpose of altering the proportion of money, as apportioned by the Superintendent, between the two classes.

I beg also, especially to call attention to the fact, that no provision is made by the School-laws for the sale of lands, or portions thereof, liable for School-rates. A provision is absolutely necessary, similar to that in 10th and 11th Victoria, cap. 7, and sec. 28. This omission has seriously embarrassed several Municipalities in which there are large tracts of unoccupied lands, on which rates are due, and the omission should be supplied as soon as practicable.

Finally, I would observe, that it seems a reasonable conclusion, that a Law affecting such important interests as those of Education, and in the administration of which so many persons, chosen from among a rural population, unskilled in the subtleties of legal lore, are concerned, should be concise, simple, and free from all ambiguity, and it is treason against the Queen's English to say that such a Law could not be framed and expressed in one-fourth the number of words contained in our present School-laws. I would add, that in acts there has been no opposition to the Laws in my circuit; but in opinion there has, and the inhabitants are waiting in confident expectation that the Parliament will so far modify them, as to remove what is objectionable, supply what is lacking, and adapt them to the wants and interests of every portion of Eastern Canada.

With these opinions, frankly and undisguisedly expressed, and with the assurance of my deep personal interest in the cause of Education,

I remain, your obedient humble servant.

(Signed.) ROTUS PARMELEE,  
Inspector of Schools.

WATERLOO, March 10th, 1853.

#### REMARKS ON TABLES.

TABLE L. LITERARY ASSOCIATIONS.—There is no Institution of this kind in my circuit.

TABLE K. INSTITUTIONS NOT RECEIVING GRANTS.—There is no Institution of this kind in my circuit.

TABLE I. INSTITUTIONS RECEIVING GRANTS.—There is no Institution of this kind in my circuit.

TABLE J. CLASSICAL INSTITUTIONS.—These Academics are reported as found at my winter visit, the number of scholars being larger than in the summer: The Teacher of Stanbridge Academy is a Clergyman, and consequently not required by Law to have a Diploma.

TABLE H. CLASSICAL INSTITUTIONS.—COLLEGES.—There are no Institutions of the within description within my circuit.

TABLE G. PRIMARY SCHOOLS.—MONETARY DEALINGS.—These Tables cannot be filled out, from causes detailed in my Report, viz.:—The faulty method of transacting business by many of the Municipalities. There is a correct account of the expenditure of the money drawn from the public chest, and also of that collected by assessment. But, in many Municipalities, they have been unable to collect the assessment, from the quantity of unoccupied lands assessed, there being no provision in the School-law to advertise and sell them for taxes, as there is in the Municipal Act. In other cases, there seems no excuse for their remissness in collecting, except their disinclination to resort to legal measures. In such case the Teachers are kept out of their wages for an unreasonable length of time.

TABLE D. PRIMARY SCHOOLS.—TEACHERS.—I have thought it unnecessary to fill out these tables in detail, because these returns have reference principally to the summer Schools taught by females, none of whom have Diplomas. Some few of those teaching this winter have not, but the Commissioners had no alternative, they were compelled to employ them or none. They are, however, I believe, all qualified, and about 100 of the female Teachers have Certificates of qualification from me. The rest, though not qualified according to Law, were qualified for the particular Schools in which they were employed, having scholars only in the simple Rules of Arithmetic, or Compound at farthest. The average salary paid in the summer to the females is, in the English Schools, about £1 10s. per month, and in winter £2 10s., exclusive of board. The usual price paid to male Teachers in the winter, is about £3 10s. per month, exclusive of board. In the French Schools, the Teachers are engaged for the scholastic year, and the price paid to men varies from £30 to £50 per year, including board. The price paid to females varies from £20 to £25, also including board.

COPY OF THE REPORT OF J. B. F. PAINCHAUD, ESQUIRE, INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS.

List of Municipalities in the District under the Inspection of J. B. F. Painchaud, Esquire, School Inspector:—

COUNTY OF GASPE'..... 1.—Magdalen Islands.

[*Translation.*]

PROVINCE OF CANADA, DISTRICT OF GASPE', MAGDALEN ISLANDS.

REPORT on the Common Schools of the School Municipality of the Magdalen Islands, in the District of Gaspé, Canada.

DOCTOR MEILLEUR, Esquire,  
Superintendent of Education, Montreal.

In conformity with the instructions which I find in the 14 & 15 Vic. cap. 97, having relation to public Education in this Municipality, and throughout the Province, and with those which you have recently transmitted to me, I have the honor to Report to you on the said Schools; my Report includes, I believe, in an abridged form, the injunctions of the Law; and the duties which are imposed upon me as School Inspector for this School Municipality. My commission, your instructions, and papers, &c., not having been received before the 1st July last, it was impossible for me, in consequence, to prepare myself for performing the duties of Inspector until after that date. This will account for your not having received this Report before; and I have not been able to send it to you sooner, from want of an opportunity.

REMARKS.

This School Municipality does not include any School that has been in existence for a year. The former Teachers were persons so ignorant of their duties, that it was necessary that they should be discharged. They were positively unable to teach. You may judge of it yourself, on being informed that they could not write two lines correctly. They were still more incapable in Arithmetic. It is well for the interests of Education that they were discharged.

This School Municipality has no School, for want of Teachers capable of teaching, even passably, the first rudiments of Elementary Education. From this you may judge of the ignorance here prevailing. As may be supposed, these sorry Teachers have never undergone the examination required by the Law, having been employed for want of better.

There are no Schools kept by females.

The former masters were from 20 to 22 years old, excepting a stranger, Mr. Duclou, who has some qualifications more than the others, but who would not be found qualified according to the Act. I have, however, the satisfaction of stating that in his School District, No. 6, I am personally aware that the children whom he instructed are farther advanced than the children in other School-districts. The Schools, when they were in existence, were under the control of School Commissioners, and were only attended by children professing the Catholic faith.

The Schools were mixed.

The branches taught were:—Spelling, Reading, Writing, the four first Rules of Arithmetic; a little Geography.

The number of Schools, or rather School-houses, is five, although this School Municipality is divided into seven School-districts.

The Journals of the former Masters were tolerably kept. This School Municipality contains six hundred children, from 5 to 16 years old, in a condition to attend the Schools. The children learn with a certain facility; this has been long well known here.

The manner in which the public money has been divided among the School-districts, since the erection of this School Municipality, has been as follows:—

1st School-district, varying from .....	£15 to 20 per School-year.
2nd do do .....	10 to 15 do
3rd do do .....	20 to 0 do
4th do .....	None.
5th do varying from .....	20 to 0 per School-year.
6th do .....	None.
7th do .....	do

These Schools were maintained by the Legislative Grant of each year. For the rate-payers in this Municipality *have never paid*. Excepting what is paid by each father of a family, who sends his children to the School, to which he pays very irregularly a small sum agreed upon and determined between himself and the School Commissioners, varying from 1s. 3d. to 2s.; and this sum the Teacher is obliged to collect from the inhabitants, as he best can. It appears, however, that the former Masters gave Certificates to the Commissioners that they received from the inhabitants a sum nearly equal to the Legislative Grant; in this manner the debts remain at the charge of the Teacher; this practice has existed for a long time, and the inhabitants are accustomed to it. It is impossible to get the rate-payers to contribute conformably to the Law; inasmuch as the Magistrates of these Islands cannot cause the Laws to be executed. Nothing works here; the Circuit Court can do nothing, nor can the Justices of the Peace; even a Municipal Council is here a subject of ridicule; all that has relation to "the Law," in any shape or form, is regarded by the inhabitants as something hostile and injurious, so that nothing can be done here before some changes are made, as prayed for by the Magistrates of the place.

The Legislative funds, it would appear from the books of the Secretary-Treasurer, would be reduced after all debts were paid, to the sum of two pounds nineteen shillings and eleven pence currency, which the Commissioners would account for, as appears by their Report transmitted.

There remains at present in the chest the last amount sent of £176 12s. 8d., which remains in deposit in my hands until a new order on your part.

All the five School-houses have been visited, and they are in general in a sufficiently good condition. They are, it appears, half the property of the Government, and half the property of the inhabitants. They have never been valued.

The cause which embarrasses and prevents the well-working of the School Act in this Municipality, is:—

1st. The poverty of the inhabitants, who cannot pay according to the Law.

2nd. The School Commissioners being elected by lot for so short an interval, is a great obstacle, inasmuch as they can only learn their duties by practice and in the course of time. It would be better for the interests of Education, that they should be appointed by Government.

The Commissioners are persons very ignorant of their duties, being uneducated fishermen, who remain here for only a part of the school year.

Names could be transmitted, if this change were approved of.

There were certain small difficulties between the former Teachers and the Secretary-Treasurer, with reference to the sums due to the School-masters for school services performed. I examined their Journals; I found them but so-so.

It was the express desire of the Commissioners that these Teachers, engaged by them, should be paid, stating that they had become responsible for these engagements to procure them; and considering the good that they (the Teachers,) had been enabled to effect, notwithstanding their want of Education, and in view also of the long space of time that they had been well and duly engaged, and had besides conformed as far as possible to the requirements of the Law, the Commissioners, both old and new, all considered that they had a full right to their claims; on account of which the Teachers had received the greater part of their respective sums, so that these small balances of accounts, after mature deliberation with the Commissioners (old and new) and the Secretary-Treasurer, the above-mentioned claims were discharged, except the above balance. And being consulted on this matter by them, I considered that it was only just that they should be paid, but reminded them that they could not engage any person who was not qualified, or pay them from the Legislative grant; that for the future no one should be engaged without being qualified, and that it is better to have no School than to have them conducted by such Teachers.

The Treasurer has never given security as required by the Law.

My second Report will make mention, I trust, of the School No. 1, in activity, under a proper person, besides what will be necessary to be done under present circumstances in this School Municipality.

I shall endeavor to send my Report before the navigation is closed. The communication with your Department must cease, for the present year, in the course of November next.

The whole, nevertheless, humbly submitted.

J. B. F. PAINCHAUD,  
School Inspector.

AMHERST HARBOR, 20th August, 1852.

COPY OF REPORT OF J. J. RONEY, ESQUIRE, INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS.

List of the Municipalities in the District under the Inspection of J. J. Roney, Esquire, School Inspector:—

COUNTY OF OTTAWA.....

- 1.—Petite Nation,
- 2.—St. André Avelin,
- 3.—Lochabar,
- 4.—Buckingham,
- 5.—Templeton,
- 6.—Hull,
- 7.—Wakefield,
- 8.—Masham,
- 9.—Low,
- 10.—Eardley,
- 11.—Bristol,

COUNTY OF OTTAWA.—*Continued* :.....

- 12.—Onslow,
- 13.—Clarendon,
- 14.—Calumet,
- 15.—Allumettes,
- 16.—Mansfield and Waltham,
- 17.—Chichester and Sheen,
- 18.—Waterloo,
- 19.—Aylmer,
- 20.—Litchfield.

J. BTE. MEILLEUR, Esquire,  
 Superintendent of Education, Montreal.

Sir,—The duty devolves upon me of accompanying this, my last yearly Report, not only with a full statement of my operation for the past year as Inspector of Schools for this District, but also with the Statistical Tables transmitted me, to be filled up as completely as possible; and also, such information as I think will have a tendency to ameliorate the system of Common School Education; more particularly in this District.

The County of Ottawa is differently situated for Educational purposes to most other Districts in this Province. We have here the largest County in Lower Canada; the area of that part of it erected for Educational purposes being about 2,000 square miles, an extent of territory much larger than many of the German Principalities, and although the population is considerable, the number of inhabitants being 24,000, or 12 to the square mile. Still, the extent over which the population is scattered operates prejudicially to the advancement of Education; besides large blocks of wild lands are in the hands of capitalists, who, with few exceptions, resist the Law. Notwithstanding, however, these disadvantages, the state of Education, as the sequel will shew, is neither so defective, nor so discouraging, as it might under the circumstances be.

There are twenty Municipalities in the County of Ottawa, in all which, with the exception of Onslow, the Law is more or less in operation; and I may state, that the fault of the non-operation of the Law in Onslow rests solely with the Commissioners, who were legally appointed, and against whom the inhabitants are so highly exasperated, that they are determined to bring them to justice for their non-fulfilment of their duties.

The total number of pupils in this District, between the ages of 5 and 16, as nearly as I was able to determine, and which will be perceived by reference to the Statistical Tables, are 6,157, and the total number of pupils actually attending School are 1,462; and the entire population of the County is at present about 24,000 souls; consequently, the attendance is to the population, in the ratio of 1 to about 16. This proportion is infinitely smaller than in many more compact places, but when the extent of the District is taken into consideration, it is very surprising that it is so large.

The following results will appear upon perusal of the Statistical Tables:—

Number of Schools in the entire District under the control of the Commissioners .....	54
Number of Model Schools .....	2
Number of Schools under the control of the Dissentients .....	7
Number of Independent Schools.....	3

Average Salaries of male Teachers.....	£ 50
Average Salaries of female Teachers, with Board.....	£ 20
<hr/>	
Pupils of French origin attending School .....	308
Pupils of British origin attending School .....	1154
<hr/>	

The greatest desideratum felt, is the want of good Teachers, and until a Normal School be established in this section of the Province, we cannot expect that this want will be remedied.

The establishment of an Academic Institution, in this District, is of the utmost importance, and the inhabitants of Aylmer, which is the County Town, are adopting measures for the attainment of that object. Such an institution would go far towards counteracting the want felt in this District by the non-existence of a Normal School in the Province, and would preclude the necessity of the parents and guardians of youth being obliged, at considerable expense, to send their children to the city of Montreal and elsewhere, to complete their studies.

I would most respectfully state, that in my opinion, it would tend materially to promote the public welfare, to have a Board of Examiners appointed in this District; the distance and expense of a journey to Montreal operates as a barrier against Teachers, resident at a distance, proceeding there to pass an examination, and obtain a Diploma.

I would also beg to state, that it would operate advantageously, were the 51st Clause of the Act 9 Vic. cap. 27, repealed, which requires a property qualification for School Commissioners.

I have endeavored, as far as possible, to recommend a uniformity of School-books, and it affords me much pleasure to have to state, that the series of works published by the Irish National School Board are in all but universal use.

I regret to state, that several Municipalities have, up to the period of my appointment, overstepped the bounds of the Law, and imposed a larger amount of taxation than the Act allowed; the consequence was, that legal disputes ensued, and the rate-payers successfully resisted that which was illegally imposed. Hence, several Municipalities have involved themselves in difficulties, and, owing to their inability to fulfil their engagements with the Teachers, the School-houses belonging to the insolvent Corporations have been seized and sold to liquidate the debts of the Municipalities. This is more particularly the case in the Municipalities of Clarendon, where four buildings have been sold; while in Aylmer, two are under seizure; and one in the Calumet Island.

While I think it is essentially necessary to limit the powers of the Corporations, relative to the amounts of the assessments, still I think an excess of 15 per cent. over the Government Allowance, which is the maximum amount that can be assessed by Law, is insufficient; and I would therefore suggest, at least for this District, an alteration in that part of the Law, and confer upon the Municipalities the power of levying an amount commensurate with their wants.

I think it would be advisable to introduce a clause compelling Bailiffs, and other subordinates to act; and I would most respectfully suggest that fourpence a mile, which is the legal allowance for Bailiffs, is an insufficient remuneration for them.

I have found, in many rural Districts, that female Teachers are preferred; and I have also found many young females teaching School whose capability for teaching were superior to those of the majority of male Teachers. Finding this feeling to exist, I have done nothing to discourage it, but have, on the contrary, acted otherwise.

I cannot but admit that many of the Teachers are imperfectly qualified; but, as

I have already stated, we must be satisfied with them until we can procure better. The number of well qualified Teachers in the District does not, in my opinion, amount to more than one-half of the entire engaged in teaching.

The District being as yet comparatively in a primitive state, very few of the Common Schools are provided with Maps, Globes, or a Philosophical apparatus; in fact, with the exception of the Aylmer Model School, I know of none in the District which are so supplied.

In no School in the County is instruction limited to Reading and Writing, while in many, the higher branch of Arithmetic, Geography, and Grammar, are taught.

I cannot but advert to the unanimity existing between the School Commissioners of the different Municipalities and myself, and the disposition evinced by them, in almost every instance, to carry out the principles of the Law, and to discharge to the best of their ability, the important duties entrusted to them, by their constituents, in the promotion of the great cause of Education. Such laudable acts entitle them to the greatest praise, more particularly as their duties are arduous and unrequited.

I have made several entire visits to every Municipality in the District, visited all the Schools in operation there, examined the Teachers both male and female, and granted Certificates to properly qualified Teachers as instructed. I examined also the children in the different branches of Education taught in the Schools, and made such suggestions as I deemed necessary, to facilitate the operation of the Law.

I have found the chief resistance to the effectual working of the Law, coming from a turbulent demogogy; the well-disposed, interested, and intelligent, being satisfied that a Law, which imposes a tax upon all real estate for Common School purposes, is the most efficacious that could be devised for a country like Canada.

Upon reference to the monetary dealings of the Municipalities, it will be perceived that the Tables are almost a perfect blank; the cause is a want of system. The sole aim of the Municipalities appear to be to endeavor to raise, in some way or other, an equivalent to the Government grant, which is generally effected by certain parties contributing more largely than they were entitled to, while others contributed nothing. It is to be hoped, that in future, there will be more uniformity, and that the contributions will be commensurate with the value of the estate.

These remarks, crude and hastily put together as they are, shew, however, the actual state of Common School Education in the District of Ottawa, and should the system be continued a year longer, it is to be hoped that the progress will even be greater than the present is over the past year.

#### REMARKS.

To find the number of pupils between the ages of 7 and 14, subtract one-third from the number between 5 and 16, the remainder will give the result nearly.

It is to be regretted, that very little attention is paid by the inhabitants to public examination in this District.

The amount has, in almost every instance, been raised by voluntary contribu-



tion; and I have not ascertained the amount received by the different Municipalities, as their respective share of the Legislative Grant.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your very obedient Servant.

(Signed,) J. J. RONEY,  
Inspector of Schools.

OTTAWA, AYLMER, 19th March, 1853.

COPY OF THE REPORTS OF G. TANGUAY, ESQUIRE, INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS.

List of Municipalities in the District under the Inspection of G. Tanguay, Esquire, School Inspector:—

- No. 1.—Ste. Anne Lapocatière, No. 1,
- 2.— do do No. 2,
- 3.—Rivière Ouelle,
- 4.—St. Denis de la Bouteillerie,
- 5.—St. Louis de Kamouraska,
- 6.—St. Paschal de Kamouraska,
- 7.—Ste. Hélène,
- 8.—St. Alexandre,
- 9.—St. André,
- 10.—St. Edouard de la Rivière du Loup,
- 11.—St. Patrice de la Rivière du Loup,
- 12.—St. Arsène,
- 13.—St. George de Cacouna,
- 14.—St. Jean-Baptiste de l'Isle Verte,
- 15.—St. Eloi,
- 16.—Trois Pistoles,
- 17.—St. Simon,
- 18.—St. Fabien,
- 19.—Ha! Ha! Bay,
- 20.—Ste. Cecile du Bic,
- 21.—St. Germain de Rimouski,
- 22.—Lessard—Ste. Luce,
- 23.—Lepage—Ste. Flavie,
- 24.—Métis,
- 25.—Matane.

[*Translation.*]

J. BTE. MEILLEUR, Esquire,  
Superintendent of Education, Montreal.

Sir,—To comply with a duty which the Law imposes upon me as School Inspector, I have the honor to submit to you a General Report on the state in which I found Education in the District of Kamouraska. I thought it my duty, at the same time, to point out some of the principal obstacles which retard the progress of Education, and follow them up with the suggestions I thought it useful to make, and which appeared to me best calculated to promote its advancement.

The general Statistical information is the following:—

Municipalities in which the School Law has been put into operation .....	22
Municipalities in which the School Law has not operated .....	5
School Districts in the Municipalities wherein the Law has operated, which have been without Schools.....	21
Municipalities which have maintained their Schools by assessment.....	18
do do do do by voluntary subscriptions .....	5
School Commissioners who are educated, and capable of making the Law work with advantage .....	40
School Commissioners who are absolutely illiterate .....	74
Schools under the control of the Commissioners .....	112
do Independent .....	2
do Catholic .....	112
do Protestant .....	2
Teachers having Certificates for Model Schools.....	2
do do Elementary Schools .....	12
Female Teachers who have been examined by me, and possess the knowledge required by Law .....	21
Female Teachers examined by me, and considered capable of keeping a Superior School for young girls .....	4
Female Teachers who were not found qualified, according to the terms of the Law, but recommended for a limited time, between 4 and 12 months, considering the circumstances in which they were placed ...	20
Female Teachers refused, as being absolutely incapable .....	17
Boys inscribed upon the School Registers for the years 1851-52 .....	2000
Girls inscribed on do do do .....	1877
Average attendance, during nine months, of 22 days' School .....	2922
Reading well French and Latin.....	1134
Average tolerably and fluently, French .....	1254
Excelling, and beginning to read fluently .....	1523
Writing well.....	334
Commencing to Write, and Writing tolerably .....	1003
Learning Arithmetic .....	997
do French Grammar .....	737
do Simple Grammatical Analysis .....	104
do Argumentative do .....	222
do Geography .....	245
do English, grammatically .....	147
do Book-keeping .....	25
do Letter-writing and Composition .....	20
The average Salary of the Teachers has been .....	£24 4 11
Average School contribution for each child attending School .....	1 4 0

Each School has been attended by .....	pupils	27
School-houses belonging to the School Corporations .....		38
Average value of ditto .....	£110	
Total population of the District of Kamouraska, about.....		47000

I ought to observe, before any thing else, that the District of Kamouraska is not at all inimical to Education, and to all real progress; that it is, on the contrary, favorably disposed to receive both the one and the other, as two travelling companions which it cannot do without. It receives them with the same frankness, the same honesty, that it would receive a stranger, whatever his name and country might be. A great number of the farmers of this District make sacrifices, certainly beyond their means, to give their children a good Education, either at the Seminary of Quebec, the College of Ste. Anne, or in other commendable Institutions.

In every locality where I found good Schools—Teachers who perfectly understood their mission—these Schools were full of intelligent children, desirous of instruction.

It is to me a subject of great satisfaction, as well as a duty of gratitude, to present to you, Mr Superintendent, who so cordially interest yourself in the success of Education, and in the happiness of the Teachers, some of those real Mentors, whose zeal, devotion, extended information, and fitness for imparting instruction, are appreciated by the ignorant as well as by the learned. The *Frères* of the Christian Doctrine direct the Model School in the fine Village of Kamouraska; Mr. and Mrs. Desroches, the two Superior Schools of St. Paschal. At these Schools the children of both sexes receive an Education as solid as it is elegant and practical. Mr. F. Déchêne and Miss Rivard, of Rimouski, whose Schools rival all those I have just cited; Mr. C. Lindsay, of Isle Verte; Mr. C. Petitgrew, of Rivière Ouelle; Mr. Thos. Pelletier, of River du Loup; Miss S. Côté, of Trois Pistoles; Miss H. Couillard, of Beaumont, of St. André; in a word, the Ladies of the Congregation, also at Rivière Ouelle; and Mr. Th. Bégin—at all these Schools the children's minds and hearts are formed at the same time. These are, Mr. Superintendent, Teachers really worthy of the great and noble task of forming citizens for their country, souls for heaven; worthy of the civil priestly office they hold. These are, with few exceptions, the only soldiers on whom reliance can be placed, in the great battle to be fought against ignorance; and, what is just as bad, indifference and apathy.

It is painful, for me to inform you, Sir, that a great number of parents still neglect to give instruction to their children; that less than a third of the children of sufficient age to attend the Schools are inscribed upon the Registers, and grow up without participating in the benefits of Education, and in the liberality of the Legislature. That thousands of children leave clouded in the darkness of ignorance, that intelligence, that spark of genius, which, bursting forth, shines on the brow of the child of the farmer, that intelligence which pierces and shews itself through the thick coat of matter which envelopes it. How easy would it be for the Teacher to bring it out! Unfortunately, for the few happy exceptions that I have cited, there exist hundreds of Schools in which the children have only been taught, during seven or eight years that they have attended them, to read in an unintelligible manner, and have learned idleness, dissipation, and sometimes a precocious demoralization.

The people who do not reason, who judge of the merits of a system, but by its fruits, have counted the number of educated and distinguished men that have come out of these *little Schools*, as they call them, for more than twenty years, and have calculated the enormous sums of money which have been expended in keeping them

up. They have considered what the culture of their fields has gained and lost by the Education received in these *little Schools*, and the conclusion they have come to is, that they have not received value, that the expenses exceed the receipts; consequently that the system is bad. Hence arise discouragement and indifference.

And, what is done to bring them back to a just appreciation of the advantages and the effects of popular Education? School Masters and Mistresses are sent them who are often as ignorant as the children confided to their care, of whom they ought to make moral, intelligent, and useful citizens, by developing and directing to a good end, all the faculties of the heart and soul.

A great number of these Teachers are wanting in Education, as well as instruction, and in that respect and that outward consideration, without which it is morally impossible to maintain order and discipline in a School. They are also wanting in that authority which is only obtained over the children attending School, as well as over adults, by acknowledged merit, by services rendered, by a modest and reserved demeanour, by firmness of conduct, in a word, by an incontestable superiority. To imagine that people will contribute with good will to the maintenance of Schools they despise; to believe that Education will become extended with such elements, that the people will acquire a love for these Schools, and set aside their ancient prejudices, is an illusion which falls to the ground as soon as one can see things on the spot, or judge of them otherwise than by the Report of School Commissioners, who are always interested, and often deceitful and dishonest.

These false reports have done a great deal of injury to the Province, by leading those who might apply a remedy to the social evil, to believe that every thing was proceeding well; that the Education of youth progressed rapidly; that the odium attached to the system of taxation and assessment had disappeared; in a word, that the people were satisfied with the Education given them. One thing only is true: The people want a good, solid, and practical Education. They would give a reluctant consent to the assessment if they could obtain good Schools which would not give them only the shadow, the resemblance of Education; which would not exchange the good natural sense of their children for a little pedantry.

The present system operates too slowly, if it operates at all. All the good that would, in my opinion, be produced by good Schools; the events which are thickening, and which imperiously command us to become instructed, to become great as a people, make me exceed the bounds of a simple exposure of facts, and assume a tone which is perhaps improper in a Report of this nature; but it is so painful to witness the most favorable years of youth glide away without producing any profits for the future; to see this youth every year step over the limits which separate it from childhood and from the age when the seed of a future active life ought to be sown; in the season of harvest without having laid in that provision of attainments and knowledge which alone can aid it in crossing without faintness the desert of life, and arriving at the great destiny which awaits it! Every day an increase of the sphere of popular action is demanded; the cry is, that the vessel of the state ought to be confided to the state; but who takes the trouble of initiating that state in the knowledge of the new seas on which that vessel is to sail, of pointing out the shoals and the dangers? What if the vessel should perish by the want of care or inexperience of the commander? The responsibility of those who command, who preside over the destinies of the rising people, is very great, if they do not place them in a position to play the part for which Providence has destined them.

We are, at the present time, wanting in many places, in the necessary elements for promptly and efficaciously promoting the Education of good Teachers, and I know that it is impossible to place them in all the School-districts. It is necessary then, to take steps to give them information. Would the Normal School, to be founded at Quebec or Montreal, be successful? I do not believe it. There, again,

the effects would be slow and tardy. How many pupils, really qualified, will come every year out of this institution? At most ten or twelve, some of whom will devote themselves to teaching, and others to something else. The Normal School will then not suffice; it is not then a sufficient remedy to apply to the evil which I have pointed out. Every day some good Teachers leave us. The position of the Teachers is as yet so painful, so precarious, although it has been a little improved, that it is to the majority but a transitory state, a *pis-aller*, until a more honorable and lucrative situation offers itself.

Generally abandoned to themselves, without assistance from without, without protection, without direction from the School Commissioners, the Teachers have to contend, at one and the same time, against the disgust and the weariness of a fatiguing position, and the stinginess of weak and prejudiced parents. A great many of them have not received, during the course of the School-year expired on the 1st July, any other visit than that of the Inspector. Often shut up in the dark corner of a miserable house, having no other furniture than some old benches, some rickety three-legged stools, some old books covered with dust and smoke; that is their study, that their parlor. Those are the objects which are to elevate their thoughts, and refresh their spirits, after the scorching bonds of *ennui* and discouragement.

Where are the parents, and particularly the School Commissioners, who appreciate the trouble and painful labors of the Teacher? his work which requires the aid of so much intelligence and devotion? that love, that charity which he lavishes on his pupils? All this is unknown. The Teacher is a piece of merchandize, which is weighed, which is appraised and turned over, as the bit of beef in the butcher's stall. Another cause of grief is, that the children are deprived of books, papers, pens, &c. The Teacher asks for them—the parents of the children are deaf. The Commissioners make no enquiry; the year expires, and the children have done nothing. The money paid the Teacher has been wasted, and the children's time lost. They have attained an age when they ought to participate in the labors of their father; they are withdrawn from the School, as ignorant as when they entered it, and what is worse, often inimical to work. Teachers are employed, and the state of isolation to which they are abandoned shews the little interest which is taken in their labors. It appears as if it were said to them "Go and do what you please, and as you please. Spare the susceptibility of the parents if you wish to be employed another year. We will give you as little as possible, and that will be paid you as late as possible; do not trouble yourself during the remainder of the year."

Yet it is necessary, to make the Teacher like his position, to render him proud of it, and to fix him in it for ever; to interest him in his condition; to ensure him an honorable existence for his old age, and during misfortune. With the salaries paid him at present, no economy is possible. He must live from hand to mouth with parsimony. I propose the establishment of a fund similar to that of the pilots. Rules respecting the rates of premium to be paid, should be established; the benefits to be obtained; the term during which a Teacher ought to teach to give him a right to participate in the funds.

It is necessary that the Law should make it obligatory, and a duty on the part of the School Commissioners, to provide the Schools with all books, papers, pens, ink, and with all the necessary materials, or what are considered such by the Inspector, if we do not wish any more to see seven or eight children having among them but one book to read; three or four kinds of different Grammars; children whole months without writing, because they have no pens, &c. While such a state of things exists, there can be no order, no possible uniformity, no classification, and, consequently, no emulation nor progress. It is only by that means that uniformity in instruction, in the subjects taught, and in the choice of books, can be attained.

The present system of taxation or assessment is still so unpopular, and so much odium is attached to putting it into execution, that the difficult and delicate task of working it falls necessarily either on persons incapable of doing so with advantage and equitably, or on men presumed to be opposed to Education. The *Curé* can take no part in it without descending into the troubled arena of a party, without losing the esteem and the confidence of a portion of the flock confided to his care; without gravely compromising the interests of his ministry of peace and concord.

The professional man, the merchant, the artisan, who are, in the country parts, the only agents competent to administer the School-laws, would lose, the first, his clients, the others their customers; and the motto has been, at all times, and among all people: *primo vivere*. These men have indeed, during some years, strongly contended against the prejudices of the people; they have sacrificed their own interests in the defence of the cause of Education. But man does not live upon sacrifices. Seeing that they preached to the winds, and their offices and their counters were empty, and particularly that their efforts were unavailing, and the future prospects of their family compromised if they persisted any longer in the struggle, with grief at heart and shame on their forehead, they one after another withdrew, and the field is left almost exclusively to the people. What has resulted from this retreat? Indifference has succeeded to opposition; the people have followed to the letter the injunctions of the Law, and no further. They elect Commissioners whose principles are known to them. These Commissioners engage Teachers, make an apportionment. The Law requires all this. But to choose good Teachers; to pay them well; to take means for providing the Schools with every thing that is necessary to ensure progress; to direct Education; to protect the Teachers against the false tenderness, and the prejudices of the parents, all this they have not even thought of. And besides, were they capable of performing these duties? The Law which has made them School Commissioners or Trustees, &c., cannot exact more than they know how to do.

It is thus that the action of the Law has been nullified, and that the people have been, so to speak, supported in their opposition to a Law which obliges them to pay for the maintenance of Schools which will never extend Education in such a manner as to conquer the indifference of the people towards the Education of youth, to cause them to appreciate it sufficiently to afford it to their children in the same way that they endeavor at the present day, to give them the bread which nourishes their bodies. The bread they give their children, nourishes them, strengthens them, causes them to grow up before their eyes, and become capable of being the supports of their old age. When they understand that the nourishment of the mind and the heart, that Education, that instruction, that knowledge acquired at School, are also as materially advantageous and necessary, and that without this double nourishment they do not deserve the fine title of father, and have been but the murderers of the most noble portion which owes to them its existence; you will then, impose upon them a tax for the purpose of educating their children. They will not then complain; they will regard this mode as very just, very equitable, and, I will add, very Christian-like.

In the mean time, I would humbly submit, that the State should gratuitously afford Education to the people; and the means of doing so should be procured by additional taxation on the importation of articles of general consumption, such as salt, cotton, tobacco, &c.; and, at the same time, native industry might be protected by increasing these taxes on the articles which we can produce. Let three pence more be imposed on salt alone; a considerable sum will be obtained; there will not be one minimot more or less used; every body will have contributed to the maintenance of the Schools. The two-thirds will be ignorant of the manner in which the fund has been made which pays the Teachers, and gives Education to their children. Not one inhabitant would complain. The State being the paying party, would *pleno*

*jure* have the direction of Education. The management of the Schools would fall into able and competent hands. You would leave the material part to the people. You would establish restrictions on the number of Schools according to each population. Let it not be said that the Government could not charge itself with such a burthen, when we find £100,000 voted for improvements of less vital importance than Education. Tariffs are raised to meet deficits; Commerce has not suffered; our international relations have not been affected; our credit is better than it has ever been; funds are found to meet all misfortunes and all evils; and what greater evil can exist for a people than to be ignorant of their own resources, the riches they trample under foot, without being aware of them, and without deriving any profit from them.

If for any reason whatsoever, the Government could not, or would not, afford Education gratuitously to the whole people, at least it should establish and maintain two Superior Schools, in each Parish of any importance. One Model-School for Boys, and one Superior School for young Girls, which should be rendered independent of the present School Commissioners, as to the internal management, and as to the choice of Teachers. The secondary and preparatory Schools to the two Superior Schools should be maintained on the present footing, but having no share in the Legislative Grant exclusively appropriated to the maintenance of the two Superior Schools. As this allowance would not suffice, it might be increased by the means above mentioned.

These two Schools should be open to all the children of the Municipality gratuitously, provided they knew how to read and write. By means of these two Schools, there would, in ten years, be more good Teachers than would be necessary to supply the secondary Schools with advantage, or Education could make in 50 years. The people would be brought back to better notions on the importance of having good Teachers; of paying them well, according to the progress the children would make at good Schools. All the good Teachers I met who were worthy of the confidence of the public, have been produced without exception, from the Schools and Institutions which I have named, and their salaries united would not amount to the twentieth part of all the others.

By making the School year coincide with the calendar year, a great loss of precious time to the children would be avoided.

In effect, from the end of the School-year to the time the Schools again open, the engagements being made, nearly two months elapse, during which the child forgets what he had learned in the two preceding months; he also loses the taste for study, and these months happen in the fine season of the year, at a time when the child of the poor man, as well as that of the rich, can attend School. The parents do not want him; the weather and the roads are fine.

On the other hand, it is evident, that from the 25th December to the end of January, less than a third of the children attend the Schools, owing to the holy-days, the cold, the bad weather, and the bad roads. The vacation that would take place at this season of the year would not be a loss of time to the children nor an obstacle to Education. The Teachers, who would have to change School-districts, would profit by the grounds left near the Schools for their use; and these grounds are of great value, particularly for family purposes. Those who wished to give up teaching, to engage in commerce or in other pursuits, could do so during the course of the winter, and would not be exposed, as they are now, to lose the remainder of the year.

To resume:—

1st. Education to be afforded gratuitously by the State.

2nd. Education to be supported by the present grant, increased by a fund formed by the imposition of additional taxes on the importation of articles of general consumption.

3rd. In the absence of gratuitous Education given to all the people, the establishment and maintenance of two inferior Schools in each Parish of any importance, by the means above mentioned.

4th. It should be rendered obligatory on the part of the School Commissioners, to provide the Schools with books, paper, pens, ink, and generally with every thing else that is necessary to ensure uniformity and progression.

5th. The direction of the Schools, and every thing that relates to them, to be left to competent persons.

6th. The powers and attributes of the School Inspectors to be extended and defined.

7th. A Relief Fund, similar to that of the pilots, to be established and founded.

8th. The School year to coincide with the calendar year.

Such, Sir, are the conclusions at which I have arrived, after a minute and detailed examination of the Schools in the District of Kamouraska; from what has been done, and from what it is possible to do, with the elements at our disposal; from the public opinion as respects Education, and the existing system of assessment. I think I can add, that the District of Kamouraska is one of the best disposed, as well from its good intentions as from the intelligence and natural good sense of its inhabitants. A more able and more skilful pen would have shewn in a stronger light the defects which I have but pointed out.

The whole nevertheless humbly submitted.

I have the honor to be, Mr. Superintendent,  
With the most profound consideration,  
Your humble and grateful Servant,

G. TANGUAY,  
School Inspector.

St. GERVAIS, the 9th August, 1852.

[Translation.]

QUARTERLY REPORT of the Inspector of Schools for the District of Kamouraska, to the Superintendent of Education for Canada East.

St. GERVAIS, 25th November, 1852.

Mr. Superintendent,—I thought it my duty to accompany my statistics with some remarks on each School Municipality in particular, and thus more specially indicate the causes which have, up to the present time, retarded the progress of Education in this part of the country, and which will continue to impede it if they are not removed.

These causes appear to me susceptible of being reduced to three principal ones:—

1st. The incapacity of the present School Commissioners, by reason of the want of Education of a great number of them, and the almost utter impossibility of finding professional men to take part in the working of a Law the principal of which is specially odious to the people.



2nd. The impossibility which exists of procuring for all the School-districts Teachers capable of causing Education to be appreciated by the people, who only judge of the efficacy of a system by its immediate results.

3rd. The want of a local authority capable of extinguishing summarily and effectually the miserable quarrels arising from the bad feelings of the rate-payers, and the weakness, want of care, or partiality of the Commissioners.

I would have no objection, with a view to the greater advantage of Education, that the circle of action of the responsible system should be narrowed.

The remarks below will enable you to see in what manner I performed my duty, and will afford you an opportunity of suggesting to me what I ought to have done under the circumstances in which I acted authoritatively.

#### MATANE.

In this new locality, I found but one School in operation. The Teacher is not qualified according to the terms of the Law, but sufficiently so to comply with the present wants of the School-districts wherein she teaches. I gave her a recommendation to the School Commissioners for a limited time, and I did the same every where else under the same circumstances.

Two other Schools have been got up since my departure. This is all that it is possible to do for this Municipality, and it is as much as the rate-payers can pay, owing to the small sum assigned to this locality out of the Legislative grant. Since 1844, the population of Matane has considerably increased. The three Schools were to be maintained by voluntary contributions subscribed at the time of my visit.

Bye-the-bye, I should remark, that every where where the voluntary contribution is still admitted, it was impossible to conform to the 4th section of the 12th Vic., cap. 50, which requires that the voluntary contribution should be made and paid in full and at one time, into the hands of the Secretary-Treasurer, during the month of July; the valuation of the rateable properties having been previously made.

I considered that the object of the Law would be equally attained by taking a promissory note in due form, payable on demand, for value received—the note to be endorsed by a good security when the maker was insolvent, or supposed to be so. I allowed this plan to be adopted, under the conviction that the voluntary contribution as required by the above cited clause was impracticable, and that the Government would have a sufficient guarantee in the note. I thought that the Secretary-Treasurers could make a report to the Education Office, respecting these notes, in cases where their amounts had not been entirely paid at the time of the semi-annual return.

Seven Municipalities support their Schools by voluntary contributions. These are:—Matane, Metis, Ste. Flavie, Ste. Luce, Rivière Ouelle, Ste. Anne Lapocatière, No. 1, and Ste. Anne Lapocatière, No. 2.

In these Municipalities, the portion of the inhabitants least prejudiced against Education, and who contribute voluntarily to the support of the Schools, begin to perceive that the legal assessment is the most just, the most equitable, and the only mode which can establish Education on a stable basis, and that the system of voluntary contribution is the sacrifice of the smaller number of generous and zealous persons to the apathy, the indifference, and the caprice of the greater number. I did not fail to exclaim openly and loudly against this system, every time that an opportunity presented itself of my doing so.

I think I am enabled to state, that 4 of these 7 Municipalities who contribute voluntarily this year, will gladly rank themselves under the same system of their 18 sister Municipalities, and will demand it themselves.

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#### METIS.

One single School was in operation at the time of my last visit; two others will be in a few days, for the Scotch population, and a third for the French Catholic population. During the preceding years, the Schools operated badly in this Municipality, because there were no men capable of giving an impulse, and making the Law work in an equitable manner, and without mixing with it a little sectarianism. Both Priest and Minister equally feared religious conversions.

To obviate this inconvenience, I gave instructions for the formation of a dissentient School for the Catholic population, which is in the minority. I consider it as certain, that Education will make a step, and that sectarian prejudices will no longer form an obstacle. I think also that the voluntary contribution will succeed better amongst this proud and prejudiced population. Contrary to my principles, I recommended this method.

From Matane to Metis, a distance of about eight leagues, the inhabitants residing at too great a distance from each other, there is no possibility of establishing Schools; and yet this population, far from all means of religious and other instruction, have great want of it. In two or three years, if the settlements increase, your solicitude will suggest some expedient to give the bread of instruction to this little industrious colony, which increases, from year to year, the limits of agricultural Canada.

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#### STE. FLAVIE.

Three Schools are in operation; a fourth has probably opened since my visit. These Schools will be maintained by voluntary contributions obtained in the manner above described; part even of the contribution has been paid into the hands of the Secretary-Treasurers. It is as much as can be done for this new locality, in which the habitations are scattered over a great extent. This Parish is increasing every year so rapidly, that the population has more than doubled since 1844. I know of no place more promising, as well from the salubrity of its climate and the fertility of its soil, as from the industry and activity of its inhabitants.

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#### STE. LUCE.

In this Municipality there is little zeal for Education. It is with much trouble that we could obtain the necessary amount of subscriptions to give a right to the Government allowance. Here also men of independent character are wanting; men who do not fear the popular clamour, and who do not care for the puerile prejudices of ignorance against the legal assessment and good Schools. The most influential citizens of the place, and who could command respect for, and obedience to, a Law destined to endow the country with the inestimable benefits of Education, are merchants, physicians, mechanics, all good men who would like to see Education flourish, but who rather prefer to preserve the esteem, the confidence, and particularly the custom of their co-parishioners.

Every day I became more convinced that the present School Commissioners, with their almost unlimited powers, are a nuisance; that it requires a supe-

rior local authority, with a casting voice in all their proceedings; that it is necessary that this authority should be independent of popular favor or disgrace. An arbitrary power would be better in such hands, if Education is to derive more benefit from it, than respect for a fine principle in theory, but which, here, is nothing else than the feet governing the head.

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#### SAINT GERMAIN DE RIMOUSKI.

St. Germain is one of the Municipalities in which Education makes real progress, thanks to the enlightened zeal, the patriotic encouragement of J. C. Taché, Esquire, Representative in Parliament of the fine County of Rimouski. Thanks also to the incessant efforts and to the really paternal solicitude of the Reverend C. Tanguay, Priest, *Curé* of St. Germain, in favor of Education. Oh! Mr. Superintendent, what eminent progress would Education make if all the *Curés* took the same interest in it as Mr. Tanguay does! I ought also to mention the names of the Messrs. Gauvreau, father and son, and Mr. Côté. So much good understanding between the principal citizens of a Parish could not fail to produce happy results.

I can then trust that every thing will go on here in the best manner possible, and that in a few years St. Germain will become distinguished for its Education, as it is now distinguished for its beautiful site, its pretty village, its spirit of enterprise, the ease of its inhabitants, and their pure and really Canadian manners and customs.

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#### ST. CECILE DU BIC.

This is a new locality increasing with extraordinary rapidity, although its first settlements date but eight or nine years back. Three well attended Schools are open; a fourth will be opened as soon as the School Commissioners can obtain the services of a good Teacher. This number is sufficient for the present wants of this young population, as the majority of the children are still under the age required by Law. Here also, the success is in a great measure owing to the exertions of the *Curé*, the Reverend L. Marceau, whose zeal deserves the greatest praise. This gentleman does not meet with any serious obstacle, and is well seconded by his parishioners.

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#### ST. FABIEN.

This is a poor locality, in which there is not one man capable of making the School-law work efficiently. It gropes along in the wake of intriguers, who are always ready to make the most of its simplicity. Two Schools are open here; a third will be established, if my recommendations are followed. These three Schools will not be accessible to all the children old enough to attend them, but I do not think any thing more could be done for the present. There are no prejudices existing here, but there is an absolute want of a head capable of directing. The pecuniary means are also very limited. In these new establishments, where the population doubles in a few years, a new division of the Legislative grant, based on the last census, would only be an act of strict justice.

All the part, of which I have just given a sketch, in an educational point of view, has a right to nearly double what it receives at the present time, according to the census of 1844.

## ST. SIMON.

The first Range of this Municipality, which is worth all the rest in point of population and riches, is favorable to Education, and does not consider the sacrifices it makes to afford it to the children. A decision of the majority of the School Commissioners had struck off one School-district in this Range. The consequence was, that a splendid School-house near the Church was vacant, and that the children of this School-district had a great distance to go to the School, which was encumbered by this new increase. Hence great discontent. I advised the School Commissioners to place the School-districts in their former state.

One cause of recrimination in this Municipality is, the great number of School-houses which have been erected without discernment, and with egotistical views, too close to one another. The School Commissioners then in office, took care to place one at each of their own doors. Another year, if circumstances permit, one of these houses which is perfectly useless, will be removed and placed in another School-district which has none.

## TROIS PISTOLES.

Displays much generosity. The body of Teachers has improved since July. A superior School for young Girls contributes not a little to extend a taste for Education. Education has here a firm supporter in the person of Dr. Dubé. I am satisfied with this Municipality. The number of School-districts has been reduced in order to afford the means of properly remunerating good Teachers.

## ST. ELOI.

This is the first time that this new Parish labors efficiently to establish its Schools on the solid basis of legal assessment. One School only was in operation at the time of my visit; but two others were on the point of being opened, the Teachers having been engaged. I have not yet a single man capable of directing the others. This is another of the Municipalities which has not a part of the Government Grant proportioned to its population.

## ST. JEAN BAPTISTE DE L'ISLE VERTE.

L'Isle Verte has always had a sufficient number of Schools, but the inhabitants wanted them at the lowest tenders, and they have had the worth of their money. The consequence was just what might be expected.—The children after five or six years of schooling, knew little more, and had acquired a dislike for labor, and learned dissipated habits in these Schools without surveillance. Last year a good female Teacher was engaged in one School-district. The progress made in all branches was very sensible, and did not a little contribute towards making good Schools appreciated. Two other Schools are on a respectable footing.

In this Municipality I shall be seconded by the Reverend L. Provencher, whose zeal for the advancement of Education, and distinguished talents, you are no doubt acquainted with.

This gentleman, although he had only been a few days in his new *Cure*, considered it a duty to accompany me in the visit to the School of this Parish, in order to carry out my recommendations, and learn at once the wants of his children as

regards their instruction. The success of Education is secured in this Municipality, for Mr. Provencher will look after it, and his zeal and firmness will induce him to make the necessary exertions to ensure it.

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#### ST. ARSENE AND ST. GEORGE DE KAKOUNA.

These two Municipalities are certainly those which afford me the greatest satisfaction, from the zeal, intentions, and good administration which distinguish them among all. In these two Municipalities Education is wisely appreciated. The School Commissioners, although but little educated, understand all the importance of the duties they have to fulfil, and display all the punctuality, attention, and zeal they are capable of. It is, indeed, a great pleasure for me to witness on the occasion of each quarterly visit, the body of School Commissioners, the Secretary-Treasurer, and many distinguished citizens, make it a point of duty to accompany me to all the Schools, and follow with marked interest the progress which the children have been able to make between each visit. All advice from me is considered as a sacred injunction by these good people. Next year measures will be taken to endow these two Municipalities with Model Schools.

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#### STE. MODESTE.

Is a new School Municipality, established but a few weeks ago; has no Schools yet in operation. It is a small settlement, separated from St. Arsène; still poor, and greatly in want of instruction, at least of a religious character, from its distance from the Church, and the impossibility in which a great number of its inhabitants are of attending it, from the want of suitable clothing.

I considered that if this Municipality would do something, such as provide building, in which to keep School, warm them, and procure books for the children, you would extend the provisions of the Law to it as applicable to poor Municipalities. I recommend it to your solicitude.

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#### ST. EDOUARD DE LA RIVIERE DU LOUP.

This Municipality, composed of the pretty Village of Fraserville, has a good Teacher, in the person of Mr. Thomas Pelletier. The Young Ladies' School is vacant at this moment. The last year's Teacher has not been continued. An advertisement in the papers calls for a qualified School-mistress to preside over the vacant School.

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#### ST. PATRICE DE LA RIVIERE DU LOUP.

I am really sorry to have to inform you, Mr. Superintendent, that the large Parish of River du Loup has not one School in operation. At the time of my first visit in the month of June, I found the Teachers in this Municipality altogether incapable, and I was obliged to refuse them a recommendation to the School Commissioners. One only possesses a sufficient Education, but his morals being more than doubtful, compelled me to refuse him a Certificate of recommendation. The financial affairs of the Corporation were in a still less satisfactory state than the Schools.

Here is an extract up to the first of July last:—

Due to the Corporation for arrears of assessments and monthly contributions, as well on the preceding years as on the year expired the 30th June .....	£245 2 8
Two years' allowance, coming to this Municipality out of the Legislative Grant, the Corporation not having made a return to the Board of Education .....	177 17 10
Forming a Total of .....	£423 0 6
Due Teachers, arrears of Salary .....	285 8 0
Balance in favor of the Corporation, after the liquidation of all accounts, as well active as passive .....	£137 12 6

The 18th of July, I gave orders,—1st. To procure the payment of all arrears due by solvent persons, and, for this object, to institute all the prosecutions and actions that might be necessary.

2nd. To provide the School with all the materials necessary to the good working of the Law, and the progress of the children.

3rd. To pay, as soon as possible, the too-just demands of the Teachers, the greater part of whom had not received any thing for two years.

4th. To introduce order and regularity in all their proceedings, and make choice of a competent person as their Secretary-Treasurer.

The 26th of October last, I found the affairs in the very same state; and what is worse, I am persuaded that it is a system with the President of the Corporation, the Reverend L. Proulx, to do nothing. I saw him, and animadverted strongly on such a neglect of his duties, and represented that, as *Curé* and School Commissioner, he was, more particularly than his ignorant colleagues, bound to watch over the instruction of the children of his Parish.

I held him responsible for the great damage caused by ignorance, in a Parish which has selected him on several occasions to direct the Education of the children. I thought it my duty to make several other remarks, suggested by the circumstances, and more particularly by the indignation which I felt at the sight of such culpable negligence.

The only answer this gentleman gave as an excuse, was, "That the people were so poor that it would be an act of inhumanity to prosecute good people for such trifling sums. \* \* \* \* \* That an advocate had informed him, that the Commissioners would not be permitted to sue so long as the rate-payers did not refuse to pay. \* \* \* \* \* That the magistrates of the place were prejudiced against him, and would not render him justice. \* \* \* \* \* That already, in 1847 or 1848, they had commenced several prosecutions, which had all fallen to the ground for the same reason. \* \* \* \* \* That a regular valuation of the properties had not been renewed every year. \* \* \* \* \* That, since July, no one had presented himself to replace the qualified Teachers."

After having reduced to nought all these quibbles, I repeated the same injunctions to the Commissioners, and told them besides, to place efficient Teachers in all the School-districts. I notified them, that I was about to make a Report to the Office of Education, and adopt against them such measures as the Law indicated, if they did not make up as soon as possible for their past neglect.

I beg of you, Mr. Superintendent, to tell me what I ought to do, if my directions are not followed. If we can exercise it, I think that a little severity would not be out of place.

## ST. ANDRE.

In this Municipality, a great improvement has been effected among the corps of Teachers since my last visit. I am happy to inform you, that St. André will make great progress this year in the Education of its children.

I settled the question as to removing the School-house No. 5, which I spoke of in a note accompanying my Report of the month of August. The house will be placed in the centre of the School-district.

## ST. ALEXANDRE.

One School only is in operation, but two others will be so at an early day. The delay in the organisation of this Municipality is due to the departure of the Reverend M. Dupuis, late *Curé* of this Parish and President of the School Corporation. Mr. Dupuis has been replaced; the legal assessment is established, and three Schools are in operation.

## ST. LOUIS DE KAMOURASKA.

This Municipality shews, by its generous sacrifices, all the interest which it takes in having its children instructed. Besides sufficiently good Elementary Schools, two edifices of the most imposing character have been erected in the centre of this Parish; the *Frères'* School, and a magnificent Convent for Girls. This building, which is capable of containing nearly 100 pupils, is ready, or will be so, in a short time, to receive the good Sisters who are to take the management of it. You are aware, Mr. Superintendent, that the two monuments erected to Education, and which constitute the glory of Kamouraska, are due in great measure to the indefatigable zeal and labor of the Reverend Mr. Routier, the former *Curé* of the Parish.

I was called upon to settle a question as to the engagement of two joint female Teachers for School No. 2. I approved of the engagement as made by the School Commissioners, and seeing the misunderstanding which existed between the two Teachers, which might have had a pernicious effect upon the children, I directed:—

1st. That the two Teachers should not, during class hours, and in presence of the pupils, have any intercourse with each other.

2nd. That the two classes should be conducted in separate apartments.

3rd. That the School Commissioners should see that order and discipline were established in the School.

## ST. PASCHAL.

Here every thing goes on well. Education progresses rapidly. I am very well satisfied with this Municipality. The Teachers are all sufficiently qualified, and suitably paid.

## ST. DENIS.

I remark, with pleasure, that the choice of Teachers is better, and that the parents display more zeal. One School-district is vacant, and wants a School, if it

be possible to procure a Teacher for it. I am in hopes of being enabled to establish order in the proceedings of this Corporation, which were, at the time of my first visit, in the worst possible state.

There is within the limits of the School Municipality of St. Denis, but separated from the other habitations by a range of mountains, a small settlement called Mont Carmel, which has been so far without a School, and yet requires one very much. It is a poor locality, which has a right to the privileges accorded by the 5th section of the 12 Vic.

#### STE. HELENE.

This is a small Parish; not rich; sufficiently desirous of affording instruction to its children. Unfortunately it can offer but a small compensation to its Teachers; and it is useless to add, that they are inferior. I thought it my duty to tolerate matters, and leave it to the good sense of these worthy people to discover, that it is mistaken economy to procure Teachers at a small price.

#### RIVIERE OUELLE.

This Parish has some good Schools; but unfortunate political dissensions have prevented the School Commissioners, and the friends of Education, from doing as much as might have been expected from a Parish so rich, populous, mercantile, and intelligent as Rivière Ouelle. The system of voluntary contribution is still tolerated this year, in consequence of the dissensions of which I have just spoken. The School Commissioners, who are all distinguished citizens, by their fortune, their intelligence, and the influence they exercise in the Parish, fear to diminish this influence, under the existing circumstances, by imposing the legal assessment upon a population which regards it as a scourge, the odium of which they would cast upon those who would put it into execution.

The troubles which have existed, and which still exist, in relation to Mr. Thomas Bégin, originate, in a great measure, from the same source. New complications have brought things to so bad a pass, that the civil tribunals can alone decide them. I shall give you, in a few words, the details of this affair.

At the time of the erection of Municipality No. 2, now united to that of No. 1, Mr. Bégin was engaged as Teacher to this Municipality, at a salary of £84 for the School-year, which, this year, commenced the first of July, and ended the 10th June following. The following year the engagement was continued. The 30th May last, the School Commissioners of the Municipality of which Mr. Bégin was Teacher, not being satisfied with the way in which he acquitted himself of his duties as Teacher, notified to him, in writing, that at the expiration of his School-year, his services would be no longer required. Mr. Bégin answered, that he was notified too late; that he had a right to continue in office another year, without actually renewing the engagement, as he was not notified three months in advance, but only ten days. Upon this, Mr. Bégin continued his School, and some days later, Municipality No. 2 was united to that of No. 1, and Mr. Bégin concluded that the notification sent him by the School Corporation No. 2 was a nullity.

The new Corporation seeing that Mr. Bégin took no notice of the notification of the 30th May, sent him another one about the 15th August, which, like the notification sent him on the 30th May, informed him that his services were not required, and that he would have to deliver up the School-house to the Corporation. Mr. Bégin replied, that he would deliver up the house to its owner, when his School-year



should be completed. It is proper to observe, that the School-house belongs to the *Fabrique*, which placed it at the disposal of the Corporation, according to the 25th section of the 9th Vic. cap. 27.

OTHER QUESTION.—The School-house is built on a Lot of ground given to the *Fabrique* by two individuals, under conditions more than strict. The building was, in a great measure, put up at the expense of the *Curé*, the Rev. M. Bégin, who he says never delivered the house to the *Fabrique*; the *Curé* Bégin concludes, that as the house belongs to him, he is at liberty to let his brother have it as long as he may think proper.

I gave my opinion to Mr. T. Bégin, on all his pretensions, which I consider unfounded. The last School Corporation succeeds to the rights as well as the obligations of those that preceded it. The notification of the 30th May is then valid and effectual. The pretension of the *Curé* Bégin appears to me still less tenable. "*Ædificium solo cedit*" says the Law.

These gentlemen have not thought proper to conform to my counsels, and insist in bringing the matter before the tribunals, if the Commissioners do not consent to employ Mr. Bégin, as Teacher.

All the Schools are in operation, thanks to the generous efforts of some well disposed persons in each School-district.

ST. PACÔME, a dependancy of the Rivière Ouelle, is making efforts to become erected into a separate Municipality. The School Commissioners of the River have not considered it to be their duty to interfere. It will be possible to establish two Schools here which will be of great service to this poor Municipality.

#### STE. ANNE LAPOCATIERE.

The two School Municipalities, of which this Parish is composed, operate slowly, and display but little zeal; here also, it is men that are wanting. No one is willing to sacrifice his slender popularity, and assume the odium always attendant, and particularly at the commencement, on the bringing into operation of the legal assessment. The *Curé* keeps aloof, under the pretext that he would compromise the interests of his Ministry; the physician, because he would lose his practice. I was thus forced to tolerate the voluntary contribution.

I hope, however, that there will be Schools in all the School-districts; I suggested to the two School Corporations to ask to be united into one, in order to procure the appointment by the Office of Education, of persons who were competent and less timid.

It is a matter of astonishment, that the Parish which so worthily seconded the efforts of the immortal M. C. F. Painchaud, when he devoted body and mind to elevate to religion and to science, the monument which forms the honor and the glory of the Parish, as it is the pride and the consolation of those who interest themselves in the future prosperity of the country, now displays so much indifference, such apathy with respect to the Elementary Education of its children. The same men are there but the main spring is gone.

I ask pardon, Mr. Superintendent, for the length of these remarks. They appeared to me to be useful in affording you information upon the real state of Education in the District of Kamouraska, and the principal obstacles it meets with. Perhaps this simple exposure may be a commencement of proof of the premises which I have laid down in the remarks accompanying my first Report.

I received your letter of the month of October, enjoining me to transmit you my third Report early in March. I shall conform to your desire as far as possible.

I pray you to observe, that I have more than 400 leagues to traverse on the occasion of each visit; that the front alone of my District is more than 60 leagues long; that each visit obliges me to be absent from home for nearly two months. I will certainly make my Report as complete as possible.

I desire to know, Mr. Superintendent, if the School Commissioners have the right by the 4th sec. of the 12th Vic., cap 50, to cut off one or two Districts which would refuse to contribute sufficiently, and to exempt the other Districts from the apportionment.

Again, soliciting pardon for the haste with which these notes have been drawn up,

I have the honor to subscribe myself, Mr. Superintendent,  
Your most humble and obedient Servant.

G. TANGUAY,  
School Inspector, D.K.

[*Translation.*]

To the Superintendent of Education for Canada East.

St. GERVAIS, 7th March, 1853.

Sir,—I have the honor to transmit you my third Report on the state of Education in the District of Kamouraska. I thought it my duty to accompany my statistics with some remarks, which I thought were better calculated to make you appreciate the actual state of the means at our disposal for the propagation of popular instruction.

Must we rejoice in presence of the results of this Report, or give up all hopes? Does the cause of Education progress? Do we make good way, and can we without danger let the vessel sail on at the mercy of the winds which propel it? I have confidence in the vessel and in the way we make, but I propose that there should be an attentive watch at the mast head; nor must the helmsman slumber.

Public opinion in this District is decidedly reconciled to the provisions of the present School-law. The most serious obstacles are overcome; the impulse has been given; the combatants in the great battle which ignorance, prejudice, and a spirit of opposition had fought for 25 years against the spirit of progress, can now repose on their laurels.

Nothing more is to be done but to learn how to take the best advantage of the victory, to fortify the country conquered, and shelter it from a new invasion. In other terms, we must lend our efforts in favor of this return to better ideas, extend the circle of instruction in our Schools, render it more uniform, more practical, give it a national color, in fine, submit its action to the most competent persons, ensure its permanence by the creation of a body specially entrusted with the duty of nourishing and renewing it.

The following are, in my opinion, some of the means to be employed to attain this end:—

1st. To extend and better define the powers and attributes of the School Inspectors, and give them a control over the proceedings of the Corporations.

2nd. To compel the Corporations to provide the Schools, out of monies raised for the purpose, with all materials necessary to promote the progress of the children, and the useful working of the Law, or as may be considered necessary by the Inspector.

3rd. The adoption of a complete series of classical books, uniform, progressive, and methodical, and in unison with our social wants, our manners, our customs, and our resources.

4th. A division of the monies coming to each School Municipality out of the Legislative Grant, based upon the number of children attending the Schools, and not on that of the children of age to attend them, residing in each Municipality. This would be a strong stimulus to the indolent Municipalities, and an act of justice to those who make sacrifices to meet the liberality of the Government.

5th. The establishment of a Normal School at Montreal and Quebec, with a Model School, or branches, in each Judicial District. This addition to the number of Model Schools being intended for the Education of Teachers, and being absolutely required in the present circumstances, to afford a more prompt remedy to the evil complained of on all sides, that we are wanting every where in Teachers qualified and familiar with the best methods of instruction. I conceive that these Model Schools, or branches of Normal Schools, would exist but for a few years. It is for this reason that I should like them to be as little expensive as possible. Two Professors of known merit, educated on the principle of the Normal School, which they would have attended for some months for this purpose, would be placed in the centre of large populations, and direct a large School, at the same time that they could be teaching the Candidates for the position of Teachers. The latter would have by this means the advantage of putting into practice, and under the eye of their Professors, the theories on teaching which they might each day receive.

I should extend my remarks further on the happy effects of a Normal School so constituted, but I fear that it would be lost labor, and that even at this moment the Government may have adopted a contrary determination. I should be sorry for it, because I have a thorough conviction that a Normal School at Quebec, or at Montreal, would do but little good and operate more slowly.

6th. The School-year ought to coincide with the Calendar-year, for reasons which are evident to every body.

I have to congratulate myself on the zeal, activity, and exertions, displayed by the majority of the Teachers of the District of Kamouraska, in the discharge of the important duties of their stations. My advice, my counsels, have always been received with gratitude; and more than once I was sufficiently fortunate to be instrumental in effecting useful reforms by persuasion alone.

They have hailed with joy the official visit of an Inspector, and have learned, that they would find in this functionary greater facilities in the discharge of their duty; a protector against the bad intentions and mean practices of the parents of the children, and sometimes also of the School Commissioners. Their position has become an important one; their painful labors will be appreciated, and held up to admiration. A Teacher of merit, and at the same time, modest, will no longer be mixed up with the pretending and ridiculous pedagogue.

It was necessary to bear in mind the state of simple transition in which we were, and to tolerate several Teachers who are anything but qualified. Certificates for 4, 6, and 12 months, have been given them, according to circumstances, with an order to present themselves *de novo* at the expiration of this time. A too general severity, although justified by the great interests at stake, would, perhaps, have a contrary effect to that which we ought to anticipate. A great number of the

Schools would have been closed in consequence of the impossibility of procuring Teachers who were qualified according to Law. The Teachers, feeling the necessity that exists for them to perfect themselves, feeling also, that it is indispensable, if they wish to retain their places, have been induced to work harder, and have exerted themselves more seriously, as a guarantee of their future conduct, to establish in their Schools that organization and that discipline so necessary to instruction.

The position of the Teacher is still excessively precarious, and it requires every other motive than the hope of gain to retain a Teacher of merit, and who feels himself capable of entering into any other business. It is, therefore, a subject of painful remark, that it is for such Teachers but a *pis-aller*, a mere state of transition. I should like then, a legal provision which would irrevocably attach the Teacher, and retain him with a view to his own interests.

A saving fund similar to that of the Pilots, where every Teacher might deposit annually one-fiftieth or more of his gains, and receive, in case of misfortune or pressing want, on a certificate of good conduct, of having taught with success a certain number of years—relief, a pension which would place him beyond the reach of want, and which would render it binding on him to remain in his station and distinguish himself,—would, I think, be a plan calculated to attain the object above proposed.

The difficulty of traversing, in winter, the vast District of Kamouraska, the fatigues of such a journey, have left me but little time to throw together the few notes which compose this Report, and to afford it all the extension of which it was susceptible.

The whole, nevertheless humbly submitted.

I have the honor to be, Mr. Superintendent,

With the most profound consideration,

Your most humble and obedient Servant.

GEO. TANGUAY,  
School Inspector, D.K.

#### REMARKS.

##### COUNTIES OF KAMOURASKA AND RIMOUSKI.—SCHOOLS UNDER CONTROL.

By Table A it appears, that there are, in the District of Kamouraska, 128 School-districts, and 111 Schools in operation. This is an increase of 19 since 1850-1851. These 111 Schools have been attended, on an average, by 35 pupils each, which gives a total of 3,884, or 776 more than the previous year. The average term of attendance at these 111 Schools, during the six first months of 1852-53, was 31.

It is shown also, by the same Tables, that 17 School-districts have been deprived of Schools during the same period; 13 by the indifference of the School Commissioners and the apathy of the persons interested; 4 from the impossibility of procuring efficient Teachers.

Since the first visit made by the Inspector in May last, the number of School-districts in the District have been reduced from 137 to 128, and a more judicious administration would reduce the number a good deal more.

The desire of the heads of families to have the School at their door; the weakness of a great number of the School Commissioners, who fear popular clamour a great deal too much to take any other advice than is suggested by the real advantage of Education, which their mission obliges them to promote, has had the effect of creating a great number of small School-districts, incapable of suitably providing for the maintenance of good Schools, and effecting their organization on a respectable footing. A paltry salary is given, and none but ignorant, lazy, mercenary Teachers are procured, unworthy of the noble and honorable task of forming and instructing youth.

My frequent remonstrances against such an abuse, have had, up to the present time, but little effect. However, I think I perceive that both Commissioners and rate-payers are forming better ideas on the subject; and perceive that a good, large School, well provided with all necessary materials, is less expensive, produces more real instruction, forms more educated men than ten small Schools, kept by such Teachers as are to be met with in the greater number of little School-districts.

Should it be left to time to bring the people to a more just appreciation of the real advantages to be derived in this respect, or should they be forced to it by a provision of Law to this effect?

ORIGIN OF THE CHILDREN.—This Table proves that Protestantism has not established its head quarters in the fine District of Kamouraska, and that the Catholic faith of the first inhabitants has been transmitted pure and intact down to our day.

Out of 3,884 children attending the Schools, 105 only are of British origin, and profess a belief different from that of Catholicism. This is a consoling fact, full of promise for the future.

108 Teachers are Catholics; 2 Protestant; and 1, who directs an independent School, is a Swiss "*Bibler*." The fanaticism of a few Scotchmen has brought him into this religious and believing part of the country. I would be afflicted at it, if I were not convinced, that not one single Catholic head would afford a resting-place to such vermin.

The moral character of all the Teachers of the District of Kamouraska is irreproachable. They are not all equally qualified in an intellectual point of view, and do not all possess the requisite knowledge to make good Teachers.

Since serious attention has been given towards discovering the best means of promptly extending Education among the children of the people; men, expert in the difficult art of teaching, understand that the first step to be taken was the introduction of a series of classical, uniform, practical, and progressive works, from the first rudiments of reading, up to the knowledge which a good agricultural and commercial Education affords; such books as accorded with our social position, our manners, our usages, our wants; books of a national character, with a Canadian aspect. Some sufficiently good attempts, made in certain branches of teaching, were not encouraged, and added to the disgust of those who had undertaken these useful labors, the regret of having lost both labor and money. Each School, and in many instances, each child, had different books. Consequently, classification was not possible, there was no emulation, and an incalculable loss of time; therefore, the progress was slow and hardly perceptible, and the parents were discouraged.

The *Frères* of the Christian Schools have rendered an immense service, by the introduction of their classical books, much more complete and more methodical than any we had. These books leave little to be desired. I succeeded in having the Grammar, the Orthographical Exercises, the Geography, and the reading books

used by the *Frères*, adopted in more than 75 Schools. Before two years have elapsed I hope that there will be uniformity. That is one element of progress.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS—SUPERIOR SCHOOLS.—SUBJECTS TAUGHT.

990 children read tolerably well; 1,673 read well, and in an interesting manner. Reading, which is the key-stone of all knowledge, has improved very much. To apply the understanding of the child, so as to seize the sense of what he reads, to make him understand and appreciate it, is, in my esteem, the shortest way to cause him to read with proper modulation of voice, and with a natural emphasis.

2,832 children learn Orthography thoroughly, in spelling by heart. This part of grammatical instruction was generally neglected. The child was taught to learn the text of the Grammar, and this indispensable preparatory exercise was thought little of.

1,033 learn French Grammar; 450 do exercises on the application of the rules of Grammar, according to the Orthographical exercises of the Christian Schools. 450 analyse tolerably well the parts of Speech; and nearly 300 do logical analysis very fluently. Instruction in Grammar has made an immense stride; and I do not fear to state, that it is superior, in several of our Elementary Schools, to what it was in our best Colleges 15 years ago.

I cannot make as satisfactory mention of Arithmetic. The methods of our best works on figures are all insufficient and not progressive enough. But few Teachers are familiar with the theory and particularly the practice of Arithmetic.

Geography has been taught to 335 pupils, 237 of whom have studied the Geography of America, and particularly that of Canada; and 98, Universal Geography. The History of the Country and Sacred History, have been taught to 312 children. This is an increase of more than 50 per cent. above the former years. The time is near, when these two sciences will form an integral and indispensable part of instruction in the District of Kamouraska.

The same Table will also shew, that attention is beginning to be directed to Composition, Letter-writing, the Elements of Geometry, Natural History, Cosmography; ordinary Sewing, Embroidery, Music, Lineal Drawing, &c. If I mention this trifling commencement, it is because I see the opening of a new era; because I see a new day shining in the distance; and if we know how to profit by the good will of the people, so as to establish the Education of youth on a more solid basis; if means are taken to give the people value for the money we oblige them to pay; if good Teachers are made, by means of the Normal Schools, it is to be hoped, that in a few years, our Canadian youth will be remarkable for their Education, their intelligence, their love of science and the fine arts, as they are now distinguished by their activity, their love of labor, their economy, their good sense, and their good morals.

To second the present movement effectually, it would be necessary to introduce into the Law some amendments to provide for the furnishing of the School with moveables. Many of them are in a deplorable state of nudity in this respect. A few miserable tables on trestles, some benches, that is all the furniture which a good number of our School-houses are provided with; a few old dirty books, covered with dust; discolored walls, without a single ornament of any kind to speak to the intelligence of the child or of the master. That is the parlor of the Teacher. Those are the only objects to elevate his thoughts, to refresh his soul, in the midst of the galling bonds of loneliness and discouragement, often inseparable from a state which, from its very nature, is painful.

Order, neatness, decent furniture, maps, tables, sentences, large and spacious apartments, inspire respect, occupy the imagination, speak to the mind, captivate the attention, and prevent that confusion which always exists in small apartments.

It is necessary, also, to surround the Teacher with all possible respect and consideration, and by that means exalt him in his own eyes, and in the eyes of his pupils. It is necessary to increase his salary, and give him one which will permit him to appear in society, where his position and his knowledge give him every right to a distinguished place. It is necessary that the parents, the School Commissioners, and all those having influence, should extend their hand to the Teacher, smooth the most rugged asperities of his position, appreciate at their just value his noble and painful labors. What has been done up to the present time? What language has been used? Do we not appear to say to the Teacher whom we engage, "Go to such a School-district; do as you can; spare the susceptibilities of the parents; we will give you as little as possible, and you will be paid "as late as possible."

It appears by Table D, that the average salary given the Teachers for the current year is £34 10s. to the male Teachers, and £20 3s. 6d. to the female Teachers, which gives an average of £27 6s. 9d. of increase over last year.

This paltry salary shews the amount of our appreciation of the benefits of Education, and how much still remains to be done.

I ought to observe, that the small number of well qualified Teachers, and who have proved themselves to be such, receive from £50 to £90; and that several localities would hasten to accept the services of such Teachers, at this price, if it were possible to find them.

#### TEACHERS—QUALIFICATIONS.

8 Teachers direct the Model Schools, of whom 5 have received their Certificates, and the remaining 3 are the *Frères* at Kamouraska.

11 females Teachers have received from the Inspector Certificates for Superior Girls' Schools.

26 appear to me to be very capable of teaching, and possess sufficient knowledge to answer present wants.

51 are inferior to the first, but can, however, do much good to the cause of popular instruction.

38 are absolutely incapable, and were only tolerated from the particular circumstances in which they were placed.

It is a subject of agreeable satisfaction to me, as well as a duty which gratitude imposes upon me, to present to your notice, Mr. Superintendent, some of the male and female Teachers of the District of Kamouraska, whose zeal, devotion, knowledge, and efficiency for teaching is worthy of the greatest praise, and appreciated by the ignorant as well as by the learned. The *Frères* of the Christian Schools in the fine Village of Kamouraska; Mr. and Mrs. Desrochers, of the Central School of St. Paschal, where the children of both sexes obtain a solid, elegant, and practical Education; Mr. F. Dechêne, and Miss Adèle Ricard, of the Model School of St. Germain de Rimouski, a worthy rival of the first; Mr. Ch. Lindsay, and Miss E. Blanchet, of Isle Verte; Misses Paradis, and H. Couillard, of Beaumont de St. André; Mr. J. B. E. Chamberland, of St. Fabien; Miss C. Langlois, of St. Denis; and lastly, the Ladies of the Congregation of the Rivière Ouelle, &c.

These, Sir, are Teachers worthy of the name, and capable of performing the beautiful task of forming souls for Heaven, and citizens for the country; Teachers fully competent to perform the civil priestly office with which they are entrusted.

#### EXAMINATIONS—VISITS.

As you see, Mr. Superintendent, the School Commissioners, with few exceptions, have conformed to the text of the Law, which makes it a duty for them to have annual examinations, but nothing more. It is painful to see so powerful a means of success and encouragement neglected and lost. But they are not to be blamed. It is the Law that has made them what they are, which permits ignorance to be placed at the head of Education, and to open out for it a path. What can be expected from visits and examinations made by ignorant Commissioners, who are often inimical to Education, and incapable of judging by themselves of the state of the Schools confided to their care? What moral influence can they exercise?

The present system of taxation, which is, however, the most just, the most equitable, and the least onerous mode, has had to contend, for a long time, with popular displeasure; and the odium which has attached to its execution has been such, that all those who might have made it work usefully, have been prevented from doing so, either by the voice of the people, or the fear of losing the confidence and esteem of those on whom they were depending, or whom they wanted to fulfil their mission. The Priest, the *Curé*, the Notary, the Physician, the Merchant, would have lost, the former, the confidence, the esteem, and the respect which he required in the exercise of his ministry, which is entirely one of peace and concord; the others, the encouragement they expected for the maintenance of their families.

The people wished to abolish the Schools. When they saw that their agitation, their opposition, had no other effect than the wasting of their contributions, that their friends, as well as their pretended enemies made them pay alike, a reaction took place, and that is the position we are in at the present time. At each new election of School Commissioners, some educated persons are appointed in the stead of the former men, and give better hopes for the future. By next July, I hope that those *Curés* who thought that they could not accept the office of School Commissioners without danger, can now do so, to the great advantage of the cause of Education. In the mean time, until things are in their normal state, I think it would be expedient to give more power to the Inspectors, and to place the School Commissioners under their orders.

#### SCHOOL HOUSES.

Two Municipalities out of the whole, are distinguished for their spirit of advancement, and the sacrifices they have made to erect to Education, monuments which attest the esteem they have for it. What could not be done, if there were every where, as in these two Parishes, an understanding among all the principal citizens of each locality, among all those who could exercise some influence on those who surround them. It is with joy that I cite Kamouraska and St. Germain de Rimouski, as the two Municipalities in which Education has made the greatest progress; thanks to the enlightened zeal, and patriotic efforts of the Rev. Messrs. Routier and Tanguay, and to the eagerness of these fine Parishes in seconding them.

This good understanding has produced happy results, and these Parishes are in a fair way of making progress. Before many years these two Parishes will be distin-



guished for their Education, their progress in every respect; as they at present excel by their beautiful sites, their magnificent villages, their enterprising spirit, the general ease of their inhabitants, and their pure and truly Canadian manners.

It is now seriously mooted to endow the fine parish of St. Germain with a College, and when a project is thought of and put on foot by such men as the Rev. C. Tanguay, *Curé* of this Parish; J. C. Taché, Esquire, M.P.P., for the County of Rimouski; P. Gauvreau, Esquires, father and son; J. Garon, Esquire, N.P.; and several others, the project quickly becomes a reality, and is undertaken with every guarantee of success. Let us hope, that the Legislature which has always shewn itself so favorably disposed towards Education, and to all measures calculated to promote it, will extend assistance towards this enterprise, and give it a new pledge of success.

#### PECUNIARY MATTERS.

The table may not be altogether correct, with regard to certain Municipalities taken separately, but on the whole I think it is very nearly correct. The absence of some of the Secretary-Treasurers of the School Commissioners, and the want of sufficient information, oblige me to make this remark.

I took the state of the accounts of the Corporations as it existed on the first of July last, as giving a better idea of the manner in which the School assessments are paid in the District of Kamouraska. The accounts are balanced as if all the Corporations had then received the portion allotted to each of them out of the Legislative Grant, although several of them did not receive it till a later period.

As respects the Municipalities which were not regularly organized at this period, and are so now, I took the state of the current year.

Only one Municipality, important from its position, its numerous relations with strangers, its sea-port, and its commerce, has remained stationary, in the midst of the general exertion, and has had the sad courage to close its Schools; to assume the fearful responsibility of depriving more than 300 children, old enough to attend the Schools, of the bread of instruction. Yes, Mr. Superintendent, the large and populous Parish of St. Patrice de la Rivière du Loup, through the indifference of its School Commissioners, has not had one single School in operation since the month of July last. Is it from negligence? Is it through systematic opposition to the Law?—It is either one or the other.

Grave representations on the part of the Inspector have had the effect of slightly rousing the culpable Commissioners, and caused them to take steps to satisfy the too just complaints of their Teachers during the past years, several of whom had for two years received but a slender sum on account. I flatter myself that the Schools will open again in the spring in this backward Municipality.

It is a singular thing, that the Parish which has made such great exertions, which has so generously contributed to the erection of the fine college which is the glory of the District of Kamouraska, is now so indifferent to the Elementary Education of its children; that Education which can alone develop and ripen the precious seed of intelligence. Oh! St. Anne, how many Parishes there are which envy you, and which might better than you prepare their children, happily endowed to grow up under the shadow of that sanctuary of Science, which the patriotism, the zeal, and the labors of the Reverend C. F. Painchaud, has raised at the foot of your mountains! and which, as a shining star, ought to spread a bright light over every thing which surrounds it.

The College of Sté. Anne, by its beautiful site, by the Education wisely appropriated to the wants of the country, received by more than 150 pupils; by the services it has already rendered to religion and to letters, by the liberality of its present director, and its prudent administration, is an eminently useful institution, and which promises to rival with advantage the most ancient institutions of this kind.

The Corporation of this College, desirous of seconding the favorable movement in the improvement of our agricultural system, which is now the great subject of pre-occupation of the real friends of the prosperity of Canada, are endeavoring to establish an Agricultural School. If this praiseworthy enterprise is successful the college will have the further merit of having endowed the country with a School, the want of which has been long felt, and which will be the complement of a really practical Education, which youth already receive there.

The Convent at the Rivière Ouelle is an institution which has rendered eminent services to the cause of Education in this part of the country. The Education is well adapted to the wants of the easy circumstanced population of this District, and upon the same footing as our best institutions in the cities. The French and English Languages are taught perfectly. Geography, History, Composition, Music, Drawing, Painting, Needle-work, &c., &c., are cultivated with much care. It is to be regretted that so well conducted an institution can, from its small accommodation, receive but a limited number of pupils.

The worthy Superior of this establishment informed me, with much bitterness, that she was every day under the necessity of refusing new pupils.

It is still at this time the only institution of the kind opened for Education between Métis and Quebec. The real friends of Education deplore, with me, the narrow egotism which was shown in the refusal of the means of aggrandizement and of development proposed by the Parish to one of its principal citizens.

Two other magnificent Convents, one at Kamouraska, and the other at St. Germain de Rimouski, will be open in a few months for young females, and will place Education in these populous and important places on a solid basis.

Among the means of popular instruction in the District of Kamouraska, I ought to mention, as one of the most powerful and efficacious, the establishment of eight Parish libraries, containing from 300 to 500 well selected volumes.

(Signed,)

G. TANGUAY,

School Inspector.

COPY OF THE REPORTS OF P. WINTER, ESQUIRE, INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS.

List of Municipalities in the District under the Inspection of P. Winter, Esquire, School Inspector:—

COUNTY OF GASPE' .....	}	1.—Newport and Pabos, 2.—Grand River, 3.—Percé, 4.—Malbaie, 5.—Douglas, 6.—York and Haldimand, 7.—Gaspé Bay, (South), 8.—Gaspé Bay, (North,) and Sydenham, 9.—Cap des Rosiers, 10.—Fox and Griffin Cove, 11.—Matapedia and Ristigouche.
COUNTY OF BONAVENTURE..	}	12.—Mann, 13.—Nouvelle and Shoolbred, 14.—Carleton, 15.—Maria, 16.—New Richmond, 17.—Hamilton, 18.—Cox, 19.—Hope, 20.—Port Daniel.

[*Translation.*]

To the Superintendent of Schools for Lower Canada,

Sir,—When about the end of the month of May last, I had received your instructions, as well verbal as written, there was nothing for me to do but to find the means of conveyance from Quebec to this District, and to begin the visit of the Schools in this part of the District of Gaspé committed to my charge as Inspector. But being unable to commence my journey as soon as I should have desired, and having had a very long passage, I only commenced my visits in the early part of July last, and only returned on the nineteenth of August instant. Thinking that a statement of the population of the District, according to the last census, was that part of my Report that you wished to obtain first, I hastened to prepare a table and sent it by the last mail, accompanied by some remarks.

1st. On the extent of my jurisdiction on the side of the River St. Lawrence, that is to say as respects the Municipality of Fox and Griffin. 2nd. On the distinction to be made between the Census Districts of the County of Gaspé, numbered in the first table 6, 7, 8, 11, 12; the manner in which they are divided as School Municipalities; and, 3rdly. On the cordiality and welcome with which I was received in all parts of my jurisdiction, with only two exceptions.

The first and the second point will require some information and explanations on your part, which will be desirable as soon as possible to serve me as a guide in my operations on the occasion of my next visit to this part, as I have nothing authentic with me, this information having been communicated to me on the spot by the Secretary-Treasurers and Commissioners of Fox, Cap des Rosiers, and Douglas.

I intend to make this Report a species of journal or itinerary of my trip, commencing by Matapedia and Ristigouche. But as the remarks and circumstances above mentioned, more immediately call for my attention, I shall first take up the opposite extremity of my jurisdiction. I must bring under your observation, that in the table or extract of the census of the District of Gaspé to which I have just alluded, the amounts opposite each Township or Seigniory are those of the population of the different Census Districts, namely, the number of Protestants, Catholics, the total, and the number of children from 5 to 15 years of age, inclusively; each of which Districts consists, or rather is confined, in the limits of the Townships, &c., as legally acknowledged for Municipal and Elective purposes, with the exception of the Census Districts Nos. 12 and 15, of the County of Gaspé, which comprise, also, all the territory between the Township of Fox and the Seigniory of Ste. Anne des Monts divided by the Magdalen River.

From the above information, it will be observed, that the limits of the School Municipalities are not all the same as those of the Townships. Taking then the whole Census District of Fox, No. 12, the territory is joined, as far as the Magdalen River:—

Population .....	564
And deducting the population of the Magdalen River to Cloridorme .....	96

There remains .....	468
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Adding Griffin Cove Establishment, District of the District of Cap des Rosiers .....	228
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696
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This forms the School Municipality of Fox and Griffin, according to the remarks and statement already given, if they are correct.

To the west of the boundaries of Fox is Pâlo Bay, Children, 10, Population...	22
Grand Etang, do 2, do ...	10
Pointe Sèche, do 6, do ...	16
Cloridorme, do 18, do ...	50
36 .....	98

Leaving .....	598
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So if it be true that the distance of ten leagues, from Fox to Cloridorme, forms part of Fox and Griffin, the share of money allowed will be according to the population .....

696
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But if it be considered that in these ten leagues distance, there are but thirty-six children, from 5 to 15, (inclusive,) or twenty-eight, from 7 to 14, that will hardly justify the establishment of a School; deducting, therefore, 98, the population of Griffin and Fox would only be .....

598
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The population of the Township or Census District No. 11, (Cap des Rosiers) is .....	765
That of Griffin Cove being deducted and added to Fox .....	228

Population of the School Municipality of Cap Rosier .....	537
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Population of the United Townships and School Municipalities of Gaspé North, and Sydenham, (Census Districts Nos. 9 and 10,) is as follows—Children, 80, population ..... 286

Being less than 300, the number required for a Municipality, would it not be better to reunite them to the Township of Cap des Rosiers, as well for School as Municipal purposes, which would form a population of\* ..... 823

The Commissioners having resigned, for the causes to which I shall refer before closing this Report, it would be a good opportunity to make the change which, I think, would facilitate the operation of the Law.

These two last Townships have, for several years, received a larger portion of the Government Grant than the real number of their population would warrant, greater even than the Municipality of Cap Rosiers, the population of which is nearly double. This is owing, I think, to the circumstance, that before the last surveys of the County of Gaspé, the whole population of the north side of Gaspé Bay was considered as forming part of Gaspé North, whilst the population from Ship Head to Cap aux Eaux now belongs, and for several years past has belonged, to Cap des Rosiers, which would give them, according to the last census, not more than three hundred and thirty-five (335) souls, by taking this number off Cap des Rosiers.

Complaints are made that even with the Government allowance of £24, they cannot maintain their Schools; what would it be if they only received an amount proportioned to their small population of 286? For which reason I think it better to annex them to Cap des Rosiers, as well for School as for Municipal purposes.

Then comes Gaspé South, which is now separate from York for School purposes.

Children .....	112
Population .....	443

This Township includes the population of the south side of the N.W. branch of the north side of the S.W. branch of Gaspé Basin.

Then the Township of York, separated from Gaspé South, as aforesaid, for School purposes.

Children .....	35.	Population .....	143
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To which is added the Territory of Haldimand at Sandy Beach, which is cut off from Douglas.

Children .....	70.	Population .....	237
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Forming .....	380
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And then the Township of Douglas .....	809
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From which have been deducted .....	237
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Remain .....	572
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As I have stated, I have no authentic information which positively proves that these Municipalities are separated or bounded as above mentioned, but having reason to believe the information obtained on the spot, to be true, I thought it would be a neglect of duty, if to avoid considerable labor, I omitted to place you in a position to make a correct and equitable division of the money destined for this part of my mission. These calculations are made with care, and you can rely on them.

The other Municipalities of this County, viz., Newport and Pabos, (united,) Grand River, Percé, and Mal Bay, not having been changed, their limits or boundaries are those of the Townships, &c., and their populations are the same as appear by the tables, &c., above mentioned.

The territorial divisions of each School Municipality being first fixed, and the number of the population of each of them being ascertained and known, no difficulties can arise on these points in our future operations. It remains for me to observe, that being unable to procure the exact number of children in the Municipalities of the County of Bonaventure, the number ought to be estimated, while waiting for better information, proportionately to the number in the County of Gaspé, namely, something less than a third of the total from 5 to 15 years of age inclusively, and a little less than a fourth of the whole for the number of children from 7 to 14 years of age.

These points being settled, I shall proceed, in conformity with your letter or circular of the first of June last, and report in a general manner the results of my first visit.

There are ten School Municipalities in the County of Bonaventure, divided into forty-four School-districts; in which there are twenty-one School-houses, and nineteen Schools in operation, some of which are carried on in private houses lent or leased for the purpose. There are several School-houses not occupied, either from want of Teachers, or from the inhabitants not having the means, and in some cases, from a want of energy on the part of the Commissioners, or from not well understanding the extent of their powers and their duties. This also applies to Gaspé. Very few know the School-laws, although well explained in your circulars. Every thing is generally left to the care of the Secretary-Treasurer.

In the County of Gaspé, that is to say, in that part of it which is within the limits of my jurisdiction, there are now ten Municipalities, divided into twenty-six School-districts, in which there are seventeen School-houses under the control of Commissioners, and four Independent Schools, in operation.

However, I have the satisfaction to be enabled to state, that my visit, during which I took care to meet as many of the Commissioners as possible, in order to afford them all the information and advice in my power, has had the happy effect of awakening their energy and giving them an acquaintance with many useful things which were unknown to them before. Hence their good intentions to do more in future than they have hitherto done.

It would seem as if they experienced great comfort in the execution of their duties, resulting from the hope that they will be assisted by the Inspector on all occasions. They therefore intend to put their hand to the work. Some buildings are in course of erection, and others will soon be commenced in different places where they are necessary, before the termination of the present School-year.

The Commissioners, however, generally complain that not only are their duties very onerous, from the loss of time, anxiety, and responsibility which is attached to them, but that they are also subject to a good deal of annoyance and blame; as they turn their friends against them if they attempt to make the Law operate according as they are bound to do. Hence there are a great number of them who hesitate a great deal, not having the necessary moral courage to meet a storm which is perhaps but imaginary; and do not discharge their duty, but in so far as is necessary to save appearances; and all this arises from the apprehension of exciting the rancour and personal hatred of the rate-payers.

On this account recourse was had to different expedients, not warranted by Law, to establish and maintain Schools, and obtain assistance from the Government on several occasions.

In the most frequent instances, the houses were estimated at an exorbitant rate, in order that the one-half might nearly suffice to pay the whole cost, with the exception of some materials furnished by the rate-payers; and this, not for the purpose that the Commissioners should gain any thing by it, but with the view of avoiding the necessity of imposing a high rate of assessment and compelling the payment of it by prosecution, which, in many instances, might have been the means of causing annoyance to them in their private transactions.

These remarks are applicable to many cases of assessment to equal the Government Grant. In certain localities, the arrears that were due, but the payment of which the Commissioners dared not exact, were represented as being funds in hand. On the other hand, in one School-district funds were employed which ought to have been reserved for the use of another and placed at interest. Receipts were obtained for several years from a Teacher for sums that he had never received from the inhabitants, the Teacher being willing to receive as a salary the whole amount of the Government allowance; and now, to cloak this fraud, he says that he received some part from the inhabitants, and made them a present of the remainder. In the Municipality also, where this was practised, but one School was kept up in the midst of a population of 780, having 230 children from 5 to 15 years of age. It is one of those Municipalities in which the Secretary-Treasurer and Commissioners resigned their charge at the approach of the time of the Inspector's visit. Notwithstanding that I avoided making an inquiry, I clearly perceived that, in a great many cases, there was mal-administration or misapplication of the public moneys. However, I would not advise an inquiry into what has passed, because the evil has been too general and would upset the whole, but a strict surveillance will have to be exercised for the future.

A number of other circumstances might be cited to shew how little the Commissioners have done towards imposing the assessments and the monthly contributions, and compelling the payment thereof. This part of their duty is repugnant to them, as they are afraid of creating enemies, and these they meet with whenever they attempt to do their duty.

The part of the Government Grant allotted to each Municipality being divided among the School-districts, leaves but a very small allowance for each School; thus necessitating the levying of a considerable amount to make up salaries equivalent to the services of qualified and meritorious Teachers, which the Commissioners are, in general, afraid to do for the causes above mentioned; whence arises the smallness of the salaries, preventing, in many cases, the choice of Teachers who are qualified in every respect. Such are, according to my opinion, the causes which retard the progress of Education, and encumber the working of the School-laws. If it were otherwise, that is, if the whole, or the greater part of the salaries were paid by Government by means of indirect taxes, or duties on articles of luxury, liquors, produce, licenses, or other similar things (unless a direct tax be imposed on property by the Legislature), the rate-payers would pay without feeling it, and the most onerous and repugnant part of the duties of the Commissioners would cease to exist; and then there would be a certainty that the Commissioners would work with zeal and courage. Sufficient salaries, proportioned to the services of the Teachers, being fixed, either by the Superintendent or by the Inspectors, according to these instructions, a certain strictness might be exercised in exacting of the Teachers all the qualifications required by Law; whilst as they are now paid, and, from their scarcity in this District, we are obliged to employ those who offer themselves. I have, in consequence, come to the conclusion, that under the present system of payment, but little progress can be hoped for; it cannot be denied, that thirty good and inferior Schools are insufficient for a population of 18,041 souls, (of which 5,742 are children,) scattered over an extent of about 100 leagues. Such

is also the opinion of a great number of persons whom I have consulted on these points, during my visit.

While recommending, however, that an addition be made to the School funds, by means of indirect taxes, and that the Schools be assisted in future by the Government, I think it would be better to interest the people in the progress of Education, by obliging them to assist a little in a direct way, such as building School-houses of certain dimensions, and paying a small portion of the Teacher's salary, by monthly contributions. That would induce those who do not know how to appreciate the advantages which generally result from Education, to send their children to School, for there are still some who say, "I have lived well without it; my children can do the same."

In the course of my visit, I met with some very good, and some inferior Schools. In the former those branches are taught which, by Law, are assigned to the Model Schools; such as Arithmetic in all its parts, Book-keeping and Grammar, Geography, &c. Unfortunately, some of these most competent Teachers have certain defects which would prevent their being tolerated, if there were any means of paying salaries, which would induce Teachers qualified in every respect to establish themselves in this District. The salaries vary from £30 to £50, and, in most cases, the Teachers do not receive in cash more than the part of the Grant coming to the School-district, varying from £5 to £10, (rarely more). The remainder is paid the Teacher by the rate-payers, in produce, which is seldom of the best, and valued at prices so high that these salaries are not worth, in reality, the four-fifths of the amount fixed. The Teacher, hardly receiving a salary equal to the lowest wages of the persons engaged in the fisheries, how can it be pretended that they ought to be qualified in every respect, exempt from all faults, and, at the same time, obliged to make a trip of more than a month's duration from this to Quebec, incurring an expense exceeding what they receive during one-third of a School year, to submit to an examination and obtain a Certificate.

Taking all these circumstances into consideration, and further, that as to requiring the Teachers to submit to an examination, I would have had to follow the letter of the Law and my instructions, without the power of making any exception, that is to say, require not only that they should shew their literary qualification, but also produce Certificates as to character, sobriety, &c., which inevitably would have had the effect of immediately, (either for one cause or another,) closing not only the inferior Schools, but also some of the best,—taking, also, into consideration the already small number of Schools in operation, and in the hope that in a few months there would be a Board of Examiners in the limits of this District, I thought it my duty (from the exceptional position of this District) and for the advantage of Education, not to follow this part of my instructions, believing that it would be better to grant a few months respite in order to allow some to become perfect, and others to reform; contenting myself with visiting and examining the Schools, and ascertaining the mode of instruction, (the result of which has been generally satisfactory,) giving advice and all the necessary recommendations, taking care at the same time to make the Teachers well understand, that it would be necessary for them in a few months to conform to all the requirements of the Law. And, after having consulted with the Commissioners, who were all of my opinion, that by waiting a little longer, it would be more advantageous to act thus, I gave such credentials as the circumstances would permit, in place of Certificates, and to avail as such until they could undergo their examinations and obtain Certificates from the proper quarter, before the expiration of the present School-year.

I flatter myself, that the reasons I have just given will be considered sufficient to justify my proceedings, which I considered to be most advantageous to the



cause. If, however, they do not meet with your approbation, please let me know as soon as possible, in order that I may act differently during my next visit.

As I have already observed to you, I consider the establishment of a Board of Examiners in the limits of this District as indispensable. The Teachers generally declare, that it is impossible for them to meet the expense and lose the time which a trip to Quebec would occasion.

The Board for this District might be composed of Judges, Priests, and Ministers, *ex-officio*, and of the Inspector; three should form a quorum, and might meet at New Carlisle in the County of Bonaventure, and at Percé in the County of Gaspé, at certain fixed periods.

I am now about to close this second part of my Report; the third and last part, will contain some matters of detail, and some explanations on the trifling difficulties and complaints which it has been attempted to pass off as serious.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your obedient Servant.

P. WINTER,  
School Inspector,  
District of Gaspé.

PERCÉ, 1st September, 1852.

[Translation.]

CONTINUED REPORT OF P. WINTER, SCHOOL INSPECTOR, IN THE DISTRICT OF GASPE.

To the Superintendent of Schools.

In referring to the first and second parts of this Report, (transmitted by the two last mails,) you will find the amount of the population of each Township or Census District, the number of children residing therein, distinguishing those of the Townships, which are differently divided as School Municipalities. I shall now enter into some details on the principal observations made during my visit.

1st. There is not one Model School throughout the whole extent of my jurisdiction, and no Girls' School under the control of Commissioners. There is, however, one School for Girls at New Carlisle, which, up to the present time, is Independent. But I am induced to believe that it will be, in a short time, placed under the control of the Commissioners of Cox. It is kept by Madame de Ste. Croix. This lady having requested me, as well as the Commissioners and others, to attend the examination of her pupils, we were gratified to see such young children (13 years of age at most,) answer questions on English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, &c., with a promptitude and correctness which would have done honor to old pupils. I thought it my duty strongly to recommend the Commissioners to secure the services of this lady, which they appeared disposed to do, trusting to receiving a larger portion of the grant under the new census.

2nd. General complaints are made of the great scarcity of books, and in the majority of Schools the variety is such that classes cannot be formed. The Commissioners not having determined what books should be used, any book is purchased indifferently, without giving any attention as to whether they are proper or not.

The result is, that a great loss of time is occasioned to the masters, who are obliged to instruct the children separately, and the children, also, are considerably retarded in their progress. I took the opportunity of mentioning the books of the

National Schools in Ireland, as respects English; the Teacher's Guide, the Primer, and other books used in the Christian Schools, as respects French. I advised the Commissioners to set apart a small fund, in order to procure the necessary books, and to insist upon their being generally used, as being the best and the least expensive. I mentioned the matter to several shop-keepers, who, in future, will only sell those recommended or approved of by the Commissioners.

4th. I found some School-houses in very good order; the majority of the others are either incomplete or neglected, and uncomfortable, having stove-pipes instead of chimneys, and no ladders, or other precautions against accidents by fire. The grounds going to waste, with some few exceptions. I took care to remark on these subjects, and to induce the Commissioners to provide what was wanting. I found them all very willing, but \* \* \* \* \* no funds. None are levied, for the reasons mentioned in the second part of this report. However, they have every where promised me to do all in their power to carry out my suggestions; also, to white-wash or paint the outside of the School-houses, in order to preserve the wood and give them a better appearance. As to the furniture, there are some Schools well provided, but there are others, also, that have not sufficient furniture; and some are not provided with the most necessary things, such as tables, benches, black-boards, &c. My remarks have been appreciated, and promises have been made to procure them according to the means at the disposal of those interested.

5thly. In the County of Bonaventure greater efforts are made to promote Education. The voluntary system has been generally abandoned for the adoption of the assessment. In the County of Gaspé, they are much more backward; the number of Schools has considerably diminished during the six last years, and with few exceptions the Schools have been very irregularly conducted.

I will now make some remarks, peculiar to each School Municipality.

1st.—NEWPORT and PABOS, (united). For about four years past there has been nothing done. The Commissioners have dispersed; two of them, R. W. Kelly, and Charles McJames, and the Secretary-Treasurer do not reside there any longer. One of the School-houses is burnt, another is occupied by a person named Ringuet without permission. A third was commenced and has remained incomplete. Mr. Kelly, who now resides at New Carlisle, has promised to render me an account of the moneys received, (of which he appears to have a small balance in hand); also, to give me a statement of the affairs of this Corporation.

It is necessary to appoint Commissioners. Several persons have recommended Messrs. Nazaire Dupuis, Philip Hamon, Patrick McKenny, George Sutton, junr; Lawrence Keeghan or Keehan, and James McNeil.

2nd.—GRANDE RIVIERE.—The voluntary and assessment system have been alternately followed here. There were two Schools in operation; they were both discontinued and again put into in operation; now there is but one, miserably supported. We hope to do better in a short time.

3rd.—PERCE'.—There were formerly seven Schools in existence, that is to say, at the time the Government allowed £20 for each School. They all ceased during some years. There was, I think, a great want of energy on the part of the Commissioners. An attempt was made to value the property, in order to assess, and opposition having been met with, the victory was left to the refractory. The voluntary system was then tried. That did not succeed. The system of assess-

ment was again tried, and now succeeds pretty well, with the exception of some difficulties that are experienced in collecting the moneys; but, from listening to some malcontents, and having a repugnance to imposing assessments, monthly contributions, &c., the system of voluntary contribution, was returned to. Then all the Schools fell to the ground, as I have stated. Since the commencement of the last two years, two Schools have been established and kept up; one at Percé, the other at Cape Cove, by means of some voluntary contributions, added to the amount of the grant allotted to the Township. Considering that the other parts in the Township do not contribute to the formation of a sum equal to the grant, they ought to have no pretensions to it. These parts are deprived of Schools, but it is all their own fault, for they not only oppose the assessment, but will not contribute voluntarily. It would be necessary then, to force them, but the Commissioners here, as in other places, will not do so. They say they will not go to war with their neighbors and their constituents. The Commissioners, in order to obviate the difficulty, form three School-districts out of the six or seven which heretofore existed. This is a pity, if the extent of the Township and its population be considered.

4th.—MAL BAY.—This is the Township to which I made allusion in the second part of my Report. It appears that a shilling has never been levied in it in compliance with the Law, not even to repair the School-house. However, they have obtained £25 for this purpose, having, without doubt, caused the work to be estimated at £50; and for a number of years the Government Allowance for Schools has been regularly received, and has sufficed to pay the only Teacher employed. The return for the last six months has not been sent in, because the Reverend Mr. Smith, Minister of the Church of England, and President, has refused to sign it, and is opposed to its being sent *as usual*, as he considers it false. It was not the same with respect to the half-year before last, as I understand. The Commissioners did as before, for the approaching arrival of the Inspector was not anticipated. Is it surprising that the Commissioners, and Mr. Gemmill, their Secretary, abandoned their post at the approach of the visit, and that the latter refuses to shew his papers, registers, and accounts of the Corporation. He has even told me, that although he has resigned, he will not deliver them up to any one. There are grounds for a criminal prosecution against this individual if he persist in his refusal. I will await your orders on this point, and on this matter generally.

I ought to add, that the Reverend Mr. Smith, being young and inexperienced in public matters, may have been induced to sign the half-yearly return before last. I am persuaded that there has been no bad faith on his part. I addressed him an official letter, as President, representing the conduct of the former Secretary-Treasurer, requesting him to confer with the other Commissioners in order to establish order; and I have reason to believe that these gentlemen will not delay in returning their duties in order to do better for the future than they have done during the past. It is a matter of public notoriety that in this Township money has been obtained from Government for a number of years without any being levied from the rate-payers. The Commissioners here, as else where, meeting with opposition, feared lest they should suffer in their private affairs, and have not attempted to make the rate-payers feel the advantage they would derive from having more Schools.

5th.—DOUGLAS.—There never was any assessment here, or voluntary contributions, as understood by the Law. By means of an understanding between the

Commissioners and the rate-payers, which has existed for a few years, the Masters have only been paid *by those who send children to the School*, a monthly sum of two shillings for each child, and the Teachers received, besides, the part of the Grant coming to the School-district, which formed very small salaries when there were a number of Teachers. Now that there is but one, and he receives all the allowance, amounting to about £46 per annum, the insufficiency of means is the excuse for not supporting others. From these circumstances, three School-districts are united into one. The object of the Law is not attained, for instruction is only given in one place, and the others are deprived of it. But the great difficulty of assessing and levying the amounts is evaded.

6th.—YORK.—This Township (lately separated from South Gaspé,) to which the territory of Haldimand at Sandy Beach is joined, and which was formerly a part of Douglas, is a new Municipality, (if the information which was given me on the spot be correct,) and has no Commissioners. Some ought to be appointed. I expect in a short time, a list of proper persons to be appointed; which I shall transmit you.

7th.—GASPE' SOUTH.—When I visited this Township, I addressed myself to Joseph Eden, lately Secretary-Treasurer, and one of the Commissioners, who told me what I knew before, viz., that he, as well as the other Commissioners, had sent in their resignations to the Superintendent; that there were no Commissioners nor Secretary-Treasurers. I observed to him, that the Commissioners ought not to resign, but on the contrary, were bound, under a penalty to act. He said that they were made a subject of ridicule, and that the Commissioners would pay the fine sooner than act, because, he added, the amount of the Grant was so small that it was better to have none at all than to comply with so many formalities. Having called upon him to produce his papers, registers, and account-books of the Corporation, he answered: "I have not the books, papers, &c., kept previous to the re-signation of the Commissioners, which took place in June last. There were books, but I made away with them since there are no Commissioners."

QUESTION.—"Where are the books, &c., to be seen or found?"

ANSWER.—"I don't know. I will answer no further questions. I rendered my accounts to Dr. Mcilleur."

At last, he acknowledged, that the principal motive for their conduct was my appointment. That it was an injustice to the Protestants to have named a Roman Catholic Inspector; adding, what he knew to be a falsehood, that out of six Schools in operation in the County, there were eight Protestant. By looking at the table of the population, being the first part of this Report, it will be seen, that there are within the limits of my jurisdiction, 12,707 Catholics; 5,334 Protestants, over an extent of 100 leagues; and out of this number there are only the Commissioners of the small Municipality of Gaspé South, containing 278 Protestants of all ages, who could discover that my nomination was an injustice to the Protestants. It is really ridiculous in the extreme. One must be brazen-faced to dare to pretend to make Law for the other parts of the District. One must be puffed up with pride and outrageous fanaticism, to give expression to such pretensions. The Reverend Mr. Delamare, the President, a Minister of the Church of England, repudiates such sentiments. His good faith was, for a moment, taken by surprise by the effrontery of this Joseph Eden, but he has since regretted it. He told me, that being disgusted with being Commissioner, for reasons which he desired not to men-

tion, he hastened to avail himself of what he considered a good opportunity of retiring. "I was glad of the opportunity to creep out;" and he resigned. This gentleman further declared to me, that the rate-payers have not been consulted; and, learning from me the conduct of the former Secretary-Treasurer, and that the Commissioners had no right to resign, he begged of me to address him an official letter, upon which he will convene a meeting of the Commissioners, and then of the rate-payers, and let me know the result. I have written to him since, and I will transmit you a copy of my letter.

Although the resignation of the Commissioners does not, by any means, discharge them, I think they cannot legally act. The said Joseph Eden informed me, that last year there was no election, nor this year either; and one of the Commissioners, Thomas Sueldard, resides in the limits of the Township of York, recently separated from South Gaspé. The Reverend Mr. Delamare then, would be the only one remaining in office. This Corporation must then necessarily be reconstituted.

It appears, that with a view to succeed in procuring an expression of want of confidence in me, as Inspector, Joseph Eden addressed circulars to the Commissioners, and Secretary-Treasurers of Fox, Cap des Rosiers, Gaspé North, and Sydenham, Douglas and Mal Bay, and circulated ridiculous reports, tending to make the inhabitants believe that I was going to levy war against every thing Protestant, and banish their books from the Schools; that the Protestant Teachers would be exposed to my persecutions, &c. &c.; and notwithstanding all his efforts, he has only succeeded with the Commissioners of Gaspé North, Sydenham, and Mal Bay.

8th.—GASPE' NORTH and SYDENHAM.—Here, Schools have been built with Government money, and some materials furnished by the inhabitants. For some years two Schools have been maintained by dividing the Government Grant, and leaving to the Teachers the care of obtaining from the rate-payers, who sent their children, whatever amount they could get, either in goods or board, so as to equal that obtained from the Government. The Commissioners have not ventured to exact monthly contributions, for the reasons before mentioned in my general remarks. The Teacher has resided with the inhabitants by turns; and, being satisfied, he gave a receipt to the Commisiers, or made the Return required by the Law, and then the Government money was obtained. It appears that doubts existed, whether this mode of proceeding would be approved of by the Inspector. The Commissioners then availed themselves of the agitation created by Mr. Eden, and with a view to getting out of the business, three of the Commissioners (the two others were absent) decreed the dissolution of the Corporation, and sent in their resignations.

9th.—CAP DES ROSIERS.—Attempts at agitation have been made here, as well as at Gaspé, but without any other success than that of frightening one Teacher to such an extent, that he has left for Quebec. Here, as in other places, where the false reports above mentioned have been circulated, the inhabitants were surprised to learn from me that, far from being disposed to put obstacles in the way, I had come with the view to remove those which existed, and to promote Education. One good School is in operation, and I think there will soon be another, that is, as soon as a Teacher can be obtained to replace the one that has left. The necessary funds are regularly obtained.

10th.—FOX and GRIFFIN.—There was one School here during the School year just expired; but it has been discontinued, because the Teacher is not paid; the Commissioners being little disposed to force the rate-payers to contribute; they have, however, promised to act with more energy, and get the Teacher paid, who, in such case, will resume his School.

I have still some remarks and suggestions to make; but I am forced to defer sending them till the next mail.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your obedient Servant.

P. WINTER,  
School Inspector, District of Gaspé.

[*Translation.*]

CONTINUED REPORT OF P. WINTER, SCHOOL INSPECTOR, GASPE'.

Now coming to the COUNTY OF BONAVENTURE, and commencing at the Western extremity of my mission, at the end of the River Ristigouche.

1st.—TOWNSHIPS OF MATAPEDIA AND RISTIGOUCHE.

In these two Townships, united for Municipal and School purposes, there are five School-districts, viz., two in the first and three in the latter of the Townships; and only one School-house, built by the inhabitants, at a distance of five miles above the River Matapédia, long before the nomination of Commissioners. The weather being bad, and there being no roads in the greater part of this Township, I did not visit it. However, the Commissioners informed me, that it is in a good state, and that a sufficiently good School is there in operation. It is the only one now in this Municipality. There were two, and even three, for a short time. There were neither registers nor books of accounts kept, except some notes; they have been all sent to the Bureau of Education, not in the form of Reports, &c., and promises have been made to act differently in future. No assessments, but a species of voluntary contribution, by those who send children there when a School is in operation.

The Teacher collects it, taking what he can obtain, and receiving a part, or the whole of the Legislative allowance granted, if there be one or several Schools.

It is proposed to erect other School-houses between this and next year, and adopt the assessment system.

2nd.—TOWNSHIP OF MANN.

In this Municipality a partial election took place last year; but, considering it irregular, I advised them to begin it anew. There are no Schools in operation, nor are there any School-houses. It is intended to make efforts to build two, and to employ a Teacher alternately. It is a new settlement. In this Township there is the Tribe of Micmacs, or the Mission of Indians of Ristigouche. The Rev.

Mr. Olscamps, their Missionary, intended to address a Petition to the Legislature, soliciting a special allowance to provide for the Education of these Indians, who are in a deplorable state of ignorance and demoralization. Your recommendation in favor of these unfortunate people, would be very desirable, and might be the means of obtaining for them a Grant, as has been done with reference to other Tribes, for the same object. Mr. Olscamps informs me that the Indians of St. François du Lac, and other Tribes, each receive fifty pounds.

3rd.—TOWNSHIP OF NOUVELLE AND SEIGNIORY OF SHOOLBRED, (UNITED).

Territory very extended; about 21 miles; having in front, the Seignior, and in rear the Township, divided into eight School-districts, and contain only three School-houses. A fourth, at Escomenac, was accidentally destroyed by fire a year and a half ago. There was but one School in all this Municipality, at the time of my visit, and it was but inferior. It is purposed to establish two others, as soon as possible. Complaints are made, that the Grant has not been proportioned to the population. I assured them that that would be put to rights by means of the new census.

4th.—CARLETON.

This Municipality is divided into three School-districts. There is one very good School in operation. The building is sufficient for a Model School, and very comfortable. There are two others in the course of construction, which will be completed in October next.

5th.—MARIA.

Is divided into six School-districts; four School-houses; and as many Schools in operation.

6th.—NEW RICHMOND.

Is divided into six School-districts; four School-houses; and as many Common Schools in operation, besides a dissentient School.

7th.—HAMILTON.

This Municipality is divided into five School-districts. No School-houses. The Schools have been kept in two private houses, leased or borrowed for the purpose. There are two in course of construction. Two Schools are in operation.

8th.—COX, TOWNSHIP.

This Municipality is divided into four School-districts. Three School-houses, and as many Schools in operation; besides one Independent Girls' School. The Com-

missioners hope to have a larger portion of the Grant after the new census—the increase in the population having rendered the present division necessary. The School-house of the School-district of Paspébiac (No. 1,) is at the Western extremity, the Commissioners purpose to move it more towards the centre, near the Catholic Church. I strongly approve of this change.

Do the powers of the Superintendent, delegated to the Inspectors during their visits, comprise that of authorizing or disapproving of changes of this nature?

#### 9th.—TOWNSHIP OF HOPE.

This Municipality is divided into two School-districts, with two School-houses, and in each a School in operation.

#### 10th.—TOWNSHIP OF PORT DANIEL.

This Municipality is divided into three School-districts. There is a School-house in each, but only one School in operation. The two other School-houses are occupied by private families. I expressed my disapprobation at this, and directed the Commissioners to make a better use of them, by restoring these buildings to their original destination.

Besides the above observations relative to each Municipality, I have in my possession copious notes on the state of the affairs of the different Corporations, and of their School-houses; on the qualifications of the Teachers, and their mode of instruction, &c.; also, relating to other matters, concerning which I took care to make inquiries, to avail when required. The observations, or general remarks, which are to be found in the different parts of this Report, are based on the information contained in these notes, taken on the spot.

As to the modes of instruction, they for the most part differ the one from the other, notwithstanding all advice which may be given in order to establish a uniform and regular system of instruction. The Teachers, (even the most competent,) might do much better if they had the means of attending a Normal School, at least for some weeks. In the second part of my Report, I submitted some general considerations on the causes which embarrass the progress of Education, and the well-working of the Laws relative thereto. The principal, being the *difficulty of levying* sufficient funds to maintain good Schools for the payment of well-qualified Teachers, according to the importance and value of their services, and their scarcity in the District; which is the necessary consequence attaching to limited salaries. I do not know to what extent (or whether) similar difficulties are met with in other places, but in the District of Gaspé, as long as the obligation of levying the funds is imposed upon the Commissioners, the system will work with difficulty. And besides the mode of voluntary contribution intended by the Law is but little more practicable.

What greatly contributes to augment the repugnance of the Commissioners to assess, is the poverty of many of the people, caused, it is said, by the bad crops, during late years; and also, the number of items they are called upon to pay, viz., 1st. Assessments, to build or repair School-houses; 2nd. Assessment, to form a sum of money equal to the Legislative grant; 3rd. Monthly contributions; 4th. Fuel, and different contingent expenses. For each of these items, although small, causes as many grounds of discontent, blame, and complaint, as the demand once made for the whole amount of these items together.



In nearly all the Municipalities there are arrears of assessment due, and monthly contributions; and there is a hesitation in suing for their recovery.

Let the persons whose duty it is to cause Education to progress, be exempted from the obligation of levying the assessments, &c., and every thing will be better. This object would be nearly attained, if the £100,000 to be applied to the maintenance of the Schools, under the Act 12 Vic. cap. , were placed at our disposal. In the mean time, it is necessary to levy duties or indirect taxes, as mentioned in the second part of this Report; or else a direct tax of not less than two half-pence, and not more than four, in the pound, on the value of the real estate, should be imposed by the Legislature; charging each Municipal Council with the duty of, 1st. Annually fixing the proportion or quantity as may become necessary, for the whole extent of the Municipality, that is to say, the extent of the jurisdiction of the Council; 2nd. Having the amount collected, and forming a common fund therewith, for every object necessary for the Schools, adding thereto the Government allowance, which ought, (that is to say, the whole sum allotted according to the population,) to be placed quarterly at the disposal of the Corporation; 3rd. Obliging the Councils, as in all the towns of Quebec and Montreal, to furnish the necessary funds for the establishing and maintenance of as many Schools as the Commissioners (with the approbation of the Inspector) should judge suitable to be put in operation. 4th. And in cases where the sum so joined to the Government grant did not suffice to maintain the required number of good Schools, that the Council should be besides required to add a portion of the monthly contributions; always giving the Councils or the Commissioners the power of exempting from payment in cases of poverty. This mode of levying would not be as direct, as it would be carried by or ordered upon the united votes of the representatives of the Council, of four to eight Parishes, Townships, or School Municipalities.

But, I shall be told, that if the Councils are charged with these duties, no Councillors will be elected. Well then, let the Inspector be charged to see to it, that he may make a Report of the places where the election does not take place, and let the Government then appoint the Councillors. But they will not act unless the Inspector compels them, whether as a Justice of the Peace, or as informant in prosecutions against individuals for refusal to act, or by means of a mandamus, or by action, as respects the Corporations, as at Quebec or at Montreal.

The funds being then levied, the Commissioners would have but to establish and oversee the Schools, administer the property, and perform the other duties imposed by the Law. They would be so much the more zealous; or, what would be more simple still, let the two Councillors of each Township, or School Municipality, be charged with the performance of these duties in their respective localities with the assistance of a Secretary-Treasurer, and let them have power to appoint managers as the Commissioners do.

This latter plan would be preferable, and would obviate many difficulties. Then the number would be less great, consequently more easy to be renewed and replaced when wanted.

As respects this District, I am convinced by experience, that the number required to put the Municipal and School Laws into operation is too great; taking, as an example, the Municipality No. 1, of the County of Gaspé, composed of four Townships, and it requires 20 School Commissioners, 8 Councillors, and 5 Secretary-Treasurers: making 33. To find in this Municipality as many persons well qualified and well disposed, and then replace them by others equally qualified, is an impossibility. There are not so many men capable of properly comprehending and appreciating the duties, whilst the number required being less, viz., the Councillors only, it would be easier to make a good selection. I would add the assistance, *ex-officio*, of the Priests and Ministers.

This, Mr. Superintendent, is the information which I considered it my duty to submit to you, as well as the observations and suggestions which appear to me calculated to produce some good, and if they are not adopted in the whole, or in part, I will, at least, have the satisfaction of having done what appeared to me calculated to ensure the advancement of Education.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your obedient Servant.

P. WINTER,  
School Inspector, District of Gaspé

NOTE.—I omitted to mention, that a desire has been expressed to me in several places, that the Government allowance should be payable quarterly.

Another point which I desire to submit to your consideration, is the following:—The Law authorizing the appointment of Inspectors does not provide for cases of illness or temporary incapacity of the Inspectors. Would it not be proper to make some provision, either by authorizing them, without the sanction of the Superintendent, to employ an Assistant (as the Registrars, for instance,) or otherwise?

P. W.

#### REMARKS ACCOMPANYING THE STATISTICAL TABLES.

1st.—There is in the County of Bonaventure but one dissentient School in operation; one Independent School for Girls at New Carlisle, above mentioned; and no Superior Schools.

2nd.—Some of the Schools above mentioned have been in operation only during the first or second half-year of 1852; however, those are only exceptions.

3rd.—The number of children from 5 to 16 years of age, are only those enrolled on the Journals of the Teachers. The total number from 5 to 16 years of age in the County of Bonaventure ought to exceed 3,000, over an extent or territory, or shore, of 150 miles. There was reason to complain of a great indifference on the part of the parents to the Education of their children, and of great neglect as respects the regular attendance of those who are enrolled. The rising generation will better appreciate the advantages of Education, if efforts are made to procure it for them.

4th.—THE TOWNSHIPS of MATAPEDIA, RISTIGOUCHE, MANN and NOUVELLE, (except some ancient inhabitants,) are new Settlements, where the means of the greatest number are very limited. Their population, which is above one-fifth of that of the County, is dispersed over so great an extent of territory, that it requires, at least, fifteen Schools, placing them at intervals of six miles at least. They are incapable of maintaining as many Schools. The two, three, or four Schools that have been kept up for some years, were alternately carried on; first at one place, then at another, sometimes very distant, and only during short periods in each, so that they have produced but little good; and the Statistics given are but approximate; the portion of the Government Grant coming to them has been very small, not proportioned to their present population. They anticipate much more after the taking of the new census; they can only pay in produce, whilst at New Brunswick the greater part of the salaries of the Teachers is paid in money; the consequence is, that the Teachers give a preference to New

Brunswick, where they obtain employment easily, if they are at all qualified. The recommendation of uniting two or three School-districts under one Teacher, charged to keep School alternately in each, should be followed.

5th.—The Indian Tribe of *Micmacs* is in the Township of *MANN*. Their population is sufficiently considerable to attract the attention of Government. They are absolutely incapable of furnishing the least contribution to procure Education. All this population is in the most complete ignorance. The parents have long since contracted the vices of civilization, without having acquired its virtues; and the rising generation is on the fearful verge of demoralization, notwithstanding the efforts of their zealous Missionary. A little Education would save them; a School would keep the youth isolated from the evil which idleness and example occasion. I hear that several Indian Tribes in this Province, each receive a special allowance for the Education of their children. Whether this be the case or not, it would be desirable, in the interest of humanity and morality, that the attention of Government should be drawn to the unhappy situation of the Tribe of *Ristigouche*.

P. WINTER,

School Inspector, District of *Gaspé*.

PERCE', February, 1853.

#### REMARKS.

1. The majority of Schools in this District have been, up to the present time, very badly provided with books. The variety in use in each School has been such, that it is very difficult, and even impossible, to render an exact account for each Municipality, without making a minute list for each School.

2. The causes are as follows, 1st. The Commissioners have not made any regulations as to the books to be used; consequently the books for sale were School books without regard to the description.

2nd. The negligence of the parents, many of whom send their children without books, or with some useless old ones, without Slates, Copy-books, &c., in spite of the repeated requests of the Teachers, (it must be stated that it was not every where easy to procure them,) and there are no means of compelling the parents to procure the books and other necessary things. These observations apply to the past, and a little also to the present; as to the future, and even before the expiration of the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, there will be a considerable reform, if not a radical one; for already the introduction of the proper books has been commenced, and at the opening of the Navigation the demand for them will be increased. If the parents continue to neglect to provide them for the use of their children, it will be necessary to form a fund, by increasing the assessment or monthly contribution, in order that the Commissioners may provide all the children with Books, Paper, and other things necessary.

3. The books principally in use are as follows: for French, the Primer of the *Frères* Schools, the New Treatise on the Duty of the Christian. Some of the *Frères* Grammars, the Elements of Modern Geography, and Bouthillier's Arithmetic, all very scarce. For English, a variety of Spelling-books, New Testament (Protestant), some of Gray's Arithmetics, and others, some Grammars, (Murray, &c.,) and some treatises on Geography, by different authors. We also find in some of the Schools, the National School Books of Ireland, (a Canadian Edition). The merit of these Books begins to be appreciated. Upon the special recommendation of the Superintendent, and of the undersigned Inspector, there is every reason to hope that they will soon be generally in use, as well as the "Spelling Book superseded," by R. Sulli-

van. This Book is better than the Grammar for children who do not attend School long enough to complete a course. We may, then, expect uniformity. The Teacher's Guide is only known by the particular mention which has been made of it during my visits, to the Commissioners and Teachers. In default of Geographical Charts, the Inspector thought it proper to recommend the introduction into the Schools of Morse's System of Geography, with Maps.

4. There would be more Schools, but there is a scarcity of Teachers, and little payment under the present system. The Commissioners levy only the smallest possible amount.

P. WINTER,  
School Inspector, District of Gaspé.

PERCE', February, 1853.

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REMARKS.

In the majority of Schools, the instruction has been individual, by reason of the scarcity and the great variety of books, already remarked in Table B; or the Schools are divided into as many classes of from two to four as there are different books. Hence the impossibility of rendering a clear and exact account of the state of advancement and progress of the pupils. Much intelligence and quickness in learning, is generally noticed among them, and notwithstanding the want of books, the irregularity of attendance which the Teachers generally complain of, in the absence of a uniform system of Teachers qualified in every respect, a precocious advancement is to be remarked among a great number of them. What would it be if these difficulties were surmounted.

P. WINTER,  
School Inspector, District of Gaspé.

PERCE', February, 1853.

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REMARKS.

The prices fixed for the produce paid as salaries, are the current prices of the country, that is to say, about 30 per cent. more than the prices of similar articles in the markets of Quebec and Montreal. Taking every thing into consideration, the real salary is not in money any more than the four-fifths of the amount fixed. How can the Teachers be expected to make a voyage from Gaspé to Quebec to undergo an examination, obtain Certificates as provided by the Law, with such slender means? Must we, because the Legislature has not established a Board of Examiners within their reach, annihilate all the Schools of this District, to follow the letter of the Law by requiring the production of Certificates? It is certain, that in acting thus, an immense damage would be occasioned. It would destroy the work which has been performed with great difficulty for several years, and the little zeal that now exists. To avoid such an evil, it would be necessary for the Legislature immediately to give us a Board of Examiners, and grant us a delay of one or two years before peremptorily exacting all the qualifications required; or, else to tolerate for a time the employment of Teachers without Certificates. The Inspector and the Commissioners are about making an effort to reform this for the best interests of the cause, in consequence of the exceptional position of our District. Those who devote themselves to instruction are not numerous. We have no choice. It was necessary first to employ indistinctly all who offered. However, it cannot be denied, that there is improvement. Several Teachers presented themselves and obtained employment, but that was the work of several years.

The ages of the Teachers vary from 25 to 70 years. Three female Teachers, 19, 30, 55, years of age.

2ndly.—With few rare exceptions, the salaries offered are not sufficient to induce Teachers from the upper parts of the Province to come and establish themselves amongst us; and experience proves, that as long as the Commissioners are charged with the duty of imposing and levying the means of support, the Schools (saving the exceptions) will be miserably kept up. For besides the fear of the animadversion of the rate-payers, in demanding less, the purses of their neighbors, parents and friends, are not only spared, but they also spare their own. The relations and daily transactions that exist between the Commissioners and the rate-payers are too intimate. These means should be raised by some authority more remote from the rate-payers, the Municipal Councils, for instance, in virtue of a Law to that effect, obliging them peremptorily.

P. WINTER,  
School Inspector, District of Gaspé.

PERCE', February, 1853.

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REMARKS.

No account has been kept of the examinations and visits; it may be said, that in the majority of Municipalities, there has not been more than the number absolutely required by the Law. It is, therefore, of the greatest importance to stimulate the zeal of the Commissioners, visitors, and others; because the Teachers require this necessary surveillance, to keep them always on the *qui vive*. It is a new means of exciting their emulation, and making them desirous of being rewarded for their diligence, and the progress of the children confided to their care.

P. WINTER,  
School Inspector, District of Gaspé.

PERCE', February, 1853.

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REMARKS.

1st.—It cannot be dissimulated that the School-houses built, and the grounds, are not worth, (with some few exceptions,) the amounts at which they have been estimated to obtain the assistance of Government, which has generally been nearly sufficient to pay the cost. The repugnance that exists to discharge the duty of levying, might have been the cause, at least partly so. If assistance is granted in future, the arbitrators named ought to be approved of by the Inspector, and the award ought to be made under oath; and the total amount voted by the Legislature for this object ought to be divided between the different Districts according to the population, and set aside for the particular use of each District.

P. WINTER,  
School Inspector, District of Gaspé.

PERCE', February, 1853.

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REMARKS.

1st.—The Township of Mann, not having received any thing, has no account to render. As to those of Matapédia and Ristigouche, as well as Nouvelle and Shoolbred, the Secretary-Treasurers have promised to transmit them to me; but

they have not yet come to hand. They are of little importance, for the little that they have received, and levied by voluntary subscriptions, was paid as soon as it was received. The amounts necessary to fill up the blanks opposite Carleton and Hamilton have not yet come to me.

2nd.—In comparing the annual revenue of each Municipality with the amounts remaining due by the rate-payers, we see what little success has attended the enforcing the recovery of the assessments, &c. The bad harvests during some of the last years may have been the cause of this in some places.

3rd.—In the County of Bonaventure, the system of assessment is generally in operation; and this is the case, after the instability of the voluntary system had been proved. This last mode has been followed so far, at Matapédia and Restigouche, Nouvelle and Shoolbred. It is to be abandoned this year.

P. WINTER,  
School Inspector, District of Gaspé.

PERCE', February, 1853.

#### REMARKS.

1st.—There are only Elementary Schools in existence in this County, all under control of the Commissioners, with the exception of Mal Baie, and Gaspé Bay South, where the Teachers have since June last continued the private Schools; the Commissioners having ceased to act, for reasons which are not yet properly known. They are to be inquired into.

2nd.—Several Schools mentioned in the other part, have been in operation but during the first or second half-year of 1852.

3rd.—The number of children mentioned under the head of 5 to 16 years, are only those enrolled in the Tables or Journals kept by the Teachers. The total number in this part of the District of Gaspé, which is within the limits of my jurisdiction, is 2,349, over an extent of territory of about 120 miles.

4th.—In this County, more than every where else in Bonaventure, the School affairs have been in general badly conducted. The letter of the Law has not been observed any where, whether in levying the funds by assessment or by monthly contributions. Notwithstanding the conviction that this last method of support wants stability, it is still kept up, because raising the money in another way is objectionable to the Commissioners, the majority of whom have not the necessary energy, perhaps because they do not know how to appreciate the advantage that would result from it.

5th.—However, deducting Ste. Anne des Monts, Cape Chat, and the Magdalen Islands, from the table of 1851, there is in the remainder of the County a considerable augmentation in favor of 1852, in the number of children attending the Schools; and this occurs notwithstanding the negligence and the want of good will on the part of certain Commissioners, and the indifference of the parents, which is too general to be passed over in silence.

P. WINTER,  
School Inspector, District of Gaspé.

PERCE', 1st March, 1853.

# REPORT

OF THE

SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,

APPOINTED TO ENQUIRE INTO THE

# STATE OF EDUCATION

AND THE

WORKING OF THE SCHOOL LAWS

IN

LOWER CANADA,

---

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

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1852-3.

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# REPORT

Of the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the state of Education in Lower Canada, the working of the School Law, the efficiency of the Education Department in Lower Canada, and the means of rendering more effective the Legislative enactments adopted for the advancement of Education in Lower Canada; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

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## MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE.

Mr. SICOTTE, CHAIRMAN.

The Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL DRUMMOND,

The Hon. Mr. BADGLEY,

Mr. CARTIER,

Mr. POLETTE,

Mr. LACOSTE,

Mr. SANBORN,

Mr. CHAPAIS, and

Mr. CHRISTIE (of Gaspé).

With power to send for persons, papers, and records.

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The Committee appointed to enquire into the working of the School Laws, and the means of rendering more effective the Legislative enactments adopted for the advancement of Education in Lower Canada, have the honor to report:—

With the view of obtaining information calculated to shew the state of Elementary Education in Lower Canada, the Committee deemed it their duty to address a series of questions to all the *curés*, ministers of religion, and the Secretary-treasurers of the School Municipalities, touching facts, a knowledge of which might form the basis of statistics both impartial and important, from their exactness. The truth of the facts elicited by the investigation is guaranteed by the control of different authorities acting on the spot. Figures thus obtained have so much the greater value that they represent but generalized facts, which place the questions beyond the reach of idle discussion, or the reports of officers more or less interested, and whose statements are in nowise controlled by the contradiction of independent parties. Your Committee have thought that the duties imposed upon them were not to solicit dissertations on the advantages of education, but to examine in an unprejudiced manner whether the people received, under the operation of the law, that practical instruction adapted to the interests of society.

The information given has the more importance that it only establishes facts the authenticity of which is beyond doubt. The clergy, from its isolation, its independence and zeal, as well as its devotion to the cause of education, was of all bodies of society in the best position to see and judge correctly.



The Committee have examined the Reports of the School Inspectors, and the extracts which they publish completely justify the opinion of your Committee on the working of the School Laws.

On a subject of such vital importance, exaggeration and dissimulation, whether in blaming or approving, are equally dangerous, and the duty of the Committee was to disguise nothing, and to place the facts before this House as they were elicited by the enquiry.

The Committee are forced, from these investigations, to declare that the Elementary School Laws do not work with efficiency, and that the results obtained are far from being as desirable as they ought to be. It is perhaps impolitic to disturb the state of indolence which public opinion at present enjoys, by denying that optimism in which the best thinking men of the country exist. But the too often repeated assertion, that the cause of popular instruction is sufficiently promoted by the opening of a great number of schools, must be judged by the results. A law on education and a state endowment, do not yet constitute education. These two facts constitute a progress, but the organisation may be in some parts defective, and be unavailing, except as regards the putting into execution of the purely material and external part of the system. It is the duty of the Legislature attentively to study the results of the law, and coolly to appreciate its practical importance, to the advantage of the law itself and of its working.

Your Committee have divided their labors, by examining—

1. The state of primary instruction, and the working of the law.
2. The causes which retard and have retarded education.
3. The means to be adopted to render the present law more effective, and to perfect our system of primary instruction.

The answers obtained from more than four hundred persons, on points calculated to determine in a peremptory manner the state of primary instruction establish the following facts :

The number of Commissioners who know how to read and write is only 502 out of 1025, in the Municipalities from which the Committee have received reports; the number of male teachers is 516, and that of the female teachers, 822.

The salaries are apportioned as follows :

Under £10 .....	15
Under £12 10s.....	45
Under £20 .....	114
From £25 to £40.....	455
Over £50.....	40

The age of the female teachers is as follows :

From 15 to 18 years.....	118
Under 20 years.....	193
Under 25 years.....	343

The number of male and female teachers, out of 1991 declared qualified, is 412. The number of children who, since the law has been in operation, have continued their studies in the colleges, is 881.

Out of 1338 Schools, there are maps in 396 only, and globes in a very small number.

Out of 205 Secretary-treasurers of different municipalities who have given in answers, 100, only, declare that the law works more or less well.

Out of 140 Priests whose answers have been received, 20 only make the same declaration for their Parishes.

The number of Model Schools is only 78.

The Superintendent has never, or scarcely ever, visited the schools.

The time occupied by the Inspectors in their visit to a great number of the schools has been a quarter of an hour, or half an hour.

There is no uniformity in the books, and there are often no books.

The teaching varies and changes according to the teachers. There is no method; and the teachers complain that each child brings a different book to school.

There is no management. To do as one pleases is the dominant principle of the whole organisation.

The facts above elicited establish the real state of elementary education, and at the same time indicate the causes which retard it and make it stationary. The working of a law enacted with a view of instructing the people, can only be efficient if directed by men more or less educated. It is impossible for instruction to be serious and progressive where the teachers are perfectly incompetent. So many female teachers of tender years, cannot impart a sufficient and suitable education.

Some School Inspectors thus express themselves on the qualifications of the teachers and the state of education in their districts:

*Mr. Lanctot.*—"Skilful teachers are to be met with, but they are scarce."

*Mr. Bruce.*—"The teachers, as a body, are disqualified, and much below Common School teachers."

*Mr. Césaire Germain.*—"Some years will yet elapse before the law works, for want of teachers."

*Mr. P. Hubert.*—"Education is backward, and more than three-fourths of the female and male teachers are disqualified."

*Mr. Jean Crépaut,* after having established that out of 75 schools, 57 are kept by women, adds:—"The three-fourths of the Commissioners are incapable of performing their duty."

*Mr. Tangway.*—"There are hundreds of schools in which the children have only learnt, during seven or eight years, to read unintelligibly,—idleness, and sometimes a precocious demoralization. The people who judge by what they see, seeing nothing, have condemned the system. Indifference has succeeded to opposition. People confine themselves to the strict letter of the law to destroy the law."

*Dr. Consigny* establishes the incapacity of the teachers and the Commissioners, and the little progress that has been made, but hopes that a change will take place for the better.

And with some exceptions, such is the declaration of all the School Inspectors.

The clergy are nearly unanimous in affirming that our School system does not work with success. Out of 140 *curés*, 20, only, declare themselves more or less satisfied with the schools established in their parishes; all the others have unequivocally expressed their condemnation thereof, and with sentiments of regret, becoming men who are sincere friends to education.

The Committee, in specially recommending these answers to the attention of the public, think it proper at the same time to submit some of the opinions expressed by the clergy:

*Messire Ls. Proulx.*—In the circle in which I am placed, the system of primary instruction does not work regularly and with the desired success, notwithstanding the efforts of honorable and enlightened men.

1. Because there is a contradiction between the principle of the law and the means by which it is put into execution. It is coercive, and its working is confided to the very persons against whom it is enacted.

2. Because the Government has not used its authority in causing the immediate execution of that law. The Superintendent, not receiving the required

reports within the time prescribed, ought to have the power to act without tardiness or hesitation, and without waiting for denunciations which produce nothing but local hatred, systematic and passionate opposition.

3. Because the law, at first declared *permanent*, has been altered in its very essence by subsequent amendments; this indicated a weakness; encouraged ill will, and goaded on to despair the staunch men who had made sacrifices to procure its adoption.

4. Because the law does not contain any clause to put down *extinguishers*, men for the most part covetous and, especially, greedy of popularity, who deceive the people by flattering their prejudices, in order to rise upon the ruin of good men.

5. Because there is a complication of machinery in the execution of such a law; too many commissioners, too many officers, too many elections, and by that means too large a field open for cabal, for local divisions, for the prejudices of ignorance, for the fears of avarice, for corruption, for the convictions of seekers of popularity; too much mechanism in the communications with the Superintendent; the inability of that officer to give legal and definitive decisions on the interpretation of the law, and hence embarrassment, litigation, law suits, &c., calculated to discourage the Commissioners, and ruin every thing.

6. Because the system of instruction is defective. People want similar schools everywhere. A plan of instruction is filled up, which is forced upon the country parts, as well as on the town, and placed in the remotest corners of the parishes, as well as in the villages, without distinction as to rank, age, sex, fortune, or social destination.

Human society ought to be imbued with the same spirit, as regards its origin and its supernatural end, but not as to the different attributes of the elements which constitute it on the earth. There is then a proportionate number of persons susceptible of less extended instruction, and the remainder, destined to occupy the last step, will have an education which will not exceed reading, writing, and the first elements of arithmetic. A system based on the natural wants of society will succeed, and none other.

*Messire Ed. Crevier.*—The Circular of the Committee of the House, on elementary education, dated the 30th March, was only handed me this morning.

I hasten to answer it, to satisfy the desire of the Committee. I will then say with candor—1. That I do not think that elementary education progresses with much success in Lower Canada.

1. Because the teachers generally are not sufficiently instructed; they have not been taught to conduct their school methodically; they are generally abandoned to themselves, nearly without surveillance, without good regulations, &c. &c.

1. Because the present school law allows the ignorant, the apathetic, the egotist, and men often who endeavour to do nothing more than to flatter popular passion, to have the direction of elementary education. They are often persons who are in no wise qualified to discharge the important duty which the law confides to them.

*Messire Provençal.*—There are 14 schools in operation in St. Césaire; 4 in Ange Gardien. They are, in my opinion, far too numerous, being generally so thinly attended. There is but one male teacher. The female teachers in these two school-districts, with the exception of three or four, are little girls, whose education is very imperfect. In consequence, their salary is very limited. It varies from £16 to £30. You may well judge of what education can be when confided to such hands. I desired and asked for a Model School, without being able to obtain it; our Commissioners being for the most part without education, cannot work efficaciously towards propagating it. Besides I see much indifference and apa-

thy in them. They barely make the visits required by law. The most crying disorders exist in all the school-districts and under the eyes of the Commissioners. It is all the same to them. The number of five is perhaps more embarrassing than useful. Three educated men would suffice for each municipality. There are but a very small number of parishes where such men could not be found; it is not just then to make the majority suffer for the minority. The rate-payers seeing disorder on the one side, and on the other the indifference of the Commissioners, conceive the most unfavorable ideas of education; they are, therefore, loud in their clamours against the system of education. Hence it follows that they cannot have sufficient zeal to send their children to any college. I do not know whether four or five could be found in the large Parish of St. Césaire, who have been sent to college after having attended our little schools, since the existence of the present law. You can readily understand that the answer to your 14th question will be a negative one.

All our schools have been visited by the Inspector, and I believe twice; one half hour, or three-quarters of an hour, was generally the time devoted to each school at each visit.

It is very doubtful whether education has advanced a step through the ministry of the Inspector. With all the good intentions in the world, his powers are too limited to enable him to act efficiently; it is absolutely necessary that he should exercise a control over the Commissioners under the present system. These, sir, are the few remarks which I deem it my duty to submit to your Committee. I communicate them to you, with the desire of seeing the present system of education amended.

*Messire Payment.*—I am far from being able to tell the Committee over which you preside that the education imparted here is calculated to promote the industrial interests of the country. Apart from reading and writing, the education which the children receive is almost null. I do not pretend to throw all the blame upon the teachers.

If the statistics in my possession do not deceive me, I find that the sums considered as Superintendent's and Inspectors' emoluments amount to £3250. With this sum what has been done? Absolutely nothing in the interests of education. You have had reports, circulars, but all these do not make education advance the least in the world. Let the same sum be given to a minister with well-paid deputies, who will do nothing else but the work they are put to, and I think that matters will go on better.

24. Education proceeds slowly, for the causes above-mentioned; and so long as nothing better is adopted, you will never see the schools turn out any children but such as read badly and write but little.

*Mr. P. Pouliot.*—Another cause which paralyzes instruction is the incapacity and unfitness of those who have the principal control. I wish to speak of the Commissioners. Now, I say that as long as the Commissioners are elective, we shall never have other than incapable Commissioners, even though the law itself should require a literary qualification. For, either means will be found to evade the law if the qualification is not well-defined, or no commissioners at all will be elected. And I do not see in the present powers of the Superintendent any effectual remedy.

If the Honorable Committee wish to discover the cause of this fact, it will be found in the principle of forced assessment. People may talk, write and do as they please, but they will not prevent the generality of the agricultural class from finding the assessment odious. I am not prepared to say as much respecting the other industrial classes. These see in the education of their children personal and direct advantages. Instruction is to them a paternal inheritance. The agricultural class view things in a contrary light, as I have above shewn.

The people, then, regarding the assessment in a bad light, and the promised results having entirely failed, seek to rid themselves of it. How do they do it? by the only means which the law gives them,—that of selecting commissioners having the same ideas as themselves, trying, like them, to prove that the result anticipated by the Legislature in the principle of assessment is fallible.

Your Committee can thus see why commissioners are generally named who are either incapable or known to be opposed to assessment. What do these commissioners do? They follow the letter of the law: they pass by the schools at certain periods; assess the people, and do not levy the assessment, or put it off until their time of office expires, thus leaving the odium of levying it on their successors.

It is easy to see that the assessment, not being paid in time, the teachers suffer from the want of their emoluments, and become disgusted with a profession which is so badly paid. Hence the choice of cheap and consequently incompetent teachers. There is no competition; the salaries are too limited; masters are chosen in the municipality, and advantage is taken of his necessity, to procure his services for a small sum, and of his patience, to make him wait six months for the full payment of his salary. A young girl of fifteen or sixteen years of age, so to speak, is taken from the benches of a small school, and sent with a certificate of morality to the office of the Inspector of the County, and returns with a master-of-arts' certificate. Can the cause of instruction advance under such management?

*Messire Papineau.*—It is perfectly ridiculous to see the persons whose duty it is to look after the progress of pupils, and to furnish them the means of advancing in the instruction which they receive, incapable of reading or writing, and without any knowledge of the sciences which are taught. How can they favor or judge of a subject which is entirely unknown to them? One might as well call upon a man blind from his birth to decide on the effects of light.

*Messire Bélanger.*—The law works without opposition, but instruction is not generally sufficiently practical; the sagacity of the children is not sufficiently exercised. Thus they quickly forget the little they know. A child reads five or seven years, without its ever being thought necessary to ask him whether he understands what he reads. Hence his distaste for books. The causes which have retarded and still retard education, are too many different books, consequently too many different classes, and loss of time—want of method, want of books and papers.

*Messire Provancher.*—No, the system does not work, because most of the schools want books and other necessaries. The salary offered to teachers is too limited to induce sufficiently qualified persons to accept the offer. The nearly absolute want of necessary things in the schools in several school-districts, is the cause that children, often attending schools for whole years, learn hardly anything more than the letter of their catechism.

*Messire Déziel.*—The first and the principal cause which retards instruction in the municipality, is the want of education in the School Commissioners. The second is the want of method in teaching; and the third, the want in the schools of maps, globes, and some of the most essential books.

*Messire Lapointe.*—The schools are without books; no maps nor any of those things which are indispensable for the development of intelligence. The schools are empty.

*Messire Bedard.*—The system does not work in our municipality.

*Messire Ls. Parent.*—The law has ceased to be in operation for several years.

*Rev. — Johnston, Aylmer.*—The whole system works badly. The teachers are not paid. Proper books are not to be found in the schools, and general dissatisfaction seems to prevail. I cannot say how far the Superintendent or the

Inspector may be to blame, or if at all. There is, however, something radically wrong somewhere, and incalculable evils are resulting therefrom to our children. Throughout the district, school properties are being alienated, and schooling neglected.

*Rev. Henry Roe, Megantic.*—Most of the masters are not competent to teach the elements of reading and writing. I am persuaded that there is not a single municipality in Megantic, and very few in the whole county, in which the provisions of the Act are carried out in good faith.

*Mr. Crémazie*, one of the Board of Examiners at Quebec, in a work of great value, has examined the law on primary instruction, in an extensive and comprehensive manner, by studying it in its principle, in its organization, and in its results. In this memorial which is really important from the practical and comprehensive appreciation of what exists, and of what ought to exist, Mr. Crémazie thus expresses himself on the working of the law: "The Report of the Superintendent for the last six months of 1841, establishes the existence in Lower Canada of 1991 schools. These 1991 schools necessarily suppose 1991 male or female teachers. Since the first July, 1852, all the teachers ought to have obtained a certificate of capacity, after an examination before a board of examiners. Out of this number of 1991 male and female teachers, only 472 male teachers have been admitted to teach by the Board of Examiners, and 23 more must be struck from the number of female teachers on the list of persons licensed to teach. There are then remaining 1590 schools confided to male and female teachers who have not submitted to the examination intended by law. In every system of instruction whatsoever, the efficacious action of the system depends on the qualification of the teachers."

It is impossible not to admit, with nearly all those who have given their testimony, that the school system does not work in such a manner as to give to the youth sufficient instruction suitable to the industrial interests of the country. It is urgent that this state of things should not be allowed to continue for some years more; for it is to be apprehended that the real friends of education, discouraged by an unfruitful labour, will abandon the struggle, and leave the field free to ignorance and careless routine.

The causes which have prevented the progress of education and still retard it, have only to be pointed out to demonstrate at the same time the means which the Legislature ought to adopt to make our school system work with more efficiency, and cause it to produce more generous and satisfactory results. These causes would disappear by the application of new powers organized to control them.

No school system can work well, without an active, energetic, intelligent management, having the right of taking the initiative and of solving all difficulties that occur. A management having but the right to advise, is in Lower Canada an anomaly, and an absurdity. It ought to have the power of enforcing the execution of everything that it advises within the spirit of the law. There ought to be a great deal of coercion in the powers accorded to the management, otherwise it will always go on weakening in public opinion, until it becomes, like the present one, completely inefficacious.

Surveillance ought to exist everywhere, and on the spot. This surveillance ought to be exercised by the Inspectors, conjointly with the local authorities, who ought to control the first, as they ought in their turn to be controlled by the Inspectors. The inspection of the schools by persons who are competent and independent of local influence, is necessary in all good school systems. The Inspectors ought to be less numerous, but better paid and rewarded, to admit of devoting all their time to the duties of their office.

One of the Inspectors ought to be appointed, in each judicial district, president of the board of examiners of such district. These presidents would form with the Superintendent a *Council of Instruction*, whose duties would be to pre-

pare annually statistics on education, to facilitate the working of the law; to prepare modifications which might become necessary; to decide finally all contestations and difficulties submitted to it by the local authorities and occurring between them and the Inspectors. This council ought to meet four times a year, at least, to examine the reports of the Inspectors and local authorities, and deliberate on the interests of education, in order to cause the obstacles to the working of the law to disappear without delay.

The local authorities ought only to be composed of men qualified, by at least an elementary education, and the number of Commissioners ought to be reduced to three.

Normal Schools ought to be opened without delay at Quebec and Montreal, for forming teachers for primary and secondary instruction. It is impossible to anticipate satisfactorily results from any system of primary instruction, if the persons who are called to give instruction are incapable and ignorant. It is the first thing to be done as most indispensable.

Protection ought to be accorded to the teachers for their salary, as well as respects the payment as the sufficiency. Assistance ought to be afforded in old age, to such as have been engaged in teaching for at least 30 years.

Uniformity in the books ought to be imperative, and strictly watched over.

The Council of instruction ought to designate the books to be studied, and be authorized to have them printed either here or abroad. An allowance ought to be made every year for the purpose.

The teaching ought to be methodical, universal, and as laid down in the orders issued by the council, or in the law.

Primary instruction ought to be divided into two categories, or degrees. There ought to be elementary instruction, and above that a secondary one, to serve as a mean, and as an intermission, as the Superintendent has observed, between primary instruction and the education afforded in our colleges.

The elementary instruction would have for its object the regular development of the faculties of man, by a teaching more or less extended of the usual branches of education which are indispensable to all men in society.

The secondary instruction would conduct the child to that point at which he might manifest a particular disposition for classical studies, properly speaking, or for a profession.

The allowance and support now granted by the state for the advancement of education is insufficient. The Committee entirely concur in the opinion of the Superintendent, that new funds ought to be voted. This support is for the interest of all parties, and for the advantage of all origins. The state ought to consider the instruction of the masses as the first want of society. When enormous sums are expended for less general purposes, and for objects of almost trifling importance, a mistaken economy ought not to be used, when the greatest and most universal interests are in question.

The Committee are desirous of preserving organization as the principle of the existing law; in their recommendations and suggestions, they have had in view the perfection and improvement of the present order of things. The details ought to be so modified that without causing the disappearance of a known system, it would receive what is essential and what is wanting, a force of action independent of ill will and of opposition got up by apathy or by ignorance.

Your Committee are convinced that these modifications will ensure to the country serious, solid, practical, and useful instruction.

The whole, nevertheless, humbly submitted.

(Signed,)

L. V. SICOTTE,  
Chairman.

Committee Room,  
Quebec, 7th January, 1853.

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 MINUTES OF THE COMMITTEE.

MONDAY, 7th March, 1853.

THE COMMITTEE MET.

*Members present :*

 MESSRS. SICOTTE,  
 SANBORN,  
 CHRISTIE, (Gaspé),  
 POLETTE,  
 LACOSTE,  
 The Hon. W. BADGLEY,

Read the order of reference.

Mr. Sicotte called to the chair.

*Ordered.*—That a circular be sent, accompanied by a series of questions, to the different Municipalities of Lower Canada, to ascertain the general opinion on the state of education, the consideration of which is entrusted to the Committee.

Adjourned to the call of the Chair.

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 MONDAY, 6th June, 1853.

THE COMMITTEE MET.

*Members present :*

 Mr. SICOTTE,  
 The Hon W. BADGLEY,  
 Mr. CARTIER,  
 Mr. SANBORN,  
 Mr. LACOSTE.

The report was read, and the Committee concurring therein, ordered it to be submitted to the House.

*Ordered.*—That the Chairman do leave the chair, and present the said report to the House at its next sitting.

(Signed,)

 HENRY McCARTHY,  
 Clerk to Committee.

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 APPENDIX TO REPORT.

 COMMITTEE ROOM, LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,  
 QUEBEC, 5th April, 1853.

(Circular.)

SIR,—The Committee appointed to enquire into the state of Elementary Education and the working of the School Act, in addressing to you the following Questions, request you to transmit your Answers thereto at your earliest convenience.

You will please address your Answers to

 L. V. SICOTTE, Esquire, M. P. P.,  
 Chairman of the Committee.



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 QUESTIONS.

1. What is the number of School Masters in your Municipality?
2. What is the number and respective ages of the School Mistresses?
3. What is the salary allowed to each?
4. What is the number of Teachers whom you considered duly qualified?
5. What are the books in use in the Schools in your Municipality?
6. In how many Schools in the Municipality are there maps and globes?
7. In how many Schools has anything else but reading and writing been taught?
8. Have you a Model School, as by law required?
9. Has the Superintendent ever visited the Schools of the Municipality, and how often?
10. Have difficulties arisen between the Commissioners and the Superintendent with respect to the working of the School Act, and were such difficulties settled to the satisfaction of the Rate-payers, and in such a manner as to facilitate the working of the law?
11. Do all the acting Commissioners know how to read and write, and how many of them do so?
12. What is the number of children, who, after having attended the Elementary Schools have continued their education by following a course of studies in a College?
13. Is the Municipality in debt, and to what extent?
14. Does the School system work in your Municipality so as to afford a sufficient education to youth and one suited to the industrial interests of the Country?
15. Has the School Inspector visited all the Schools in the Municipality, and how often has he done so?
16. In the course of his visits, did he examine the Teachers and School Mistresses as to their capacity to teach?
17. Did the Inspector examine the children in the different branches of Education taught them?
18. Did he adopt any measures which have facilitated the operation of the law?
19. Were the accounts of the Municipality examined by the Inspector?
20. How much time did he devote to the examination of each School?
21. Are you of opinion that the appointment of School Inspectors has advanced Education?
22. Are you of opinion that the powers granted by law to the School Inspectors are sufficient?
23. What powers should, in your opinion, be granted to them, with a view to the interests of Education?
24. What are the causes which have retarded and still retard the causes of education in your Municipality?

By Order of the Committee,

(Signed,)

HENRY. McCARTHY,

Clerk to Committee.

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*Answers of the Reverend Gentlemen, whose names are hereinafter mentioned, to the following questions :*

14. Does the School system work in your Municipality so as to afford a sufficient education to youth and one suited to the industrial interests of the Country?

24. What are the causes which have retarded and still retard the cause of education in your Municipality?

Rev. Mr. *Morrison*, (St. Valentin.) The want of books, the neglect of the parents to send their children regularly to school, and the apathy of the teachers.

Rev. Mr. *Dubé*, (St. Martin.) Sufficiently well.

Rev. Mr. *Brunet*, (St. Janvier.) Sufficiently well.

Rev. Mr. *Duquet*, (St. Thérèse.) Sufficiently well; teachers wanting.

Rev. Mr. *Cholette*, (St. Polycarpe.) The want of teachers and qualified commissioners prevents our deriving from the schools all the advantages we have a right to anticipate.

Rev. Mr. *Paradis*, (St. Félix de Kingsey.) It is because the Superintendent who refers us to the Inspector, too fond of his repose and too pusillanimous, has allowed the law to become insperative; and because the Inspector and the Superintendent himself both recoil before the obstacles and the slight oppositions shewn by the people, who have become arrogant through the contempt they have been permitted to evince towards the law.

Rev. Mr. *Crépeau*, (St. Charles.) Well. The cause which has retarded and still retards education is the want of good masters. I think there are too many schools; it would be better to have fewer and better ones.

Rev. Mr. *Maréchal*, (St. Cyprien.) We are satisfied with our schools, and we think it scarcely possible to have a school system affording more advantages, considering the circumstances of the times and of the Country.

Rev. Mr. *Brussard*, (St. Paul.) The School Municipalities considerably retard the cause of instruction. Two good schools well paid and well conducted would afford three times more instruction than is now obtained under the present system.

Rev. Mr. *Harper*, (St. Grégoire.) Yes.

Rev. Mr. *Moore*, (St. Bernard.) No.

The Rev. *Curé* of St. Edouard. No.

Rev. Mr. *Bruneau*, (Verchères.) I do not think so.

Rev. Mr. *Le Maître*, (St. Paulin.) I do not think so.

Rev. Mr. *Trudelle*, (Somerset.) No; good masters and books are wanting.

Rev. Mr. *Mayrand*, (St. Ursule.) I think so.

Rev. Mr. *Guyon*, (St. Elizabeth.) The children leaving our schools are incapable of devoting themselves to any branch of education from the trifling knowledge they possess.

Rev. Mr. *Drapeau*, (Longue Pointe.) Sufficient.

Rev. Mr. *Lemoine*, (Ecureuils.) Sufficient.

Rev. Mr. *Labelle*, (St. Roch.) The want of uniformity in teaching retards the cause of education.

Rev. Mr. *Beaudry*, (Malbaie.) I think so.

Rev. Mr. *Tanguay*, (St. Germain.) "The present system can only work imperfectly, so as to afford to youth sufficient instruction.

"1st. Because its administrators or commissioners are, for the most part, selected from among persons of little education or opposed to the progress of education.

"2nd. Because the system of assessment is the bug-bear of all our population, and particularly of those persons who have no children to educate, or are too distant from the school houses.

“3rdly. Because the teachers, generally too badly paid, perform their duty in return with disgust, with the hope of abandoning it as soon as they see a chance of obtaining a more lucrative situation. The majority become teachers for want of better employment.”

Rev. Mr. *Sylvestre*, (St. Dominique.) Yes; the want of money, which prevents the teachers from being sufficiently paid, as the schools are often obliged to be suspended. The Municipal School of the Village is this moment closed.

Rev. Mr. *Boucher*, (St. David.) The school system does not work yet in our Municipality.

Rev. Mr. *Payment*, (Charlesbourg.) “I am far from being able to tell the Committee over which you preside, that the education imparted here is calculated to promote the industrial interests of the country. Apart from reading and writing, the education which the children receive is almost null. I do not pretend to throw all the blame upon the teachers.

“If the statistics in my possession do not deceive me, I find that the sums considered as Superintendent’s and Inspectors’ emoluments amount to £3250. With this sum, what has been done? Absolutely nothing in the interests of education. You have had reports, circulars, but all these do not make education advance the least in the world. Let the same sum be given to a minister with well paid deputies, who will do nothing else but the work they are put to, and I think that matters will go on better.

24. Education proceeds slowly for the causes above mentioned; and so long as nothing better is adopted, you will never see the schools turn out any children but such as read badly and write but little.

Rev. Mr. *Télu*, (St. Roch des Aulnets.) I do not think so.

Rev. Mr. *Larouche*, (Little River.) The want of educated teachers.

Rev. Mr. *Duhault*, (St. Hypolite de Walton.) No.

Rev. Mr. *Craig*, (Contrecoeur.) Although the school system works sufficiently well in our Municipality, there is still much to be desired.

Rev. Mr. *Primeau*, (Varennnes.) Our schools are sufficient for the society in which we live. There never was in this parish any opposition to the law, but serious difficulties have very often arisen at the election of the commissioners. At these elections the parish was separated into two parties,—one consisting of educated persons and their friends, and the other of the uneducated mass. I could never account for the aversion of good and honest parishioners on this subject against their friends in the village, but with a little more time, our inhabitants will become accustomed to carry on their elections and other school matters with more coolness, and things will go on well.

Revd. Mr. *Cusson*, (St. Antoine.) It grieves me to say that I cannot answer.

Revd. Mr. *Archambault*, (Vaudreuil.) It grieves me to say that I cannot answer.

Revd. Mr. *Beauregard*, (La Présentation.) The results are weak from the want of surveillance. The teachers are left too much to themselves.

Revd. Mr. *LeBrun*, (St. Michel d’Yamaska.) No.

Revd. Mr. *Champcau*, (St. Augustin.) It is not within his province to answer.

Revd. Mr. *Plinguet*, (St. Scolastique.) Very little up to the present time, but we are in hopes.

Revd. Mr. *Dallaire*, (Lacolle.) Yes, but there is a want of uniformity in the system.

Revd. Mr. *Doucet*, (St. André.) Although the present school system produces some good, it cannot be said that it works in such a manner as to afford youth a sufficient education, suitable to the industrial interests of the country. From the too great number of schools arise the too paltry remuneration and the

incapacity of the master, and consequently murmurs are got up, and great disgust evinced towards the schools.

Revd. Mr. *Fortier*, (St. Michel.) Yes.

Revd. Mr. *Brunet*, (St. Damase.) The school system has always worked without opposition in this municipality, but the little time that the children generally devote to attendance at the schools and the difficulty that has existed up to the present time of procuring good teachers, are the causes, I think, which have prevented the instruction from answering either the industrial interests of the country or the expenses incurred for that purpose.

Revd. Mr. *Brassard*, (Longueuil.) Is not a commissioner, and has been absent.

Revd. Mr. *Desilets*, (St. Guillaume.) No; far from it.

Revd. Mr. *Chauvin*, (Baie St. Paul.) I think it hardly possible that all the schools in a municipality, numerous as they are, can effect this end. I am persuaded that it is only a model school which could completely produce this effect. Though I think that some of the schools of the municipality nearly attain this end.

Revd. Mr. *Tremblay*, (St. Agnès.) Yes, but there are not sufficient schools, from the want of money. There are but two schools, and there ought to be four.

Revd. Mr. *Baillargeon*, (St. Nicolas.) The instruction afforded by the qualified teachers would be sufficient, if the youth would take advantage of it; but unfortunately the children do not follow this instruction sufficiently long, nor attend to it sufficiently regularly.

Revd. Mr. *Beaumont*, (St. Jean Chrysostôme.) We might perhaps wish for more than is to be found in my parish; but time and the good inclinations of my parishioners lead me to hope that every thing will be effected without so frequently altering the laws relating to education.

Revd. Mr. *DeVillers*, (St. Norbert.) The education given in the schools is sufficient. I am of opinion that there are too many inspectors; besides the powers that are given to them, they ought to have the right of naming commissioners in localities which have refused to name any, and of forcing the commissioners of each municipality to make the school laws work.

Revd. Mr. *Archambault*, (St. Hugues de Ramsay.) The system does not yet work in such a manner as to produce sufficient results to promote the industrial interests of the country, but I think that at St. Hugues it works sufficiently well for the time that it has been in operation. "This progress does not yet harmonize with the industrial wants of the country; by no means. But it is a gradual approach to it. It was impossible to proceed faster with the elements and materials at our disposal.

"The present elementary school law is calculated to produce the greatest good, but it will only do so slowly and progressively notwithstanding what may be said by many people whose honesty and sincerity appear to me to be very problematical. The law is good for every one who will fairly put it into execution. If there has not been more progress, that does not depend upon the law, but rather on the people, who are not prepared to derive every thing from it that might be desired. A nation does not hastily pass from infancy to mature age. The vice does not rest in the law, but in the want of aptitude and good will of the people."

Revd. Mr. *Gossetin*, (St. Jean Isle d'Orléans.) Well. The causes which retard instruction lie with the commissioners and the want of assiduity in the children attending the schools.

Revd. Mr. *Poulin*, (St. Thomas.) He hopes that the system will work.

Revd. Mr. *Lévesque*, (St. Marc.) Very well. He recommends rendering the mode of teaching uniform.

Revd. Mr. *Aubry*, (St. Léon.) No. The teachers are not sufficiently paid.

Revd. Mr. *Turcol*, (St. Philomène.) Satisfied. Want of education in the commissioners.

Revd. Mr. *Brassard*, (Coteau du Lac.) I do not think so, the great object for the inhabitants is to have cheap schools. A man who offers himself with the assurance of giving such schools has every chance of being elected. This is the reason why so many *extinguishers* are met with among the commissioners.

Revd. Mr. *Jeanotte*, (St. Mélanie.) It is beginning to do so.

Revd. Mr. *Bélangier*, (St. Ours.) Yes.

Revd. Mr. *Aubin*, (St. George.) Ycs.

Revd. Mr. *Besserer*, (Ste. Famille.) He answers that it is the indifference of the people who cannot appreciate what they do not know, and imagine that their children will not follow any other mode of living than that of cultivating the soil; according to their notions it is throwing away trouble and money to acquire knowledge which will soon be lost by the continual occupation in field labor.

Revd. Mr. *Marcoux*, (St. Régis.) Well. One of the principal causes which retard the perfect operation of the law, is the want of instruction in the Commissioners.

Revd. Mr. *Mutte*, (Ste. Hélène.) To this I answer emphatically, no! What retards education is the want of money and of educated teachers.

Revd. Mr. *Faucher*, (Lotbinière.) The principal causes which have retarded education have been the want of means to pay good masters, the want of books, the want of masters, the want of education generally among the Commissioners.

Revd. Mr. *Béland*, (St. Rémi.) The same reasons.

Revd. Mr. *Dufour*, (St. Zotique.) In three schools out of five.

Revd. Mr. *Naud*, (St. Laurent.) Well.

Revd. Mr. *Portier*, (Pointe aux Trembles.) Well.

Revd. Mr. *Delage*, (Islet.) No.

Revd. Mr. *Beaudry*, (St. Jean Chrysostôme.) Much is wanting.

Revd. Mr. *Provençal*, (St. Césaire.) "There are 14 schools in operation in St. Césaire, 4 in Ange Gardien. They are in my opinion far too numerous, being generally so thinly attended. There is but one male teacher. The female teachers in these two school-districts, with the exception of three or four, are little girls, whose education is very imperfect. In consequence, their salary is very limited. It varies from £16 to £30. You may well judge of what education can be when confided to such hands. I desired and asked for a model school, without being able to obtain it; our Commissioners, being for the most part without education, cannot work efficaciously in propagating it. Besides, I see much indifference and apathy in them. They barely make the visits required by law. The most crying disorders exist in all the school-districts and under the eyes of the Commissioners. It is all the same to them. The number of five is perhaps more embarrassing than useful. Three educated men would suffice for each Municipality. There are but a very small number of Parishes where such men could not be found. It is not just then to make the majority suffer for the minority. The rate-payers seeing disorder on the one side, and on the other the indifference of the Commissioners, conceive the most unfavorable ideas of education, they are, therefore, loud against the system of education. Hence, it follows that they cannot have sufficient zeal to send their children to any college. I do not know whether four or five could be found in the large Parish of St. Césaire who have been sent to college after having attended our little schools since the existence of the present law. You can readily understand that the answer to your 14th question will be a negative one.

"All our schools have been visited by the Inspector, I believe twice; one half hour or three quarters of an hour was generally the time devoted to each school at each visit.

"It is very doubtful whether education has advanced one step through the ministry of the Inspector. With all the good intentions in the world, his powers are too limited to enable him to act efficiently; it is absolutely necessary under the present system, that he should exercise a control over the Commissioners. These sir, are the few remarks which I deem it my duty to submit to your Committee. I communicate them to you with a desire to see the present system of education amended."

Revd. Mr. *Trahan*, (Shipton.) "I must to declare to you that I am totally incapable of answering the different questions contained in your letter. In the five Townships in which I officiate, which are Ely, Melbourne, Shipton, Windsor and Tinwick, I do not know of one single catholic school; but I can assure you that in several parts of these Townships, the school law is very badly executed, for instance, in the upper part of Melbourne and the adjacent part of Ely, where there is yet no school, although means would not be wanting if these places were visited and organized. In the upper part of Shipton, there is no school either, and a certain Commissioner or delegate who neither knows how to read or write, collects assessments from the inhabitants in Tinwick; the Township is a catholic one. There are certainly 300 children capable of attending school and waiting to do so. There is not a single school. Now as to the visit, I shall not say to the schools, for there never have been any, but to these places, I remember having met last summer one of the Inspectors who told me he was on his way to visit Tinwick in order to organize schools there; it was the first time I had seen a school Inspector in the Townships. At present I do not know what he said and much less what he did—for the school system always works in the same way, that is to say, that there is no school in the different places already mentioned in this communication."

Revd. Mr. *Quintal*, (St. Luc.) By no means. Absence.

Revd. Mr. *Belle-isle*, (St. Hémédine.) Says that the causes which retard education are the want of instruction in the teachers, the low salary which is allowed them, the little zeal shewn by the Commissioners, of whom it may be said that the majority have no education and that they do not know how to appreciate its benefits.

Revd. Mr. *Dorion*, (Drummondville.) "The causes which in our Municipality have retarded the cause of instruction are:

1. "The difficulty of collecting the money by law authorised to be levied for School purposes;

2. "The opposition shewn by certain rate-payers to the School Law.

"In our Municipality the number of non-resident proprietors is considerable. There are even a great many lots of land the proprietors of which are not known. These proprietors reside in different parts of the country, in different districts, some even out of the country, so that it becomes nearly impossible to levy the amount of the assessments due by some of them, and they can only be obtained from certain others a long time after they are due. It is easy to imagine the expenses, the proceedings and the delays occasioned by suits before different Courts and in different districts, when it is necessary to have recourse to them. Sometimes the different sums due by each are so small, taken separately, that it is not thought expedient to take legal proceedings to recover them. Sometimes it is impossible to do so; under the provisions of the present law a suit cannot be instituted for the recovery of a sum less than £10 when the prosecution would carry with it the sale of immoveable property, and this is always the case when necessary to sue a person who does not reside in the country. In this case the judgment cannot be executed until the lapse of five years from the time the amount demanded has become due. It is then impossible to levy the assessments in proper time. On the other hand the Government grant has not exceeded for some

years, the sum of £40, in our Municipality. The law does not permit us to levy more than 15 per cent. more than this sum. The 15 per cent. does not meet the expenses of collection, and, as a great number of absent proprietors do not pay us, we are left with less than £80 to meet the expenses incurred by keeping up six or seven schools. It is then necessary to establish a higher monthly rate than would be done if all the money due was obtained in proper time. This occasions other inconveniences which I shall notice hereafter. When it is necessary to levy a sum of money for building Schools there is no other way of supplying the deficiency occasioned by absentees (and from whom the amount cannot be obtained in advance) but to impose a new assessment, and this can only be effected to the great displeasure of those who have already paid. I said that the opposition of certain rate-payers prevented the law from operating with efficacy. These opponents are composed of two different classes, viz: certain rich proprietors, and the poor. The first oppose the law because they are assessed for School houses and for the payment of the salary of the teachers, whose services they do not sometimes avail themselves of, and consider themselves badly treated. This class of opponents is composed of a very small number, of a few individuals (perhaps of one alone.) They rely for support upon the poor class and some discontents of the middle classes, as the poor oppose the law because the obligation they are under of paying for each of their children between 7 and 14 years of age, is an onerous charge to them; I speak here of the poor who cannot be classed among the indigent, because they are proprietors. As I have already above observed, a great number of the owners of real estate do not pay, it is necessary to make up the deficiency by raising the monthly allowance, thus giving rise to discontent. Certain families are so remote from the School houses that it is impossible for them to send their children, and nevertheless it is not in the power of the commissioners to exempt them from the payment of the monthly rates; how can these persons be obliged to pay a higher rate than would be necessary if all paid punctually to supply the deficiency occasioned by absent proprietors; this is a just subject of complaint.

“In conclusion, I will say that the school system works at present in our municipality, but not without causing much trouble and embarrassment to the commissioners. If our School Commission continues to be composed of commissioners, the majority of whom sincerely desire the working of the law, the system will continue to work well, but it is to be apprehended that the opposition will succeed in introducing into the commission a majority of members unfavorable to the cause of education. The opposition was extremely active at the last election.”

Rev. Mr. *Archambault*, (St. Thimothé.) I do not think so.

Rev. Mr. *Demers*, (St. Denis.) I do not think that the School system works in such a manner as to give to the youth an education sufficient for the industrial interests of the country; all these very young female teachers do not inspire sufficient respect to the parents or to the children.

Rev. Mr. *Grenier*, (St. Henri.) In some schools.

Rev. Mr. *Pouliot*, (St. Irénée.) The system works sufficiently well.

Rev. Mr. *Crevier*, (St. Marie de Monnoir.) It might and ought to be better.

Rev. Mr. *Pelletier*, (Isle aux Coudres.) I must certainly confess that the school system does not work here, and generally in other places, so as to afford sufficient instruction. Experience shews me children leaving the schools, and still incapable of appreciating education, returning to their parents, with a little knowledge of reading, and that is about all.

Rev. Mr. *Roy*, (Trois Pistoles.) Sufficiently well. Apathy.

Rev. Mr. *Duguay*, (St. Flavie.) No school-houses.

Rev. Mr. *Beaumont*, (Beaumont.) Will not answer, to avoid accusation.

Rev. Mr. *Parant*, (St. Jean, Port Joli.) The law has ceased to be in operation for several years.

Rev. Mr. *Laroque*, (St. Johns.) "Since I received from the committee appointed to enquire into the state of elementary education, a series of questions, accompanied by a letter from the Secretary of the Committee, requiring the answer to be directed to the Chairman of that Committee, it has been impossible for me to pay attention to the matter and to give my answer. If the Chairman had not been an old acquaintance of mine, and in consequence entitled to special attention on my part, I would certainly have determined upon not giving any answer to these questions as well as to the letter that accompanied them. If you will take the trouble of examining some of the questions and particularly those which terminate the series, you will at once perceive that there would be some danger for me as well as for any other *curé* of seriously wounding certain officers of the School Law, if we had to declare against them or against the utility of the office they may have to fulfil. This reason will suffice, I hope, sir, to make you understand why I shall content myself with addressing you the present as my answer, as I do not believe that I am rigorously bound to give another in conformity to the desire of the Committee."

Rev. Mr. *Mignault*, (Chambly.) Satisfied.

Rev. Mr. *Bernier*, (St. Anselme de Lauzon.) Content.

Rev. Mr. *Racine*, (St. Joseph de Beauce.) Pretty well.

Rev. Mr. *Tardif*, (St. Pierre, Isle d'Orléans.) Pretty well.

Rev. Mr. *Langevin*, (St. Claire.) Pretty well.

Rev. Mr. *Destroismaisons*, (St. François.) No.

Rev. Mr. *Trudel*, (St. Isidore.) I think it would not become me to establish myself as a censor of these officers by answering certain questions.

Rev. Mr. *Cloutier*, (Cacouna.) The causes which retard instruction are the want of money to procure better educated teachers, the want of books, maps, paper, &c., and in a word the want of assiduity in the children in attending the schools regularly.

Rev. Mr. *Leduc*, (St. Joachim.) Yes.

Rev. Mr. *Bégin*, (Rivière Ouelle.) Since the last six months of 1849, the schools have only worked voluntarily, and contrary to the 4th clause of the 12th Vict., chap. 50.

Rev. Mr. *Charland*, (St. Clément.) Refuses to answer, because he says that it is not within his province to watch over the officers appointed by the Government to make the school laws work.

Rev. Mr. *Chartier*, (St. Giles.) We are beginning.

Rev. Mr. *Gingras*, (St. Bazile.) I do not think so.

Rev. Mr. *Gingras*, (Percé.) My opinion is that the school laws will never work here.

Rev. Mr. *Desjardins*, (Grande Rivière.) The system does not work.

Rev. Mr. *Gagnon*, (Chicoutimi.) No.

Rev. Mr. *Dostie*, (St. Stanislas.) Certainly not.

Rev. Mr. *Gariépy*, (St. Anne.) I cannot say.

Rev. Mr. *Suzor*, (St. Christophe.) Not at all.

Rev. Mr. *Clément*, (St. Urbain.) I cannot answer on that head.

Rev. Mr. *Hébert*, (Kamouraska.) No, not altogether; from the incapacity of the teachers for many years, bad choice made of Commissioners who are either interested merchants or ignorant farmers, enemies to education.

Rev. Mr. *Côté*, (Ste. Geneviève de Batiscan.) Yes if we wish to avail ourselves of it.

Rev. Mr. *Kyrouac*, (Cap de la Magdeleine.) The school system works but very slowly; the causes which among others retard instruction are the want of education in the Commissioners,—the small salary allowed the teachers.



Rev. Mr. *Parant*, (Chateau Richer.) Yes.

Rev. Mr. *Lavoie*, (St. Vincent de Paul.) Yes.

Rev. Mr. *Manseau*, (industry Village.) The school system works rather imperfectly, except in the Model School kept by the Frères.

Rev. Mr. *Bernier*, (Halifax.) Yes.

Rev. Mr. *Paradis*, (Pointe du Lac.) It is doubtful.

Rev. Mr. *Refour*, (Milton.) The system does not work in our Township in such a way as to give a sufficient education, suited to the industrial interests of the country, for there is not one child among those who have attended our schools who is capable of writing a tolerable letter or of drawing up a simple note, or keeping according to rule a small journal of receipt and expenditure. Notwithstanding that we have had schools for a long time, I think it would be better not to have any than to have them so badly kept and so badly conducted. The children make no progress, and we spend, uselessly, considerable sums and get up an infinite number of difficulties and troubles.

Rev. Mr. *Millette*, (St. Augustin.) The system does not work in this Municipality so as to afford sufficient education, suitable to the interests of the country. For my part I attribute the cause less to the law than to the need which the farmers generally have of their children's services to assist them in their labours.

Rev. Mr. *Laporte*, (St. Ambroise de Kildare). The instruction which the youth receive here, though in only one of the schools of this municipality, is, in my opinion, sufficient for the mass of the population.

Rev. Mr. *Pelletier*, (Stanford). "To this question, I reply in the negative."

Rev. Mr. *Caron*, (St. Joachim de Chateauguay). "I beg of you not to take it amiss that I do not answer the questions you have addressed me as Chairman of the Committee on Education, for not having been a School Commissioner for several years, I am not supposed to be acquainted with, and to know several of the matters on which I am questioned, because however good the intention which I ought to suppose exists in the Committee of the House, would it not compromise us (the Clergy) to answer several of the said questions; would it not be playing an odious part to become the censors of the officers appointed by the Government to make the school laws work, which would be the case if we answered all the questions which have been addressed to us, and might be productive of unhappy results to us. Believe then, sir, the regret I experience in being unable to conform to your wishes."

Rev. Mr. *Proulx*, (St. Philippe). The school system works tolerably; and I think it will afford to the youth an education sufficient for the interests of commerce and the trades.

Rev. Mr. *Caron*, (St. Frédéric). My answer to this question is in the negative; if we have not the satisfaction of seeing education progress according to our wishes, we have at least the consolation of seeing the children of our good farmers sufficiently instructed to learn their religion and make good citizens.

Rev. Mr. *Desautels*, (Rigaud). "I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 30th March last, in which you transmit me questions on the part of the Committee appointed to inquire into the state of elementary education, and the operation of the School Laws in my parish. As it is not part of my duty to watch over the officers appointed by the Government to make the School Laws work, you will not take it amiss that I do not answer the said questions, and I beg of you to inform the Committee over which you preside, of the regret I experience in being unable on this occasion to conform to its wishes."

Rev. Mr. *LeBlond*, (Rivière des Prairies). Yes, since this autumn.

Rev. Mr. *Vinet*, (Sault au Récollet). Regrets that he cannot answer.

Rev. Mr. *Côté*, (St. Ferréol). In reply to the letter which you did me the honor to address me, dated the 26th March last, I beg to inform you that not

having one single school in my parish, I cannot give my opinions on the questions you have addressed me; as I have only been *curé* of St. Ferréol since last autumn, I do not yet exactly know what prevents the putting into operation of the School Law here.

Rev. Mr. *Pepin*, (Boucherville). I think that the school system affords a sufficient education to youth.

Rev. Mr. *Bedard*, (St. Raymond). Negatively, and for certain reasons.

Rev. Mr. *Vinet*, (St. Constant). The school system would work very fairly if the children attended the schools more regularly.

Rev. Mr. *St. Germain*, (St. Laurent). I think that the school system works in this municipality in such a manner as to give sufficient instruction to the youth who wish to place themselves in a position to profit by it.

Rev. Mr. *Asselin*, (Ange Gardien). We cannot think that the system here affords an education suitable to the industrial interests of the country, but it may to individual interests. The causes which retard instruction are the apathy of the parents and the occasional incapacity of the teachers, for if we are well provided with teachers during certain years, we are badly off during others.

Rev. Mr. *King*, (St. Sylvester). No.

Rev. Mr. *Russell*, (Buckingham). The unsuccessful operation of the School Act here, is principally the result of three distinct causes: the opposition of persons of influence; the ambiguity of the Act; the apathy of the School Commissioners, who commit wilful blunders, calculated to defeat the object of the Act.

Rev. Mr. *Kemp*, (Lingwick). The school system has hardly been tried here.

Rev. Mr. *Brady*, (Buckingham). The school system does not work well.

*Extracts from answers given by the persons whose names are hereinafter mentioned, to the questions of the Committee.*

*J. Olivier Arcand*, Esquire, (St. Michel d'Yamaska).

*Answer to Question No. 14.*—We may say that the school system does not work at all here, so that the children remain without a sufficient education, suitable to the interests of the country.

*Answer to Question No. 24.*—The causes which have retarded and still retard education in this municipality proceed therefore from the fact:

1. That the Government has voluntarily and knowingly honored the opposition, and humiliated the friends of order and of the working of the law.

2. That the Superintendent has too much given as an excuse the incapacity of the School Commissioners, in order not to use with energy the powers the law gave him in all the cases where the School Commissioners could not or would not surmount the obstacles which arose to the execution of their duties. He may say as much as he pleases that he could not be everywhere. A good general ought to show himself at the most threatened points of the territory the defence of which is confided to him.

The Honorable *D. B. Papineau*, (Petite Nation):

*Answer to Question No. 14.*—From reasons and from circumstances which it would be too long and perhaps useless to assign here, I ought to observe that it is scarcely little more than a year that we have been able to overcome the prejudices of the majority of the inhabitants of the municipality, who were much excited and disturbed by persons who are altogether strangers, and who made a point of coming there and creating an opposition. It is only recently that the well-disposed persons have succeeded in obtaining a slight majority, favo-

nable to the present system, and in making the law work. But as this majority wish to bring over the minority, little by little, to more healthy views, they display their prudence in not wishing to exercise all the rigor of the law. They must not be blamed. The present system would be nearly sufficient if it were put into execution with zeal. It appears to me that to be a School Commissioner under present circumstances, no one ought to be eligible as such, unless he knew how to read and write properly, and unless he first bound himself in writing to maintain the present system with all his power. The penalties imposed by law against negligent commissioners, or representing either a majority or a strong refractory minority, can never compensate for the want of zeal.

*Answer to Question No. 24.*—There is no cause peculiar to this locality, other than that mentioned in the answer No. 14, which appears to me to have embarrassed or to embarrass at present the cause of education. But there is a general cause, the effects of which will still exist for some time, to which may be attributed the present slowness in the progress of elementary education. It is the nearly absolute ignorance of the mass of the people, caused by the sectarian policy and avowed proselytism of the administration of the Provincial Government, from the cession of the Province by France to Great Britain up to 1825. How could the descendants of four generations of men, kept in ignorance, know the advantages of education? How can they be induced to make the necessary and indispensable sacrifices to obtain a thing of which they do not know the want, of which they do not feel the utility? Without otherwise incriminating a deplorable state of things, but which does not now exist, we must limit ourselves to repairing the evil. It is only time, patience, and larger grants from the public treasury than those that are now made that can remedy it, and put an end to a state of ignorance of which the population themselves are not the cause.

When we consider that before 1832 the annual expenses incurred by the Province of Lower Canada, have sometimes exceeded £80,000 for the encouragement of education; that since then, the population has more than doubled; that since the union of the two Canadas, the allowance for elementary education is but £50,000 for the two Provinces united, can it be a matter of surprise to us that the purely legislative provisions on this so important subject have not produced more advantageous results.

*J. Bte. Desrosiers, Esquire, (St. Hugues) :*

1. The system of primary instruction, although it has not yet attained the object held in view by the legislators and the friends of education, has nevertheless, in the greatest number of localities, produced results sufficiently satisfactory to make us augur well for the future. The opposition to the law does not certainly proceed from a defect in the law, and ought not to prevent our seeing it work with full success when the popular prejudices shall have all been done away with.

2. In casting a glance on the past, we have seen that in the places where the first citizens have employed their influence in aid of the cause of education, there it has done good and promises much; and also that in the places where the opposition to the law has been most strong and most general, we have been able to discover that the bad popular passions have been worked upon by certain individuals who used that means to acquire popularity. Our primary schools have then, for the most part, done what they could do under the circumstances in which the people were, who, deprived of the means of appreciating education, had, besides, the greatest repugnance towards a direct tax, which they considered to be the commencement of a more extensive system. Happily this error has entirely ceased to exist.

There was also great difficulty in procuring teachers sufficiently qualified to teach. This difficulty is still felt.

3. I consider that our primary schools, well directed, kept by well qualified teachers, and watched over by inspectors, who know and understand how to perform their duties; all this added to a Model School established in each parish; in fine, that the present School Laws, well understood and carefully carried into operation, would give us a sufficient system of instruction.

J. B. DESROSIERS.

*Extract from the Memorandum addressed to the Committee by J. Crémazie, Esq., (of Quebec) in answer to their questions.*

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The report of the Superintendent for the last six months of 1851, establishes the existence, in Lower Canada, of 1991 schools. These 1991 schools necessarily suppose 1991 male or female teachers. Since the first of July, 1852, all the teachers should have obtained a certificate of capacity, after having at first undergone an examination before a Board of examiners. Out of this number of 1991 teachers, 472 male teachers, only, have been admitted to teach by the Board of Examiners, and then we must deduct from this number 23 female teachers who are on the list of those licensed to teach, furnished by the Superintendent. This leaves, then, 1519 schools confided either to female teachers who have not undergone the required examination, or to female teachers whom the law, through the gallantry of the Legislature, has exempted from this examination.

In any system of instruction whatsoever, the efficacious action of that system depends on the qualification of the teachers. As I do not know any thing of the teachers out of the District of Quebec, I shall confine myself to that District. Are all the teachers of the District of Quebec equally qualified to discharge the important duties confided to them? I do not think so; and I will say why I do not. According to the report of Dr. Meilleur, there are in this District 524 schools under the direction of male and female teachers. What is the number of the one and of the other? I cannot say. But it is an ascertained fact that in this same District, 115 teachers have received certificates of capacity from the Board of Examiners. With very few exceptions, these teachers presented themselves before the Board a little before the first of July, 1852, and a great number after that time. As a member of that Board, I can state that the examiners found themselves in a very embarrassing position with regard to these teachers. It was necessary either to conform strictly to the requirements of the law and refuse the majority of candidates the requisite certificate of capacity, and in that case close a great number of schools, or else shew more indulgence and admit as qualified, persons who were really not so to the extent intended by the law. A great responsibility, in the one and the other alternative, attached to the Board who thought, under the circumstances in which the District was placed, that it was better to allow the order of things existing under the authority of the law for eight years, to remain as it was, than suddenly to overthrow everything by disqualifying the teachers who were exercising their functions with the sanction of the school authorities.

There are then remaining 409 schools, confided to male teachers unprovided with certificates of capacity, or to female teachers. This number is enormous, as it forms about the four-fifths of the whole of the schools of the District. Although there are a certain number of teachers not yet approved of by the Board of Examiners, it is to be presumed that nearly three-fourths of these 409 schools are under the direction of women or of young girls whom the School Commissioners generally prefer to male teachers, because *they cost less*. It is not necessary for

me to remark that the number of female teachers engaged, from motives of cheapness, is sufficient to establish, at least morally, that primary instruction cannot work with success in our District. As every system of instruction owes its efficacy to experience, to capacity, to practice in teaching, the knowledge of bad and good inclinations, and of the defects of childhood, to the firmness, the prudence and the judgment of the teachers, is it possible, is it usual that young girls, like the majority of the female teachers, having just left the forms of a school to take charge of a task so difficult and so troublesome as the instruction and the education of youth, can possess all these indispensable qualities, still more indispensable when boys are to be taught? But what is more: a great number of boys' schools are kept by young girls; boys of 12, of 14 and even 15 years of age, and more, attend these schools. Now, I ask, is it probable that such a state of things can produce advantageous results? For my part, I think that instruction gains but little, and morality perhaps still less.

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The principal causes which have retarded and still retard the cause of elementary education are, 1. the ambiguous and incorrect manner in which the elementary school laws are drawn up; their complication, and the absence of order and method in their provisions; they contain important omissions which paralyze their effect if they do not destroy it altogether. In proof of my allegations on this point, it is only necessary to refer to the contradictory decisions of the tribunals, the various opinions of lawyers, the difficulties and the numberless law suits to which they have given rise.

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And, as if to assist chicanery, these laws shew a superfluity of ambiguous ill-defined formalities, which throw the persons acting under them, into doubts, difficulties and embarrassments of all kinds, which even paralyze and nullify the zeal of the warmest friends of the cause. It is true that the law of 1849 has done away with the appeal and the *certiorari*; but if the right of pleading from tribunal to tribunal is diminished, the obscurity of the law is still the same.

2. Another cause, is the omission of every provision for the formation of teachers, to regulate and fix on a suitable scale the allowance which ought to be made to them. "The means," says Mr. Ryerson, "of obtaining good teachers, is to establish Normal Schools." If ever a country was in want of efficient teachers it, is, without contradiction, Lower Canada. Up to the present day, a position so noble, so important, so indispensable as that of the teacher, has been so underrated, so much looked upon as the lowest of all the numerous professions which are practised in our country, that few persons worthy of fulfilling the duties have been found to embrace it. There are nevertheless, educated young persons, who, notwithstanding the contempt to which the teacher seems doomed, have had the generous courage to enter a career so ungrateful, so painful and so badly remunerated as that of teaching. They have made a noble sacrifice; I even say that they have performed an act of philanthropic heroism. To their elevated minds the sweetest recompense of their labours, of their life of privations, is the consciousness of discharging the most noble and the most useful of duties, (after that of the priest,) towards their fellow citizens; that of consecrating their best days to the formation of the mind and heart of the rising generations. But the number of these worthy teachers is infinitely small; and rationally speaking, it would be requiring too much from human nature to expect that a great many others will adopt them as their models. Except these men devoted to the common good, let us go through our country parts and see how many competent teachers we can find. If we wish to form an idea of the capacity of the teachers of the District of Quebec, let us look at the tables of admissions to teach made by the Board of Examiners; out of 122 certificates granted by this Board, there are only 12 for superior schools and 6 for academies, and this District possesses 524 schools, scattered over more than 100 parishes! In the Dis-

trict of Montreal, out of 340 certificates, there are only 4 for academies and 34 for model and superior schools; in the whole 471 certificates have been allowed, and of this number there are 415 for elementary schools.

The law should have provided means for forming masters, by establishing from the commencement several Normal Schools, for the instruction of those who intended to devote themselves to teaching. This law, passed in 1846, provides for the examination of the qualifications of teachers; but it ordains at the same time, that this examination shall only take place in ten years. Since, (in 1849,) this period has been limited to 8 years, that is to say, to the 1st July, 1852. To give to this enactment all the desired effect, the school commissioners are ordered not to engage any teachers after this period, but such as are provided with certificates of capacity; a provision which the school commissioners have evaded, by engaging women or young girls as teachers whom the law exempts from the formality of an examination. The legislator, by putting off to such a remote period the examination of the qualification of the teachers, understood then the necessity of this examination; and in order not to leave Lower Canada without school masters by giving immediate effect to this provision, he granted a sufficient time (eight years,) to permit the teachers to become capable of undergoing the required examination. This was very proper; but an important thing was forgotten, which was indispensable for the good results of this provision, namely, that rational and methodical teaching did not exist in Canada; it had yet to be created: that in order to create it, it was necessary to form establishments in which those who intended to devote themselves to teaching might learn the theory and the practice of this difficult art. Thus it happened that at the expiration of the period fixed, the teachers, without any pecuniary means, without any one to form them or at least to guide them in the important studies which teaching requires, presented themselves—with few exceptions, little better prepared to undergo the required examination than in 1846—so that eight precious years have been lost to education and the Normal Schools which ought to be one of the fundamental bases of the system of public instruction, will have to be established for the first time in 1853.

The absolute and indispensable necessity of creating Normal Schools for the purpose of forming masters capable of teaching, has been acknowledged at a rather late period. The art of teaching is more difficult than is generally believed: it is the result of particular studies and practice; it depends, for its efficacy, on the method of teaching. Now, it is only in the Normal Schools that all the necessary attainments for this art can be acquired.

M. Guizot said, on introducing the Law of Primary Instruction to the Chamber of Deputies: "All the provisions hitherto described *would be of none effect*, if we took no pains to procure for the public School thus constituted an *able Master, and worthy of the high vocation of instructing the people*." "It cannot be too often repeated, that *it is the Master that makes the School.*"

"What a well assorted union of qualities is required to constitute a good Master! A good Master ought to be a man who knows much more than he is called upon to teach, that he may teach with intelligence and with taste; who is to live in an humble sphere, and yet have a noble and elevated spirit; that he may preserve that dignity of mind and of deportment, without which he will *never obtain* the respect and confidence of families; who possesses a rare mixture of gentleness and firmness; for, inferior though he be, in station, to many individuals in the *Communes*, he ought to be the obsequious servant of none; a man not ignorant of his rights, *but thinking much more of his duties*; shewing to all a good example and serving to all as a counsellor; not given to change his condition, but satisfied with his situation, because it gives him

“the power of doing good. *To rear up Masters approaching to such a model is a difficult task, and yet we must succeed in it, or we have done nothing for elementary instruction.* A bad Schoolmaster, like a bad Priest, is a scourge to a *Commune*; and though we are often obliged to be contented with indifferent ones, we must do our best to improve the average quality.”

Now, I ask, has the present law provided for the improvement of the teachers? It is true that, in 1851, a law was passed for the establishment of *one* Normal School to supply the want of good teachers, which has been so sensibly felt in a population of 800,000 souls! What good, what favorable result can be expected from *one* Normal School, which distance and poverty render inaccessible to nearly the whole of those who are devoted to teaching? In truth some have thought they discovered in this last law, passed nearly two years ago, a joke of the Legislature; and yet, this law has not, even at the time I write, received its entire effect!

To what is the teaching in our elementary schools limited at the present day? What is the utility of this teaching for the well being of man, for his intellectual and mental development, and can it become an element of prosperity to the state, a means of improving the moral and material condition of the people?

These important questions were raised in France in 1847, and here is what we read on the subject in the excellent *Journal des Economistes*, which contains an extract of a memorandum read by M. Rapet, before the Academy of Moral Sciences.

“To teach children the mechanism of reading, of writing and of a few arithmetical operations, to teach them mechanically to spell through the rules of grammar, unintelligible to their minds, or the names of men and countries, heaped together in books the only merit of which consists in including the greatest number in the smallest possible space, does not, certainly, require great talents in him who limits his attention to that. But nothing remains of such teaching—there is nothing at least for the development of the intellectual faculties; the memory alone can profit by it.

“But to teach the elementary principles, to cultivate the intelligence of the pupil, and form his judgment; to accustom him to observe, to compare, to place him in a position to comprehend the reason of things, to seize the analogies, the differences, to remark the intimacy between causes and effects, and to make, when occasion offers, a useful application of what he knows, that is what instruction ought to effect, but which is not done by ordinary means. That is also what few teachers are capable of.”

How many male and female teachers are there in Lower in a position to give this direction to teaching?

“It is now universally admitted that *Seminaries* for the *training of Teachers* are absolutely necessary to an efficient system of public instruction,—nay, as an integral part, as the vital principle of it.” This truth is proclaimed in England, France, Germany and the United States of America.

M. Cousin, in his Report on Public Instruction in Prussia, says that *the State has done nothing for popular education, if it does not watch that those who devote themselves to teaching be well prepared.*

But it is not sufficient to form good teachers; it is also necessary that provision be made remunerating them suitably. Our law on primary instruction has only provided in a vague manner for the payment of the teachers; it leaves this remuneration to the arbitrary will of ignorant and parsimonious school commissioners, who only consider cheapness, and believe they have acted liberally towards the teacher when they have given him a salary a little higher than that given to a farm servant. I believe that the average salary of the teachers in the District of Quebec is from £20, to £25, per annum! Is it possible, that for this small sum, qualified teachers can be procured? What educated man (unless from a love of the public good,) will go and devote the best years of his life to teaching, for a salary which would cause the lowest clerk in a shop to shrug his shoulders for very

pity? But people say: we have a certain number of school districts which must be provided with masters. In the first place I do not see the necessity of so great a number of schools; and why, in order to give a master to each of them it is necessary to accept as teachers persons totally disqualified. I do not see why under the specious pretext of facilitating access to the schools to all the persons residing in a locality, we ought to adopt the system of multiplicity of schools, a multiplicity which will result in the end in affording instruction to no one. For what civil or moral instruction can children obtain from male or female teachers who hire their services for £25, £20, £15, £12, and even £8, per annum? Is it to be believed in good faith, that with the system of multiplying the schools, with the impossibility of procuring competent masters and mistresses, education will be made to progress, and its benefits and advantages be appreciated. Without doubt it is desirable that all the inhabitants of a parish should possess a good elementary school; and in order to obtain this precious advantage, there should be sufficient money to pay the teachers suitably; but as that is scarcely possible, is it not better to have fewer schools in each parish, and have good ones?

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In the *Journal de Québec* we find the following excellent article on the same subject:—

“One of the first, the most important duties of every good government,” says Mr. Dupont White, “is to afford the people the benefit of a solid and moral education. By what means can the people receive this instruction, so essential to the prosperity of the state, and to the happiness of its inhabitants, if the teachers are not placed in a better and more advantageous position than they have hitherto enjoyed? Where can masters be found at 200 francs (£10) capable of giving such instruction? How create an *esprit de corps*, and all the guarantees that it admits of, among men whom the urgency of their wants, whom the inferiority of their minds and their talents can only consign to the ungrateful functions of teachers for so small a remuneration? Is not the teacher, like the priest, charged with the care of souls? Why then mete out to him with such a stingy hand, the wages due to his painful and important labours?”

“Permit me to direct your attention to the present situation of the school-masters,” said Lord John Russell, in the last session of the British Parliament, (1846.) “There is no duty more useful than theirs; they are the men on whom we principally rely for the religious and civil instruction of the people, and nevertheless, their remuneration is pitiful; their position so little inviting to a person of education, that, generally, a school-master does not remain such for more than ten years.”

“I one day questioned the Secretary of the English and foreign School Societies, on the subject of teachers formed by the Normal Schools, and he replied:—

“We have a great many clever young men at our school who would make excellent teachers. They leave, and take charge of a school, but it continually happens that being capable of obtaining a more lucrative position, known to be such, they are drawn into another sphere; they enter into more advantageous business, and leave the position of school-master to persons of inferior knowledge.”

“There exists in this, according to my view, a *national calamity*,” added the speaker, “in the midst of general assent; for however important may be the position of a clerk in a shop, or that of a confidential man in a manufactory, there is none, however, more grave, more important, and more eminently useful than that of *teaching youth, that of bringing up the children who will form in a few years the people of this country.*”

“If we wish to see more knowledge in the pupil? it will be necessary to have more capacity in the master; and for that purpose we must offer to that capacity advantages equal to those which it can obtain in every other employment.”



Commenting on these words, the *Journal* adds:—"In effect, what talented and educated man would consent to vegetate during the best years of his life, for a miserable salary, in the career of instruction, and be exposed to drag out his last days in all kinds of want, when age or infirmities have forced him to give up the profession of teacher? Where, we say, is the man who possesses the talents, and is qualified in every respect to discharge the high functions of teaching, who, seeing the poor despised teacher less paid than the stable groom of the rich man, would give up the advantages which so many other positions offer him, in which a multitude of persons succeed in obtaining, if not a fortune, at least a competency, respect and happiness? And notwithstanding all these considerations which strike the eyes of the most blind, we continue to remain in one system of routine, to legislate on public instruction in such a manner as to make the teacher a despised and often a contemptible man. And after this we are astonished at the apathy, at the indifference of the people for instruction; and we are astonished that the people have little or no respect or esteem for men whom they see despised by persons of standing, by the *élite* of society? This is, it must be acknowledged, a sad state of things, but it is, however, the position of Lower Canada, where the teacher is placed on the last step of society. What is more sad, and still more deplorable, is, that the teachers qualified to exercise the noble and sublime functions of teaching are included in that stupid contempt with which good society treats every one who bears the name of a teacher. Can we believe, in good faith, that with the existence of such a state of things it is possible that instruction can progress and be loved, or the teachers respected and esteemed?"

"What do we wait for then to render to this class of men, without whom society cannot exist, the justice, honor and respect due to it? When will a good law on public instruction do away with all the ignorant who dishonor the title of teacher, and place in that position, which good sense requires, the men really worthy of teaching the youth, *who in a few years will become the people of Lower Canada*. When will this be done? Go and ask our legislators." (*Journal of the 28th February, 1852.*)

In Belgium, the law not only regulates the salaries of the teachers, but it also makes wise provision for the teachers, by establishing for them an economical fund for the purpose of securing assistance to them when they become infirm or incapable of exercising their profession. This assistance also extends to their widows and children. This fund is composed: 1st, of an annual sum deducted from the salary and the emoluments of the teachers; 2nd, of the amounts levied in each province conformably to law; 3rd, of a grant from the State; 4th, of the gifts of individuals. The sum deducted from the salary of the teacher cannot be less than 15 francs nor exceed 45 francs per annum.

If we are desirous of having good teachers, let us bring teaching out of the mire in which men unworthy of the fair name of teachers have plunged it. Let us surround the teacher with the respect and the consideration due to him, in order that he may, by the position made for him, be placed on an equal footing with the principal persons of his locality; let the parents and their children consider and respect him, and let him be offered all the encouragement possible; in a word, let him have a position equal, as regards property, to that of the farmer or mechanic, with sufficient means to admit of his establishing and bringing up honourably a family, without dreading adversity, and qualified teachers will easily be found. But as long as the teacher is left to struggle against want and the contempt of every body, as long as teaching is regarded as a low occupation as long as it is considered as the receptacle of good for nothing persons, let us be assured that we shall never have qualified teachers, and public instruction will grovel painfully in the deep mire through which it has dragged itself for the

last half century that we have commenced to occupy ourselves with this important branch of government, and as in former days, generations will be born, and succeed one another without having known the advantages and the benefits of a good education and solid and practical instruction. I cannot leave this important point without citing the opinion of Dr. Ryerson.

“In all countries where School Teachers are regularly trained, the profession of teaching holds a high rank in public estimation, so that ignorant and worthless persons could no more find employment as Schoolmasters, than they could as Professors, or Physicians, or Lawyers. Thus the infant and youthful mind of a country, by the law of public opinion itself, is rescued from the nameless evils arising from the ignorance and pernicious examples of incompetent and immoral Teachers.”

It is a notorious fact that in Lower Canada, teachers who are worthy in every respect have abandoned teaching for more lucrative employments. I can at this very moment name some who are exerting themselves to embrace another state which permits them more easily to supply the wants of their young families.

3rd. CAUSE.—The want of every provision regulating a system of instruction, a uniform mode of teaching; and yet, nothing is more important, and no question occupied longer and more seriously the attention of the friends of instruction and of education among the most enlightened nations of the old world; and nevertheless in the majority of our schools, we still follow the routine system of the ages of ignorance.

“Methods for instructing youth are abundant,” says Mr. Roselly de Lorgues, “but there are only four fixed modes of teaching. The first which has already become ancient, is called the *individual* mode, the second the *simultaneous* mode, the third the *mutual* mode, the fourth the *simultaneous* and *mutual* mode united. The individual mode, although still followed, is we must say, a *real calamity* as regards primary instruction. It requires each pupil to be called up in his turn, in order to recite, to calculate, and to read separately. Now, as a class lasts two hours and a half in an ordinary school of 30 pupils, the master with the best intentions can give but five minutes to each of them. And if, as it often happens, the number of pupils amounts to double this number, then instead of five minutes, the child will receive but two minutes and a half. This brief demonstration sufficiently explains, why so many young intelligences are seen quite thrown away, and languishing on the benches of a school during their best years. The principal characteristics of the individual mode are these: fatigue, lonesomeness, loss of time and sterility. We have only to point them out to lead us to entertain a hope that soon every teacher who understands his duty, will abandon a routine justly fallen into discredit.

“*Simultaneous* teaching consists in an exact classification of capacity, whence, particularly, its success depends. The pupils are divided according to the order of their instruction; the lesson given by the master to one of them is followed by all the others together. Emulation keeps their attention on the studies, as each of them must be prepared to correct that one who might make a mistake. What is read by a member of the section is followed at the same time by the whole section. The advantages of this mode over individual instruction are indubitable. The pupil and the section are blended together. The more numerous the section is, the harder is the lesson, and consequently the more profitable it is. But the more sections there are, the less time can the master devote to them. This mode, therefore, is attended also with an inconvenience; the instruction given is only casual.

“The *mutual* mode is ingenious in its mechanism, and worthy of real study. It places under the eye of the master all the sections together. Without any loss of time, they can work together by means of monitors, who direct

“ them separately. The monitors are selected from the best pupils ; they receive  
 “ the lesson from the master, and transmit it to their fellow pupils. Thus the  
 “ sections of different stages of advancement go on together.

“ *Advantages of the mutual mode of teaching over the simultaneous one.*—  
 “ Each monitor having under him ten pupils, the teacher can without difficulty  
 “ direct an ordinary school of 100 pupils, for he has, so to speak, but 10. There  
 “ is no hiatus, no interruption in the labours of each class. *Inconvenience.* The  
 “ monitors being pupils themselves, their teaching cannot equal that of the mas-  
 “ ter in geography, arithmetic, the art of speaking with facility, &c.”

The simultaneous and mutual modes united, afford notable advantages over the preceding ones. The pupils are classed according to their exact capacity ; they continue under the surveillance of the monitors. After the lesson, each monitor repeats this lesson to his respective section. The master himself examines and also questions each pupil and sees, with his own eyes. He devotes to this useful duty the half of the time of the duration of the classes.

Experience has shewn that this mode is the best. It is that followed by the Brothers of the Christian Schools, and which partly gives to their teaching an incontestable superiority. Under the present law, the choice of the mode of teaching is left to the School Commissioners, the greater part of whom, not knowing even the names of the different modes of teaching, leave all to the teachers, who in general are seldom more learned on this matter. There are some School Commissioners and parents who pretend to dictate to the master the mode of teaching that he ought to follow, and very naturally this mode is the individual one. It is within my knowledge that parents have withdrawn their children from schools directed by masters who followed the simultaneous and mutual modes, because, said they, they did not pay to have their children instructed by other children. To such foolish pretensions on the part of the school commissioners or the parents, there is no answer, as the only possible one would be a dissertation on the divers modes of teaching ; a dissertation which the ignorance of such persons would render useless.

It is then necessary and even indispensable to the purposes of education, not to leave the mode of teaching to the arbitrary will of the School Commissioners. The choice being once made by the Legislature, every one would be compelled to submit to it.

Our law does not even define the different branches of study to be taught in the Elementary Schools or in the Model Schools. It leaves this important point to the School Commissioners. Very well ; but if perchance nearly all the School Commissioners hardly know how to read and write ; if even, as is the case in several places, not one of the five Commissioners knows how to read or sign his name, who will regulate the course of study ? The law does not say. Indeed, it must be admitted, here is a power confided to parties very capable of making a judicious use of it, one which will prove advantageous to education ! It is true that the law requires, since the 1st July, 1852, that the teachers shall know everything that can render them capable of teaching with success the branches of Elementary Education. But if the Commissioners wish to exempt from learning grammar or geography, the children whose education is confided to them ; if they pretend nevertheless that they can do without all those things, *because their fathers and grandfathers who were ignorant of them, lived*, what can the master do ? He must humbly bow his head before the intelligence of the scholastic sanhedrim, and obey, under pain of being turned out. Can we be astonished that, under such a state of things, public education makes no progress ! We ought rather to wonder at seeing it make any at all.

4th CAUSE. *Variety of books in use in the schools.* The law has not regulated in an effective manner the choice of books to be used in the schools ; hence

the variety of those books. The medly and the confusion which exist in this respect, cannot be imagined. The Board of Examiners appears incidentally to possess the power of approving and recommending these books. It is at least what might be inferred from the fifth paragraph of the 21st section, which treats of the powers of the commissioners; but the twelve paragraphs of the 50th section, which relate to the powers and attributes of the Board of Examiners, do not say a word on the subject! Besides, the Board of Quebec, relying on the 5th paragraph above cited, has approved of and recommended certain French and English books to be used in the schools. This approbation, this recommendation, have been without effect, and the School Commissioners authorized to regulate the course of study, have naturally supposed that they might also choose the school books. Hence the variety which exists even in schools of the same School Municipality. "The variety of text-books in the Schools," says Dr. Ryerson, "and the objectionable character of many of them, is a subject of serious and general complaints. Any interference on the part of the Government in a subject of this kind was formerly thought to be incompatible with individual right and liberty; but experience has taught the fallacy of this and many hundred theories, and efforts are now making to correct the evils which such speculations have produced."

5th CAUSE. *Absence of all real and effective control over the schools.*—This absence is one of the greatest vices of the existing laws. "If it be the master, who makes the School, says Dr. Ryerson, it is the Government that makes the system. What the Master is to the one, the Government must be to the other—the director, the animating spirit of it."

It is very true that the law, in order to secure a sort of surveillance over the schools has endeavoured to bring into action numerous agents, from the Chief Justice and other judges, the high dignitaries of the Church, and the priests, the members of the legislature, the magistrates, the mayors, and the officers of the militia, as high as captains, inclusively. But what result has this long list of visitors designated by the Legislature, produced? Who among them, with the exception, perhaps, of ministers of religion, has ever left his occupation to visit the schools in his neighborhood. At Quebec, where there are numbers of these visitors of every capacity and condition, not one of them has ever entered a school to visit it, according to law.

Latterly, School Inspectors have been appointed. These officers only possess the powers of the Superintendent, and nothing more. In what then, do the powers of the Superintendent consist? What control has he over the mode of teaching, over the capacity and the other qualifications of the teachers, over the course of study, in a word, over anything whatsoever connected with the system of primary instruction? None whatever. He is but a simple machine for receiving reports, receiving and distributing the moneys devoted to public education. Without any control over the acts of the Commissioners, whom the law has invested with an unlimited power which acknowledges nothing above it but the power of the legislature, the Superintendent and the School Inspectors, his deputies or representatives, have no power, and the Commissioners may, if they see fit, laugh at the Superintendent and his deputies. So much for the control which the Executive exercises by means of its officers over the schools and the persons appointed to see the law on public education carried out. More than £3000 a year is expended in paying the salaries of these officers; this amount is a pure loss, without producing any useful result to the cause of elementary education.

"As proper rules and a judicious course of instruction, prescribed for a School, would be of little use without a competent and diligent Master to execute the one and impart the other; (says Dr. Ryerson,) so the enactment of a Common School

“ Law, however complete in its provisions, and the sanctioning of a course of instruction, however practical and comprehensive, will contribute little for the education of the people, without the parental, vigilant and energetic oversight of the Government. If it is the duty of the Government to legislate on the subject of public instruction, it must be its duty to see its laws executed. To pass a public law, and then abandon, or, what is equivalent, neglect the execution of it, is a solecism in Government. Yet this is the very absurdity which some Governments have long practised ; and this is the primary cause why education has not advanced under such Governments. After having enacted a law or laws on the subject of Schools, they have left them,—as a cast-off orphan,—to the neglect or the care, as it might happen, of individuals, or neighbourhoods, or towns,—among whom the law has remained a dead letter, or lingered a feeble existence, according as the principal persons in each locality might be disposed to act or not act, in a matter so vitally important to the entire interests and highest prosperity of the State.”

“ If Government exists for the prosperity of the public family, then every thing relating to educational instruction demands its *practical* care as well as legislative interference. Yet not a few persons have spoken and written as if the Government had nothing to do in a department which more than any other involves the heart and strength, and happiness of the people, not to say the existence of a free Constitution and system of laws, than merely to pass a statute and make certain appropriations,—leaving the application or misapplication of public monies, and every thing practical and essential in the administration of the law, to various localities, as so many isolated or independent Democracies.”

Mr. Ryerson, in the extract from his report which I have just given, most justly and most truly criticises the total neglect in which the execution of our law on Elementary Education is left, and the absolute want of control and surveillance on the part of the Government. I do not think that any one will bring forward as an argument against me that a surveillance is exercised by the Superintendent and the School Inspectors. This surveillance, if it exists at all, is limited to controlling the expenditure of the public monies ; as for the rest, it does not and cannot exist in consequence of the want, in the person of its officers, of those powers without which no control, no efficient surveillance can exist. The School Commissioners are the sole judges of every thing which relates to the execution of the most essential part of the law : the system, the mode of teaching, the course of study, the choice of books,—all is within their exclusive jurisdiction, and the Government has no more than the Superintendent or the School Inspectors the right of imposing its will upon the Commissioners, the supreme judges of the instruction and the education of youth. Of what use are the Superintendent and the School Inspectors? Can they exercise that control and surveillance which are necessary towards the efficient working of a law having public instruction for its object? Can they control the progress of education, the qualifications of the teachers? Have they the legal right, the power to make the law work, to correct the abuses, to force the Commissioners to adopt a rational mode of teaching, to regulate, to improve the course of study? No. What then is the use of these Inspectors who are but the counter-parts of the Superintendent, and, like him, without power and without authority?

6th CAUSE.—*Incapacity of the School Commissioners.*—Another radical defect in our law and which, more than any other cause, has contributed towards paralyzing the effect of that law, is the incapacity of nearly the whole of the Commissioners. It seems to me that a law, the good effects of which depend entirely upon those who are charged with its execution, ought to be, as respects, its operation, confined to persons capable of understanding all the importance of the mission which is given them, and endowed with all the knowledge necessary to enable them to appreciate the numerous difficulties, the responsibility of that mission ; and the

ought, particularly, to be animated with the sincere desire to give to this law, how soever defective it may be, the most extended operation possible. This appears so much the more necessary that the law confers upon these persons enormous powers and attributes which they exercise without apprehending the control or the surveillance of any authority whatsoever.

Can happy effects be expected from a law on public instruction, when the School Commissioners charged with its execution are nearly all entirely incompetent to discharge the numerous and important duties imposed upon them? What can be expected from a law whose ambiguous and obscure provisions, drawn up without order and without method, encumbered with difficulties which embarrass even juriconsults, what can be expected, I say, from such a law the execution of which is confided at random, subject to the caprices of the elective system? It would be just as proper to have the merits of a painting decided by a jury of blind men. But what are we to think, if to the prejudices of ignorance are often added bad feelings towards the law of which they are the agents?

But, it will perhaps be said that it is impossible to find in each School Municipality a sufficient number of men qualified to perform the duties of School Commissioners. Granted; and this impossibility is the best reason that can be given in favor of the control and the surveillance of the Government over the operation of the School laws. If, in general, the Commissioners are not competent to perform their mission, if they are incapable of making this law work, it is an additional reason why its operation should not be left without the control, without the active and energetic surveillance of the Executive; this is an additional reason, also, for not confiding to incompetent persons the powers and enormous attributes which they exercise without discretion as well as without appeal.

Thus the Legislature has left the execution of this law to incapable men; it has placed the teacher at the mercy of the caprice and arbitrary will of ignorant and stubborn despots: it has made men the sole judges of the system of instruction, of the mode of teaching, of the courses of study, of the classical books, the majority of whom can hardly read and write. Is it then to be wondered at that the law on primary instruction *has not worked with success* during the past, that its works badly at present. It is evident that it will produce no better results in future, if the existing order of things be continued. I ought to observe that all the School Commissioners are not ignorant and incompetent; there are some perfectly qualified to discharge the duties imposed upon them; but, unfortunately, their number is very small.

7th CAUSE.—Is the consequence of the little confidence which the people, generally, have in the present system of education. It naturally results from those which I have above pointed out. In effect, what confidence can the parents have in the advantages which result from instruction under the present order of things? A child has attended the schools of his parish during several years;—his parents, believing him to be sufficiently educated, withdraw him from school. The father has a letter to write, an account to draw up, or has received a letter which he cannot read himself. He calls his child and directs him to write or to read that letter, or to draw up the account. What is his disappointment, his grief, at discovering that the child cannot read, or write a letter, or draw up an account. "For what purpose, the grieved father will say, have I sacrificed so much money, have I deprived myself during so many years of the services of my child, to send him to schools which he has left as ignorant as I am myself?" The good man, incapable of comprehending the vices and the omissions of the present law, which obliges him to pay, for the advantage of his children, for an education which they have not received, and which they could not obtain,—throws the whole

blame upon instruction and education, which he regards as *a pretext invented by the Government to obtain money from the people*. There is but one step from thence to discontent, to contempt for education and for teachers; and this step is soon got over.

The want of consideration for the teachers, the small salary allowed them, their poverty, the wants which beset them, the state of dependence in which they live, all contribute to give the uneducated portion of the population a very unfavorable idea of education. "What is the use," will an ignorant and rich farmer say, "what is the use of education? Look at the schoolmaster who is as *learned as the curé!* Well, he is poor, no one respects him; I who am ignorant, who know not how to read nor write more than my father or my grandfather did, am rich and respected; I am a churchwarden, a municipal councillor. Without education, I can acquire property and influence among the inhabitants of my parish. It is not true then that education assists the people in acquiring property, as, everywhere, the schoolmasters are poor and less respected than the beadle of the parish. For, if education serves to enrich the people, why are the schoolmasters, who give instruction to others, so poor, so miserable, so little respected?" This is a specious argument that I have heard used a great many times. It has been productive of very deplorable consequences, which all the reasoning in the world will not remedy; for this argument is backed by ignorance and prejudice, and, it must be said, the present school system gives it new strength.

It has been stated and repeated that the mass of the people of Lower Canada are hostile to the cause of education. This is an infamous calumny. Our people are anxious to acquire knowledge and to learn. But what can they be taught, what can they learn in the majority of our elementary schools? Nothing; not even sufficient reading to make the children appreciate its attraction or its utility. What books are placed in the hands of the pupils? For the child, reading is a painful task which he performs without any taste as well as without pleasure, and which he gives up for ever from the moment he leaves the school, where he has passed in lonesomeness and inaction the bright days of childhood.

No; the people are not hostile to education. Look at the few rare localities where zeal and well-meaning Commissioners have succeeded by incessant efforts to make education progress, in spite of and notwithstanding the law. See with what zeal the parents attend at the examinations of the schools, with what interest they follow all the exercises. In these places, worthy teachers, whom a rare devotion has drawn into the ungrateful position of teaching, have known how to render study attractive, and to conceal with art the thorns. Their pupils, therefore, progress, and this is the sweetest recompense of these worthy teachers. Is it the law which has produced these happy results? No, they existed before it. This law may have destroyed the good that existed, but it cannot be productive of any.

Ought we then to be astonished that the people who pay uselessly for the instruction of their children murmur and feel badly disposed towards the present law? We ought rather to be astonished at their patience, in supporting a state of things which compels them to pay for the education of the youth, who lose their time in bad schools, where they learn, for want of anything better, idleness and perhaps something worse.

Create a rational, uniform, and efficacious system of public instruction; give it all the necessary requisites that it may recommend itself by its good efforts, by its happy results, then the people will hasten to give it the most cordial support, as they have always done, to what they know to be good, useful and advantageous.

*Third Question.*—What would be the best means to adopt for the advancement of Primary Instruction and to perfect our system of Elementary Schools?



*Answer.*—Before answering the question, it is proper to examine the object of public instruction, and the obligation of all governments relative to this subject, which is of vital importance for the happiness, the moral and material well-being of the people, and the prosperity of the country.

Let us see what Mr. Guizot says on this subject, in his *Essay on Public Instruction in France* :

“The state gives education and instruction to those who do not receive any without it, and procures it for those willing to receive it. Such is the object of all the establishments for public instruction. There is no situation, no profession, which does not require certain knowledge without which man cannot labour with benefit to society or to himself.

“There is then a certain kind of education and a certain degree of instruction which all the subjects of the state want. This is what is called *Primary Instruction*. It ought to comprise the precepts of religion and morality, the general duties of men in society, and that elementary knowledge which has become so useful and nearly necessary in all conditions, as well for the interest of the State as for that of individuals. There is also a certain education which men who are destined to lead a life of leisure and ease, or who embrace liberal professions of a higher order, such as commerce, letters, &c., cannot do without. Since intelligence has become extended, it ought necessarily to accompany superiority of rank or of fortune. Without this intelligence, this superiority would be forgotten and would obtain no consideration. Since science has become a real force, it is indispensable to all those whose situation obliges or calls upon them to exercise some influence over other men under the penalty of sinking into inferiority.

“This is the object of secondary instruction.

“In fine, the third degree of instruction is the *special instruction* which forms ministers of religion capable of propagating and defending it; military men in a position to apply, in the interests of country, that knowledge which war, both by land and sea, demands at the present day; statesmen educated in everything which can give a solid basis to the internal and external prosperity of the people; magistrates versed in the science as well as in the principles of the laws, and capable of directing their application; physicians skilful in the use of all the resources of public sciences for the benefit of the public health, and the relief of human infirmities.

“It is only necessary to glance at the history of nations to become convinced that these three degrees of instruction are indispensable, and that upon their relative goodness, their wise distribution, depend, in a certain degree, not only the well-being of the subject, the brilliancy and the prosperity of an empire, but also its internal repose and its duration.

“*Primary Instruction* provides means for the inferior classes of society to extend their industry, improve their lot, and thus to open, to the advantage of the State, new sources of riches. Its necessity is based upon considerations still more important. If it were possible to condemn a people to irrevocable ignorance, how unjust soever such an interdiction might be, we could conceive that the superior classes, in the hope of assuring their superiority, would attempt to pronounce and to maintain it. But Providence has not permitted this injustice to be possible, and has attached to it such dangers that interest, together with duty, forbids Governments to commit it.

“*Secondary instruction* is not of less importance. Its necessity is acknowledged, because men who might contest its advantages have received it, and now reap its fruits; but its bad nature and the imprudent manner of distributing it might have, and in fact have had the worst consequences. Too light and too little appropriate to the state of the nation, or to the wants of the time, it exalts



“the imagination of young persons, gives rise in their minds to a crowd of false ideas, and prepares them badly for the world in which they ought to live, or for the different careers they may embrace; it enlivens the activity of their minds without regulating it, thus giving them up, almost without resistance, to sophisms of all kinds against which it ought to have fortified them. Distributed with too great profusion and too little discernment, it inspires the young men of the inferior classes with a contempt for their equals and a disgust for their position, by placing them in a species of false superiority which does not permit them to be content with a laborious and obscure existence, and yet does not afford them that real and lasting superiority, which few men have received from nature, and which no education will cause them to acquire. It thus peoples society with useless members; who bring into it a spirit of insubordination, a desire for change and an anxious and vague ambition which cannot be satisfied by a situation which is always uncertain and which is in a continual state of excitement in endeavoring to acquire either ease or authority.”

“*Education*, in general, is not less important than *instruction*, and perhaps the government ought, in this respect, to exercise a more direct action and a more exact surveillance.”

“The time has come,” says Mr. Roselly de Lorgues, “the time has at last come when elementary instruction must be proclaimed *a debt due by the State*—every citizen can claim his part of the payment, by contributing, himself, according to his means. Like the protection of the law, it is due to all. As every man can communicate his ideas by words, it is necessary that he should be enabled to do so by letters; it is his distinctive privilege above all the beings of the creation.”

“In the organisation of a government which rests upon the *elective power*, *instruction* is due to all, because all have rights to exercise, or duties to accomplish; primary teaching is neither a gift nor an act of liberality, but a sacred *DEBT* due by the *STATE*. This principle being established, it follows, that in order to see throughout the whole Kingdom a national, identical, classical and professional education, it is not by means of the parsimonious votes of Municipal Councils that the seed is to be sown, but this annual debt must be paid by a *sufficient and unchangeable budget* voted by the Legislature.”

In my answer to the second question, I have sufficiently pointed out what primary instruction ought to be, to render it efficacious and useful, nevertheless I will take the liberty of making to the Committee the following suggestions, extracted from the prospectus of a law on primary instruction, which I prepared nearly two years ago. From 1836 up to the present day, as secretary to the Society of Education of the District of Quebec, and also as a Commissioner of the Catholic Schools of the City of Quebec, and as a member of the Board of Examiners, I have taken an active part in the administration of the schools, and I have specially considered the means to be adopted to endow the country with a good system of primary instruction. These are my suggestions:—

1. A Minister or Commissioner of public instruction. His duties and attributes would be among others; 1. To regulate the mode of teaching and the books to be used; except religious and moral books, which would be chosen by the ecclesiastical authorities of each religious denomination. 2. To make all the necessary regulations for the government, administration and discipline of the schools. 3. To make up and send to the district superintendents, hereafter mentioned, all the instructions necessary to the working of the law, and the better organisation of the department of public instruction. 4. To hear and decide on all complaints brought against the district superintendents, and to make a report thereof to the Governor. 5. To make up, every year, a complete and circumstantial report on public instruction, embracing its progress, the different branches of study, the num-

ber of pupils following each branch, &c. 6. To regulate and decide all questions and all cases not provided for by law, and all difficulties relative to its interpretation. And every such decision or regulation should be conclusive and final, and without appeal to any tribunal whatever or in any manner whatsoever. Every contravention, infraction of a rule, or disobedience of a decision rendered by the Minister of public instruction, to be punished as every offence against the school laws.

II. Superintendents of public instruction in each judicial district of Lower Canada.

Their duties and attributes to be the same as those of the present superintendent, and further, to hear and decide, without appeal, every difficulty or contestation relative to the employment of the monies used in the execution of the law; to watch over the execution of the law, conformably to its provisions and to the instructions of the Minister of public instruction and his regulations and decisions; to visit and examine every year, at the period fixed by the Minister of public instruction, the schools in their respective districts; to examine with care the progress of the pupils, the capacity of the teachers; to deprive teachers of their office for incapacity, negligence or immorality; to make a report at the time fixed by the Minister of instruction, to see that the school commissioners conform to the law and to the regulations and decisions of the Minister of public instruction, to examine the accounts of the Secretary-Treasurer and the registers containing the minutes of the commissioners; to award fines against school commissioners who may contravene the law, &c.; to conform scrupulously to the instructions they may receive from the Minister of public instruction.

III. Boards of public instruction in each judicial District. Such Boards to be composed of six qualified persons appointed by the Governor. Among other duties they should examine the qualifications of the male and female teachers, (the Brothers of the Christians Schools and the Ladies of the Congregation excepted,) grant them diplomas and be bound to make from time to time to the Minister of public instruction all the suggestions they may deem useful to the cause of education.

IV. School Commissioners, elected in each locality by the proprietors (except in the Cities of Quebec and Montreal where they should be chosen by the Corporations of these Cities. Their duties and attributes would be: 1. To take possession of all the school property in their respective localities. 2. To look after the keeping up, repairing and building of the school houses. 3. To engage male and female teachers who are duly qualified according to law. 4. To conform to the requirements of the law and to the regulations and decisions of the Minister of public instruction under a penalty. 5. To visit at least every two months the schools under their control. 6. To make choice of sites for the construction of schools. 7. To divide each locality into School Districts with the approbation of the Superintendent of the District. To levy by assessment: 1. A sum equal to that allotted to their locality out of the funds for Common Schools. 2. All sums necessary for the repair, keeping up and construction of school houses. 3. All sums necessary for the payment of the male and female teachers, if the assessment already imposed prove insufficient. 4. To fix the scale of monthly contribution payable by each parent having children of the requisite age to attend the schools. 9. To take the census of all the children of the Municipality. 11. To decide all difficulties arising between the teachers and the parents of the scholars.

V. Formalities of the assessment, to be simplified.

VI. Normal Schools. One school at least in each of the Districts of Quebec and Montreal, to form masters. The school mistresses might be educated in a Community of girls in these Districts respectively. In addition to the expenses

of the establishment of Normal Schools and their annual support, a certain sum should be voted every year as an aid to assist persons not having the means of following the course of study in the Normal School, or to pay for their education in a Convent of girls.

The rules and regulations of the Normal Schools to be made by the Minister of public instruction, &c.

VII. A Journal of public instruction which should be published under the direction of the Minister of public instruction and which would answer at the same time as an official Journal to give publicity to all the documents of the department of Public Education; it should be addressed to all the officers engaged in the execution of the law. The male and female teachers should be bound to subscribe to it. Subscription 5s. per annum.

VIII. Division of Public Education into *primary elementary instruction* and into *superior primary instruction*.

The different branches of these two classes of instruction to be determined by law.

IX. To fix by law the minimum salary to be paid to the male and female teachers.

There is no necessity for me to add that it would be proper to repeal the present law altogether and substitute another, embracing the above suggestions.

I know that my suggestions will not meet with the approbation of every one, that they will be regarded as conferring on the Minister of public instruction, dictatorial powers which, however, are necessary, nay indispensable during at least some years, to establish and consolidate a good system of public instruction. I believe that all who have made this matter the subject of their meditations will agree with me on this head. The plan I propose is not new. It is followed in France, in Belgium, and I believe also in Germany. Every where it has been productive of the most happy results. Why would it not be the same in Lower Canada?

Others say: but it would cost a great deal to put this plan into execution. I think that from £6000 to £8000 a year would be sufficient. Where millions are lavished on railroads, when the voting of £100,000 for material advantages is thought nothing of, it appears to me that we ought not to be niggard, and squabble about a trifle of £6000 or £800 when the instruction of a population like that of Lower Canada is at stake; unless, indeed, it be pretended that railroads are more advantageous to Canada than the instruction of its people; and I confess that such a pretension would not astonish me the least in the world. There are persons who see, who take account of, who esteem nothing but what is material, every thing which is not material is to them valueless. £ s. d. is the criterion by which they judge of every thing.

I should have liked to enter into some of the details of the plan I propose, but the length of these answers, as well as my occupations do not permit me to do so.

J. CREMAZIE.

Quebec, 14th April, 1853.

# STATUTES OF CANADA.

SCHEDULE shewing the DISTRIBUTION of STATUTES of  
CANADA, of 14 & 15 Vic., 1851.

## IN ENGLISH.

LOWER CANADA.		
23 Judges, 2 copies each .....		46
1 Clerk of Court of Appeals .....		4
2 Prothonotaries, 4 copies each .....		8
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Clerks of Courts .....		42
Sheriffs .....		6
Coroners .....		6
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Small Cause Courts .....		210
Magistrates .....		881
Registrars .....		28
Inspectors of Revenue .....		6
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Libraries .....		24
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20 do do Council, do .....		100
Legislature .....		60
1 Shipping Master .....		1
Governmental Departments .....		82
Collectors of Customs .....		27
<b>Total in Lower Canada .....</b>		<b>2741</b>
UPPER CANADA.		
Wardens and Clerks of the Peace, delivered to William Patrick .....		3466
42 Members of the Legislative Assembly .....		210
20 do do Council .....		80
Judges, &c., &c. ....		75
Revenue Inspectors .....		26
Collectors of Customs .....		50
Sheriffs, Coroners, &c., &c. ....		41
<b>Total in Upper Canada .....</b>		<b>3948</b>
Number of Copies distributed to date .....		6689
Remaining on hand for future distribution .....		1311
<b>Number of Copies printed .....</b>		<b>8000</b>

DISTRIBUTION of STATUTES of CANADA.—(*Continued.*)

## IN FRENCH.

LOWER CANADA.		
23 Judges, 2 copies each .....	46	
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Clerks of Courts .....	42	
Sheriffs .....	6	
Coroners .....	6	
High Constables .....	4	
Small Cause Courts .....	175	
Magistrates .....	677	
Registrars .....	28	
Revenue Inspectors .....	6	
County and Village Municipalities .....	478	
Libraries .....	24	
Clergymen .....	295	
Militia Officers .....	351	
42 Members Legislative Assembly, 5 copies each .....	210	
20 do Council, do .....	100	
Collectors of Customs .....	27	
Governmental Departments .....	55	
Legislature .....	30	
<b>Total distribution in Lower Canada .....</b>		<b>2582</b>
UPPER CANADA.		
County of Essex .....	50	
<b>Total distribution in Upper Canada .....</b>		<b>50</b>
Number distributed to date .....		2682
Remaining for future distribution .....		1368
Number of Copies printed .....		4000

A further distribution in Lower Canada has still to take place in both Languages.

S. DERBISHIRE & G. DESBARATS,

*Queen's Printer.*

QUEBEC, 1st August, 1852.

POPULATION OF UPPER CANADA.

Townships.	Popula- tion.	Township.	Popula- tion.
Amherst Island ... ..	1287	Matilda ... ..	4198
Camden ... ..	6975	Mountain ... ..	2764
Earnestown ... ..	5111	Williamsburgh ... ..	4284
Sheffield ... ..	1792	Winchester ... ..	2565
Bath, about 620 ... ..			
<b>Total of Addington ... ..</b>	<b>15165</b>	<b>Total of Dundas ... ..</b>	<b>13811</b>
<b>Brantford ... ..</b>	<b>6410</b>	Cartwright ... ..	1756
Brantford, Town ... ..	3877	Cavan ... ..	4438
Burford ... ..	4433	Clarke ... ..	6190
Dumfries, South ... ..	4297	Darlington ... ..	8005
Oakland ... ..	840	Hope ... ..	5299
Onondaga ... ..	1858	Manvers ... ..	2568
Paris, Village ... ..	1890	Port Hope, Town ... ..	2476
Tuscarora ... ..	1821		
<b>Total of Brant ... ..</b>	<b>25426</b>	<b>Total of Durham ... ..</b>	<b>30732</b>
Arran ... ..	149	Aldborough ... ..	1226
Brant ... ..	621	Bayham ... ..	5092
Bruce ... ..	100	Dunwich ... ..	1948
Carrick ... ..	} not settled.	Dorchester ... ..	1477
Culross ... ..		Malahide ... ..	4050
Elderslie ... ..	14	Southwold ... ..	5068
Greenock ... ..	244	Yarmouth ... ..	5288
Huron ... ..	236	St. Thomas, Village ... ..	1274
Kincardine ... ..	1149		
Kinloss ... ..	47	<b>Total Elgin ... ..</b>	<b>25418</b>
Saugeen ... ..	277	Anderdon ... ..	1199
<b>Total of Bruce ... ..</b>	<b>2837</b>	Colchester ... ..	1870
Fitzroy ... ..	2807	Gosfield ... ..	1802
Gloucester ... ..	3005	Maidstone ... ..	1167
Goulbourne ... ..	2525	Malden ... ..	1315
Gower, North ... ..	1777	Mersea ... ..	1193
Huntley ... ..	2519	Rochester ... ..	788
March ... ..	1125	Sandwich ... ..	4928
Marlborough ... ..	2053	Amherstburgh, Town ... ..	1880
Nepean ... ..	3800	Tilbury, West ... ..	675
Osgoode ... ..	3050		
Richmond ... ..	434	<b>Total of Essex ... ..</b>	<b>16817</b>
Torboltan ... ..	542	Clarendon ... ..	} not settled
<b>Total of Carleton ... ..</b>	<b>23637</b>	Barrie ... ..	
		Kennebec ... ..	
		Palmerston ... ..	
		Olden ... ..	
		Oso ... ..	

## Population of Upper Canada.—(Continued.)

Townships, &c.	Popula- tion.	Townships, &c.	Popula- tion.
Howe Island ... ..			
Kingston ... ..	5235	Brought forward... ..	4816
Loughborough ... ..	2003	Moulton ... ..	1984
Pittsburgh ... ..	3258	Oneida ... ..	2817
Bedford ... ..	1118	Rainham ... ..	1618
Portland ... ..	2388	Seneca ... ..	3636
Hinchinbrooke ... ..	364	Sherbrooke ... ..	334
Storington ... ..	2130	Walpole ... ..	3583
Wolfe's Island... ..	2654		
<b>Total of Frontenac</b> .. ..	<b>19150</b>	<b>Total of Haldimand</b> ... ..	<b>18788</b>
Lancaster ... ..	4023	Esquesing ... ..	5225
Charlottenburgh ... ..	5557	Trafalgar... ..	6782
Lochiel ... ..	4174	Nassagaweya ... ..	2237
Kenyon ... ..	3842	Nelson ... ..	4078
<b>Total of Glengary</b> ... ..	<b>17596</b>	<b>Total of Halton</b> ... ..	<b>18322</b>
Artemesia ... ..	733	Belleville, Town ... ..	4569
Bentinck ... ..	1272	Hungerford ... ..	3124
Collingwood ... ..	545	Huntingdon ... ..	2548
Derby ... ..	471	Madoc ... ..	} 2761
Egremont ... ..	665	Elzivir ... ..	
Euphrasia ... ..	603	Tudor ... ..	635
Glenelg ... ..	1250	Marmora ... ..	3097
Holland ... ..	954	Rawdon ... ..	4574
Melancthon ... ..	450	Sidney ... ..	4469
Normanby ... ..	539	Thurlow ... ..	6200
Osprey ... ..	486	Tyendenaga ... ..	
Proton ... ..		Grimsthorpe ... ..	
St. Vincent ... ..	1601	Lake ... ..	
Sullivan ... ..	518	<b>Total of Hastings</b> ... ..	<b>31977</b>
Sydenham ... ..	2432	Hay... ..	985
Indian Territory* ... ..	678	Stephen ... ..	742
<b>Total of Grey</b> ... ..	<b>12217</b>	McGillivray ... ..	1718
Augusta ... ..	5154	Biddulph... ..	2081
Edwardsburgh ... ..	4779	Usborne ... ..	1484
Gower, South ... ..	863	Howick ... ..	
Oxford ... ..	4496	McKillop... ..	848
Wolfred ... ..	3259	Grey ... ..	
Prescott, Town ... ..	2156	Morris ... ..	
<b>Total of Grenville</b> ... ..	<b>20707</b>	Turnbury ... ..	
Canborough ... ..	1151	Ashfield ... ..	907
Cayuga, North ... ..	2013	Wawanosh ... ..	722
Cayuga, South ... ..	824	Colborne ... ..	921
Dunn ... ..	828	Hullet ... ..	955
<b>Carried forward</b> ... ..	<b>4816</b>	Tuckersmith ... ..	1727
* Includes 372 Indians.		Stanley ... ..	2064
		Goderich... ..	2715
		Goderich, Town ... ..	1329
		<b>Total of Huron</b> ... ..	<b>19198</b>

## Population of Upper Canada.—(Continued.)

Townships, &c.	Popula- tion.	Townships, &c.	Popula- tion.
Camden ... ..	1434	Brought forward...	7087
Chatham ... ..	1768	Elizabethtown... ..	5208
Dover, East ... ..	1723	Elmsley ... ..	1442
Dover West ... ..		Escott ... ..	1399
Harwich ... ..	2627	Kitley ... ..	3525
Howard ... ..	2798	Leeds ... ..	2283
Orford ... ..	1566	Lansdowne ... ..	2439
Raleigh ... ..	2460	Yonge ... ..	3661
Romney ... ..	1023	Brockville, Town ... ..	3246
Tilbury, East ... ..			
Zone, with Camden		Total of Leeds ... ..	30280
Chatham, Town ... ..	2070		
<b>Total of Kent</b> ... ..	<b>17469</b>	Adolphustown ... ..	718
		Fredericksburgh ... ..	3166
		Richmond ... ..	4071
		<b>Total of Lennox</b> ... ..	<b>7955</b>
Bosanquet ... ..	1093		
Brooke ... ..	511	Caistor ... ..	1398
Dawn ... ..	556	Clinton ... ..	2462
Enniskillen ... ..	238	Gainsborough ... ..	2538
Euphemia ... ..	1457	Grantham ... ..	3216
Moore ... ..	1258	Grimsby ... ..	2448
Plympton ... ..	1511	Louth ... ..	1848
Sarnia ... ..	1384	Niagara ... ..	2250
Sombra ... ..	738	Niagara, Town ... ..	3340
Warwick ... ..	2069	St. Catherines... ..	4368
Islands ... ..			
<b>Total of Lambton</b> ... ..	<b>10815</b>	<b>Total of Lincoln</b> ... ..	<b>23868</b>
Bathurst ... ..	2868	Mosa ... ..	2075
Sherbrooke, South ... ..	487	Ekfrid ... ..	1792
Beckwith... ..	2540	Carradoc ... ..	3118
Burgess, North ... ..	1110	Metcalfe ... ..	1096
Dalhousie ... ..	1421	Adelaide ... ..	1979
Sherbrooke, North ... ..	399	Williams... ..	2292
Lavant ... ..	98	Lobo ... ..	2445
Drummond ... ..	2648	Nissouri ... ..	1832
Elmsley, North ... ..	2031	Dorchester ... ..	2570
Lanark ... ..	2649	Delaware... ..	1861
Darling ... ..	670	Westminster ... ..	5069
Montague ... ..	3356	London ... ..	6736
Packenhams ... ..	1868		
Ramsay ... ..	3256	<b>Total of Middlesex</b> ... ..	<b>32864</b>
Perth, Town ... ..	1916		
<b>Total of Lanark</b> ... ..	<b>27317</b>	Brighton ... ..	3725
		Cramahe ... ..	2993
Bastard ... ..	3448	Haldimand ... ..	4634
Burgess, South ... ..	276	Alnwick ... ..	836
Crosby, North... ..	1785	Seymour ... ..	2781
Crosby, South... ..	1578	Percy ... ..	2605
<b>Carried forward</b> ... ..	<b>7087</b>	<b>Carried forward</b> ... ..	<b>17574</b>



## Population of Upper Canada.—(Continued.)

Townships, &c.	Popula- tion.	Townships, &c.	Popula- tion.
Brought forward ... ..	17574	Albion ... ..	4281
Hamilton... ..	5008	Caledon ... ..	3707
Monaghan, South ... ..	1051	Chinguacousy ... ..	7469
Murray ... ..	3725	Toronto ... ..	7539
Cobourg, Town ... ..	3871	Toronto Gore ... ..	1820
<b>Total of Northumberland ...</b>	<b>31229</b>	<b>Total of Peel ... ..</b>	<b>24816</b>
Houghton ... ..	1509	Blanchard ... ..	2780
Middleton ... ..	1721	Hibbert ... ..	1191
Charlotteville ... ..	2780	Fullarton... ..	1750
Windham ... ..	2900	Downie ... ..	} 2727
Townsend ... ..	4935	Downie, Gore... ..	
Woodhouse ... ..	2894	Logan ... ..	698
Walsingham ... ..	3090	Ellice ... ..	1328
Long Point ... ..		Easthope, North ... ..	2341
Ryerson's Island ... ..		Easthope, South ... ..	1797
Simcoe, Town ... ..	1452	Elma ... ..	
<b>Total of Norfolk ... ..</b>	<b>21281</b>	Wallace ... ..	
Whitby ... ..	7996	Mornington ... ..	933
Pickering ... ..	6737	<b>Total of Perth ... ..</b>	<b>15545</b>
Uxbridge... ..	2289	Belmont ... ..	248
Reach ... ..	3897	Burleigh, with Dummer... ..	
Brock ... ..	3518	Douro ... ..	1676
Thorah ... ..	1146	Dummer ... ..	1600
Mara ... ..	} 1403	Harvey, with Smith ... ..	
Rama ... ..		Methuen, with Belmont ... ..	
Scugog ... ..	415	Smith ... ..	2392
Scott ... ..	1028	Monaghan ... ..	905
Georgina ... ..	1005	Asphodel... ..	1678
Oshawa ... ..	1142	Ennismore ... ..	675
<b>Total of Ontario ... ..</b>	<b>30576</b>	Otonabee... ..	3872
Zorra, East ... ..	3200	Peterboro', Town ... ..	2191
Zorra, West ... ..	3302	<b>Total of Peterboro ... ..</b>	<b>15237</b>
Oxford, North... ..	1378	Caledonia... ..	958
Oxford, East ... ..	2210	Hawkesbury, West... ..	2665
Oxford, West ... ..	1894	Hawkesbury, East ... ..	3029
Dereham ... ..	3644	Langueuil ... ..	1406
Norwich ... ..	5239	Alfred ... ..	584
Blenheim... ..	4995	Plantagenet, North... ..	1202
Blandford ... ..	1356	Plantagenet, South... ..	643
Missouri, East ... ..	2118	<b>Total of Prescott... ..</b>	<b>10487</b>
Woodstock, Town ... ..	2112	Ameliasburg ... ..	3286
Ingersoll... .. Town ... ..	1190	Athol ... ..	1621
<b>Oxford, ... ..</b>	<b>32638</b>	Hallowell... ..	3203
		<b>Carried forward ... ..</b>	<b>8110</b>

## Population of Upper Canada.—(Continued.)

Townships, &c.	Popula- tion.	Townships, &c.	Popula- tion.
Brought forward... ..	8110	Cornwall ... ..	4707
Hillier ... ..	2962	Osnabruock ... ..	4699
Marysburg ... ..	3512	Finch ... ..	1450
Sophiasburg ... ..	2734	Roxborough ... ..	2141
Pictou, Town ... ..	1569	Cornwall, Town ... ..	1646
<b>Total of Prince Edward ... ..</b>	<b>18887</b>	<b>Total of Stormont ... ..</b>	<b>14643</b>
Admaston ... ..	685	Mariposa ... ..	3895
Bagot ... ..	734	Ops... ..	2512
Blythefield ... ..	200	Emily ... ..	2763
Bromley ... ..	687	Eldon ... ..	1320
Horton ... ..	1142	Fenelon ... ..	590
Ross ... ..	708	Bexley ... ..	6
McNab ... ..	1513	Verulam ... ..	571
Westmeath ... ..	1152	Sommerville ... ..	
Pembroke ... ..	633	<b>Total of Victoria ... ..</b>	<b>11657</b>
Stafford ... ..	281	Waterloo... ..	7698
Brougham ... ..	438	Wilmot ... ..	5297
Grattan ... ..	554	Woolwich ... ..	3092
Wilberforce ... ..	688	Wellesley ... ..	3546
<b>Total of Renfrew ... ..</b>	<b>9415</b>	Dumfries, North ... ..	3476
Cumberland ... ..	1659	Galt... ..	2248
Clarence ... ..	508	Preston, Tillage ... ..	1180
Cambridge ... ..	200	<b>Total of Waterloo ... ..</b>	<b>26537</b>
Russell ... ..	508	Erin... ..	3590
<b>Total of Russell ... ..</b>	<b>2870</b>	Puslinch ... ..	3862
Adjala ... ..	1994	Guelph ... ..	2879
Essa... ..	1507	Guelph, Town... ..	1860
Flos... ..	545	Nichol ... ..	2450
Gwillimsbury ... ..	3894	Garrafraxa ... ..	2083
Innisfil ... ..	2341	Eramosa... ..	2350
Mono ... ..	1116	Peel... ..	2435
Medonte ... ..	2689	Maryborough ... ..	994
Mulmur ... ..	766	Minto ... ..	} 1803
Nottawasaga ... ..	1887	Arthur ... ..	
Orillia ... ..	} 725	Luther ... ..	
Matchedash ... ..		Amaranth ... ..	500
Oro ... ..	2027	Pilkington ... ..	1990
Sunnidale ... ..	203	<b>Total of Wellington ... ..</b>	<b>26796</b>
Tay ... ..	600	Pelham ... ..	2400
Tecumseth ... ..	3998	Thorold ... ..	2735
Tosoronto ... ..	492	Stamford ... ..	3113
Tiny ... ..	648	Crowland... ..	1478
Vespra ... ..	626	<b>Carried forward ... ..</b>	<b>9726</b>
Barrie, Town ... ..	1007		
<b>Total of Simcoe ... ..</b>	<b>27165</b>		

## Population of Upper Canada.—(Continued.)

Townships, &c.	Popula- tion.	Townships, &c.	Popula- tion.
Brought forward ... ..	9726	Etobicoke ... ..	3483
Willoughby ... ..	1352	Vaughan ... ..	7723
Wainfleet ... ..	1841	Markham ... ..	7752
Humbeston ... ..	2201	Scarborough ... ..	4244
Bertie ... ..	2737	York ... ..	10035
Chippewa ... ..	1193	King ... ..	6565
Thorold, Village ... ..	1091	Gwillimbury, North ... ..	1176
		Gwillimbury, East ... ..	3208
Total of Welland ... ..	20141	Whitechurch ... ..	4758
		Total of York ... ..	48944
Beverly ... ..	5620		
Flamboro, East ... ..	2903	City of Toronto ... ..	30775
Flamboro, West ... ..	3533		
Ancaster ... ..	4653	City of Kingston ... ..	11535
Glandford ... ..	2008		
Binbrook ... ..	1737	City of Hamilton ... ..	14112
Saltfleet ... ..	2801		
Barton, ... ..	1735	Town of Bytown ... ..	7760
Dundas, Town ... ..	3517		
Total of Wentworth ... ..	28507	Town of London ... ..	7035

## RECAPITULATION.

Addington ... ..	15165	Norfolk ... ..	21281
Brant ... ..	25426	Ontario ... ..	30576
Bruce ... ..	2837	Oxford ... ..	32638
Carleton ... ..	23637	Peel ... ..	24816
Dundas ... ..	13811	Perth ... ..	15545
Durham ... ..	30732	Peterboro ... ..	15237
Elgin ... ..	25418	Prescott ... ..	18487
Essex ... ..	16817	Prince Edward ... ..	18887
Frontenac ... ..	19150	Renfrew ... ..	9415
Glengary ... ..	17596	Russell ... ..	2870
Grey ... ..	13217	Simcoe ... ..	27165
Grenville ... ..	20707	Stormont ... ..	14643
Haldimand ... ..	18788	Victoria ... ..	11657
Halton ... ..	18322	Waterloo ... ..	26537
Hastings ... ..	31977	Wellington ... ..	26796
Huron ... ..	19198	Welland ... ..	20141
Kent ... ..	17469	Wentworth ... ..	28507
Lambton ... ..	10815	York ... ..	48944
Lanark ... ..	27317		
Leeds ... ..	30280	City of Toronto ... ..	30775
Lennox ... ..	7955	City of Kingston ... ..	11585
Lincoln ... ..	23868	City of Hamilton ... ..	14112
Middlesex ... ..	32864	Town of Bytown ... ..	7760
Northumberland ... ..	31229	Town of London ... ..	7035
		Total ... ..	952004

## POPULATION OF LOWER CANADA.

Parishes, &c.	Popula- tion.	Parishes, &c.	Popula- tion.
St. Anicet, ... ..	2566	Port Daniel, ... ..	826
Mission St. Regis, ... ..	1069	Hope, ... ..	1107
Township of Elgin, ... ..	1110	Cox, ... ..	1693
Township of Dundee, ... ..	984	Hamilton, ... ..	1031
Township of Hinchinbrook, ... ..	2657	New Richmond, ... ..	1274
Village of Huntingdon, ... ..	679	Maria, ... ..	1349
St. Urbain, ... ..	2038	Carleton, ... ..	855
Township of Godmanchester, ... ..	2100	Nouvelle, ... ..	1309
St. Timothée, ... ..	4231	Mann, ... ..	569
St. Clément, ... ..	3212	Ristigouche, ... ..	505
Village of Beauharnois, ... ..	874	Metapadia, ... ..	326
Township of Hemmingford, ... ..	4025	Total of Bonaventure, ... ..	10844
St. Louis de Gonzague, ... ..	3845		
St. Jean Chrysostome, ... ..	1618		
Russeltown, ... ..	2038	Parish of Chambly, . . . . .	3673
St. Malachy, ... ..	3268	Village of Chambly, ... ..	698
St. Martine, ... ..	3899	College of Chambly, ... ..	186
Total of Beauharnois, ... ..	40213	Village of Longueuil, ... ..	1496
		Part of Longueuil, ... ..	2641
		Part of Laprairie, ... ..	380
St. François and St. Pierre, ... ..	1724	Boucherville, ... ..	2764
Berthier, ... ..	1129	St. Bruno, ... ..	1164
St. Vallier, ... ..	1915	Part of St. Julie, ... ..	72
St. Michel, ... ..	2564	Part of St. Luc, ... ..	843
Beaumont, ... ..	2163	Part of Lacadie, ... ..	1764
St. Charles, ... ..	2309	Part of St. Valentin, ... ..	187
Township of Armagh, ... ..	112	Parish of St. Jean, ... ..	1493
St. Raphael, ... ..	836	Village of St. Jean, ... ..	3215
St. Gervais, ... ..	3133	Total of Chambly, ... ..	20576
St. Lazarre, ... ..	1698		
Buckland, ... ..	137		
Standon and Ware, ... ..	202	Ste. Anne Lapérade, ... ..	2481
Total of Bellechasse, ... ..	17982	St. François-Xavier, Batiscan, ... ..	955
		La Visitation, Champlain, ... ..	1923
		Cap de la Madeleine, ... ..	1123
Isle du Pads, ... ..	1084	St. Maurice, ... ..	1648
St. Barthélemi, ... ..	2291	Ste. Geneviève Batiscan ... ..	2072
St. Cuthbert, ... ..	2767	St. Stanislas & St. Narcisse, ... ..	2832
Berthier, ... ..	4062	St. Prosper, ... ..	781
Lanoraie, ... ..	2011	Chantiers, ... ..	81
Lavaltrie, ... ..	1367	Total of Champlain, ... ..	13896
St. Paul, ... ..	2217		
St. Charles Borrommé, ... ..	2570		
St. Thomas, ... ..	2019	St. Joseph of Point Levi, ... ..	1535
Ste. Elizabeth, ... ..	3432	Notre Dame de la Victoire, ... ..	4415
St. Félix, ... ..	2680	St. Jean Chrystostome. ... ..	2869
St. Gabriel, ... ..	1933	St. Nicholas, ... ..	2719
St. Norbert, ... ..	875	St. Henri, ... ..	3069
St. Ambroise de Kildare, ... ..	2424	St. Anselme, ... ..	3022
St. Alphonse including Cathcart, ... ..	1127	St. Isidore, ... ..	2163
Daillebout, ... ..	1749	St. Lambert, ... ..	902
Total of Berthier, ... ..	34608	Carried forward ... ..	20694

## Population of Lower Canada—(Continued.)

Parishes, &c.	popu- lation.	Parishes, &c.	Popu- lation.
Brought forward, ... ..	20694	Brought forward, ... ..	6327
Ste. Claire, ... ..	2464	Township of Sydenham, ... ..	40
Ste. Marguerite, ... ..	2392	Cap de Rosiers, ... ..	785
St. Bernard, ... ..	1448	Township of Fox, ... ..	584
St. Elzéar, ... ..	2365	Cap Chat Ste. Anne des Monts, ... ..	966
Ste. Marie, ... ..	3263	Magdeleine Island, ... ..	2202
St. Joseph, ... ..	2565		
St. Frédéric, ... ..	934	Total of Gaspé, ... ..	10904
St. François, ... ..	2874		
St. George, ... ..	1394		
Frampton, ... ..	1993	Laprairie, ... ..	2152
Cranbourne, ... ..	284	Laprairie Village, ... ..	1757
Jersey, ... ..	109	St. Constant, ... ..	2697
Linère, ... ..	294	St. Philippe, ... ..	2480
Marlow, ... ..	23	St. Isidore, ... ..	2133
Rixborough, ... ..	9	Ste. Philomène, ... ..	1971
		Chateauguay, ... ..	2360
Total of Dorchester, ... ..	43105	Sault St. Louis, ... ..	407
		Indians, ... ..	1259
Township of Aston, ... ..	561	St. Jacques le Mineur, ... ..	1951
Township of Acton, ... ..	425	St. Edouard, ... ..	3644
Township of Warwick, ... ..	643	St. Cyprien, ... ..	4495
Township of Durham, ... ..	2208	St. Valentin, ... ..	3052
Township of Grantham, ... ..	1401	St. Bernard, Lacolle, ... ..	3433
Township of Chester, ... ..	931	Sherington, ... ..	1645
Township of Wendover, ... ..	216	Part of Lacadie, ... ..	850
Township of Simpson, ... ..	87	Part of St. Luc, ... ..	339
Township of Tingwick, ... ..	981	Part of Longueuil, ... ..	213
Township of Wickham, ... ..	574	St. Rémi, ... ..	3757
Township of Stanfold, ... ..	1418		
Township of Arthabaska, ... ..	1470	Total of Huntingdon, ... ..	40645
Township of Horton, ... ..	89		
Township of Bulstrode, ... ..	307	Ste. Anne, ... ..	3072
Township of South Ham, ... ..	142	Township of Ixworth, ... ..	587
Township of Wotton, ... ..	663	Rivière Ouelle, ... ..	3505
Township of Upton, ... ..	2184	St. Denis, ... ..	2296
Township of Kingsey, ... ..	2262	St. Louis, ... ..	2326
		St. André, ... ..	2458
Total of Drummond, ... ..	16562	Rivière du Loup, ... ..	1021
		St. Paschal, ... ..	2977
Township of Newport, ... ..	348	Township of Woodbridge, ... ..	172
“ No. 2, ... ..	677	Ste. Hélène, ... ..	1069
Grande Rivière, ... ..	689	St. Alexandre, ... ..	913
Township of Percé, ... ..	2160		
Township of Malbay, ... ..	780	Total of Kamouraska, ... ..	20396
Township of Douglas, ... ..	819		
Township of York, ... ..	163	Lassomption County, ... ..	3110
Gaspé Bay South, ... ..	443	Lassomption Village, ... ..	1084
Gaspé Bay North, ... ..	248	St. Sulpice, ... ..	1012
Carried forward, ... ..	6327	Carried forward, ... ..	5206

## Population of Lower Canada—(Continued.)

Parishes, &c.	Popula- tion.	Parishes, &c.	Popula- tion.
Brought forward, ... ..	6206	Brought forward, ... ..	4366
Repentigny, ... ..	1879	Somerset, ... ..	2292
Lachenaie, ... ..	989	Halifax, ... ..	2895
St. Henry Mascouche, ... ..	3031	Wolfstown, ... ..	366
St. Lin, ... ..	2959	Ireland, ... ..	802
St. Esprit, ... ..	1980	Thetford, ... ..	715
St. Jacques, ... ..	4759	Broughton, ... ..	67
St. Alexis, ... ..	1433	Tring, ... ..	1173
St. Roch, ... ..	2802	Forsyth, ... ..	390
Kilkenny, ... ..	1050	Lambton, ... ..	553
St. Juliene, ... ..	765	Aylmer, ... ..	264
St. Patrick Rawdon, ... ..	2279	Price, ... ..	42
Township of Chertsey, ... ..	413		
Township of Wexford, ... ..	145	Total of Megantic, ... ..	13835
Total of Leinster, ... ..	29690		
St. Thomas, ... ..	2994	Sutton, ... ..	2468
Village of Montmagny, ... ..	1221	St. Armand, East, ... ..	1557
St. Roch, ... ..	2930	St. Armand, West, ... ..	1432
Township of Ashford, ... ..	61	Phillipsburg Village, ... ..	469
St. Jean Port Joli, ... ..	3496	Dunham, ... ..	3491
L'Islet, ... ..	3656	Stanbridge, ... ..	4067
St. Cyrille, ... ..	448		
Cap St. Ignace, ... ..	2733	Total of Missisquoi, ... ..	13484
St. Pierre, ... ..	1461		
Township of Montmini, ... ..	19	Chateau Richer, ... ..	1250
Isle aux Grues, ... ..	470	Ange Gardien, ... ..	829
Isle aux Oies, ... ..	113	Laval, ... ..	399
Isle au Canot, ... ..	9	Ste. Anne, ... ..	969
Grosse Isle, ... ..	30	St. Joachim, ... ..	1068
Total of L'Islet, ... ..	19641	St. Féréol, ... ..	667
		St. Pierre, ... ..	887
Somerset augmentation, ... ..	60	Ste. Famille, ... ..	850
St. Jean Deschaillons, ... ..	1757	St. François, ... ..	521
St. Giles, ... ..	1060	St. Laurent, ... ..	877
St. Flavien, ... ..	568	St. Jean, ... ..	1281
St. Antoine, ... ..	3191		
Ste. Croix, ... ..	2188	Total of Montmorency, ... ..	9598
Lotbinière, ... ..	3578		
St. Sylvestre, ... ..	3733	St. François, Longue Pointe, ... ..	1014
Ste. Agathe, ... ..	522	Enfant Jesus, Pointe Aux Trembles, ... ..	1299
Total of Lotbinière, ... ..	16657	St. Joseph, Riviere des Prairies, ... ..	1028
		Sault aux Recollets, ... ..	2241
Leeds, ... ..	1944	St. Laurent, ... ..	2623
Inverness, ... ..	1951	Ste. Genevieve, ... ..	1899
Nelson, ... ..	471	Ste. Anne, ... ..	915
Carried forward, ... ..	4366	St. Joachim, Pointe Claire, ... ..	1645
		Carried forward, ... ..	12564

## Population of Lower Canada—(Continued.)

Parishes, &c.	Popula- tion.	Parishes, &c.	Popula- tion.
Brought forward, ... ..	12564	St. Casimir, ... ..	1098
St. Michel, Lachine, ... ..	1089	Grondines, ... ..	1408
Village Lachine, ... ..	1075	Deschambault, ... ..	2624
Montreal, Parish, ... ..	3943	Township, Alton, ... ..	205
St. Louis, Village, ... ..	995	Cap Santé, ... ..	3473
Total of Montreal, ... ..	19666	St. Basile, ... ..	715
		St. Raymond, ... ..	1701
		Ste. Catherine, ... ..	1789
		Ecoreuils, ... ..	569
		Pointe aux Trembles, ... ..	2077
St. Monique, ... ..	2567	St. Augustin, ... ..	1748
Blandford, ... ..	392	Ancienne Lorette and Partie St.	
St. Gertrude, ... ..	1105	Ambroise, ... ..	1600
Becancour, ... ..	3408	Partie, St. Foy, ... ..	304
St. Gregoire, ... ..	3449	Total of Portneuf, ... ..	19366
Gentilly, ... ..	2498		
St. Pierre les Becquets, ... ..	2675		
Nicolet, ... ..	3095		
St. Celestin ... ..	468		
Total of Nicolet, ... ..	19657	Notre Dame, ... ..	3022
		St. Gabriel, ... ..	1397
		St. Ambroise, ... ..	2575
Aylmer, ... ..	1169	Beauport, ... ..	2377
Allumette, ... ..	1025	Charlesbourg, ... ..	2063
Bristol, ... ..	1491	St. Dunstan, ... ..	391
Buckingham, ... ..	2204	St. Edmond, ... ..	481
Calumet, ... ..	783	St. Foy, ... ..	2173
Chichester, ... ..	172	Ancienne Lorette, ... ..	889
Clarendon, ... ..	1759	St. Roch, ... ..	3706
Derry, ... ..	36	Indians, ... ..	218
Eardley, ... ..	688	General Hospital, ... ..	182
Hull, ... ..	2811	Total of Quebec, ... ..	19474
Litchfield, ... ..	766		
Lochabor, ... ..	1082		
Do., Gore, ... ..	225		
Mansfield, ... ..	426	Parish of St. Ours, ... ..	3394
Masham, ... ..	998	Village of St. Ours, ... ..	542
Onslow, ... ..	805	William Henry, ... ..	3424
Oldfield, ... ..	28	St. Pierre, Sorel, ... ..	3967
Petite Nation, ... ..	3356	St. Victoire, ... ..	2100
Portland, ... ..	102	St. Charles, ... ..	1624
Sheen, ... ..	230	St. Denis, ... ..	3260
Templeton, ... ..	1711	St. Barnabé, ... ..	1415
Wakefield, ... ..	588	St. Jude, ... ..	1650
Waltham, ... ..	186	St. Anne, ... ..	4310
Low, ... ..	272	Total of Richelieu, ... ..	25686
Total of Ottawa, ... ..	22903		

## Population of Lower Canada—(Continued.)

Parishes, &c.	Popula- tion.	Parishes, &c.	Popula- tion.
Riviere du Loup, ... ..	970	Brought forward, ... ..	8158
Fraserville, ... ..	995	Township of Settrington, ... ..	281
Chemin du Lac, ... ..	762	St. Agnes, ... ..	1278
Kakouna, St. George, ... ..	1467	Malbaie, ... ..	2653
St. Arsene, ... ..	1929	St. Fidele, ... ..	600
Whitworth, ... ..	415	Township of Calliere, ... ..	76
Isle Verte, ... ..	2863	Do Saguenay, ... ..	243
Viger, ... ..	225	Do Todousac, ... ..	141
St. Eloi, ... ..	1166	Bergeronnes, Portneuf, ... ..	1284
Trois Pistoles and Boisbouscache, ... ..	2846	Escoumins, Sault au Cochon, ... ..	
St. Simon, ... ..	1661	Isle Jeremie and Poste du Roi, ... ..	47
St. Fabien, ... ..	988	Riviere Ste. Marguerite, ... ..	
Bic, ... ..	1391	Petit Saguenay and St. Jean, ... ..	348
Rimousky, ... ..	3653	La Trinite, ... ..	15
St. Luce and Neigette, ... ..	1895	Township of Harvey, ... ..	85
St. Flavie and St. Joseph, ... ..	1634	Do Simard, ... ..	75
Metis, ... ..	657	Do Tremblay, ... ..	422
McNider, ... ..	200	Do Bagot, ... ..	2438
Matane, Township, ... ..	111	Do Chicoutimi, ... ..	1200
Do Parish, ... ..	1083	Do Laterriere, ... ..	367
Township of St. Denis, ... ..	78	Do Jonquiere, ... ..	82
Indians, ... ..	103	Do Kinogoni, ... ..	182
		Do Labarre, ... ..	100
Total of Rimousky, ... ..	26882	Do Metabetchouan, ... ..	60
		Indians, ... ..	663
		Total of Saguenay, ... ..	20783
Christieville, ... ..	1294		
St. Athanase, ... ..	2682	Three Rivers, ... ..	4835
St. Mathias, ... ..	1757	Do Gaol, ... ..	15
Ste. Marie, ... ..	4028	Friars School, ... ..	5
St. George, Caldwell's Manor, ... ..	1597	Ursulines, ... ..	81
St. Alexandre, ... ..	2203	Shawenegan, ... ..	288
St. Gregoire, ... ..	2750	St. Etienne, Fief, ... ..	912
St. Thomas de Foucault, ... ..	1086	Pointe du Lac, ... ..	1602
Ste. Brigitte, ... ..	1355	Yamachiche, ... ..	4123
St. Hilaire, ... ..	1520	St. Barnabe, ... ..	1490
St. Jean Baptiste, ... ..	2182	Riviere du Loup, ... ..	3048
St. George, Henryville, ... ..	4577	St. Leon, ... ..	2292
		St. Paulin, ... ..	767
Total of Rouville, ... ..	27031	Hunterstown, ... ..	388
		St. Ursule, ... ..	2048
Bay St. Paul, .. ..	3212	St. Didace, ... ..	689
St. Urbain, ... ..	729	Maskinonge, ... ..	3881
Petite Riviere, ... ..	575	Squatters in back Country, say ... ..	300
Isle aux Coudres, ... ..	719	Parish of Three Rivers, ... ..	801
Eboulements, ... ..	2107		
St. Irene, ... ..	811	Total of St. Maurice, ... ..	27562
Carried forward, ... ..	8153		



Population of Lower Canada—(Continued.)

Parishes, &c.	Popula- tion.	Parishes, &c.	Popula- tion.
St. Hyacinthe, Parish, ... ..	3313	Stanstead, ... ..	4567
Do Town, ... ..	3194	Barnston, ... ..	2492
La Presentation, ... ..	1755	Hatley, ... ..	2014
St. Damase, ... ..	2783	Bolton, ... ..	1936
St. Cesaire, ... ..	4866	Potton, ... ..	1707
L'Ange Gardien, ... ..	1463	Magog, ... ..	754
Abbotsford, ... ..	522	Barford, ... ..	428
St. Pie, ... ..	4056	Total of Stanstead, ... ..	13898
St. Dominique, ... ..	1998	Village of St. Therese, ... ..	1129
St. Rosalie, ... ..	1899	Parish of do ... ..	1899
St. Simon, ... ..	1784	St. Janvier, ... ..	1544
St. Hughes, ... ..	2990	St. Jerome, ... ..	5631
Total of St. Hyacinthe, ... ..	30623	Township of Morin, ... ..	563
Milton, ... ..	1741	Do of Abercrombie, ... ..	710
Roxton, ... ..	1226	Lacorne, ... ..	1460
Ely, ... ..	1018	St. Anne, ... ..	1623
Granby, ... ..	2392	Terrebonne, ... ..	2129
Shefford, ... ..	2512	St. Francois des Sales, ... ..	983
Stukely, ... ..	2194	St. Vincent de Paul, ... ..	2386
Farnham, ... ..	3304	St. Rose, ... ..	2971
Brome, ... ..	2095	St. Martin, ... ..	3764
Total of Shefford, ... ..	16482	Total of Terrebonne, ... ..	26791
Hereford, ... ..	346	St. Benoit, ... ..	2663
Clifton, ... ..	380	St. Placide, ... ..	1230
Huckland, ... ..	14	St. Scholastique, ... ..	4762
Compton, ... ..	2718	St. Hermas, ... ..	1731
Oxford, ... ..	581	St. Columban, ... ..	868
Sherbrooke Town, in Oxford, ... ..	441	Mission du Lac, ... ..	630
Do do in Ascot, ... ..	2557	St. Raphael, ... ..	950
Ascot, ... ..	1268	St. Eustache, Parish, ... ..	3365
Eaton, ... ..	1500	Do Village, ... ..	784
Newport, ... ..	342	St. Augustin, ... ..	2299
Bury, ... ..	783	St. André, ... ..	2326
Lingwick, ... ..	808	Parish of Lachute, ... ..	2124
Weedon, ... ..	299	Township of Chatham, ... ..	3167
Melbourne and Gore, Brompton. ... ..	2016	Do of Wentworth, ... ..	296
Brompton, ... ..	749	Grenville, Augmentation, ... ..	1992
Shipton, ... ..	3285	Harrington, ... ..	267
Windsor, ... ..	590	Gore, ... ..	996
Dudswell, ... ..	500	Total of two Mountains, ... ..	30470
Westbury, ... ..	115	Isle Perrot, ... ..	891
Garthy, ... ..	141	Vaudreuil, ... ..	3369
Winslow, ... ..	457	Do Village, ... ..	443
Stratford, ... ..	124	Rigaud, ... ..	3260
Stoke, Hampden, Ditton, Marston, } not inha- Whitton, Clinton, Chesham, } bited.		Carried forward, ... ..	7963
Total of Sherbrooke, ... ..	20014		

## Population of Lower Canada—(Continued.)

Parishes, &c.	Popula- tion.	Parishes, &c.	Popula- tion.
Brought forward, ... ..	7963	St. David, ... ..	3159
St. Marthe, ... ..	1466	St. Michel, ... ..	2569
St. Polycarpe, ... ..	4141	St. François, ... ..	4385
St. Ignace, ... ..	2143	La Baie, ... ..	3086
St. Joseph, ... ..	2338	St. Zephirin, ... ..	1313
St. Clet, ... ..	1257	Indians, ... ..	236
St. Zotique, ... ..	1633		
Newton, ... ..	488	Total of Yamaska, ... ..	14748
Total of Vaudreuil, ... ..	21429	City of Montreal, ... ..	57715
Varennes, ... ..	3300	City of Quebec, ... ..	42052
Vercheres, ... ..	3063		
Contrecoeur, ... ..	1555		
Belœil, ... ..	2250		
St. Marie, ... ..	1243		
St. Antoine, ... ..	1784		
St. Julie, ... ..	1198		
Total of Vercheres, ... ..	14393		

## RECAPITULATION.

Beauharnois, ... ..	40213	Ottawa, ... ..	22903
Bellechasse, ... ..	17982	Portneuf, ... ..	19366
Berthier, ... ..	34608	Quebec, ... ..	19474
Bonaventure, ... ..	10844	Richelieu, ... ..	25686
Chambly, ... ..	20576	Rimousky, ... ..	26882
Champlain, ... ..	13896	Rouville, ... ..	27031
Dorchester, ... ..	43105	Saguenay, ... ..	20783
Drummond, ... ..	16562	St. Maurice, ... ..	25563
Gaspé, ... ..	10904	St. Hyacinthe, ... ..	30623
Huntingdon, ... ..	40645	Shefford, ... ..	16482
Kamouraska, ... ..	20396	Sherbrooke, ... ..	20014
Leinster, ... ..	29690	Stanstead, ... ..	13898
L'Islet, ... ..	19641	Terrebonne, ... ..	26791
Lotbinière, ... ..	16657	Two Mountains, ... ..	30470
Megantic, ... ..	13835	Vaudreuil, ... ..	21429
Missisquoi, ... ..	13484	Vercheres, ... ..	14393
Montmorency, ... ..	9598	Yamaska, ... ..	14748
Montreal, ... ..	19666	City of Montreal, ... ..	57715
Nicolet, ... ..	19657	City of Quebec, ... ..	42052
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MOUNTAIN STREET.

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# RETURN,

TO AN ADDRESS of the Legislative Assembly, dated 30th September, 1852, for  
 "A detailed Statement of the several Sums applied to the erection of Light  
 "Houses, and the establishment and support of Relief Stations and other  
 "improvements in the Navigation of the Gulph and River St. Lawrence,  
 "from Quebec to the Ocean, under the superintendence of the Trinity  
 "House of Quebec, and under the authority, order and direction, of the  
 "Governor General and Council of this Province, out of the sum of  
 "£19,000, appropriated under the provisions of the 9th Victoria, chapter  
 "60; and shewing the balance, if any, remaining to be applied for such  
 "purposes."

By Command,

A. N. MORIN,  
 Secretary.

Secretary's Office,

Quebec, 8th October, 1852.

The Balance of the Sum advanced out of the Public moneys to the Commissioners for the Harbour of Montreal, as stated in the Act 9 Vic., cap. 60, was .....		£19,000	0	0
On Account of which the Commissioners of the Harbour have paid to the Receiver General in 1846, the sum of.....		£4,000	0	0
	Ditto 1847, .....	4,000	0	0
		<hr/>		8,000 0 0
	Leaving still unpaid,.....	£11,000	0	0
There was paid to the Treasurer of the Trinity House, by Warrants on the Receiver General, as follows, viz:—				
In March, 1847, by Warrant on Account of the erection of the Red Island Light.....		£1,000	0	0
In September, by ditto on account of ditto.....		500	0	0
In December, 1847, by Warrant on Account of the erection of Red Island Light.....		1,000	0	0
In June, 1848, by ditto, on Account of improvements of Navigation of the St. Lawrence, below Quebec.....		2,328	16	0
In August, 1848, by ditto on Account of Red Island Light and other improvements.....		1,000	0	0
In December, 1848, by ditto on account of ditto.....		2,171	4	0
	Total.....	£8,000	0	0

	£	s.	d.
April, 1849, by Warrant further on Account of improvements on the St. Lawrence, in advance of payments to be made by the Commissioners of the Montreal Harbour, for which they are debtors.....	814	8	5
Total paid to Trinity House of Quebec, on Account of improvements on the St. Lawrence, below Quebec.....	8,814	8	5
The Expenditure of which amount, the Trinity House account for as follows:—			
For Buoys, in 1847.....	£586	11	7
For Buoys, in 1848.....	467	10	0
			1,054 1 7
On Red Island Light House, in 1847.....	£2,285	13	3
Ditto ditto in 1848.....	4,207	8	6
Ditto ditto in 1849.....	241	0	0
			6,734 1 9
On Light House, East end Anticosti, in 1848... ..	£ 65	13	3
Ditto ditto in 1849... ..	853	6	8
			918 19 11
On half tide Rock.....			10 2 0
			8,717 5 3
Total Expenses.....	8,717	5	3
Balance at the Debit of the Trinity House, on 31st December, 1851...	97	3	2
	£8,814	8	5

Inspector General's Office,  
Quebec, 6th October, 1852.

JOS. CARY,  
Depy. Insp. Genl.

# TABULAR STATEMENT

Of the Lands claimed in the District of Gaspé, under the Act 10th and 11th Vic. cap. 30, reduced from the Return presented on the 8th October, 1852, in pursuance to an Order of the House of the 15th of the same month,—and including also the Returns presented on the 25th October, 1852, and 9th May, 1853.

LIST OF PERSONS who have paid for Free Grants (Patent Fees) under the 10th and 11th Vic. cap. 30.

Names.	Townships.	Lots.	Range.	Quantity.			
				Acres.	Rods.	Perches.	Feet. Inches.
James Lenfesty, Senior, ...	Percé, ...	3 parts of Lots,	...	42	...	4	
Charles Savage, ...	Do (Cape Cove),	4,	1	40			
George Moir, ...	Do (Anse à Beauvils),	5,	1	77	1	20	
Henry Paradis, ...	Do	6 K, Fishing Rooms,	...	6	2	3	
Louis Lelièvre, ...	Do (Cape d'Espoir),	10,	1	100			
Michael Furlong, ...	Do	Part of a Lot,	2	100			
Lawrence Lamb, ...	Do	2 Lots in Irish Town,	...	50			
James Rooney, ...	Do	1 do do	...	30			
Timothy Driscoll, ...	Do	Several Fishing Rooms and parcels					
Alevis McGinnis, ...	Do	of Lots in the Village of Percé					
Agricultural Society, No. 1,	Do (Cannes de roche),	and Irish Town,					
Angela Leggo, ...	Douglas, ...	Fishing Rooms,			1	30	
Adam Williamson, ...	Do	A Lot,				5	
John Packwood and Sons,	Do	B,	1	94			
William Cuthbert, ...	New Richmond, ...	Several Lots in front Range, con-	1	100			
Thomas Foran, ...	Do	taining	...	84			
John Fergusson, ...	Do	A Lot,	1	94			
Damase Bourdages, ...	Do	Part of S. E. half 19, 21, 35,	1	89			
William McPherson, ...	Port Daniel, ...	West half of 14,	1	200			
George McGinnis, ...	Do	33,	1	Munro			
Charles Robin & Co., ...	Do	S. E. part of E. half 3,	1	and prolongation.			
John McPherson, ...	Do	Part of 5 and 6,	...	43			
William Phelan, ...	Do	B. C.	1	666			
Maurice Humphreys, ...	Do	L.	1	106			
Martin Sheppard, ...	Cox, ...	East part of 19,	1	64			
John Wilkie, ...	Do	22,	1	186			
Richard Smith and wife, ...	Do	W. of Bay,	...	95			
Ann McGear, ...	Do	Middle of 18.	1	90			
William Smith, ...	Do	47,	2	11			
Alexander Hall, ...	Do	3 Town Lots and 1 Park Lot,	1	152			
Protestant Church, ...	Do (Paspebiac),	E. part of 22,	2	100			
Philip Denis, ...	Do	E. part of 43,	1	...			
Josias Denis, ...	Do	E. part of 44,	2	...			
James Craig, ...	Do	Part of 20,	1	50			
Henry Cavenagh, ...	Do	Part of 45,	2	236			
William Hyman, ...	Do	W. half 48,	2	50			
Philip Maybee, ...	Do	24 and 25,	3	...			
James Neilson, ...	Do (Paspebiac),	24 and 25,	2	50			
Barnabas McGee, ...	Do	Part of 3,	1	...			
Charles Robin & Co., ...	Do	15,	1 & 2	Prolongation.			
Barnabas McGee, ...	Newport, ...	Lake Lot 19,	...	100			
William Cuthbert, ...	Do	E. part of 1,	...	100			
William Cuthbert, ...	Do	...	1	100			
Côme Lepage, ...	Do	9,	1	125			
James Hughes, ...	Do	Middle of 1,	1	100			
	Do	33,	2	200			
	Do	...	1	100			
	Do	Fishing Room,	...	2			
	Do	...	1	100			
	Do	E. part of 3,	1	176			
	Do	Part of 7,	1	28			
	Do	West half of 30,	2	...			
	Do	E. part of 10,	1	50			
	Do	11,	1	103			

List of Claimants for Free Grants under the 10th & 11th Vic. cap. 30.

Townships.	Names.	Localities.	Lots.	Range.	Quantity.				
					Acres.	Rods.	Pershes.	Feet.	Inches.
Gaspé, Stb.	Abraham Coffin ...	Gaspé, South,	Part of an Island,	...	50				
	Patterson's ...	Do.	...	1	100				
	Lewis Kelly ...	Do.	...	1	100				
	Duncan Morrison ...	Do.	S. E. half of 5,	...	100				
	Nell McKenzie ...	Do.	N. W. half of 5.	...	100				
	Joseph Scott ...	Do.	...	1	100				
	Abraham Trachy ...	Cape d'Espoir,	Middle,	...	38		2		
	Daniel Dumaresq ...	Cape Cove,	Part of K,	...	96				
	Charles Sauvage ...	Do.	Part of h,	...	40				
	William Tilly ...	Do.	...	12	90		2		
	John Baker ...	Do.	Part of W. half of 14,	...	58				
	James Lenesty, junior ...	Do.	Part of 15,	...	110				
	Thomas Picknell ...	Near Anse à Beauflis,	W.	...	58				
	Simon Mercier ...	Do.	E. part of X.	...	38				
	Michel l'aget ...	Do.	U,	...	35				
	Baptiste M. Sweeney ...	Cape Cove,	Part of h,	...	30				
	François Michel ...	Do.	Part of J,	...	39				
	Jacques Couture ...	Do.	1,	...	75				
	Philippe Poirier ...	Anse à Beauflis,	Part of 21,	...	40				
	Henry Collas ...	Do.	Part of B,	...	80				
	Jacques Couture ...	Do.	26,	...	1	200			
	Mary Eve and others ...	Do.	...	...	1	70			
	George Lucas ...	Cape Cove,	Half of 14,	...	1	75			
	Alexander Reilley ...	Near Cape d'Espoir,	9,	...	1	45			
	James Fergusson, junior ...	Anse à Beauflis,	Part of a Lot,	...	1	50			
	Joseph F. Roi ...	Do.	Part of 21, 22,	...	1	50			
	Thomas Lenesty ...	Near Percé,	Part of a Lot,	...	1	100			
	Stephen Walsh ...	Do.	Irregular Lot,	...	1	100			
John Cass ...	Anse à Beauflis,	Part of 33,	...	1	100				
Josiah Cass, junior ...	Do.	Do.	...	1	100				
Episcopal Church ...	Percé Village,	...	...	1	100				
Robert Short ...	Cape Cove,	...	...	1	75				
David Baker ...	Do.	...	...	2	58				
Daniel Dumaresq ...	Do.	W. half of V,	...	1	5				
Owen S. Cormick ...	Do.	E. half of V,	...	1	12		2		
David Conglan ...	Do.	Irregular Lot,	...	...	16				
Richard Knox ...	Do.	Leading to Irishtown,	...	...	16				
François Dubois and others ...	Whitehead,	Do.	...	1	12				
Michel Bilodeau ...	Do.	E. part of V,	...	1	33				
John Hogan ...	Percé, Little River,	W. half of V,	...	1	40		2		
Daniel Smith ...	Do.	Part of 6,	...	1	80				
Alexander Lambert ...	Do.	Do.	...	1	100				
Thomas Dasyva ...	Do.	5,	...	1	34				
Rémi Roussy ...	Do.	Part of M,	...	1	100				
Jean Richard ...	Do.	8,	...	1	79				
Fablen Baronet ...	Do.	Part of C,	...	1	70				
Joseph Lanoupe ...	Do.	Part of 7,	...	1	80				
Joseph Dubois ...	Do.	Part of 9,	...	1	100				
Jean Lelièvre ...	Do.	Part of 7,	...	1	60				
Jean Dubois ...	Do.	Part of C,	...	1	75				
Hierre Mercier ...	Do.	Part of 9,	...	1	75				
Pierre Duguay ...	Do.	Part of a Lot,	...	1	82				
Pierre Lelièvre ...	Do.	Part of 11,	...	1	50				
Hubert Collin ...	Do.	Part of d,	...	1	40				
François Paget ...	Do.	Part of x,	...	1	75				
Nicolas Dégaris ...	Do.	Part of y,	...	1	75				
David Duguay ...	Do.	Part of v,	...	1	35				
John Jones ...	Do.	Part of z,	...	1	40				
Ambrose Collin ...	Do.	Do.	...	1	100				
Jean Lanoupe ...	Do.	W.	...	1	50				
Clewis McGillis ...	Do.	Part of 12,	...	1	100				
William Driscoll ...	Do.	4,	...	1	100				
Daniel Lelièvre ...	Do.	...	...	1	80				
Daniel Lambert ...	Do.	Part of a Lot,	...	1	100				
Charles Belliveau ...	Do.	5,	...	1	90				
John Hogan ...	Do.	Part of 15,	...	1	100				
Richard Walker ...	Do.	...	...	1	100				
Jules Collin ...	Do.	Part of 6,	...	1	75				
John Beck ...	Do.	...	...	1	75				
John Ahern ...	Cape d'Espoir,	E. part of Z,	...	1	20				
Edouard Trachy ...	Do.	Triangular Lot,	...	...	41		3		
Michael Ahern ...	Do.	O,	...	...	22				
Théodore Beauflou ...	Percé,	N,	...	...	17		1	29	
Edouard Trachy ...	Do.	E. 5, 2, D, F, I, J, Fishing Rooms,	...	...	64		3	15	
		A, C, Z, Fishing Rooms,	...	...	6		2	26	
		1,	...	1	16				
		2,	...	1	18				
		3,	...	...	10		2	20	
		Irregular Lot,	...	...	88				
		Do.	...	2	10				
		J,	...	1	76		2		
		E. part of 8,	...	...	...				

List of Claimants for Free Grants under the 10th & 11th Vic. c. 30.—(Continued.)

Townships.	Names.	Localities.	Lots.	Range.	Quantity.			
					Acres.	Rods.	Perches.	Feet.
	Eloi Parisé ... ..	Redhead,	C,	1	60			
	Laurent Valcour ... ..	Cannes de roche,		1	18			
	Charles Arbour ... ..	Do.		1	100			
	William Sill ... ..	Irishtown,		1	85			
	Charles Quirion ... ..	Cannes de roche,		1	100			
	Margaret Beck ... ..	Cape d'Espoir,		1	100			
	Philip Beck ... ..	Do.		1	100			
	Joseph Beck ... ..	Do.		1	100			
	Thomas Beck and others	Do.	7,	1	100			
	George Bunton ... ..	West of Cape Cove,		1	6	2 26	6 8	
	Daniel Beck ... ..	Do.		1	66	2 26	6 8	
	Edouard Lessard ... ..	Irishtown,	F,	1	50			
	Florence McCarthy ... ..	Do.	G,	1	50			
	Denis McCarthy ... ..	Do.	E,	1	50			
	Tranquil Duguay ... ..	Whitehead,		1	20			
	Charles Blais ... ..	Near Percé,	Q,	1	16			
	John Baker ... ..	Cape Cove,	7,	1	50			
	Hospice Larue ... ..	W. of l'Anse à Beauvils,	d,	1	50			
	Baptiste Pagé ... ..	W. of Percé,	R,	1	66	2 26	6 8	
	George Heath ... ..	Do.	T,	1	33	1 13	3 4	
	Jean Bourget ... ..	Whitehead,	G,	1	27			
	Joseph Proulx ... ..	Do.	E,	1	33	1 13	3 4	
	Joseph Méthot and others	Cannes de roche,		1	100			
	Josiah Cass ... ..	Cape d'Espoir,		1	50			
	George Barnes ... ..	Whitehead,	Part	1	2			
	Jean Fortin ... ..	Do.		1	9			
	Jean B. Blondin ... ..	Near Percé,		1	21			
	Antoine Blais ... ..	Whitehead,	W. part of S,	1	25			
	James Cain, senior	Redhead,	H,	1	45			
	James Cain, junior	Do.	G,	1	100			
	Xavier Caron ... ..	Do.		1	48			
	Abraham Lafesty ... ..	Whitehead,	V,	1	43			
	Terence Dolan ... ..	Near Whitehead,	2,	1	35			
	Peter Havden ... ..	Redhead,	J,	1	32			
	Richard Tennessy ... ..	Do.	J,	1	33			
	William Donahue ... ..	Do.	R,	1	40			
	James Jessup ... ..	Do.	L,	1	66			
	Hugh Mahon, junior	Do.	E. part of M,	1	68			
	Hugh Mahon, senior	Do.	W. part of M,	1	100			
	Timothy O'Brien and others	Village,		1	50			
	Patrick Handerkin ... ..	Redhead,	A,	1	5			
	Victor Caron ... ..	Do.	B,	1	99			
	John Neelisse ... ..	Do.	Y,	1	36			
	Louise Arbour ... ..	Village,	Part of 4, O. R., Fishing Rooms,	1	28			
	Joseph Méthot ... ..	...	2, 3, 3, V. S., do.	3	3	2 17		
	Anna Bourget ... ..	...	Part of 8, 7, W. do.	31	31	6		
	Alexis Boulet ... ..	...	L. M. N., do.	31	31	20		
	Nicolas Bourget ... ..	...	7, 7, G, do.	6	6	8 33		
	Julien McGennis ... ..	...	X, Fishing Rooms,	8	8	31		
	Jean Harbour ... ..	...	Y, do.	33	33			
	Jean Labbé ... ..	Village,	Q, do.	28	28			
	Charles Simoneau ... ..	...	West part of P, do. and H.,	11	11			
	James Shannon ... ..	Cape d'Espoir,	9, 8, H. E. do.	6	6	2 18.		
	Louis Lelièvre ... ..	Do.		5	5	29		
	Mark Bunton ... ..	Irishtown,	h,	50	50			
	Peter Lendreau ... ..	Near Percé,		50	50			
	Patrick Enright ... ..	Cape d'Espoir,	2,	67	67			
	André B. Roussy ... ..	Port Daniel,		1	100			
	Patrick Jones ... ..	Basin,	Part of M,	1	20			
	Joseph Atkinson ... ..	Anse à la Barbe,	5,	1	80			
	John T. Cheelon ... ..	Do.	4,	1	10			
	Pierre Daréache ... ..	Do.	Part of 3,	1	100			
	Edouard Duguay ... ..	Anse au Gascon,	13,	1	30			
	Joseph Langlois ... ..	East of Bay,		1	100			
	W. M. Lander ... ..	West of Bay,		1	100			
	Etienne Michel ... ..	East of Bay,	Part of 4,	1	100			
	James McPherson ... ..	Port Daniel,	14,	1	2			
	James Enright ... ..	Portage Road,		1	200			
	James Gillis ... ..	Do.	4,	1	100			
	François Alain ... ..	Port Daniel,	E. third part of 1,	1	137			
	Pierre Alain ... ..	Do.	Two thirds of 1,	1	33			
	Maxime Huard ... ..	East of Bay,		1	66			
	John S. Bebee ... ..	South West Point,	1,	1	80			
	Laurent Langlois ... ..	East of Bay,	Part of 7,	1	20			
	William McKewen ... ..	Anse à la Barbe,		1	100			
	Matthew Murphy ... ..	Portage Road,	N. E. third of 4,	1	100			
	Jean Langlois ... ..	East of Bay,	N. half of 8,	1	66	2 26	6 8	
	John Dea ... ..	Port Daniel,	4,	1	100			
	Louis Roussy ... ..	...	J,	1	100			
	Marlet Huard ... ..	Port Daniel,	W. part of N,	1	100			
	Patrick Fitzgerald ... ..	E. Shigawasee,	18,	1	100			
	Raymond Langlois ... ..	East of Bay,	One third of 9,	1	33	1 13	3 4	

Percé.

Port Daniel.



List of Claimants for Free Grants under the 10th & 11th Vic. c. 30.—(Continued.)

Townships.	Names.	Localities.	Lots.	Range.	Quantity.			
					Acres.	Roods.	Poles.	Inches.
Port Daniel.	Paul Chazados ...	Anse au Gascon,	...	1	100			
	Jos. and Cha. Blais, ...	East of Bay,	...	1	133	1	13	3
	Jean Michel, ...	Do.	Part of 6,	...	66			
	Patrick Jones, ...	Portage Road,	...	1	100			
	William McDonald, ...	West of Bay,	One-sixth part of 9,	...	103			
	William Millar, ...	Do.	Do 10,	...	1			
	James Millar, ...	Do.	N. W. part of 10,	...	70			
	Pierre Darèche, ...	East of Bay,	S. W. part of 11,	...	42			
	Benjamin Hall, ...	E. Shigawasee,	Three-sixths part of 10,	...	13			
	Baptiste Grenier, ...	East of Bay,	Rear part of 10,	...	100			
	Nancy Enright, ...	E. Shigawasee.	11,	...	100			
	Thomas Day, ...	Do.	12,	...	78	2		
	James Day, ...	Do.	Half of 7,	...	62			
	John McKenzie, ...	S. W. side of Bay,	Part of 21,	...	62			
	Thomas Bearsto, ...	Do.	Middle third of 21,	...	100			
	William McKenzie, ...	Do.	East third 21,	...	48	2		
	Stanilas Roussy, ...	Do.	6,	...	107			
	Patrick Day, ...	Portage Road,	N. W. half of 5,	...	33			
	George McDonald, ...	Port Daniel,	4,	...	100			
	Pierru Loisel, ...	Do.	25,26	...	1			
	Joshua Bebes, ...	Do.	Q,	...	100			
	Joseph, James and David Dow,	Do.	W. part of 19,	...	100			
	Michael Enright, ...	Do.	24,	...	200			
	George Gilder, ...	Do.	E. half of 23,	...	100			
	Jane Harvey, ...	S. W. of Bay.	E. half of 20,	...	100			
Pierre Langlois, ...	Barrachois.	7,	...	100				
Edward Power, ...	Port Daniel,	S. half of 8,	...	33				
Joshua Bebec, ...	Do.	Part of N. quarter of 7,	...	95				
John McPherson, ...	Do.	West half of 20,	...	100				
Joseph, James and David Dow,	Do.	19,	...	64				
Charles Robin and others,	Do.	East part of 19,	...	200				
James Wright, ...	Hope.	West part of 24,	...	106				
Daniel Ross and others,	Do.	1,	...	60				
William Podoin, ...	Do.	8,	...	240				
William McRae, ...	Do.	11,	...	400				
Asa Chatterton, ...	Do.	Land in rear,	...	150				
Charles Manger, ...	Do.	E. part of 37,	...	110				
Germain Courtais, ...	Do.	Part of 38,	...	1				
William Ross, ...	Do.	W. part of 18,	...	10				
Richard Manger, ...	Do.	W. part of 6,	...	50				
Hector Ross, ...	Do.	E. part of 35,	...	10				
Andrew and Wm. Young,	Do.	W. part of 36,	...	82				
Joseph Thompson, ...	Do.	E. part of 32,	...	52				
John Traverse, ...	Do.	Part of E. half of 7,	...	92				
Adam Scott, ...	Do.	Part of 9,	...	60				
André Laroque, ...	Do.	E. part of 34,	...	63				
Thomas Hardy, ...	Do.	Part of 10,	...	50				
Eustache Laroque, ...	Do.	E. part of 16,	...	50				
Philip Maurant, ...	Do.	Part of 25,	...	96				
Asa Bebec, ...	Do.	Part of 25,	...	50				
John Young, ...	Do.	E. part of 8,	...	60				
John Byers, ...	Do.	37,	...	86				
Chs. and Geo. Bocquart,	Do.	38,	...	50				
Julien Courtais, ...	Do.	W. part of 37,	...	41				
Joseph Grenier and others,	Do.	E. part of 38,	...	100				
Michel and Jos. Laroque,	Do.	32,	...	100				
William Skeine, ...	Do.	30,	...	100				
André R. Roussy, ...	Do.	23,	...	86				
Michael Sullivan, ...	Do.	E. part of 1,	...	70				
William Sullivan, ...	Do.	W. part of 17,	...	300				
John White, ...	Do.	5,	...	100				
Amasa Bebec, ...	Do.	4,	...	200				
André B. Roussy, ...	Do.	8,	...	93	2			
Barnabas McGee, ...	Do.	W. half of 10,	...	600				
Louis Ralle, ...	Do.	9, 10, 11,	...	70				
Peter Vibert, ...	Long Beach,	W. part of 17,	...	100				
Louis Urquhart, ...	Do.	E. part of 7,	...	37		1	13	
Aubert Bond, ...	Do.	Part of 3,	...	124				
Elizabeth Lucas, ...	Do.	Part of 3,	...	100				
Charles Vardon, ...	Point St. Peter,	E. half of 34,	...	50				
	Do.	E. half of 35,	...	50				
	Do.	2,	...	42				
	Do.	3,	...	63				
	Do.	E. half of 22,	...	63				
	Do.	W. half of 22,	...	63				

\* Those have been reported upon.  
 † Fees have been paid to Agent.

List of Claimants for Free Grants under the 10th & 11th Vic. c. 30.—(Continued.)

Townships.	Names.	Localities.	Lots.	Range.	Quantity.			
					Acres.	Rods.	Perches.	Feet.
Malbay.	Christine Zapp, ...	Barachois,	W. half of 30,	1	100			
	Isaac Chewine ...	Do.	6,	1	100			
	Michael Crony ...	Do.	24,	1	200			
	Abraham Zapp ...	Do.	E. half of 24,	1	100			
	John Gemmel ...	Do.	20,	1	100			
	Michel Girard ...	Do.	E. half of 32,	1	100			
	Peter Mabe ...	Do.	4, 5, 6,	1	112			
	Jean B. Zapp ...	Little Point St. Peter,	...	...	1	25		
	Jacob S. Packwood ...	Do.	E. half of 21,	1	100			
	George Packwood ...	Do.	W. half of 21,	1	100			
Malbay.	John Hayden, senior ...	Do.	W. half of 14,	1	100			
	Abner Hayden ...	Do.	E. half of 14,	1	100			
	F. A. M. Devouges ...	Point St. Peter,	4,	1	33	1	13	3
	Philip Mabe ...	Corner of Beach,	9,	1	125			
	Thomas Tapp ...	Do.	30,	1	133	1	13	3
	Antoine Chicoine... ..	Do.	N. half of 28,	1	100			
	William Ross ...	Do.	E. half of 31,	1	100			
	Mary S. Girard ...	Do.	E. quarter of 34,	1	50			
	Michael Quin ...	Do.	W. half of 31,	1	100			
	Michael Hogan ...	Long Beach,	1,	1	100			
Malbay.	Jean B. Chicoine... ..	Do.	E. half of 28,	1	100			
	François Beaucoup ...	Barachois,	...	...	100			
	Mary Sweeney ...	Malbay,	Ha'f,	1	100			
	James Ste. Croix ...	Do.	Part of 33,	1	50			
	Agathe Dugay ...	Do.	15,	1	100			
	Charles Sweeney ...	Do.	19,	1	100			
	— Carbonneau ...	Little St. Peter,	...	...	1	100		
	François Ahier ...	Cap des Rosiers,	...	...	1	100		
	John Sorell ...	Do.	...	...	1	100		
	Charles Lefevre ...	Do.	...	...	1	100		
Malbay.	Peter Connors ...	Do.	Triangular part,	1	75			
	Joseph Marin ...	Do.	Part of { 44	1	66			
	James Rifeau ...	Do.	45	1	100			
	Jacques Reine ...	Do.	44	1	33			
	Hugh Broseham... ..	Do.	43	1	100			
	Philippe Paré ...	Do.	...	...	1	100		
	Michel de Ste. Croix ...	Do.	...	...	1	100		
	Peter Reine ...	Do.	...	...	1	80		
	Aubain de Ste. Croix ...	Do.	...	...	1	100		
	Nicholas Connors ...	Do.	...	...	1	100		
Malbay.	Martin Bond ...	Do.	...	...	1	100		
	Charles Bélan ...	Do.	...	...	1	100		
	Jean Rifeau ...	Do.	...	...	1	100		
	Peter Whellan ...	Do.	...	...	1	100		
	Louis Bond ...	Do.	...	...	1	50		
	Matthew Whellan ...	Do.	...	...	1	100		
	James Whellan ...	Do.	...	...	1	100		
	Widow James Whellan ...	Do.	...	...	1	100		
	John Packwood ...	Do.	A tract,	1	544			
	Mark Packwood ...	Do.	...	...	1	100		
Malbay.	Fred. Packwood ...	Do.	...	...	1	100		
	John Bond... ..	Fox River,	...	...	1	100		
	John Rose, senior ...	Gaspé, North,	...	...	1	100		
	Peter Samson and others	Do.	...	...	1	50		
	Ditto. ...	Do.	...	...	1	50		
	Nicolas Gagnon ...	Do.	...	...	1	100		
	David Rabby ...	Do.	...	...	1	100		
	Peter Rokert ...	Do.	...	...	1	100		
	Frederick Cumming ...	Do.	...	...	1	100		
	Nicolas Lemesurier ...	Do.	...	...	1	90		
Malbay.	John Rose, senior ...	Do.	...	...	1	100		
	Hugh Cumming ...	Do.	...	...	1	100		
	Richard Mutton ...	Do.	S. E. half of 14,	1	100			
	Widow John Coffrie ...	Do.	18, 19,	1	200			
	Charles Simpson... ..	Do.	...	...	1	200		
	Widow Allen Pyke ...	Do.	...	...	1	200		
	Widow Walker Phillips	Do.	...	...	1	200		
	William Millar ...	Do.	...	...	1	100		
	David Phillips ...	Do.	...	...	1	100		
	George Lemesurier ...	Do.	...	...	1	100		
Malbay.	Philip Ahier ...	Do.	...	...	1	68		
	Peter Brouard and others	Do.	...	...	1	200		
	John Degary ...	Do.	...	...	1	100		
	Jean Z. Pierrotte... ..	Do.	31,	1	100			
	John Gari ...	Do.	...	...	1	100		
	Thomas Stanley ...	Do.	Part of 28,	1	50			
	John Price... ..	Do.	26,	1	50			
	Peter Kasory and others	Do.	...	...	1	150		
	Adam Fortin ...	Do.	...	...	1	90		
	William Simon ...	Do.	...	...	1	100		
Peter Simon ...	Do.	...	...	1	100			

List of Claimants for Free Grants under the 10th & 11th Vic. c. 30.—(Continued.)

Townships.	Names.	Localities.	Lots.	Range.	Quantity.				
					Acres.	Rods.	Perches.	Feet.	Inches.
Gaspé N.	François LeMesurier, ... ..	Gaspé, North,	...	...	1	100			
	Jean Béchard, ... ..	Do.	...	...	1	100			
	Abraham Lentesty, ... ..	Do.	...	...	1	100			
Douglas.	Patrick Barrons, ... ..	Seal Cove.	14,	...	1	100			
	James Meagher, ... ..	Do.	12,	...	1	100			
	Nicholas Meagher, ... ..	Do.	13,	...	1	100			
	Isaac Kennedy, Senr., ... ..	Do.	Irregular,	...	1	10			
	Catherine O'Rourke, ... ..	Do.	11,	...	1	100			
	Robert Harbour, ... ..	Do.	...	...	1	100			
	Denis McGrath, ... ..	Do.	10,	...	1	100			
	Elizabeth and Job Leggo, ... ..	Douglas,	...	...	1	160			
	George Miller, ... ..	Do.	...	...	1	100			
	Alexander Leggo, ... ..	Anse à Brillant,	...	...	1	100			
Mann. Ristigouche.	Angelina Leggo, ... ..	Douglas,	...	...	1	100			
	George Miller, ... ..	Do.	...	...	1	100			
	Alexander Leggo, ... ..	Do.	...	...	1	100			
	Jean Carboneau, ... ..	Hurley Hurley,	...	...	200				
	Louis Panet dit Papoulet, ... ..	York,	...	...	1	100			
	Robert Fergusson, ... ..	Ristigouche Range,	13,	...	1	200			
			14,	...	...	200			
			16,	...	...	200			
	Thomas Wilson, ... ..	Mann,	18,	...	1	100			
	Alexander Thompson, ... ..	Do.	26,	...	...	100			
Maria.	Etienne Diot, ... ..	Maria,	9,	...	1	72			
	Pierre Landry, ... ..	Do.	14,	...	1	100			
	Chs Sutherland, ... ..	Do.	17,	...	1	190			
	Gabriel Lapointe, ... ..	Do.	11,	...	1	86			
	Urbain Johnston, ... ..	Do.	10,	...	1	24			
	Joseph Landry, ... ..	Do.	14,	...	2	100			
	Joseph Landry, ... ..	Do.	16,	...	1	50			
	Fabien Fougère, ... ..	Do.	31,	...	2	100			
	Patrick Carroll, ... ..	Do.	3,	...	3	100			
	Patrick Hamilton, ... ..	Do.	8,	...	3	100			
Sydenham.	John Carroll, ... ..	Do.	8,	...	3	100			
	Félix Audette, ... ..	Do.	56,	...	1	100			
	John Connors, ... ..	Do.	E. part of 65,	...	1	25			
	Grégoire LeBlanc, ... ..	Do.	5,	...	3	100			
	Abraham Adams, ... ..	Sydenham,	E. part of 10 and 11,	...	2	186			
	Félix Adams, ... ..	Do.	1,	...	1	100			
	John Annett, ... ..	Do.	...	...	1	100			
	John Adams, ... ..	Do.	...	...	1	100			
	William Annett, ... ..	Do.	...	...	1	100			
	Alexander David, ... ..	Newport,	9,	...	1	124			
Newport.	Desiré David, ... ..	Do.	8,	...	1	105			
	James Hakey, ... ..	Do.	...	...	1	100			
	Hugh McKewn, ... ..	Do.	W. half of 1,	...	1	100			
	John McKewn, ... ..	Do.	E. half of 1,	...	1	100			
	Charles Cyr, ... ..	Do.	Part of 14,	...	1	32			
	Charles Lantier, ... ..	Do.	Do	...	1	40			
	John Lambert, ... ..	Do.	E. part of 14,	...	1	30			
	Abraham Keehan, ... ..	Do.	Part of 4,	...	1	32			
	George Smith, ... ..	Do.	15,	...	1	100			
	Lawrence Keehan, ... ..	Do.	E. part of 4,	...	1	100			
New Richmond.	Chs. Robin and others, ... ..	New Richmond,	2 Fishing Rooms,	...	...	...			
	John McKenzie, ... ..	Do.	N. W. part of 45,	...	1	45			
	John Willet, ... ..	Do.	N. W. part of 37,	...	1	60			
	John Cruger, ... ..	Do.	36,	...	1	100			
	Lazare Poirier and others, ... ..	Do.	6,	...	1	...			
	Fleurant LeBlanc and others, ... ..	Do.	Part of 39,	...	1	130			
	Frédéric Bourdages, ... ..	Do.	E. half of 3,	...	1	87			
	Pierre Babin, ... ..	Do.	N. W. half of 2,	...	1	100			
	Raphael Cormier, ... ..	Do.	N. W. half of 35,	...	1	31			
	John McCormick and others, ... ..	Do.	S. E. half of 35,	...	1	35			
New Richmond.	Jean Babin, ... ..	Do.	S. E. half of 7,	...	1	100			
	Alexandre Babin, ... ..	Do.	N. W. half of 7,	...	1	100			
	Pierre and Polycarpe Poirier, ... ..	Do.	5,	...	1	78			
	Milcade Bourdages, ... ..	Do.	4,	...	1	...			
	John McColm, ... ..	Do.	S. E. part of 2,	...	2	66			
	Gilbert McWherter, ... ..	Do.	5,	...	2	92			

\* Fees have been paid to Agent.

List of Claimants for Free Grants under the 10th & 11th Vic. c. 30.—(Continued.)

Townships.	Names.	Localities.	Lots.	Range.	Quantity.			
					Acres.	Rods.	Perches.	Feet. Inches.
New Richmond.	William Lynd ...	New Richmond,	14,	1	32			
	Joseph L. Cyr ...	Do.	9,	3				
	Aimé G. Cormier...	Do.	S. E. part of 19,	1	86			
	Ephraim Cormier ...	Do.	N. W. part of 19,	1	29			
	Joseph G. Cormier ...	Do.	N. W. half of 2,	3	50			
	Félix Lacouffe ...	Do.	N. W. half of 21,	1	60	2		
	Andrew Turner ...	Do.	W. part of 2,	3				
	Patrick Walsh ...	Do.	3,	...	123			
	John Cruger ...	Do.	15,	...	200			
	James Chatterton ...	Cox,	23,	...				
	Phillip Main ...	Do.	lots and Parks,	...	71			
	John Main... ..	Do.	Rear of Parks,	...	90			
	Amasa Bebec ...	Do.	lots and Parks,	...	37			
	Henry Kavanagh ...	Do.	E. half of 48,	2	50			
	William Dobson ...	Do.	Rear of Parks,	...	80			
	William McAdams ...	Do.	Do.	...	200			
	John Renouf ...	Do.	124,	4	100			
	Philip Rafter ...	Do.	E. part of 18,	1	64			
	William Flowers ...	Do.	E. part of 47,	2				
	Robert Flowers ...	Do.	Part of 22,	1	40			
Magdalen Starnes...	Do.	Country Lot 125,	...	100				
John Forsyth ...	Do.	Town Lots and Parks,	...	100				
Nicholas Renouf ...	Do.	Do. do.	...	28				
Bartholomew Hay ...	Do.	Country Lot, part of 3,	1	50				
John Thompson ...	Do.	Town Lots, 50,	2	118				
Benjamin Billingsley ...	Do.	Part of 22,	1	40				
André Loisel ...	Do.	Do.	1	32				
Sarah Billingsley...	Do.	Town Lots and Parks,	1	52				
Mary Billingsley ...	Do.	14,	1	600				
John Thompson, senior ...	Do.	88, 87, 91, 92, 93,	3					
William Sheerar ...	Do.	28, 29,	Pro	longa	tion,			
Mary Smith ...	Do.	2, 29,	2					
Margery Barstow...	Do.	E. part of W. half 15,	1	25				
*Joseph Mash ...	Do.	Part of 15,	1	100				
*Carol O'Keefe ...	Do.	Rear of Parks,	...	25				
†Chs. Robin and others ...	Do.	Country Lot, part of 3,	1	60				
Francis Paquet and others ...	Hamilton,	Part of 42,	...	4				
James Martin ...	Do.	W. part of 20,	1	32				
Geo. Boissonnault ...	E. Caplin,	W. part of 45,	2	50				
Margaret Neilson...	Hamilton,	W. half of 40,	2	100				
John Hughes ...	Do.	99,	3	16				
Jacques Bugeol ...	Do.	W. part of 24,	2	100				
Thomas Hamilton ...	Do.	39,	2	100				
Fra. Bernard and others...	Rear of Finlay,	23,	...	10				
Télesphore Poirier and others...	W. of Ruisseau LeBlanc,	26 to 28,	3	45	2			
Etienne Bugeol ...	Do. do.	48, 49,	1					
Félix Bernard ...	Prolongation,	W. half of 18,	2					
Hubert Bernard ...	E. Ruisseau LeBlanc,	E. half of 22,	1	100				
Triphon Bugeol ...	E. B. River,	7,	1	100				
Murdoch Gillis ...	...	8,	1	100				
James Gillis ...	...	5,	...					
Paul Poirier ...	Prolongation, E. B. River,	E. half of 23,	1	100				
Julien and Alex. Gauthier ...	E. Ruisseau LeBlanc,	W. half of 24,	1	100				
Nic. and Jos. Arseneau ...	W. do. do.	9,	1	50				
Ol. and Raymond Bourdages	E. Caplin,	Part of 2, 3,	...	150				
Léonard and H. Bugeol ...	Do.	39,	1					
Geo. and W. Poirier ...	Do.	38,	1					
John Smith ...	W. Ruisseau LeBlanc,	Prolongation,	2	100				
Jules Bugeol ...	E. Caplin,	E. Ruisseau LeBlanc,	1, 2	132	2	26	6	
Charles Bugeol ...	Do.	E. B. River,	1	20				
Jacques Brière ...	Do.	46,	1, 2	50				
		Part of 11,	1	20				
		...	...	100				
		10,	2					
		43,	1, 2	200				
		40,	1, 2	247				
		14,	1	210				
		19,	1	200				
		N. W. half of 2,	1	135				
		27,	1					
		16,	1	100				
		4,	1	120				
		15,	1	100				

\* Those have been reported on.  
 † Fees have been paid to Agent.

The dates of the Claims are not given; but by Order in Council of 6th May, 1848 (published in the *Canada Gazette*, 13th May, 1848, pages 5368 and 7) the period within which the Claims under the Act 10 and 11 Vic., cap. 30, were to be received, was limited to the 28th July, 1849.

LIST of Claimants under the Act 10th and 11th Vic. cap. 80, in whose favor Patents have been, or ordered to be, issued.

Agent's No.	Order in Council.	Names.	Townships.	Lots.	Range.	Quantity.				
						Acres.	Rods.	Perches.	Feet.	Inches.
47	1840, April 17	Alexander McDonald ...	Ristigouche,	W. half of 23,	1	101	2			
1	August 2	François Langlois	Cox,	23,	2 & 3	42				
2	" "	{ Emmanuel, Séraphin & Sébastien LeBrasseur }	do.	23,	2 & 3	42				
3	1850, Nov. 23	Louis and Aimé Poirier...	{ Hamilton,	61,	1	70				
4	" "	do. ...	do.	W. part of 19,	2	71	2	26	0	8
11	1851, July 12	Louis Paquet ...	do.	4,	1	63				
12	" "	{ Joseph, Henry and Sébastien Bugéol ... }	do.	13,	1	100				
75	" "	Patrick O'Brien Co. ...	Percé,	L,	{ Cape d'Espoir.	6	3			
52	" "	Charles Robin & Co. ...	Cox, Paspebiac,	28, 29,	1	20				
53	" "	do. ...	do.	26, 27, 28,	Prolongation	18				
54	" "	do. ...	do.	29,	2	20				
55	" "	do. ...	do.	19,	1	10				
56	" "	do. ...	do.	20,	1	10				
57	" "	do. ...	do.	7,	1	18				
58	" "	do. ...	do.	18,	Prolongation	60				
59	" "	do. ...	do.	18,	2	43				
60	" "	do. ...	do.	18,	3	34				
61	" "	do. ...	do.	E,	4	68				
62	" "	do. ...	do.	21,	1 & 2	30				
64	" "	do. ...	Hamilton,	20, 27,	2	37	2			
66	" "	do. ...	Cox, Paspebiac,	W. part F,	4	1	3			
67	" "	do. ...	do.	E. part F,	4	3				
68	" "	do. ...	do.	E. half of 42,	1	100				
69	" "	do. ...	do.	1,	...	1	3			
70	" "	do. ...	do.	W. part of 7,	...	8				
71	" "	do. ...	do.	W. part of 7,	...	3				
72	" "	do. ...	do.	16,	...	2	12			
73	" "	do. ...	do.	20,	...	1	10			
74	" "	do. ...	Percé,	27,	...	15				
5	August 7	John LeBoutillier ...	do.	a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h,	...	27	3	16		
6	" "	Jean Henry ...	Hamilton,	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7,	...	73				
7	" "	Jane Watt ...	do. W. R. LeBlanc,	E. half of 52,	1	33	2			
8	" "	Henry Watt ...	Hamilton,	W. half of 31,	1	50				
9	" "	Pierre and Joseph Poirier	do. C. Big River,	E. half of 31,	1	50				
10	" "	Eusèbe Arseneau	do. W. R. LeBlanc,	12,	1	100				
17	" "	Fabien Poirier ...	do.	E. half of 35,	1	43	1			
18	" "	Mary Connors ...	do.	36,	1	71				
19	" "	Jean Langlois ...	do. C. Big River,	14,	1	44	2			
20	" "	Frédéric Bourdages ...	New Richmond,	3,	2	*				
21	" "	Edward Power ...	Port Daniel,	2 E. of Bay,	1	*				
22	" "	Joseph Young ...	New Richmond,	E. half of 3,	1	97	2			
23	" "	Julien Courtois ...	Port Daniel,	W. half of 20,	1	95				
24	" "	Amateur & Lazare Henry	Hope,	W. part of 1,	1	66	2	26	6	8
25	" "	Gilbert Roussy & Joseph Grenier	do.	32,	1	100				
26	" "	William Skene ...	Hamilton,	3,	1	100				
51	1852, August 13	Charles Robin & others...	do. Hope,	80,	1	100				
43	" 21	James Woods ...	do. E. of Brook,	E. part of 1,	1	86				
44	" "	Joseph Marsh ...	Cox, Paspebiac,	26, 27, 28, 29,	3	45	1			
45	" "	Carrol O'Keefe ...	Cox,	W. half of 24,	1	65	2			
46	" "	Jasper Morris ...	do.	W. half of 41,	2	86				
48	" "	Michael Enright ...	do.	W. half of 40,	2	100				
49	" "	John Gerard, senior	do.	99,	3	100				
50	" "	John McCormick & Ann Sherar	do.	39,	2	100				
28	" "	George Gilker ...	Percé,	39,	2	100				
31	October 11	Jacques Brière ...	Port Daniel,	S. W. part of 21,	1	100				
32	" "	Charles Bugéol ...	Port Daniel,	E. half of 3,	1	100				
33	" "	Jules Bugéol ...	Malbay,	W. half of 32,	1	100				
34	" "	Pierre Langlois ...	New Richmond,	S. E. half of 35,	1	41				
35	" "	Pierre Babin ...	Port Daniel,	E. half of 20,	1	100				
36	" "	J. C. Cormier ...	Hamilton,	15,	1	87				
37	" "	Joseph Morin ...	do.	4,	1	100				
38	" "	Jane Henry ...	do.	16,	1	100				
39	" "	John Byers ...	Port Daniel,	S. part of 8,	{ Harbour Range North	18				
40	" "	Chs & Geo. Rocquart ...	do.	N. quarter of 7,	{ Range North	15				
41	" "	Michel & James Larocque	New Richmond,	W. half of 2,	1	95				
			do.	N. W. half of 2,	3	54				
			Port Daniel,	H,	1 East	100				
			do.	7,	{ Harbour Range West	100				
			Hope,	West of 37,	1	50				
			do.	East of 38,	1	41				
				23,	1	100				

\* Contents required.

# RED PINE TIMBER.

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## RETURN

To an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 27th September, 1852, to His Excellency the Governor General, for "A Return of the quantity of all Red Pine Lumber measured under or by authority of the Supervisor of Cullers of the Port of Quebec during the years 1850, 1851, and 1852, and a Statement shewing for, and on whose account, and by whom the same was measured." And also, to so much of the Address from the Assembly, dated on the same day, as prays for "A Return of the number of pieces of Red Pine, or other Timber, from the Ottawa or other parts of the Province, which has been measured through the Supervisor of Cullers' Office at Quebec, for the years 1845 to 1852, inclusive."

By Command.

A. N. MORIN,  
Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
Quebec, 8th October, 1852.

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A.

STATEMENT prepared in accordance with a Resolution of the House of Assembly, passed 27th September, 1852, being a Return of the Quantity of all RED PINE TIMBER measured under or by the authority of the Supervisor of Cullers of the Port of Quebec, during the years 1850, 1851, and 1852, and a Statement shewing for and on whose account, and by whom, the same was measured.

DATE	FOR AND ON WHOSE ACCOUNT MEASURED.	RED PINE TIMBER.		BY WHOM MEASURED.
		Pieces.	Tons.	
June 20, 1850	R. Kemaham, on account of Dean & Co.	188	142 12-40	William Bee.
July 3, do	J. & G. Ross, on account of Owners	212	167 12-40	J. B. Vachon.
do 5, do	S. Guines, on account of Owner	235	254 31-40	D. Duggan.
do 8, do	John Egan & Co., (Deep River), on account of Owner	227	214 30-40	A. Dorval.
do 11, do	Joseph Aumond (Brown & Aird's Lot), on account of Owner	69	76 11-40	P. McNeil.
do do do	Joseph Aumond (Brown & Aird's Lot), on account of Owner	101	122 31-40	J. Scott.
do 12, do	Louis Busard, on account of Owner	208	178 4-40	E. Robitaille.
do 13, do	Elliott Johnston, on account of Owner	448	370 24-40	J. B. Vachon.
do 15, do	John Egan & Co., (Bouche Lot), on account of Owners	74	84 29-40	J. Lynch.
do 17, do	R. Minions, on account of J. Fitzpatrick	89	82 16-40	James Lambert.
do 23, do	John Egan & Co., (Schlyer's) on account of Owner	145	150 23-40	Dennis Cantillon.
do 25, do	John Supple, on account of Owner	922	793 16-40	A. Dorval.
do 26, do	Alexander McDonell, on account of Owner	714	757 4-40	D. Duggan.
do do do	John Dunlop, on account of Owner	388	343 18-40	P. McNeil.
do do do	R. McConnell, on account of Owner	430	421 34-40	L. Dorion.
do do do	John Egan & Co., on account of Owners	407	434 34-40	F. X. Beland.
do do do	R. Foxton, on account of R. McConnell.	682	713 5-40	J. Lambert.
do do do	J. Egan & Co., (Schlyer's Lot), on account of Owner	164	136 12-40	B. Daly.
do 29, do	L. Whitmore, on account of Owner	114	89 18-40	J. S. Waterson.
do do do	R. McConnell, on account of Owner	586	658 18-40	James Scott.
do do do	John Supple, (W. L. Lot), on account of Owner	247	192 33-40	F. X. Beland.
do do do	John Supple, on account of Owner	85	83 11-40	F. X. Beland.
do do do	Davidson & Duggan, on account of Owner	769	677 26-40	J. Larochelle.

do 3, do	J. Egan & Co., (Low's Lot), on account of Owner	496	457 28-40	J. Lockquell.
do do do	A. McLaren, on account of Owner	658	613 30-40	P. McNeil.
do 5, do	John Moran, on account of Owner	992	992 1-40	O. Gaboury.
do 7, do	C. C. Symmes, on account of Owner	126	136 24-40	J. Lynch.
do do do	J. Egan & Co., (Bouche Lot), on account of Owner	1485	1396 35-40	E. Robitaille.
do do do	C. & R. McDonell, on account of Owners	392	409 5-40	James Scott.
do 8, do	Joseph Aumond, (Hyde's Lot), on account of Owner	160	195 31-40	William Bee.
do 12, do	"Madawaska," on account of Gilmour & Co.	1184	1340 2-40	D. Duggan.
do 15, do	A. Sniedden, on account of Owner	74	81 25-40	J. Miller.
do 16, do	Joseph Aumond, "Madawaska" on account of Owner	304	342 34-40	J. Thomas.
do do do	William Mackay, on account of Owner	938	1409 10-40	James Scott.
do 17, do	Dawson, on account of A. Gilmour & Co.	1300	1430 1-40	L. Dorion.
do do do	Joseph Aumond, (Bennett's Lot), on account of Owner	1425	1448 14-40	O. Gauvreau.
do 19, do	Lefeburier, Tilstone & Co., on account of Owners	64	80 38-00	E. Robitaille.
do do do	J. Aumond, (Center's Lot), on account of Owners	1681	1928	J. Lockquell.
do do do	William Morris, on account of Owner	1145	1264 4-40	D. Duggan.
do 20, do	A. McDonell, on account of Owner	1766	2051 9-40	J. Larochelle.
do do do	D. McLachlin, on account of Owner	1260	1764 37-40	J. O. Sullivan.
do do do	William Morris, on account of Owner	1170	1306 6-40	J. Lynch.
do do do	Joseph Aumond, on account of Owner	1209	1468 4-40	A. Dorval.
do do do	John Thomson, on account of Owner	100	108 20-40	J. Thomas.
do do do	Daniel McLachlin, on account of Owner	1912	1997 32-40	L. Dorion.
do do do	Michael Smith, on account of Owner	1265	1761 12-40	James Scott.
do do do	W. J. C. Benson, (Skead's), on account of Owner	76	90 39-40	J. Jobin.
do 30, do	James Wadsworth, on account of Owner	76	83 38-40	D. Cantillon.
do 31, do	Daniel McLachlin, on account of Owner	1813	1903 33-40	O. Gauvreau.
do do do	W. J. C. Benson, (Skead's), on account of Owner	694	800 14-40	William Bee.
do do do	Daniel McLachlin, on account of Owner	64	67 25-40	J. Lockquell.
do 3, do	W. J. C. Benson, (Skead's), on account of Owners	814	872 39-40	E. Robitaille.
do do do	J. Egan & Co., on account of Owners	1072	1238 36-40	D. Duggan.
do do do	J. Egan & Co., on account of Owners	1560	1669 27-40	J. Larochelle.
do do do	Joseph Aumond, (White's), on account of Owner	1096	1215 36-40	F. X. Beland.
do 28, do	J. Smith, on account of Owner	1011	1378 34-40	L. Dorion.
do do do	W. J. C. Benson, (Skead's), on account of Owner	1861	2084	D. Duggan.
do do do	D. McLachlin, on account of Owner	118	88 2-40	J. Lambert.
do 7, do	Calvin & Cook, on account of Dunn & Co.	1444	1597 38-40	E. Verrault.
do do do	R. Conroy, on account of Owner	1019	1614 2-30	J. B. Vachon.
do do do	William Byers, on account of Owner	1116	1788 39-40	J. S. Waterson.
do do do	William Byers, on account of Owner	1820	1502 30-40	J. O. Sullivan.
do do do	John Egan & Co., (Moore's), on account of Owners			

A.—(Continued.)

NAME.	FOR AND ON WHOSE ACCOUNT MEASURED.		RED PINE TIMBER.		BY WHOM MEASURED.
	Pieces.	Tons.	Pieces.	Tons.	
October 10, 1880	1279	1226 27-40	1279	1226 27-40	M. Robitaille.
do 14	1270	1229 6-40	1270	1229 6-40	J. Thomas.
do do	165	109 7-40	165	109 7-40	J. Thomas.
	45542	51644	45542	51644	
	1431	1388 36-40	1431	1388 36-40	
	46973	53032 36-40	46973	53032 36-40	Tons, or
		2121316		2121316	Feet.
January 6, 1851	164	92 36-40	164	92 36-40	F. X. Beland.
do 7	286	204 2-40	286	204 2-40	E. Robitaille.
do 23	288	223 27-40	288	223 27-40	M. Robitaille.
do do	527	409 21-40	527	409 21-40	M. Robitaille.
do do	309	239 36-40	309	239 36-40	J. O'Sullivan.
July 3	691	570 21-40	691	570 21-40	Wm. Bee.
do 4	1384	1321 25-40	1384	1321 25-40	A. Dorval.
do do	943	901 33-40	943	901 33-40	J. S. Waterson.
do 5	368	358 17-40	368	358 17-40	D. Cantillon.
do do	949	920 35-40	949	920 35-40	J. S. Waterson.
do do	119	103 7-40	119	103 7-40	J. O'Sullivan.
do 8	861	742 2-40	861	742 2-40	D. Duggan.
do 9	661	618 15-40	661	618 15-40	J. Clarke.
do do	303	201 32-40	303	201 32-40	J. Lambert.
do do	1041	1030 20-40	1041	1030 20-40	L. Dorton.
do do	564	451 3-40	564	451 3-40	W. Bee.
do do	145	157 35-40	145	157 35-40	O. Gauvreau.
do do	541	566 27-40	541	566 27-40	P. Jeuneat.
do do	149	134 20-40	149	134 20-40	D. Duggan.
do 17	149	193 10-40	149	193 10-40	A. Dorval.
do do	970	1317 5-40	970	1317 5-40	P. McNeil.

do do	511	272 13-40	511	272 13-40	D. Duggan.
do do	1215	958 30-40	1215	958 30-40	J. Clark.
do do	1244	1028 9-40	1244	1028 9-40	J. Clark.
do do	1287	1671 26-40	1287	1671 26-40	J. B. Vachon.
do 19	1266	1700 12-40	1266	1700 12-40	F. X. Beland.
do do	2070	2507 11-40	2070	2507 11-40	D. Cantillon.
do do	230	159 31-40	230	159 31-40	J. B. Robitaille.
do 22	936	1056 14-40	936	1056 14-40	J. S. Waterson.
do do	536	420 18-40	536	420 18-40	M. Robitaille.
do do	1979	1906 15-40	1979	1906 15-40	Wm. Bee.
do do	972	1069 18-40	972	1069 18-40	J. McPhee.
do do	1211	1077 19-40	1211	1077 19-40	J. B. Vachon.
do do	1238	983 26-40	1238	983 26-40	O. Gauvreau.
do do	326	273 25-40	326	273 25-40	Wm. Duggan.
do 25	479	403 38-40	479	403 38-40	L. Dorton.
do do	1359	1745 4-40	1359	1745 4-40	J. Lockquell.
do do	1454	1471 9-40	1454	1471 9-40	F. X. Beland.
do do	1356	1706 33-40	1356	1706 33-40	O. Gaboury.
do do	1071	1476 9-40	1071	1476 9-40	J. Scott.
do do	1574	1630 10-40	1574	1630 10-40	M. Robitaille.
do do	1720	1698 7-40	1720	1698 7-40	A. Dorval.
do do	461	474 34-40	461	474 34-40	E. Robitaille.
do do	765	680 15-40	765	680 15-40	J. S. Waterson.
do do	285	264 13-40	285	264 13-40	O. Gauvreau.
do do	905	804 31-40	905	804 31-40	J. B. Vachon.
do do	1230	1244 24-40	1230	1244 24-40	J. McPhee.
do do	843	725 1-40	843	725 1-40	J. S. Waterson.
do do	1266	1123 22-40	1266	1123 22-40	J. Lynch.
do do	1076	959 10-40	1076	959 10-40	J. Lockquell.
do do	1067	970 22-40	1067	970 22-40	P. McNeil.
do do	1171	1621 31-40	1171	1621 31-40	M. Robitaille.
do do	335	296 11-40	335	296 11-40	J. B. Vachon.
do 2	331	334 38-40	331	334 38-40	O. Gauvreau.
do 4	949	1169 30-40	949	1169 30-40	O. Gaboury.
do do	118	152 35-40	118	152 35-40	F. X. Beland.
do do	800	779 30-40	800	779 30-40	J. McPhee.
do do	1086	1265 38-40	1086	1265 38-40	D. Duggan.
do do	1000	1161 37-40	1000	1161 37-40	J. S. Waterson.
do 6	1215	1681 39-40	1215	1681 39-40	J. Lockquell.
do 7					J. Scott.



A.—(Continued.)

DATE.	FOR, AND ON WHOSE ACCOUNT MEASURED.	RED PINE TIMBER.		BY WHOM MEASURED.
		Pieces.	Tons.	
August 8, 1851	J. Skead, (No. 5 lot,) on account of Benson & Co.	177	133 19-40	J. B. Vachon.
do do	E. Moore, (No. 1 lot,) on account of Owner	1009	1239 14-40	M. Robitaille.
do do	Elias Moore, (No. 2 lot,) on account of Owner	1133	1203 7-40	M. Robitaille.
do do	Ed. Jackson, on account of Owner	380	324 9-40	J. Larose.
do do	Alexander McDonell, on account of Owner	983	1397 1-40	J. O'Sullivan.
do do	H. L. Routh, (A. McLaren's,) on account of Owner	102	99 11-40	O. Gaboury.
do do	C. McAuley, (Martin's,) on account of Owner	698	613 39-40	Wm. Bee.
do do	John Egan & Co., on account of Owners	374	440 14-40	E. Robitaille.
do do	James Skead, on account of Benson & Co.	998	1280 29-40	F. X. Beland.
do do	James Skead, (No. 4,) on account of Benson & Co.	990	1451 35-40	J. Larochelle.
do do	William Byers, on account of Owner	1161	1521 24-40	J. McPhee.
do do	William Morris on account of Owner	1087	1224 20-40	O. Gauvreau.
do do	Joseph Aumond, (Aird's) on account of Owner	501	492 39-40	A. Dorval.
do do	D. McLachlin, on account of Owner	1084	1316 22-40	J. Larose.
do do	Thomas Foran, on account of Owner	1169	1224 18-40	J. Lynch.
do do	Calvin, Cook & Co., on account of Owner	169	195 9-40	D. Cantillon.
do do	J. Aumond, (Pittawawa, No. 1,) on account of Owner	1345	1449 16-40	P. McNeill.
do do	J. Aumond, (Johnston's) on account of Owner	194	171 24-40	J. Scott.
do do	J. Aumond, (Pittawawa, No. 2,) on account of Owner	1426	1592 29-40	J. B. Vachon.
do do	Richard McConnell, (No. 1,) on account of Owner	1156	1400 38-40	D. Duggan.
do do	Gilmour & Co., on account of A. Gilmour & Co.	913	1315 2-40	F. X. Beland.
do do	Richard McConnell, (No. 2,) on account of Owner	890	4070 12-40	J. McPhee.
do do	Gilmour & Co., on account of A. Gilmour & Co.	1702	1949 33-40	J. O'Sullivan.
do do	Joseph R. Wright, on account of Owner	135	103 10-40	P. Jeunest.
do do	Robert Conroy, on account of Owner	1072	1278 18-40	N. Valin.
do do	Sundry small lots mentioned in connection with White Pine Rafts, on account various Parties	73318	77811 1-40	Tons, or
		2038	1980 16-40	Feet.
		75956	79741 17-40	
			3189657	

May 31, 1852	William Hamilton, on account of A. Gilmour, & Co.	177	136 19-40	J. Lockquell.
June 25, do	D. Burnet, (Myrand's) on account of Owner	244	153 1-40	J. Larose.
July 8, do	J. Egan & Co., (Selyen's,) on account of Owners	154	149 21-40	D. J. Duggan.
do 12, do	J. Egan & Co., (Prout's Bonchere,) on account of Owners	136	114 23-40	J. Clark.
do 19, do	T. Harrington, on account of Owner	162	145 9-40	J. Larose.
do do	James Cahill, on account of Owner	117	73 18-40	O. Gauvreau.
do 20, do	H. Carmichael, on account of Owner	162	108 36-40	J. Scott.
do 27, do	Andrew Powell, on account of A. Gilmour & Co., Montreal	107	102 27-40	E. Robitaille.
do 4, do	John Supple, on account of Owner	144	114	P. McNeil.
do do	H. & J. Mairs, on account of A. Gilmour & Co.	217	187 5-40	L. Dorion.
do do	Alexander McDonell, on account of Owner	2026	2023 8-40	E. Verrault.
do do	John Egan & Co., (Stubbs No. 2,) on account of Owner	185	209 31-40	D. Cantillon.
do 5, do	J. L. McDougall, on account of Owner	435	402 32-40	V. Jeunest.
do 6, do	Samuel McDonell, on account of Owner	508	541 10-40	Wm. Bee.
do 17, do	Mattawin, on account of A. Gilmour & Co.	308	306 39-40	J. Lambert.
do do	Highland Creek, on account of A. Gilmour & Co.	205	208 8-40	E. Robitaille.
do 19, do	J. Aumond & White, on account of Owner	189	226 24-40	J. O'Sullivan.
do do	Daniel McLachlin, on account of Owner	110	100 33-40	J. B. Vachon.
do do	John Supple, on account of Owner	163	131 18-40	Wm. Bee.
do 21, do	C. & R. McDonell, on account of Owners	1701	1567 5-40	P. McNeill.
do 23, do	C. & R. McDonell, on account of Owners	1625	1410 7-40	M. Robitaille.
do do	C. & R. McDonell, on account of Owners	1586	1386 25-40	E. Robitaille.
do do	J. Egan & Co., (Grant's Creek Rousseau,) on account of Owners	339	1086 12-40	P. Jeunest.
do 24, do	J. Egan & Co., (Grant's Creek,) on account of Owner	910	959 35-40	J. O'Sullivan.
do do	C. O. Kelly, on account of Owner	1255	1889 8-40	T. Redmond.
do 26, do	Alexander McDonell, on account of Owner	2157	2171 19-40	J. Lynch.
do do	J. Egan & Co., Ques, on account of Owners	141	134 2-40	L. Dorion.
do do	J. Egan & Co., (Langlois' lot,) on account of Owners	888	1144 6-40	P. Jeunest.
do do	D. McLachlin, on account of Owner	1709	1909 35-40	O. Gaboury.
do do	J. Aumond, (Hyde's) on account of Owner	219	239 89-40	J. O'Sullivan.
do do	J. Aumond, (Center's) on account of Owner	289	1178 35-40	E. Verrault.
do 3, do	John Egan & Co., on account of Owners	966	1044 8-40	E. Robitaille.
do 6, do	J. Aumond, (McAuley's) on account of Owner	262	226 8-40	J. Lockquell.
do 7, do	R. Conroy, on account of Owner	1169	1502 3-46	J. Scott.
do 8, do	John Thomson, on account of Owner	1513	1546 4-40	J. O'Sullivan.
do do	R. M. Conell, on account of Owner	1610	1953 39-40	M. Robitaille.
do do	John Thomson, on account of Owner	585	589 19-40	J. Larochelle.
do do	John Egan & Co., on account of Owners	131	146 38-40	Wm. Bee.
do 10, do	D. McLachlin, (Miller's) on account of Owner	113	109 16-40	A. Dorval.
do 16, do	D. McLachlin, on account of Owner	149	151 25-40	J. Lynch.

A.—(Continued.)

DATE.	FOR AND ON WHOSE ACCOUNT MEASURED.	RED PINE TIMBER.		BY WHOM MEASURED.
		Pieces.	Tons.	
September 18, 1852	Joseph Almond, (Aird's) on account of Owner.....	296	353 6-40	J. B. Vachon.
do 22, do	Joseph Smith, on account of Owner.....	112	119 14-40	E. Verrault
do 28, do	D. McLachlin, on account of Owner.....	1494	1987 12-40	F. X. Beland.
do do	D. McLachlin, on account of Owner.....	1030	1826 1-40	J. Larochelle.
do 24, do	J. Wadsworth, (McNally's) on account of Owner.....	159	107 14-40	J. O'Sullivan.
do do	J. Almond, (Mason's) on account of Owner.....	556	590 39-40	E. Robitaille.
do 25, do	James Skead, on account of Owner.....	2286	2478 14-40	J. Clark.
do do	James Wadsworth, on account of Owner.....	230	221 20-40	O. Gaboury.
do do	William Morris, on account of Owner.....	1218	1272 4-40	L. Dorion.
do 27, do	William Byers, on account of Owner.....	1180	1338 14-40	D. Canfilion.
do do	William Morris, on account of Owner.....	1264	1302 23-40	M. Robitaille.
do do	D. McLachlin, on account of Owner.....	1520	2085 5-40	J. Scott.
do do	"Madawaska," on account of A. Gilmour & Co.....	246	262 4-40	A. Dorval.
do do	R. Conroy, on account of Owner .....	275	297 27-40	J. Lambert.
	Sundry small lots, measured in connection with White Pine Rafts, on account of various parties .....	38997	41975 8-40	
		4894	4458 5-40	
		48891	46433 13-40	Tons, or
			1857383	Feet.

JOHN SHARPLES,

Supervisor.

SUPERVISOR OF CULLERS' OFFICE,  
Quebec, 6th October, 1852.

## B.

STATEMENT prepared in accordance with an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 27th September, 1852, for a Return of the number of Pieces of RED PINE or other TIMBER from the OTTAWA or other parts of the Province, which have been measured through the Supervisor of Cullers' Office, at Quebec, for the years 1845 to 1852, inclusive.

Year.	Section.	White Pine.		Red Pine.		Oak.	
		Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.
1845..	Ottawa .....	226254	18917996	112505	4358842	9268	236168
	Other Parts of Province ..	77992	5223986	2927	85673	29573	1598317
	Total .....	304246	19141982	115432	4444515	88841	1884485
1846..	Ottawa .....	268418	15652309	127832	4864958	10202	227275
	Other Parts of Province ..	185673	9010506	12660	318349	42388	2317401
	Total .....	404091	24662815	140492	5183307	52540	2544676
1847..	Ottawa .....	118825	7658595	166616	6251889	8003	206236
	Other Parts of Province ..	61480	4416113	8887	265033	38827	2266394
	Total .....	180305	12074708	175503	6516922	46830	2472680
1848..	Ottawa .....	69550	4748388	104474	4163510	5578	151640
	Other Parts of Province ..	30299	2333739	1849	60442	16429	982731
	Total .....	99849	7132127	106323	4223952	22007	1134421
1849..	Ottawa .....	131291	9001617	86225	3727547	1086	28470
	Other Parts of Province ..	39266	2922581	1879	70087	12601	836017
	Total .....	170557	11924198	88104	3797534	13687	864487
1850..	Ottawa .....	173232	11350262	46715	2112500	2969	77764
	Other Parts of Province ..	40512	3038331	258	8815	14930	999766
	Total .....	213744	14388593	46973	2121316	17899	1077530
1851..	Ottawa .....	197715	12556631	74421	3156022	3241	84422
	Other Parts of Province ..	41807	2930549	935	33635	22174	1505510
	Total .....	239522	15487180	75356	3189657	25415	1539932
30th Sept. 1852..	Ottawa and other Parts of the Province .....	*426341	26864464	43391	1857333	21437	1235845

\* N.B.—The Divisions into Sections not completed for the present year (1852).

## B.—(Continued.)

Year.	Section.	Elm.		Ash.		Basswood.		Butternut.	
		Pieces.	Feet.	Pcs.	Feet.	Pcs.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.
1845..	Ottawa.....	28532	832307	5928	272424	382	19281	133	5613
	Other Parts of Province....	19315	784801	3272	139672	337	17857	100	4078
	Total .....	42857	1567108	9200	412096	719	37088	233	9686
1846..	Ottawa.....	35974	1191794	4216	176209	1119	54558	244	10765
	Other Parts of Province....	57290	2111791	1910	80907	574	28281	212	9887
	Total .....	93264	3303585	6126	257116	1693	82789	456	20652
1847..	Ottawa.....	33038	1135437	2378	102947	196	9141	104	4478
	Other Parts of Province ..	18853	723419	418	18898	67	3510	51	2140
	Total .....	51891	1858850	2791	121845	263	12651	155	6618
1848..	Ottawa.....	14845	545109	608	25630	67	3732	26	940
	Other Parts of Province ..	13021	479194	224	10343	14	709	30	1326
	Total .....	27866	1024303	832	35373	81	4441	56	2266
1849..	Ottawa.....	10387	447724	855	41851	72	3742	14	590
	Other Parts of Province ..	13700	540367	373	16506	6	377	18	665
	Total .....	24087	988591	1228	58357	78	4119	32	1255
1850..	Ottawa.....	12407	469052	1570	77201	34	1566	15	734
	Other Parts of Province ..	25361	1023741	123	5596	3	140	7	277
	Total .....	37768	1492793	1693	82797	37	1706	22	1011
1851..	Ottawa.....	19249	718859	2612	124144	149	6647	15	598
	Other Parts of Province ..	33079	1289868	1051	49993	24	1302	21	1019
	Total .....	52328	2008727	3664	174137	173	7949	36	1617
30th Sept. 1852..	} Ottawa and other Parts of the Province .....	60571	2256177	4915	233342	280	14348	49	2300

NOTE.—In addition to the number of Pieces of Timber, the Address desired the "Names of the Parties for which the same were so measured off;" this information has not been furnished for reasons assigned in Letter to the Provincial Secretary, of this date, and herewith sent.

## B.—(Continued.)

Year.	Section.	Tamarac.		Birch, Beech and Maple.		Spruce, &c.		Walnut.	
		Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.
1845..	Ottawa.....	1522	48551	827	23209	18	488	.....	.....
	Other Parts of Province ..	7706	152215	8114	138811	141	4259	245	10705
	Total .....	9228	200766	8941	162020	159	4747	245	10705
1846..	Ottawa.....	7461	167692	3579	95342	589	14855	1	31
	Other Parts of Province ..	23188	404451	8646	146520	1869	39894	352	11107
	Total .....	30649	572143	12225	241862	2408	53749	353	11188
1847..	Ottawa.....	12135	310449	1214	30709	15	570	3	197
	Other Parts of Province ..	12460	280170	3742	61704	45	1094	259	9420
	Total .....	24645	590619	4956	92413	60	1664	262	9617
1848..	Ottawa.....	6323	174748	267	7885	31	574	.....	.....
	Other Parts of Province ..	9287	184587	1238	20744	68	800	152	9495
	Total .....	15610	359285	1505	28629	99	1374	152	9495
1849..	Ottawa.....	1591	48202	273	7377	6	231	.....	.....
	Other Parts of Province ..	6532	135013	11757	185799	2	59	13	546
	Total .....	8123	183417	12030	193176	8	290	13	546
1850..	Ottawa.....	2850	89984	87	2952	2	105	.....	.....
	Other Parts of Province ..	7185	166430	4186	67174	2	41	.....	.....
	Total .....	10044	256415	4273	70126	4	146	.....	.....
1851..	Ottawa.....	5645	169226	178	5897	12	367	.....	.....
	Other Parts of Province ..	15131	320879	5919	93018	18	386	258	11912
	Total .....	20776	490105	6097	98915	30	753	258	11912
30th Sept. 1852..	} Ottawa and other Parts of the Province .....	14668	388246	2814	51203	44	1664	316	17253

JOHN SHARPLES,

Supervisor.

SUPERVISOR OF CULLERS' OFFICE,  
Quebec, 4th October, 1852.

QUEBEC, 6th October, 1852.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge your Communication of the 28th ultimo, accompanied by an Extract and Copy of an Address of the Legislative Assembly, asking for certain Statements connected with my office.

In accordance therewith, I have the honor to hand you Statement, marked A, of all Red Pine Timber measured during the years 1850, 1851, and to the 30th September, 1852, respectively, with particulars, showing on whose account and by whom the same was so measured. Also Statement, marked B, exhibiting a return of the number of pieces of Red Pine and all other Timber, from the Ottawa and other parts of the Province, measured through my office, for years 1845 to 1852, (inclusive)—distinguishing the Timber from the Ottawa, from that produced on the St. Lawrence Section.

The address under which Statement B has been furnished further required “the names of the parties for which the same were so measured.”

To effect this, it would be essential to copy the whole of our general Statements of Timber subsequent to 1844, so as to specify each raft, in order to shew on whose account the same was measured. This could not be accomplished within two or three months, too late probably for the present Session of Parliament, the matter desired being so very voluminous.

Possibly, a reference to the Office Books might suffice for information on this score.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient humble Servant,

JOHN SHARPLES,

Supervisor.

The Honorable A. N. MORIN,  
Provincial Secretary, Quebec.

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# RETURN

TO AN ADDRESS of the Legislative Assembly, dated 20th September, 1852, to His Excellency the Governor General, for "all the Documents relating to the Inquiry holden at Lotbinière, by William King McCord, Esquire, Superintendent of Police, at Quebec, relating to the abstraction and loss of certain articles of Furniture, &c., belonging to the Parish Church of Lotbinière."

By command,

A. N. MORIN,  
Secretary.

Secretary's Office,  
Quebec, 8th October, 1852.

(Translation.)

QUEBEC, 24th February, 1852.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you two affidavits relative to the abstraction of the Seigniorial pew at Lotbinière, in the night of the 16-17 inst.

I consider it necessary to add certain intelligence collected on the spot, wanting which it would be perhaps difficult to arrive at the knowledge of the truth.

The persons generally suspected of the misdemeanor are,

MICHEL ROUSSEAU,	} All residents of Lotbinière, near the Church.
EDOUARD DROLET,	
HUBERT BEAUDET.	

Concerning the first mentioned of the three, particularly, there is but one opinion throughout the Parish.

The parties who might afford information are, among others,

Mr. THOMAS GAGNÉ, Post-Master, at Pointe Platon.	} Resident near the Church.
J. C. RIVAL, Esq.,	
Major FILTEAU, Notary.	
Capt. AMABLE PARÉ, Ex-Mayor.	

These gentlemen might point out what individuals should be summoned as witnesses, and what evidence appears of the guilt of the parties above mentioned.

Mr. Urbain Grenier, the Justice of the Peace, who resides a few steps from the Church, has taken no steps to discover the facts. He even refused, as I was assured, to take the deposition of the Beadle, on the Monday after the commission of the offence. Another Justice of the Peace, Mr. Urbain Noël, residing a few arpents from the Church was not more active in the matter. It is my belief that these gentlemen would rather strive to conceal the facts than to discover them. I may say the same of the Curé of Lotbinière.

In my opinion, the primary cause of the offence was, a sermon preached on the 18th January, in the Church of Lotbinière, by Mr. Béland, Curé of St. Antoine de

Tilly. That priest, from the pulpit, stated my son to be a Protestant, devoid of religion, and not even a Christian, and made other speeches of the same tenor, which could not fail to excite the passions of a few evil disposed persons against the Seigneur and his family.

I requested of His Grace the Archbishop of Quebec, that he would be pleased to send Mr. Béland to Lotbinière, to disavow or explain, from the pulpit, the expressions imputed to him. I was refused. Mr. Béland denies that he made use of the language alleged, but the following witnesses, and fifty others, if necessary, could vouch that he did :

HENRI LECLERC,  
CAPT. AMABLE PARÉ,  
MDE. FILTEAU,  
PHILIPPE AUGÉ,  
AMBROISE LEMAY,  
MDE. RIVAL,  
LOUIS PERRHUS,  
ANT. NOEL TOURRIGNAN,  
NARCISSE FILTEAU.

} All respectable inhabitants of Lotbinière.

I believe that it is the first instance in Canada, of a Seigniorial pew having been violently torn from its place, and cast out on the beach. I am aware that a large majority of the inhabitants of Lotbinière censure the action ; but it is not the less certain, that if some energetic proceeding be not taken to bring the guilty to justice, or at any rate to strike terror into them, by a searching inquiry, the example will be followed in other places, attended, perhaps, by outrages against the person and against property, which it may be difficult to repress.

I have the honor to be,  
With the highest consideration,  
Sir,

Your very humble and most devoted servant,

(Signed,) G. JOLY,  
Seignior of Lotbinière.

The Honorable,

The Attorney General for Canada East,  
Quebec.

(Copy.)

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR AND SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE,  
QUEBEC, 8th March, 1852.

SIR,—I have the honor to report, That in accordance with your instructions of the 26th ulto., requiring of me an early investigation into the affair of the carrying off of the Seigniorial pew at Lotbinière, referred to in the letter of G. Joly, Esquire, which you enclosed to me, I proceeded to Lotbinière on the 27th, and on the next day, commenced the inquiry.

In selecting witnesses for the prosecution, I consulted the persons indicated for that purpose in Mr. Joly's letter, but in this task I was assisted, principally, by J. C. Rival, Esquire, a gentleman of considerable influence in the Parish, who took great interest in searching out the perpetrators of the Act complained of.

During six days of investigation some 60 or 70 witnesses were examined, the depositions of 26 of these were taken in writing, the remainder having yielded no information worth writing down.



Before going further, I may here state the causes, which I believe to have retarded the progress of the inquiry, and to have prevented my obtaining as complete a proof as I would otherwise have expected.

In the Parish of Lotbinière, the party spirit resulting from the late election was still alive, and the outrage committed, in a place where Seigniorial rights and their abuses had been the topic of dispute, did not fail to give a new stimulus to the existing feelings. Every one dissaproved of the *manner* in which the Seignior had been deprived of his pew, but to the anti-Seigniorial party the effect of the deed <sup>see depositions,</sup> appeared to be more satisfactory than otherwise. Hence, although in <sup>11, 12.</sup> the interval between the commission of the offence and my arrival there, a great many *on dits* had circulated, these rumors generally, when traced out, I <sup>3, 4, 7, 13</sup> found to have originated with some individual of Mr. Laurin's party, and <sup>19, 20</sup> then I met either with a flat denial, or with a more frequent *non me recordor*. An opinion was also spread by some of the *notables* that the oath before the Magistrate was illegal, and that witnesses therefore could not be liable for perjury. By information, upon oath, this opinion was traced back to one of its originators, a Mr. Viller, a merchant of the place, who, in consequence, received at my hands a severe reprimand.

Another, and perhaps in a Country Village, a much stronger cause, was the well known and frequently expressed aversion which the Curé, the Revd. Messire <sup>6, 18, 20.</sup> Faucher had, for years entertained against the Seigniorial pew, tenanted by a Protestant, which, if for no other reason, he considered from its position in <sup>20.</sup> the Church to be a nuisance; but still more, his complete inaction in the matter since the act was committed, is a tacit indication that he countenanced the act;—And I may lastly state that, in my opinion, a sermon preached at Lotbinière, by the Revd. Messire Béland, Curé of St. Antoine, in which he animadverted upon the Seignior or his son, as being a Protestant, and devoid of religious principles, had the effect of increasing among many an ill feeling against the Seignior and some of his family.

The process of investigation I adopted, and the only one within my power, was that of sifting to the bottom the many rumors or *on dits* in circulation; the principal of these were, that a man had been seen passing that evening near the church, after dusk; that he had been seen with a saw;—that three men had gone to the *Bedeau's* during his absence, that evening at a wedding, and had taken away, and afterwards replaced, the key of the church;—that some of the trimmings, <sup>7.</sup> lining, &c. of the pew had been seen in a certain house;—that several <sup>3, 10.</sup> persons had insinuated that they knew the authors of the act, and could name them. How much of this sort of information was turned to account will be seen by the depositions themselves.

The carrying off of the pew, and the circumstances attending it, seem to indicate that it was the work of more than one man, but Michel Rousseau is the only person against whom any thing bordering upon proof has been elicited.

<sup>4, 7, 20.</sup> The facts which militate against this man are, his bad reputation, arising from previous illegal acts, his having said the day previous that he intended to *play some trick*; the fact of his having been seen in the neighborhood of the Church that evening; the improbable reason he, himself, <sup>9.</sup> gives of his being there; the manner in which he gave his evidence, and <sup>25, 9, 24.</sup> the strong circumstance of there being found at his house, a small piece of packed wool similar to the stuffing of the pew, and two brass tacks still bearing marks of their having formed part of the trimmings.

Rousseau has been apprehended upon this evidence, and is now remanded until Saturday next. I have left written instructions for the examinations of other witnesses now absent from Lotbinière, and have every hope that more material facts will leak out shortly. The apprehension of the prisoner will, no doubt, be a great source of

talk in the Village community, and many, under the belief that a complete case has been made out, who would otherwise have been unwilling to testify against him, will, in all probability, make mention of facts hitherto concealed. I have, therefore, resolved, in the exercise of the discretion allowed me by law, not to bail him until the expiration of the eight days.

Hector Rousseau, the brother of the prisoner, is also suspected; he has sworn to <sup>6, 14, 15,</sup> an *alibi*, which is corroborated by another witness, and contradicted by others <sup>16, 17, 23,</sup> as to part of the time, but no sufficient proof has been adduced against him.

The offence committed amounts to sacrilege, and comes under the 13th Clause of the 4th and 5th Vic., cap. 25. The offenders do not seem to have broken into the church, but there is no doubt that they must have broken out of it.

The whole respectfully submitted.

(Signed,) WM. K. McCORD,  
J. P.

(Translation.)

(Copy.)

Province of Canada, }  
District of Quebec. }

Before me, Michel Frenet, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the District of Quebec, this twenty-second day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, came and appeared Jean Constant Rival, Esquire, of the Parish of Lotbinière, yeoman, who, being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists, doth depose and say:—That, in the night between the sixteenth and seventeenth instant, some ill-disposed persons entered the Church of Lotbinière, sawed and broke up the Seigniorial pew, carried it out of the Church, through the door of the covered way, and dragged it as far as the beach, about six or seven arpents from the Church, where they finished breaking it into pieces, and stole the trimmings and the wool which served for the stuffing of the lining; and further he saith not and hath signed:

(Signed,) J. C. RIVAL.

Sworn before me, the undersigned  
Justice of the Peace, the day and  
year above mentioned.

(Signed,) MICHEL FRENET, J. P.

(Translation.)

Before me, Michel Frenet, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, for the District of Quebec, this twenty-second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, came and appeared Henri Leclerc, residing in the Parish of St. Louis of Lotbinière, yeoman, who, being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists, doth depose and say:—That on the seventeenth instant, about ten o'clock in the morning, he went to the beach, about six or seven acres from the Church, where he found the Seigniorial pew broken in pieces, the stuffing having been carried away, probably by the guilty parties who had carried off the pew in question; and further saith not.

(Signed,) HENRY X LECLERC.  
his  
mark.

Sworn before me, the undersigned,  
Justice of the Peace, the day and  
year above mentioned.

(Signed,) MICHEL FRENET, J. P.

Province of Canada, }  
 District of Quebec. } S. S.

Before me, the undersigned, one of the Justices of our Sovereign Lady the Queen, assigned to keep the peace within the District of Quebec, this fourth day of March, in the year of our Lord Christ, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, personally came and appeared, William Falconbridge, of the City of Quebec, who, being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, doth declare, depose and say as follows, to wit:—That one Delima Bossé, of the Parish of St. Louis de Lotbinière, in the District aforesaid, spinster, is likely to give material evidence for the prosecution concerning the carrying off of the Banc Seigneurial, in the said Parish, and that it is probable that the said Delima Bossé will not attend to give evidence without being compelled to do so; and further deponent saith not and hath signed.

(Signed,) WILLIAM FALCONBRIDGE.

Sworn before me, at the City  
 of Quebec, on the day and  
 year above mentioned.

(Signed.) W. K. McCORD, J. P.

(Translation.)

Province of Canada, }  
 District of Quebec. } PARISH OF LOTBINIERE,

Before William King McCord, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, in and for the District of Quebec, on the twenty-eighth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, in the Parish of St. Louis, of Lotbinière, came and appeared Henri Leclerc, of the said Parish, yeoman, who, being duly sworn, doth depose and say:—That, to the best of his knowledge, Michel Rousseau, Hector Rousseau, and Edouard Drolet, all inhabitants of the said Parish, are able to give some material testimony relative to the carrying off of the Seigneurial pew from the Church of the said Parish, in the night between the sixteenth and seventeenth instant, and that they are not inclined to appear voluntarily as witnesses in this matter, and further saith not, and declareth that he is unable to sign.

his  
 HENRI LECLERC.  
 mark.

Sworn before me, this 28th  
 day of February, 1852.

(Signed,) W. K. McCORD, J. P.

(1.)

(Translation.)

Province of Canada, }  
 District of Quebec. } PARISH OF LOTBINIERE.

Before me, William King McCord, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, in and for the District of Quebec, on the twenty-eighth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, came and appeared Antoine Lemay, Seigneur, of the Parish of St. Louis de Lotbinière, Beadle, who, being duly sworn, doth depose and say:—I am the Beadle of the Church of this Parish, and have been so eleven years. I live near the Church. I am in the habit of shutting the doors every evening, inside, either by locking them or with a wooden bar, both those of the Church and those giving access thereto. There are no more than four doors in the Church itself; three in front, two of which are fastened with locks, and the third, (the centre one) with large bolts at the top and bottom; the fourth door leads to the covered way, and is fastened

only with a common latch and can always be opened on either side. In the covered way, there are four doors; that which opens into the rear of the Church and which I have just mentioned, another which leads to the Sacristy, a third leading to a place in which there are necessaries, and through which, in winter, there is no thoroughfare, as it is completely blocked up by the snow, and the fourth which leads outside. I omitted to mention that there are also in the Church two doors which lead to the Sacristy; but there is no way out of the Sacristy, without passing either into the Church or into the covered way.

On the evening of the sixteenth instant, after having rung the *Angelus*, at six o'clock, and trimmed the lamp, I closed the front doors of the Church; two I locked, and bolted the third; I also put up the wooden bar over the latch inside of the door that leads from the covered way to the open air. The two doors leading from the Church to the Sacristy, that which leads from the Church to the covered way, and that which opens from the Sacristy to the covered way, I left as usual, that is to say, shut, but not fastened; any one might open them on either side. I went out by one of the front doors of the Church, which I locked after me. On the morning of the seventeenth, I returned to the Church to ring the *Angelus*. I entered by the front door, by which I had gone out. After ringing the *Angelus*, I went as usual to open the door which leads from the covered way, outside, and was surprised to find that the wooden bar was no longer in its place, but lying on the ground near the door. I then thought that some one had been shut up in the Church, and had gone out that way. It was still dusk at the time; I next went to renew the wick of the lamp, and as I was going to procure a new wick, from the place where I usually kept them, near the Seigniorial pew, I perceived that the pew was no longer there. I saw that it had been separated from the next pew by means of a saw; but below, that is near the floor, it had been torn away; the bottom of the pew was still there and had not been carried away. The Seigniorial pew was a large one, with a door, stuffed and lined with blue. I then returned home and told my family of it, that is to say, my wife, daughter, son and son-in-law. I next went to my neighbour Félix Richard, and informed him of it. He went to look at it, and I went to inform the *Vicaire* of it. The *Vicaire* appeared very much surprised at it, and said it was a great pity that such things should be done. I had no suspicion when I saw that the pew was carried off, of any person who could have done it. I never heard any one threaten damage to the pew; and I have since neither seen nor heard any thing which might lead me to suspect the persons who had carried away the pew. After I had closed the doors as I before mentioned, nobody could get into the Church from without, without breaking in, for all the outside doors and windows were secured within. On locking the door I carried away the key with me, and hung it on a nail in my house, near my bed room door; I did not spend the evening of the sixteenth at home; about half-past six, I set off to go to my son's wedding, and came back at four in the morning; on my return, the key was still in its place. When I set out I left in the house a Miss Pélage, Jacquau Petitfils and my mother-in-law, who took care of the house in my absence.

(Signed,)

his  
ANTOINE ✕ LEMAY.  
mark.

Sworn before me, at the Parish of  
St. Louis de Lotbinière, this  
28th February, 1852.

(Signed,) W. K. McCORD, J. P.

(2)

*(Translation.)*

Province of Canada, }  
 District of Quebec. } PARISH OF LOTBINIERE.

Before William King McCord, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, in and for the District of Québec, on the twenty-eighth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, in the Parish of St. Louis de Lotbinière, in the District of Quebec, came and appeared Pélage Hébert, of the said Parish of Lotbinière, spinster, who, being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists, doth depose and say:—I was at the house of Antoine Lemay, Senior, on the day and night of the sixteenth instant. I was at his house when he returned in the evening, after having rung the *Angelus*, and I was there when he set out to go to his son's wedding. After his departure we fastened the doors, and they were not opened for any person before his return. Nobody came in, and no one asked to come in. If the key of the Church was then in the house, nobody could have touched it in Mr. Lemay's absence. I never heard of any one being suspected, and I do not myself suspect any person of having been concerned in the carrying off of the Seignior's pew from the Church of the Parish.

(Signed,)

her  
 PELAGE HEBERT.  
 mark

Sworn before me, the day and year above  
 written, at the Parish aforesaid, in the  
 District aforesaid.

(Signed,) W. K. McCORD, J. P.

(3.)

*(Translation.)*

Province of Canada, }  
 District of Quebec. } PARISH OF LOTBINIERE.

Before William King McCord, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, in and for the District of Quebec, on the twenty-eighth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, at the Parish of St. Louis de Lotbinière, came and appeared Clovis Barbin, aged seventeen, son of Pierre Barbin, of the said Parish bailiff, who, being duly sworn, doth depose and say:—That on the sixteenth instant, while he was spending the evening at the house of Mr. Méthot, about ten o'clock, he observed a strong light in the Church, stronger than usual; that he thought at the time it might be the Beadle, who might have gone to renew the fire in the stoves, and thought no more about it that evening. The next morning, in company with his employer, Félix Richard, he followed tracks in the snow, down the bank, and they found the remains of the pew on the beach. That he heard Claude Gagné say that he (Gagné) could tell, when the time came, who had done the job, and that, with a search-warrant, he could go straight to the place where the stuffing and the lining of the pew were; and further he saith not and hath signed.

(Signed,)

CLOVIS BARBIN.

Sworn before me, the day and  
 year before written, at St.  
 Louis de Lotbinière, Dis-  
 trict of Quebec.

(Signed,) W. K. McCORD, J. P.

*(Translation.)*

(4)

Province of Canada, }  
 District of Quebec. } PARISH OF LOTBINIERE.

Before me, William King McCord, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, in and for the District of Quebec, on the twenty-eighth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, in the Parish of St. Louis de Lotbinière, came and appeared Claude Gagné, of the said Parish, yeoman and carter, who, being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists, doth depose and say:—I reside in the Parish of St. Louis de Lotbinière; I am a labourer; I was here during the night between the sixteenth and seventeenth; I know that the Seigniorial pew was carried off in the course of that night. About eight or nine o'clock in the evening of the sixteenth instant, I met Michel Rousseau, of this Parish, on the road, two or three arpents from the Church. This Rousseau lives about ten or twelve arpents from the Church. He was going towards his own house; he did not speak to me and I did not speak to him. I never said to any one that at a proper time and place, I could tell who had carried off the pew; I am positive in declaring that I never said so to Clovis Barbin. I never suspected any one of having taken away the pew, and I never heard suspicion of any person expressed. I never said that a child had told me that his father had brought home yellow nails. I said, in the presence of Félix Richard, that if I had a search warrant, I should know what house to go to. I was thinking at the time of that of Michel Rousseau, whom I mentioned before. I suspected him, because I knew that he was likely to play such tricks, and therefore it might be him. And further the said deponent saith not, and hath declared that he cannot sign.

(Signed,)

his  
 CLAUDE X GAGNE.  
 mark

Sworn before me, the day and year aforesaid,  
 at the Parish of St. Louis de Lotbinière.

(Signed,) W. K. McCORD, J. P.

(5.)

*(Translation.)*

Province of Canada, }  
 District of Quebec. } PARISH OF LOTBINIERE.

Before me, William King McCord, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, in and for the District of Quebec, on the twenty-eighth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, in the Parish of St. Louis de Lotbinière, came and appeared Edouard Drolet, of the said Parish, painter, who, being duly sworn, doth depose and say:—I have resided in the Parish of St. Louis de Lotbinière for nearly eighteen months;—I reside four or five arpents from the Church. I am aware that, in the night between the sixteenth and seventeenth instant, the Seigniorial pew was carried away from the Church of this Parish; I do not know by whom. I spent the evening of the sixteenth instant at home. From night fall till the next morning, I did not leave my own house; I was not alone; my mother, wife and children were there too. I have since heard that business talked of. The very next morning I heard suspicions thrown upon Ambroise Augé, of this Parish. The person who expressed such suspicion was, the wife of Xavier Perrhus. She spoke of it in my presence and in presence of Téléphore Méthot, clerk to Mr. Méthot, storekeeper.

She said that it was Mr. Pagé who had said it in her house. I have had no conversation with the Curé on the subject of the pew. And further the said deponent saith not, and hath signed.

(Signed,) EDOUARD DROLET.

Sworn before me, the day and year above written, at the said Parish of Lotbinière, the District aforesaid.

(Signed,) W. McCORD, J. P.

(6.)

(Translation.)

Province of Canada, }  
District of Quebec. } PARISH OF LOTBINIERE.

Before William King McCord, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, in and for the District of Quebec, on the twenty-eighth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, at the Parish of St. Louis de Lotbinière, in the District of Quebec, appeared Hector Rousseau, of the said Parish, yeoman, who, being duly sworn, doth depose and say:—I am a farmer; I reside in the Parish of St. Louis de Lotbinière, about a league and a quarter from the Church. I am aware that last Monday evening week, the Seigniorial pew was taken away from the Church. I never heard suspicion expressed of any one in particular having carried it off, and I never suspected anybody myself. That evening, from about four o'clock in the afternoon, I was at Deschambault, at Mr. Pierre Rouleau's, the schoolmaster, where I remained till Tuesday morning, about ten o'clock. It was only on my return that I knew of the pew having been taken away. Last winter, having understood that the Seigniors had no longer any right to hold their pew, in pursuance of a judgment of the Court, I inquired of the Curé, Mr. Faucher, whether the pew would be removed. He answered that it was not yet time, but that at a later period that might happen. Last spring, Dr. Grenier told me, as nearly as I can recollect, that now that the law no longer allows Seigniors the privilege of holding a pew; they ought to take it away. And further the said deponent saith not and declares that he cannot sign.

(Signed,) HECTOR <sup>his</sup> ROUSSEAU,  
mark.

Sworn before me, the day and year above written, at the Parish of St. Louis de Lotbinière, District aforesaid.

(Signed,) W. K. McCORD, J. P.

(7.)

(Translation.)

Province of Canada, }  
District of Quebec. } PARISH OF LOTBINIERE.

Before William King McCord, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, in and for the District of Quebec, on the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, at the Parish of St. Louis de Lotbinière, in the District aforesaid, came and appeared Hubert Beaudet, of the said Parish, workman, who,

being duly sworn, doth depose and say:—I am in the habit of working at Michel Rousseau's house; I worked at his house either the day or the second day after the removal of the Seigniorial pew. I spoke to him on the subject; he was of the same opinion as myself, that it was a very criminal transaction; I never stated that I knew where the lining and stuffing of the pew had been deposited. Last week, at Michel Rousseau's house, I remarked some little yellow nails with large yellow heads; these nails had been used; they were in the drawer of his stone slab (on which he prepares his colors.) I never remarked those nails at his house before. I also saw a pair of trowsers at Michel Rousseau's house, which he informed me he had cut out himself. These trowsers were intended for his little boy; I saw him wearing them; they were made of old yellow cloth; they had the appearance of having changed color, and were faded; I may possibly have mentioned this circumstance to other parties. I went for information to Mr. Filteau, the Notary, to find out the color of the old lining of the pew. He told me he did not know, and asked me why I wanted to know, but I would not tell him my reasons until I felt assured that I had some grounds for my suspicions on seeing the brass nails and the yellow cloth. These yellow nails appeared to be similar to those on the footstool which formed part of the furniture of the Seigniorial pew, and which is now shewn to me. Michel Rousseau does not hold a good character in the Village. I know of nothing to his discredit; but this is only what I have been told. I am aware that he was accused of stealing potatoes, and he told me that he intended to prosecute the parties who had accused him, but he never did so. And further deponent saith not, and declares that he cannot sign his name.

(Signed,)                      his  
HUBERT ✕ BAUDET,  
mark.

Sworn before me, this 1st day  
of March, 1852, at Lotbinière  
aforesaid, in the District afore-  
said.

(Signed,)              W. K. McCORD, J. P.

(8)

(Translation)

Province of Canada, }  
District of Quebec. }      PARISH OF LOTBINIERE.

Before William King McCord, Esq., one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, in and for the District of Quebec, on the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, at the Parish of St. Louis de Lotbinière, came and appeared Eloi Beaudet, of the said Parish, farmer, who, being duly sworn upon the Holy Evangelists, doth depose and say:—I know that the Seigniorial pew was carried off on the night between the sixteenth and seventeenth of last month; I was not present at the wedding of the Beadle's son; I spent the evening that night at Elie Hamel's house, and remained there till about half past eleven, P. M. And further deponent saith not and hath signed.

(Signed,)              ELOI BEAUDET.

Sworn before me, the day and year  
aforesaid, at the said Parish  
of Lotbinière, in the District  
aforesaid.

(Signed,)              W. K. McCORD, J. P.



(9)

*(Translation.)*

Province of Canada, }  
 District of Quebec. } PARISH OF LOTBINIERE.

Before me, William King McCord, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the District of Quebec, on the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, in the Parish of St. Louis de Lotbinière, in the District aforesaid, came and appeared Michel Rousseau, of the said Parish, clockmaker and painter, who, being duly sworn upon the Holy Evangelists, doth depose and say:—I know, that during the night between the sixteenth and seventeenth the Seigniorial pew was carried off. On the evening of the sixteenth I left home about dusk, to go and buy some pork at Xavier Filteau's; I passed Filteau's house without buying the pork, thinking I would not go in as I had no money, and was already in his debt; I went on, intending to stop at Mr. Viller's, in order to purchase some nails, but did not enter his house for the same reasons that I did not stop at Filteau's, and I turned back near the house of the Beadle, and thence returned home; I was not absent from home more than an hour. In returning thither, I met Claude Gagné; I did not speak to him; it was he as far as I could see, for it was getting dusk. Last summer I had some little yellow nails with broad yellow heads, but I have no more of them; my little boy has wasted the few I had left; I bought them at Mr. Viller's, to line a vehicle for a man from Gentilly, whose name I now forget. I had some trowsers made lately for my son of some old yellow cloth; it had formed the old lining of the vehicle I have just mentioned. I did not tell Louison Lemay that I would fire at Mr. Joly, but I said that, in America, a person incurring the public dislike as Mr. Joly had here, would run the risk of being murdered, from what I had been told had taken place there. On leaving my house on the evening of the sixteenth, I met a man named Eloi Beaudet, but had no conversation with him; with the exception of this man and Gagné, I neither met nor spoke to any person. It was I who covered the Seigniorial pew with the cloth which was there at the period of the abstraction; I had no parcel with me when I met Claude Gagné, and further deponent saith not and hath signed.

(Signed,) MICHEL ROUSSEAU.

Sworn before me, the day and year  
 aforesaid, at the Parish of Lot-  
 binière, in the District afore-  
 said.

(Signed,) W. K. McCORD, J. P.

(10.)

*(Translation.)*

Province of Canada, }  
 District of Quebec. } PARISH OF LOTBINIERE.

Before William King McCord, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, in and for the District of Quebec, on the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, at the Parish of St. Louis de Lotbinière, in the District aforesaid, came and appeared Téléspore Méthot, of the said Parish, merchant's clerk, who, being duly sworn upon the Holy Evangelists, doth depose and say:—I have frequently heard conversations on the subject of the Seigniorial pew, and I have often alluded to it myself; I have myself stated on two occasions, that I knew the party who had committed the deed, and I also stated that for a sum of money, I forget now how much, I would name those implicated in the transaction, but it was only in jest that I ever said so, and to second another person who had made a

similar declaration or who was said to have done so. I forget now who this other person was. And further deponent saith not and hath signed.

(Signed,) J. T. METHOT.

Sworn before me, the day and year aforesaid, at the Parish of Lotbinière aforesaid, in the District aforesaid.

(Signed,) W. K. McCORD. J. P.

(11.)

(Translation.)

Province of Canada, }  
District of Quebec. }

PARISH OF LOTBINIERE.

Before William King McCord, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, in and for the District of Quebec, on the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, at the Parish of St. Louis de Lotbinière, in the District aforesaid, came and appeared Eloi Pérusse, of the said Parish, yeoman, who, being duly sworn, doth depose and say:—I heard a conversation between Dr. Grenier, a Magistrate of this Parish, Claude Gagné and Jacques Laliberté, in the course of which Dr. Grenier remarked that, Mr. Joly was a d——d old gander, and would never discover who it was who had carried away the Seigniorial pew; he laughed at the matter, with the rest, and appeared anxious and desirous that the affair should not be discovered. He said, moreover, that a man must be an ass to go and inform against himself. And further deponent saith not, and declares that he cannot sign his name.

(Signed,) <sup>his</sup>  
ELOI X PERUSSE.  
mark

Sworn before me, the day and year aforesaid, at Lotbinière aforesaid, in the District aforesaid.

(Signed,) W. K. McCORD, J. P.

(12.)

(Translation.)

Province of Canada, }  
District of Quebec. }

PARISH OF LOTBINIERE.

Before William King McCord, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, in and for the District of Quebec, on the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, in the Parish of St. Louis de Lotbinière, in the District aforesaid, came and appeared Thomas Gagné, of the said Parish, schoolmaster, who, being duly sworn, doth depose and say:—On the Monday before Shrove Tuesday, I heard a conversation between Dr. Grenier, Magistrate of this Parish, and one Claude Gagné, in the course of which the Doctor remarked, that Mr. Joly was a d——d old gander, and repeated this assertion several times, adding, that he was not sharp enough to discover who were the parties who had destroyed his pew; from the tone in which he made this remark, he appeared to wish it to be understood, that the parties who had carried off the pew had no ground for alarm. A short time before the destruction of the pew, I heard a sermon preached by Mr. Béland, the Curé of St. Antoine, the subject of it was: "Forgetfulness of God." In the discourse he alluded to those who had accompanied Mr. Joly home after the election, and spoke of them in the terms

following: "that they had preferred to go and accompany home a Protestant, a man without religion, to attending vespers, and reproached them for having done so." General report and the suspicions of those with whom I had conversed respecting the destruction of the pew, pointed out Michel Rousseau, Edouard Drolet and a man named Bossé as having participated in the affair. And further deponent saith not, and hath signed:

(Signed,)

F. T. GAGNE,  
Schoolmaster.

Sworn before me, the day and year aforesaid, at Lotbinière aforesaid, in the District aforesaid.

(Signed,) W. K. McCORD, J. P.

(13.)

*(Translation.)*

Province of Canada, }  
District of Quebec, } PARISH OF LOTBINIERE.

Before William King McCord, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, in and for the District of Quebec, on the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, in the Parish of St. Louis de Lotbinière, in the said District of Quebec, came and appeared Esdras Lemay, of the said Parish, aged eleven years, a son of Leon Lemay, yeoman and trader, who, being duly sworn, doth depose and say:—I never saw any yellow nails, or binding, anywhere, nor did I ever say that I had seen any; I never heard any one say that they had seen any; no one ever asked me if I had seen any. And further deponent saith not, and declares that he cannot sign his name.

(Signed,)

his  
ESDRAS X LEMAY,  
mark.

Sworn before me, on the day and year aforesaid, in the said Parish of Lotbinière, in the District aforesaid.

(Signed,) W. K. McCORD, J. P.

*(Translation.)*

(14)

Province of Canada, }  
District of Quebec, } PARISH OF DESCHAMBAULT.

Before me, François Hamelin, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, in and for the District of Quebec, on the second day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, in the Parish of St. Joseph de Deschambault, in the District of Quebec, came and appeared Pierre Rouleau, of the said Parish, schoolmaster, who, being duly sworn, doth depose and say; I am a schoolmaster, I reside in the Parish of Deschambault; I remember that, on Monday or Tuesday, either the 16th or 17th day of last February, Hector Rousseau, of the Parish of Lotbinière, came to my house accompanied by his wife, and by Jean Abel and his wife. They arrived at my house about five o'clock in the afternoon; it was snowing at the time; they slept

at my house ; at the time they left it, the next day, about ten o'clock, the weather was fine. And further deponent saith not, and hath signed.

(Signed,)

PIERRE ROULEAU.

Sworn before me, the day and year aforesaid, in the Parish of Deschambault, in the District aforesaid.

(Signed,) FRs. HAMELIN, J. P.

(15.)

*(Translation.)*

Province of Canada, }  
District of Quebec. } PARISH OF LOTBINIERE.

Before me, William King McCord, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, in and for the District of Quebec, on the second day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, at the Parish of St. Louis de Lotbinière, in the District aforesaid, came and appeared Narcisse Filteau, of the said Parish, yeoman, who, being duly sworn upon the Holy Evangelists, doth depose and say ;—I saw Hector Rousseau pass with a female in his vehicle, on Monday, the seventeenth day of February, about two or three o'clock in the afternoon ; I clearly recognized his horse and vehicle ; he was getting in at the time, and going towards the Church. On Tuesday morning ; I saw him pass again, on his return home, about seven o'clock in the morning ; on that occasion he was alone ; I live at a distance of from fifteen to eighteen arpents from his house, in the Concession of St. Eustache, and I was at my own house on every occasion that I saw him pass.

The *Curé* of St. Antoine, Mr. Béland, preached a sermon, about the middle of January, in which he stated that, it was a great shame for those of his parishioners who had gone to accompany home a Protestant, a man without religion, during vespers, instead of attending at Church ; the tone in which he spoke and the remarks he made, were, in my opinion, calculated to excite many persons in a Parish where party feeling still retained its violence since the recent elections. And further deponent saith not, and declares that he cannot sign his name.

(Signed,)

his  
NARCISSE X FILTEAU.  
mark.

Sworn before me, the day and year aforesaid, in the said Parish of Lotbinière, in the District aforesaid.

(Signed,) W. K. McCORD, J. P.

(16.)

*(Translation.)*

Province of Canada, }  
District of Quebec. } PARISH OF LOTBINIERE.

Before William King McCord, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, in and for the District of Quebec, on the second day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, in the Parish of St. Louis de Lotbinière, in the District aforesaid, came and appeared Louis Bibeau, yeoman, who, being duly sworn, doth

depose and say :—At the beginning of the week in which the Seigniorial pew was removed, while I was in my barn, I saw Hector Rousseau pass about sunset ; he was in a vehicle ; I saw him distinctly ; I also recognized his horse and vehicle ; I cannot recollect the day, but I am perfectly confident that at the time I saw him pass, I was not aware that the Seigniorial pew had been removed. It was on Tuesday, the day after the removal, about four o'clock in the afternoon, that I was informed that the Seigniorial pew had been removed ; I am positive I saw him at the beginning of the week, as I have just stated, and I am also positive that it was not on Sunday ; I had seen him pass before on the same day, either a little before or a little after mid-day ; he was then going downwards, towards his own house, but when I saw him in the evening, he was going upwards, towards the Church. And further deponent saith not, and declares that he cannot sign his name.

(Signed,) LOUI<sup>his</sup> IBEAU.  
mark.

Sworn before me, the day and year aforesaid, in the said Parish of Lotbinière, in the District aforesaid.

(Signed,) W. K. McCORD, J. P.

(17.)

(*Translation.*)

Province of Canada, }  
District of Quebec, } PARISH OF LOTBINIERE.

Before William King McCord, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, in and for the District of Quebec, on the second day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, at the Parish of St. Louis de Lotbinière, in the District of Quebec aforesaid, came and appeared Joseph Chenard, of the said Parish, yeoman, who, being duly sworn, doth depose and say :—On Tuesday, the day after the removal of the pew, I was in my outbuildings, when I saw Hector Rousseau pass in a vehicle ; I distinctly recognized him, as also his horse and vehicle ; he was going towards home ; it might have been between seven and nine o'clock in the morning. And further deponent saith not, and declares that he cannot sign his name.

(Signed,) JOSEPH <sup>his</sup> CHENARD, Senr  
mark.

Sworn before me, the day and year aforesaid, at the said Parish of Lotbinière, in the District aforesaid.

(Signed,) W. K. McCORD, J. P.

(18)

(*Translation.*)

Province of Canada, }  
District of Quebec, } PARISH OF LOTBINIERE.

Before William King McCord, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, in and for the District of Quebec, on the second day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, in the Parish of St. Louis de Lotbinière, in the said District, came and appeared Louis Lemay of the said Parish, yeoman, who,

being duly sworn, doth depose and say:—About the second or third of January last, I had a conversation with Mr. Faucher, the Curé, in the course of which, he remarked amongst other things, “that it was a disgrace to a Catholic Parish to see a Protestant leading a fool to the front of the Church;” he alluded to Mr. Joly having taken Mr. Méthot, senior, into the Seigniorial pew; he added, “that one must be a brute,” or “a fit companion for brutes,” or something of that kind; he also said, “it is the last time that he shall sit there;” he then corrected himself and said, “at all events, if he does, he shall pay for it; he has no more right to have a pew without paying for it, than any body else.” And further deponent saith not, and declares that he cannot sign his name.

(Signed,)                      his  
LOUIS X LEMAY.  
mark.

Sworn before me, the day and year  
aforesaid, at the Parish of Lot-  
binière aforesaid, in the Dis-  
trict aforesaid.

(Signed,)                      W. K. McCORD, J. P.

(19.)

(Translation.)

Province of Canada, }  
District of Quebec. }      PARISH OF LOTBINIERE.

Before William King McCord, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, in and for the District of Quebec, on the second day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, at the Parish of St. Louis de Lotbinière, in the District aforesaid, came and appeared Phébé Bouchet, of the said Parish, minor, who, being duly sworn, doth depose and say:—I was at the wedding of the Beadle's son; I did not go out of the house where the wedding was taking place, to change my dress or any part of my dress; I met no one that night; I did not see a man that night with a hood (*camail*) on his head: I never told any body that I had seen one; I never conversed with any one on the subject of the removal of the Seigniorial pew; I never stated that another party had seen a man that night with a hood (*camail*) on his head; I never heard any one speak about it; I never had any conversation with the Beadle's wife respecting any man who might have passed that night; neither on that night, nor since that time, have I heard Michel Rousseau spoken of. I never heard it remarked that a child in the Village had spoken in his father's presence, of yellow nails that he had seen in a certain house, and that thereupon his father had given him a slap; I speak positively, when I say that the Beadle remained at the wedding from four o'clock in the afternoon, until three o'clock the next morning; I cannot say who rang the *Angelus* that night; I cannot affirm that he remained from four o'clock in the afternoon, until three o'clock the next morning, but it appears to me he did; I persist in declaring that I never spoke to any one, and that no one ever spoke to me on the subject of the removal of the Seigniorial pew. And further deponent saith not and hath signed.

(Signed,)                      PHEBE BOUCHET.

Sworn before me, the day and year  
aforesaid, at the said Parish  
of Lotbinière, in the District  
aforesaid.

(Signed,)                      W. K. McCORD, J. P.

(Translation.)

(20.

Province of Canada, }  
District of Quebec. }

## PARISH OF LOTBINIERE.

Before William King McCord, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, in and for the District of Quebec, on the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, at the Parish of St. Louis de Lotbinière, in the District aforesaid, came and appeared Edouard Faucher, *Curé* of the said Parish, and residing therein, who, having made his solemn declaration that he will state the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, saith:—I am *Curé* of this Parish; I do not think that I remarked to Louis Pérusse, on Thursday last, in the Sacristy, in speaking of the removal of the pew, that if I was desirous of apprehending the authors of this outrage, I should not be far from them, or anything to that effect; I may have said so, but I do not recollect having done so. I consider that the outrage having been committed during the night, must have been committed by some one not far from the Church. It also struck me that it might be some of Mr. Joly's party, who, in order the more to disturb the state of affairs which has existed since the election, might have committed the deed. This was not only my opinion, but I have openly expressed it to be so; I suspected Cyrille Jacques, who was working at the time in Michel Rousseau's house, but I was told that he was not there at the time, I also suspected that Mr. Rival might have caused it to be done, in order to create still further dissensions in the Village, and thus to turn to his own petty advantage the tumult which would have ensued, that is to say, for the purpose of making the Seigneur more annoyed than ever with the Village, in order, that by this means, he might be employed by the Seigneur for different purposes; I have still a suspicion in that quarter. When I saw Louis Pérusse last week, I had already formed my suspicions; I suspected no one in particular of having been employed by Mr. Rival.

I do not remember whether I remarked to Gabriel Blanchet, that the pew would not remain there long, but it is very probable I did say so, as I made the same remark to several, indeed a great many persons; but I meant in saying so, that it would be removed by legal means. Hector Rousseau asked me, whether a man who had committed an unlawful action was obliged to speak the truth, upon his oath, respecting matters which might implicate him. I told him that it was the practice of the Courts to exempt those parties from answering, who might inculpate themselves by so doing. Perhaps from this he understood that a guilty person might lawfully swear that he had not committed the deed, and deny that he knew anything which might incriminate him. I believe a great many people in the Parish look upon the matter in the same light; I do not recollect whether Michel Rousseau asked me the same question as his brother; Hector Rousseau, and several others have asked me since the decision of the Courts with respect to the right of Seigniors to hold a pew, whether there were no means of removing the Seigniorial pew. I told them not to trouble themselves too much about it, that the Legislature would probably decide the question finally.

I told Hector Rousseau, when he asked me the question above mentioned, that I believed that parties were obliged to answer truly to all questions that were put to them. I added that it was a delicate subject, and that some people would probably go beyond it.

I took no steps to discover who were the authors of the crime. I only stated, from the pulpit, on Sunday last, at Mr. McCord's request, that I was desirous that the guilty parties should be discovered; but, on the other hand, that I should be sorry if the guilty parties were fathers of families, and that it would be necessary to separate them from their families for a long time. I think it would be as well if they were not discovered, and that the investigation, which is now being held, will be equally effective if the guilty parties are not discovered.

I have read Louis Lemay's deposition on the subject of a conversation he had with me; the expressions he mentions are not those I then made use of. I stated that many of my parishioners were very little edified on seeing the grandson of Mr. DeLotbinière conduct Mr. Methot, of St. Croix, to the Seigniorial pew, and then immediately withdraw, as if there were some epidemic in the Church; that if the Seigniorial pew served no other purpose than to accommodate the fools from neighbouring Parishes, it would be desirable to see an end put to it as soon as possible, by a legislative enactment to that effect. I do not recollect having stigmatized Mr. Joly as the son of a Protestant in the course of that conversation. The part of the conversation repeated by Louis Lemay, relating to the expression "brute," is his own invention. Moreover, I did not say that it would be the last time that Mr. Joly would make use of the pew. I did probably say that the Seignior had no more right to have a pew in the Church without paying than any one else. At a meeting of the churchwardens, on Sunday, I stated my opinion that the Seignior's pew ought not to be restored. There were fourteen churchwardens present at the last meeting; there are either thirty or thirty-one churchwardens in the Parish. It was decided by a majority of eight against six, that the pew should not be replaced. Several of the minority were desirous, in consequence of the bad weather, to postpone the decision till a more complete meeting could be held; the majority present were of a contrary opinion, and I was of the same opinion. I could not act in opposition to the opinion of the meeting, my own opinion coinciding with theirs.

I know no person in the habit of frequenting Mr. Rival's house, who would be likely to have participated in the removal of the pew. And further deponent saith not, and hath signed.

(Signed.)

E. FAUCHER.

Taken before me, on the day and year  
aforesaid, at the said Parish of Lot-  
binière, in the District aforesaid.

(Signed,)

W. K. McCORD, J. P.

*(Translation.)*

(21.)

Province of Canada, }  
District of Quebec. } PARISH OF LOTBINIERE

Before William King McCord, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, in and for the District of Quebec, on the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, in the Parish of St. Louis de Lotbinière, in the District aforesaid, came and appeared Joseph Laliberté, of the said Parish of St. Louis de Lotbinière, yeoman and churchwarden in office of the said Parish, who, being duly sworn, doth depose and say:—I am churchwarden in office, and in that capacity I went to the *Curé* Mr. Faucher's house, on the Sunday after the removal of the pew, and I asked him to call a meeting of the churchwardens, in order to decide, as to whether the Seigniorial pew was to be restored. He said that, if he were called upon to do so, he would. I told him I had come for that purpose; he replied, "very well." I told him my opinion on the subject, which was, that the pew ought to be restored. He then said we should not be in too great a hurry, nor act in a party spirit; that the law no longer permitted Seigniors to have a pew in Church, and that therefore it would be better to



let the matter rest as it was, since the affair had happened. He appeared, however, to regret that the pew had been removed in that manner. He did not then tell me that he suspected any one. I have no well founded suspicions against any person with respect to the removal of the pew. That part of the *Curé's* deposition, in which he states his suspicions of Mr. Rival, has been read to me;—I never heard any suspicions raised against M. Rival, neither by the *Curé* nor by any other party; although Mr. Rival does not belong to our religion, he bears an exemplary character, and I do not consider him capable of such a proceeding. And further deponent saith not and hath signed.

(Signed,) JOSEPH LALIBERTÉ.

Sworn before me, the day and year  
aforesaid, at the Parish of Lot-  
binière, in the District aforesaid.

(Signed,) Wm. K. McCORD, J. P.

(Translation.)

(22.)

Province of Canada, }  
District of Quebec. } PARISH OF LOTBINIERE.

Before William K. McCord, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, in and for the District of Quebec, on the fourth day of March; one thousand eight hundred and fifty two, in the Parish of St. Louis de Lotbinière, in the District aforesaid, came and appeared Alexander Bernier, of the said Parish, a servant in the employ of Lusippe Méthot, who, being duly sworn, doth depose and say:—On the evening of the Monday on which the removal of the pew took place, I met Michel Rousseau on the road, he was going upwards towards his own house; it was between seven and eight o'clock in the evening. And further he saith not, and declares that he cannot sign his name.

(Signed,) his  
ALEXANDER X BERNIER.  
mark.

Sworn before me, the day and  
year aforesaid, in the said  
Parish of Lotbinière, in the  
District aforesaid.

(Signed,) W. K. McCORD, J. P.

(Translation.)

(23.)

Province of Canada, }  
District of Quebec. } PARISH OF LOTBINIERE.

Before William King McCord, Esquire, one of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, in and for the District of Quebec, on the fourth day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, at the Parish of Lotbinière, in the District aforesaid, came and appeared Henri Leclerc, of the said Parish, yeoman, who, being duly sworn, doth depose and say:—On Monday, the 16th day of February last, I saw Hector Rousseau pass about five or half past five o'clock in the afternoon; at that time it was beginning to grow dark; he was in a vehicle; the vehicle appeared to me to belong

to his brother, Michel ; he was then going upwards ; I was at my own house when I saw him pass ; I live about an arpent below the church. And further deponent saith not, and declares that he cannot sign his name.

(Signed,)

his  
HENRI X LECLERC.  
mark.

Sworn before me, the day and year aforesaid, at the said Parish of Lotbinière, in the District aforesaid.

(Signed,)

W. K. McCORD, J. P.

(24.)

Province of Canada, } PARISH OF LOTBINIERE.  
District of Quebec. }

Before William King McCord, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, in and for the District of Quebec, on the fifth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, at the Parish of St. Louis de Lotbinière, in the said District of Quebec, came and appeared Thomas McCord, of the City of Quebec, Esquire, Advocate, who, being duly sworn, doth depose and say:—Yesterday morning, I found two brass nails or tacks at the house of Michel Rousseau, of the said Parish, clock-maker. These two tacks are similar to and of equal size with those upon the foot bench now shown to me, and which I believe to have formed part of the furniture of the Seigniorial pew, lately carried off in the said Parish ; on some of the asperities of the tacks which I found, there were at the time of my finding them, and there are still minute particles of red material, apparently silk ; they are bent, and have evidently been made use of. I have extracted two other tacks from the foot bench above mentioned, and upon these also are to be found minute particles of the same color and material as those upon the tacks which I found at Rousseau's. The particles on all these four tacks are precisely of the same color and material as the silk velvet tape or binding which surrounds the said foot bench. Further deponent saith not, and hath signed.

(Signed,)

T. McCORD.

Sworn before me, on the day and year above mentioned, at the said Parish of Lotbinière, in the said District.

(Signed,)

W. K. McCORD, J. P.

(25.)

Province of Canada, } PARISH OF LOTBINIERE.  
District of Quebec. }

Before me, the undersigned, one of the Justices of our Sovereign Lady the Queen, assigned to keep the Peace within the District of Quebec, this fifth day of March, in the year of our Lord Christ, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, personally came and appeared William Falconbridge, of the City of Quebec, constable, who being duly sworn upon the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, doth declare,

depose and say as follows, to wit:—Yesterday, about noon, I found a small quantity of white wool in the cellar of Michel Rousseau's house; the said wool is precisely of the same description as that which forms the stuffing of the foot bench belonging to the Seignior's pew, of the Parish of St. Louis de Lotbinière, which was lately taken from the Church of the said Parish, and deponent verily believes that the wool so found by him formed part of the stuffing of the said pew. Further deponent saith not, and hath signed.

(Signed,)

W. FALCONBRIDGE.

Sworn before me, at the City of  
Quebec, on the day and  
year first above written.

(Signed,) W. K. McCORD, J. P.

(26.)

*(Translation.)*

Province of Canada, }  
District of Quebec. } PARISH OF LOTBINIERE.

Before William King McCord, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, in and for the District of Quebec, on the 5th day of March 1852, at the Parish of St. Louis de Lotbinière, in the District aforesaid, came and appeared Jean Constant Rival, of the said Parish, Esquire, who being duly sworn upon the holy Evangelists doth depose and say:—Having heard read the depositions of Mr. Thomas McCord and William Falconbridge, with respect to the affair of the Seignioral pew, and having also been present at the examination of the greater part of the witnesses, and more particularly at that of the Rev. Mr. Faucher, who has stated in my presence, his opinion of the character of Michel Rousseau, and considering also, my own opinion of this Michel Rousseau, I verily believe that he is the person or one of the persons by whom the deed was committed; the said Michel Rousseau is a clock-maker in the Parish.

(Signed,)

J. C. RIVAL.

Sworn before me, the day and year  
aforesaid, at the said Parish  
of Lotbiniere, in the District  
aforesaid.

(Signed,) W. K. McCORD, J. P.

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**QUEBEC:**

**PRINTED BY JOHN LOVELL, AT HIS STEAM PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,**

**MOUNTAIN STREET.**

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# RETURN

TO AN ADDRESS of the Legislative Assembly, dated 30th September, 1852, to  
His Excellency the Governor General, for

“ A RETURN of all Lands alienated from the Crown without valuable Consi-  
“ deration, since 1st January, 1851,—shewing the quantity and locality  
“ of object for each such grant, the names of the parties to whom made,  
“ and the object which it was so made.”

By Command,

A. N. MORIN,  
Secretary.

Secretary's Office,

Quebec, 8th October, 1852.  

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RETURN of Lands alienated from the Crown without valuable Considera

To whom granted.	Town or Township.
Wesleyan Methodists of London...	London ...
Free Presbyterian Church of Canada ...	Sydenham ...
Council of Lanark and Darling... ..	Lanark ...
Free Presbyterian Church ... ..	Holland... ..
Trustees of Grammar School of County of Kent... ..	Chatham ...
Council of Normanby ... ..	Normanby ...
Council of Chatham ... ..	Harwich ...
Agricultural Society of Kent ... ..	Chatham ...
Wesleyan Methodists, Warwick ... ..	Warwick ...
Council of Sydenham ... ..	Sydenham ...
Council of Chatham ... ..	Chatham ...
Council of Norfolk... ..	Charlotteville ..
Trustees of Grammar School of the County of Frontenac ... ..	Kingston ...
Council of Niagara... ..	Niagara... ..
Council of Harwich ... ..	Shrewsbury ...
Council of York ... ..	York ...
Roman Catholics ... ..	Russell ...
Orphan, Home and Female Aid Society ... ..	Toronto... ..
Council of Albert .. ..	Albert ... ..

Crown Land Department,  
Quebec, 5th October, 1852.

tion, since 1st January, 1851, for information of the Legislative Assembly.

Lot, Concession, &c.,	Contents in Acres.	Object for which granted.
N. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ Block on Gt. Market Street ... ..	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Church.
Lots 4, 5, 6, 7 North Side Union Street ... ..	2	Church.
Reserve Block ... ..	4	Town Hall, &c.
Part of Lot 19 in 1st Concession ... ..	2	Burying Ground and School.
S. E. Part of Block adjoining Church of England ... ..	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	School.
Part of Lot 7 W. of Owen Sound Road ... ..	10	Burying Ground and School.
Park Lot, 18 and 1 in 2nd Concession ... ..	10	Burying Ground.
Park Lot ... ..	5	Fair Ground, &c.
Park Lot ... ..	7	Church and Burying Ground.
Triangular Block ... ..		Public Pleasure Ground,
Market Block... ..	2	Market.
Block Grave Street, ... ..	4	Burying Ground.
S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of Lot 14 in 4th Concession, ... ..	100	School.
Lots 79, 80, 89 and 90 ... ..	4	School.
Block ... ..	2	School and Master's Residence.
Part of Lot 15, East of Yonge Street ... ..	1	General Burying Ground.
Part of Lot 8 in 8th Concession ... ..	10	Chapel and School.
Part of the Reserve adjoining the Military Burying Ground ... ..	1	Building for the Institution and School.
Lot 4, South West London Road ... ..	5	School and Master's residence.

JOHN ROLPH.

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Quebec :

PRINTED BY JOHN LOVELL, AT HIS STEAM PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,  
MOUNTAIN STREET.

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# RETURN

TO AN ADDRESS from the Legislative Assembly, dated the 23rd ult., praying the Governor General to cause to be laid before the House, all Documents and information respecting the management of the affairs of the Seigniority of Lauzon, since its acquisition by the Province, together with all Rules and Regulations adopted by the Government, or the Crown Lands Department, in relation to such Seigniority, and a detailed Statement of the rents and profits of the same, shewing as well the gross annual revenue thereof, as the persons liable to pay the same, and the amount in arrear from each of them. Also a detailed account of the several sums actually received and by and from whom, and of the outlay or expense of management for each year during the above period. Also, copies of all appointments of Agents and sub-Agents, to collect and receive the rents and profits of the said Seigniority, or for any other purpose connected with the management of the affairs of the same, accompanied by the instructions from time to time prescribed for such Agents or sub-Agents, and a statement of the allowance, salary, emoluments, or pecuniary profits, attached to such appointments under any and what authority ; also, a detailed account of the sums collected and received by each of the aforesaid Agents and sub-Agents, the sums expended in management by each ; the sums retained in conformity with their instructions as the allowance assigned to each of them, and of the sums actually paid over by each to the Receiver General ; and finally, shewing any and what sums remain to be accounted for by any and which of the parties acting under such appointments.

By command,

A. N. MORIN,  
Secretary.

Secretary's Office,  
Quebec, 8th October, 1852.

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## LIST OF DOCUMENTS accompanying letter of October, 1852, to the Hon. Provincial Secretary.

Copy of Order in Council of	31 March, 1845.		
ditto	ditto	11 July, 1845.	
ditto	ditto	10 October 1845.	
ditto	ditto	17 May, 1848.	
ditto	ditto	17 June, 1848.	
ditto	ditto	12 March, 1852.	
ditto	ditto	12 July, 1851.	
Copy of Mr. Primrose's Commission,	20 August, 1845.		
ditto Mr. Paradis	ditto	22 July, 1846.	
Copy of letter to Mr. Latouche, from Crown Lands Office,	10 June, 1848.		
ditto	ditto	ditto	27 June, "
ditto	Mr. Paradis,	ditto	8 July, "
Extract ditto	ditto	ditto	21 Aug., "
Copy ditto	ditto	ditto	26 Aug., "
Extracts from Mr. Primrose's accounts.			
Extracts from Mr. Primrose's account of disbursements.			
Extracts from Mr. Paradis	ditto	ditto	
Statement of moneys collected & expended in Seigniorv of Lauzon, to	31 Dec., 1851.		
ditto arrears due		ditto	ditto.
ditto properties under lease		ditto	ditto.
List of Agents and sub-agents of		ditto	&c.
Copy of Statement F, transmitted to Council with Report of	12 July, 1851.		

(Copy.)

EXTRACT from a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Executive Council, on matters of State, dated 31st March, 1845, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the same day.

On the reference of a letter from the Commissioners appointed under the Act 7th Victoria, cap. 26, and in pursuance of the Order in Council of the 10th December last, for the purchase of the Seigniorv of Lauzon, reporting that they had purchased the same in behalf of Government, for the sum of £40,500; and of two letters, the one from A. A. Parent, Esquire, heretofore Agent for the Seigniorv, Curator to the vacant succession of the late Sir John Caldwell; and the other, from Arthur Ross, Esquire, of the City of Montreal, relative to the leasing of certain mills on the said Seigniorv, and of the water power of the River Chaudière.

The Committee beg leave to report that, in their opinion, it would be desirable to place the said Seigniorv under the charge and superintendence of the Honorable F. W. Primrose, Inspector General of the Queen's Domain, and clerk of the *terrars*, under such regulations, and at such rate of remuneration for his services, as Your Excellency may hereafter see fit to establish. And, to enable Your Excellency to frame such regulations, and fix such rate of remuneration, the Committee recommend that Mr. Primrose should be called upon to report, forthwith, upon the present state of the several properties of the Seigniorv, the amount of arrears due upon the same, the course which, in his opinion, should be taken for its administration, and the terms on which he would be prepared to undertake the same.

In the meantime, the Committee further recommend that, the letters of Messrs. Parent and Ross, and any others, which may be received, of the same character, should be referred to that gentleman for his Report, inasmuch as without such information as

his Reports may be expected to furnish, the Committee find themselves unable to advise Your Excellency for or against the acceptance of any specific proposals for the leasing of any of the properties in question.

Certified,

(Signed,)

J. JOSEPH,  
C. E. C.

To the Commissioner of Crown Lands.

(Copy.)

EXTRACT from a Report of the Committee of the Executive Council, dated 11th July, 1845, and approved in Council on the same day.

On a letter from the Inspector General of the Queen's Domain, dated 9th instant, representing the necessity of his obtaining authority to grant concessions to Censitaires who have settled without titles, as well as to new applicants, in the Seigniorship of Lauzon. The Committee recommend that the Inspector General of the Queen's Domain be instructed to pass Deeds to the Censitaires of the Seigniorship of Lauzon, already in possession, as well as to those who may apply in future; also, that he be directed to grant Town Lots in the Village of Aubigny; at the usual rate and condition, and in terms of his letter.

Certified,

(Signed,)

ET. PARENT.

To the Provincial Secretary,  
&c., &c., &c.

COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Executive Council, dated 10th October, 1845, approved in Council on the same day.

On a letter from the Inspector General of the Queen's Domain, dated 25th September, 1845, recommending the appointment of an Agent for the Seigniorship of Lauzon: The Committee recommend that, an Agent be appointed by Your Excellency for the Seigniorship of Lauzon, to reside within the limits of the Seigniorship of Lauzon, for the collection of all the Seigniorial dues, excepting therefrom the rents of mills and other properties under lease; with power of granting *saisine*, on payment of Seigniorial dues, and the usual remission of *loas et ventes*, paid within the delay allowed in the Seigniorships belonging to the Domain of the Crown. The said Agent to pay monthly to the Receiver General, all moneys by him received, and to render quarterly accounts of the same, within fifteen days after 1st January, 1st April, 1st July, and 1st October in each year, and to give security for the due payment thereof: his remuneration to be ten per cent. on the gross amount of his receipts as above.

The Committee are of opinion that, it would be proper that the Agent should be subject to the orders and control of the Commissioner of the Seigniorship, and bound to report all his proceedings to him, to be communicated to the Secretary of this Province, for the information of Your Excellency.

As connected with the present reference, the Committee would further recommend that the remuneration of the Commissioner of the Seigniorship of Lauzon, should be two and a half per cent. on the rents of the properties in the Seigniorship, which are under lease. This last arrangement to be for the present year only.

Certified,

(Signed,)

J. JOSEPH,  
C. E. C.

To the Provincial Secretary.

(Copy.)

EXTRACT from a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Executive Council, on matters of State, dated 17th May, 1848, approved by His Excellency the Governor General, in Council, on the same day.

(Translation.)

On the matter of the petition of certain inhabitants, Censitaires of the Seignior of Lauzon, in the County of Dorchester, in the District of Quebec, praying Your Excellency to appoint a resident Agent in that Seignior, for the purposes of the Act 10 and 11 Vic., cap. 111.

The Committee of the Council respectfully submit to Your Excellency the following Report:—

The petition to which it refers bears date the 22nd day of April last, and is signed by a large number of persons.

The Petitioners represent that, as proprietors in the Seignior of Lauzon, they are entitled, and it is their desire, to avail themselves of the Act of the Legislature of this Province, 10 and 11 Vic., cap. 111, intituled, “An Act to facilitate Commutation of the Tenure of Lands, en roture, in the Queen’s Domain, into that of Free and Common Soccage, and to avoid the unnecessary delays and expenses heretofore incidental to such Commutations.”

They represent, moreover, that the Agent appointed to effect these commutations, is the Honorable Francis Ward Prinrose, who resides in the City of Quebec; and that, in consequence, in order to communicate with him, they are under the necessity of making repeated journeys, occasioning great expense and great loss of time, before they can effect a commutation.

For these reasons they pray, that Your Excellency would be pleased to appoint an Agent who shall reside within the limits of the Seignior.

In the opinion of the Committee of the Council this request is just and well founded, looking at the matter not only in an equitable point of view, but considering also the obligations the Seignior owes to his Censitaire.

In Lower Canada a Seignior is obliged to have an office for the payment of dues, within the limits of his Seignior. At this office it is, that the Censitaire pays his Seigniorial rents and dues; he cannot be compelled to pay them elsewhere. Such is the old law of Lower Canada, regulating, in this respect, the reciprocal rights and duties of the Censitaire and the Seignior. If then a new law permits the Censitaire to alter the tenure of his property, by *redeeming*, according to the intention of the Act before cited, all the Seigniorial rights previously imposed upon the said property, it does not follow from that that the sum he will have to pay, to effect this commutation, shall not be considered as regards the Censitaire, in the light of a Seigniorial due; on the contrary, the commutation which the Censitaire is desirous of effecting, bears that character in every respect. It is the last Seigniorial obligation which he discharges, but from the very fact of its partaking of that nature, the Censitaire has a right to demand, that his Seignior should, within the limits of his Seignior, have an office, to which he might go in order to discharge the *Seigniorial debt* resulting from the commutation of tenure which he is desirous of effecting, as well as all other Seigniorial charges to which his property is subject.

Such being the law in the Seigniories of Lower Canada, and such being the reasons which, in justice and equity, operate in favor of the prayer of the Petitioners, the Committee of the Council consider it their duty, respectfully to recommend Your Excellency to acquiesce in the Petition of the Censitaires of the Seignior of Lauzon; and accordingly, in order to give effect to the Act before cited, to appoint an Agent, who shall reside upon the spot. But the Committee are at the same time of opinion, that the said Agent should give to the Government security to a sufficient amount to guarantee it from all loss which might result from the administration of the Agent.

Should this Report meet with the approval of Your Excellency, it will become necessary, in accordance with the prayer of the Petitioners, to appoint, in the place of Mr. Primrose, who resides in the City of Quebec, a person resident within the limits of the Seigniori of Lauzon.

(True Copy.)

(Signed,)

J. JOSEPH,

C. E. C.

(Copy.)

EXTRACT from a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Executive Council on Land Applications, dated the 14 June, 1848, approved by His Excellency the Governor General, in Council, on the 17 June, 1848.

Upon the complaints preferred by the Reverend Mr. Rousseau in his letter of the 1st day of May last, to the Crown Lands Department, on the subject of the lands not yet conceded in the Seigniori of Lauzon :

The Committee have had under their consideration the Report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, dated the 10th day of June instant.

The Reverend Mr. Rousseau complains of the inactivity of Mr. Primrose, who, a short time after the purchase of the Seigniori, in the name of the Crown, was appointed Commissioner for the management of the same, and, as such authorized to make the concessions of the lands not yet disposed of, as stated by the Commissioner of Crown Lands. By a letter of the latter officer, dated the 5th May last, Mr. Primrose had communication of the complaints preferred by Mr. Rousseau, and was called upon to give explanations thereon, and although his attention was again directed to the matter on the first of June instant, no such explanations have yet been received.

Mr. Commissioner of Crown Lands states, that there is a local agent, Mr. Paradis, but he has only the power of collecting the Seigniorial dues, Mr. Primrose having been entrusted with the superintendence of the whole, together with the collection of the rents of the mills.

As it is observed by the Commissioner of Crown Lands, the residence of Mr. Primrose out of the Seigniori, and his other duties as Inspector General of the Queen's Domain and clerk of the *Terrars*, may, to a certain extent, have given rise to the preferred complaints. But as the administration of the Crown domain has been transferred to the Crown Lands Department, the Committee agree with the Report of that Department that, there appears to be no longer any necessity for a Commissioner of the Seigniori of Lauzon, there being a resident agent, and therefore the Committee concur in the opinion of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, that it would seem to be but an act of justice to the *Censitaires*, that the local agent should have the necessary powers to make concessions of lands, under the immediate superintendence and control of the Department, the said concessions so to be made with a view of an early settlement of the unconceded lands, and according to such rate of *cens et rentes Seignioriales* as already existing in the vicinity.

If any license has been given to the lessees of mills, or to any other person to cut timber upon those unconceded lands, the Crown Lands Department, or the local agent, will see that the intended concessions do not interfere with such license.

The Commissioner of Crown Lands further states :—

“ There is, however, no inconvenience to allow Mr. Primrose, as agent, to collect as heretofore the rents of the mills at Point Levy and St. Nicholas, for these mills are more used for trade and commerce than for grinding the corn of the *Censitaires*. He has been allowed 2½ per cent on the rents for the first year; this rate should be con-

tinued if Government approves of his collecting the same, but in that case he should pay and account for the proceeds to this Department."

The Committee see no objection that such an arrangement should be continued till further order.

Certified,

(Signed,)

J. JOSEPH.

C. E. C.

To the Commissioner of Crown Lands.

EXTRACT from a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Executive Council on Land Applications, dated 12th July, 1851, approved by His Excellency the Governor General, in Council, on the same day.

On the Report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, dated 10 July, 1851, on the subject of the accounts of the Honorable F. W. Primrose, late Commissioner of the Seigniory of Lauzon :

By the above Report, it appears that Mr. Primrose endeavours to show that, up to the close of 1848, the period to which his accounts extend, a balance is due by him to the Government of £40 18s. 11d., which result he arrives at by a charge of £465 18s. for per centage on an amount of £9,313 8s. 11d. expended upon the mills of the Seigniory of Lauzon. To this charge, as unauthorized, the Commissioner of Crown Lands objects, and represents by means of Statement F. accompanying his Report, that Mr. Primrose was, at the close of 1848, indebted to the Government, in a sum of £560 8s. 8d., which includes the sum of £92 1s. 6d., for which vouchers have not been produced; or, on the production of such vouchers, then in a sum of £468 7s. 2d. The Commissioner of Crown Lands therefore suggests, that Mr. Primrose be directed, without loss of time, to furnish his accounts for the years 1849, '50, and '51, and to pay within such period as may be decided upon by your Excellency, as well the balance above shewn to be due, as any that may have accrued from his collections in 1849, 1850, and 1851.

The Committee recommend the above suggestions for Your Excellency's approval, and that the accounts referred to, be rendered and the balance paid within one month.

Certified,

(Signed,)

WM. H. LEE,

Acting C. E. C.

The Honorable the Commissioner of Crown Lands,  
&c., &c., &c.

EXTRACT from a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Executive Council on matters of State, dated 10th March, 1852, approved by His Excellency the Governor General, in Council, on the 12th of the same month.

On the letter dated 22nd December, 1851, of Pierre Paradis, Esquire, stating that he cannot any longer take care of the affairs of the Seigniory of Lauzon, on account of his not being sufficiently remunerated, but that he will still receive the moneys from those who choose to pay him of their own accord; and, on a subsequent application of Mr. Paradis, dated 4th February, 1852, offering to continue his agency of the said Seigniory, at a nett salary of £150 per annum:

The Committee recommend that Mr. Paradis be relieved of his agency, and that the management of the Seigniori of Lauzon merge in the Crown Lands Department; without a special agent being employed, as suggested in the Report of the Honorable the Commissioner of Crown Lands, dated 9th January, 1852.

Certified,

(Signed,)

WM. H. LEE,  
Acting C. E. C.

To the Honorable  
The Commissioner of Crown Lands,  
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

PROVINCE OF CANADA.

(Signed,) METCALFE.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c.

To all to whom these Presents shall come, or whom the same may concern—GREETING:

Know ye, that confiding in the loyalty, integrity, and ability of our beloved and faithful The Honorable Francis Ward Primrose, of the City of Quebec, Esquire, We, of our especial grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, have made, constituted and appointed, and by these presents do make, constitute and appoint the said Francis Ward Primrose to be our Commissioner for the management and improvement, administration and amelioration of the Seigniori of Lauzon, in our District of Quebec, in our said Province, and all and every the estates, real and personal, moveable and immoveable, appertaining thereto, which Seigniori has become and is now vested in us, and whereof and wherein we are seized and possessed as owner and proprietor, to have and to hold the said office of Commissioner as aforesaid, with all and every the power and rights appertaining to the said office, during our pleasure. And we have given and granted, and hereby do give and grant to our said Commissioner, full power and authority, by all lawful ways and means, to inquire into and respecting the said Seigniori, and all and every the estates, real and personal, moveable and immoveable aforesaid, and the nature of the same and of every and any part thereof to ascertain and establish, and the said Seigniori to enter upon, manage and administer, and to cause to be effectually levied by the proper officer, to be in this respect appointed, all and every the rents, issues and profits of the said Seigniori, real and personal, moveable and immoveable, and the said Seigniori in such manner and way as may be found most convenient to improve and ameliorate; and to the ends, interests and purposes aforesaid, we have also given and granted, and hereby do give and grant to our said Commissioner, full power and authority, when and as occasion may require, to make and perfect, and cause to be made and perfected, in due form of law, a Land Roll, or *Papier Terrier* of the said Seigniori of Lauzon, and also to ask and demand of and from all tenants, lessees, emphyteotic lessees, censitaires, land owners and occupants whatsoever of the said real or immoveable estates, or any part or parts thereof, and all other persons whom the same doth, shall or may concern, all *cens et rentes, lods et ventes*, alienation fines, rents, services, dues, duties, arrearages of rents, profits, sum and sums of money now due and payable or hereafter to grow due or become payable to us, upon, from or by reason of the said Seigniori, by or from the said tenants, lessees, emphyteotic lessees, censitaires, landholders, occupants and persons aforesaid, or any of them, and to cause payment and satisfaction thereof, or any part thereof, to be made to our Receiver General of our said Province, or other person duly authorized to

receive the same; and in default of payment thereof, for us and in our name and to our use, by all lawful ways and means to sue for and recover the same, and also for us and in our name to institute and prosecute any action or actions, real, personal or mixed, for or in relation to the said Seigniorly or any part thereof, or for or concerning any debt, duty, cause, matter or thing arising from or connected with the same, in any court of competent jurisdiction within our said Province or elsewhere, and the same actions to prosecute and follow, or to discontinue and withdraw, and likewise to institute any appeal or appeals from any judgment or judgments which shall or may be given in any such action or actions, and the same to prosecute, discontinue or withdraw, and generally in the premises to do, perform, and execute all and every matter and thing which shall and may be needful and requisite, without any other and more special authority from us in that behalf; and moreover, we do give and grant to our said Commissioner full power and authority for us and in our name to grant, *à titre de cens*, to such person or persons as he may deem fit, and as by law are capable in this behalf, any parts or parcels of the said Seigniorly, which may be waste and ungranted, upon the terms and conditions prescribed by the laws and customs of that part of our Province which formerly constituted our late Province of Lower Canada, and the parts and parcels of the said Seigniorly as in the discretion of our said Commissioner may be judged expedient, to demise and let by lease for a term of years, not exceeding seven years or at will, to such person and persons, and for such rent and rents, and other considerations, as by our said Commissioner may be thought just and reasonable, subject, nevertheless, to such directions as our said Commissioner may from time to time receive from our Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government of our said Province, touching or concerning the duration of such leases and the amount of rent to be therein and thereby reserved to us. And we do authorize and empower our said Commissioner generally to do, transact and perform all other acts, matters and things which may be necessary and expedient for carrying into effect the powers and authority hereinbefore mentioned, as fully and effectually, to all intents whatsoever, as if such matters and things were herein particularly expressed. And we do hereby further direct and require our said Commissioner, in the execution of the trusts hereby confided to him, and in all things concerning the same, to observe and follow, and govern himself according to such orders, rules and instructions as he shall, from time to time, receive from us by any warrant or writing, under our Sign Manual, or under the hand and seal of our Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government of our said Province, for the time being; and we do further require and command all our officers, ministers, and loving subjects whatever, in their several and respective stations and places, to be aiding and assisting to our said Commissioner, in all things to be by him performed in the due execution of these our Letters Patent.

In testimony, &c.

Witness our right trusty and well beloved The Right Honorable Charles Theophilus Baron Metcalfe, &c.

At Montreal, this twentieth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, and in the ninth year of our Reign.

By Command,

(Signed,)

D. DALY,  
Secretary.

(Copy.)

PROVINCE OF CANADA.

(Signed,) CATHCART.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c.

To all to whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may concern—GREETING :

Know ye, that reposing trust and confidence in the loyalty, integrity, and ability of Pierre Paradis, of the Parish of St. Henry, in the District of Quebec, gentleman, We, of our especial grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, have nominated, constituted and appointed, and by these presents do nominate, constitute and appoint the said Pierre Paradis, to be sub-Agent of our Seigniory of Lauzon, in our District of Quebec, and in that capacity to collect all the Seigniorial dues accruing and arising to us from and out of the said Seigniory of Lauzon, save and except the rents and mills and other properties situated within the limits of the said Seigniory, and leased and demised by us, in and by certain Letters Patent under the Great Seal of our said Province, to certain individuals in the said Letters Patent named; and our will and pleasure is, that the said Pierre Paradis, during the continuance of his said appointment, shall have the power of granting *saisine* to the Censitaires of the said Seigniory, upon payment being made by them of the amount of the Seigniorial dues accrued in respect of the lands held by them within the said Seigniory, and also to grant the customary remission upon *lods et ventes* paid within the delay allowed in the Seigniories belonging to the Domain of the Crown. To have and to hold the said office unto him, the said Pierre Paradis, for and during our Royal pleasure; and the residence of the said Pierre Paradis, in our said Seigniory of Lauzon, together with all and every the powers, rights and authorities to the said office belonging and appertaining; Provided always, that the said Pierre Paradis do, and shall, during the continuance of his said appointment, obey all such orders and instructions as he shall from time to time receive from the Commissioner appointed for the management of the said Seigniory, and that he do and shall, from time to time, report to the said Commissioner, all proceedings adopted by him in relation to the said Seigniory.

In testimony whereof, we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province of Canada, to be hereunto affixed; Witness our right trusty and right well beloved cousin, Lieutenant General The Right Honorable Charles Murray, Earl Cathcart of Cathcart, in the County of Renfrew, K. C. B., Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over our Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice-Admiral of the same, and Commander of our Forces in British North America, at Montreal, in our said Province, the twenty-second day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, and in the tenth year of our Reign.

By Command,

(Signed,) D. DALY,  
Secretary,

(Translation.)

CROWN LANDS OFFICE,  
MONTREAL, 27th June, 1848.

SIR,—The parties whose names were submitted by you have been accepted as Securities, and a form for the bond will be forwarded to you, at an early date.

I transmit you a copy of the 10th and 11th Vic., cap. 111, which regulates the duties of Agents appointed under that Statute.



The instructions necessary for their guidance are contained in the Orders in Council, copies of which accompany the present letter. You will observe that the order in Council of the 2nd of June instant, modifies the one of the 3rd of March in this respect, that it is no longer necessary as regards the Seigniory of Lauzon that the applicants should deposit the amount of the commutation fine in a Bank, and that the Agent, before proceeding to the passing of the deed, should cause a certificate to be forwarded to the Department, to the effect that such payment covers the amount of the commutation fine, and that the arrears have been paid, as you are now authorized to receive these monies; and for this reason it is that you are required to provide securities.

You must not, however, execute the deed of release (*acte de décharge*) before the receipt by you of the amount of the commutation fine, unless, indeed, it remains as *à constitut* upon the property, and also of a certificate from the local agent that all the arrears (amounting to such a sum) have been paid to him. It will be your duty also to transmit to the Department these two certificates, and that from the local agent previously to the said execution, in cases only, however, in which plaintiff holds *à constitut* the amount of the commutation fine.

You will have to render an account on the first day of every month of all moneys received, and to furnish a separate statement of the commutations which may have been effected during the preceding month, conformably with the accompanying form, and you will make your payments by mail, or if you prefer it, you may deposit the amount in one of the Banks at Québec, to the credit of the Commissioner of Crown Lands. On so doing, you must obtain therefrom a duplicate certificate of such deposit, one for yourself, and the other to be forwarded to the Department at the time of giving in your accounts. If you should transmit the money by mail, be careful to write on the outside of the letter the words "*Money Letter*," and to make a memorandum of the day on which it is mailed, and of the party to whom you deliver the letter. I think it would be advisable for you to cause notice to be given, from time to time, at the doors of the churches in the different Parishes of the Seigniory, that you have been appointed Agent for the Commutation of Tenure, in accordance with the Provincial Statute, and such explanations to be given as you may consider necessary to enable the Censitaires to understand the great advantages placed within their reach by the provisions of this Act. The above explanations will, I presume, suffice, aided, as you will be, by the law, and by the Orders in Council, for your safe guidance in the discharge of your duties.

A form of the return that it will be your duty to send in to the Department, on every application for commutation, is herewith transmitted to you to serve as a model.

(Signed.) T. BOUTHILLIER.

Paul Latouche, Esq., agent,  
St. Henri de Lauzon.

(Translation.)

CROWN LANDS OFFICE,  
MONTREAL, 10th June, 1848.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased favorably to entertain the petition of certain of the inhabitants of the Parish St. Henri de Lauzon, praying that the Agent for the Commutation of Tenure for the Seigniory of Lauzon should take up his residence there, and submitting your name, as qualified to fill that office; I have also to add that, in consequence thereof, the Department has been directed to offer you that office. You will be pleased to make known without delay, whether you accept the office, and in case of acceptance, to forward, as soon as possible, the names of two responsible parties, proprietors of real

property, who are willing to execute jointly and severally, with yourself, a conditional bond for seven hundred and fifty pounds, as security for your accounting for the moneys which may be paid to you, in order that these names may be submitted for the approval of His Excellency. You must transmit, at the same, a certificate, signed by several citizens to the effect that these parties are solvent to that amount, and proprietors of real property, which must be therein described.

When these formalities shall have been gone through, you will be empowered to grant Commutation of Tenure, and further instructions will be forwarded to you for your guidance in the exercise of your duties as Agent.

Paul Latouche, Esq.,  
St. Henri de Lauzon.

(Signed,) T. BOUTHILLIER.

(Translation.)

CROWN LANDS OFFICE,  
MONTREAL, 3rd July, 1848.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that His Excellency the Governor General in Council, has been pleased to command, that for the future you be under the control and superintendence of this Department, to whom it will be your duty to render an account of your administration as Agent of the Seignior of Lauzon. The Honorable Mr. Primrose will continue, however, to receive, as at present, the revenues of the Mills at Point Levy and St. Nicholas, but his other powers as Commissioner having determined, you must hereafter address this Department for all information which you may require to guide you in your administration.

The object of the Government in making this alteration, is to increase the powers of the Local Agents, and thus render it unnecessary for the Censitaires to make long journeys beyond the limits of the Seignior, in order to the transaction of their business with the Crown, as their Seignior, and more especially to facilitate the concession of lands, and to prevent the destruction of the standing timber upon those lands.

It will now be your duty to watch over the interests of the Crown throughout the whole Seignior, and to be careful that it suffer neither loss nor damage; in a word, the entire management of the Seignior is given into your hands, subject to the control and superintendence of this Department. I empower you therefore, to take the steps necessary for the concession of lands not conceded. The first step is, that you cause notice to be given at the doors of the Churches of the Parishes near which the said lands are situate, that you are authorized to concede them, and that all persons desirous of acquiring any of the said lands should address themselves to you without delay. As it appears that a large number of the lots have long been occupied by parties without a title, before promising a Deed of Concession, you must clearly ascertain that the land asked for is unoccupied, or in case of occupation, by whom; for in all cases of occupation, the occupant who has improved the land, has the right of preference over any other party. You must distinctly observe that, under the term occupant, the Department only understands those who have established themselves on a land in a permanent manner, for the purpose of cultivating it, and not those only temporarily occupying it, for the purpose of carrying away the wood. Wherever the party applying for the concession shall be any other than the occupant, you must not promise a Deed of Concession, without having first obtained the decision of the Department, to which you will make a detailed report of all the facts, borne out by such evidence as you will require from the parties; the whole as a matter of course to be at their own cost, and you will thus enable the Department to decide to whom the preference should be given. The Deeds will be drawn out in the name of the Commissioner or the Assistant Com-

missioner of Crown Lands, a form whereof is enclosed, allowing you to make such alterations in the body of the Deed as you may consider necessary. In such case you will submit these alterations for the approval of this office before proceeding thereon. It is expedient here to lay down a few general rules for your guidance.

Those Censitaires of the Seignior, who have attained the age of majority, have the right of obtaining, at the ordinary rates, Deeds of Concession of these lands, in preference to all other parties. The same individual may not acquire more than one lot, unless the Department should, for special reasons, depart from that regulation. Concessions must only be made to parties whose intention it is to settle on such lands forthwith. Every Deed of Concession should be endorsed with a number, shewing at the same time, the range and position, according to the cardinal points, for example: 1st range, No. 1, south-east or north-west side, as the case may be. This regulation pre-supposes that the lands have been already surveyed and divided off into lots, and that a plan of them has been made. Be so good as to inform me, as early as possible, if indeed, these lands have been surveyed or a plan of them made, for this should be, first of all, attended to. You will also be good enough, at the same time, to inform me what is the nearest approximation to the extent of the lands yet to be conceded, and where they are, or the most part, situate. If no survey has yet been made, you must be satisfied with giving notice that it will shortly take place, and that concessions will be granted as soon as it is finished; and that in the meantime, however, parties desirous of acquiring lands may leave their names with you.

You will, at a later date, be informed on what terms to engage a Surveyor for this purpose. Mr. Paul Latouche has been appointed Agent for the commutation of the tenure of lands, *en roture* in the Seignior. You will be good enough, on application, to furnish him with a detailed statement of the arrears of *lods et ventes* and *cens et rentes* due to the Crown, by parties who shall apply for this commutation, in order that he may make his Report to the Government thereupon.

(Signed,) T. BOUTHILLIER.

Pierre Paradis, Esquire,  
Agent, St. Henri de Lauzon.

(Translation.)

(Extract.)

CROWN LANDS OFFICE,  
MONTREAL, 21st August, 1852.

SIR,— \* \* \* \* \*

With respect to the lands described in the Deeds of Concession, as bounded by low water mark, if this description is not found in the original Deeds of Concession, or in a *titre nouvel* of the property, you will not invest with possession thereof, or receive *lods et ventes* therefor, without making an express declaration to the effect that, it is not your intention to admit any right in the beach lot situated between high and low water, either to the seller or to the buyer, but that, on the contrary, you will lay claim to it as belonging to the Crown.

(Signed,) T BOUTHILLIER.

Pierre Paradis, Esquire,  
St. Henri de Lauzon.

(Translation.)

CROWN LANDS OFFICE,  
MONTREAL, 26th August, 1848.

SIR,—In answer to your various letters of July last and August instant, with respect to the rate of *cens et rentes*, I am directed to inform you, that by an Order in Council, a copy of which has been forwarded to you, it has been decided that the rate should be two *sols* per superficial arpent. With respect to the *cens et rentes* of the old concessions, you must only divide them when such division will not be liable to any difficulty; as regards new concessions, the system at present established renders this division less objectionable.

Those parties desirous of commuting should pay the *cens et rentes* for the current year, whatever be the period of their application for commutation, for the *cens* is a yearly indivisible charge, differing in this respect from interest which becomes due day by day.

(Signed,) T. BOUTHILLIER.

Pierre Paradis, Esquire, Agent,  
St. Henri de Lauzon.

## EXPENDITURE ON THE MILLS.

## SOURCES OF PAYMENT.

		£	s.	d.
1845.				
Sept. 10.	—Accountable Warrant to F. W. Primrose, ... ..	500	0	0
Dec. 4.	do do do, ... ..	300	0	0
1846.				
May 13.	do do do, ... ..	1150	0	0
June 2.	do do do, ... ..	500	0	0
Aug. 28.	—Warrant on account contracts, St. Henry & Point Levy, to do,	821	0	0
Sept. 17.	do for Etchemin Log pond to do, ... ..	280	0	0
Oct. 2.	do on account contracts, St. Henry & Point Levy, to do,	821	0	0
Nov. 7.	do do wharf, bridges and road, Point Levy, to do,	88	0	0
“ 16.	do do contracts, St. Henry and Point Levy, to do,	821	0	0
“ 20.	do do St. Nicholas; Mills, contract, to do, ... ..	170	0	0
Dec. 7.	do balance, wharf, bridge, and road, Point Levy, to do,	88	0	0
“ 11.	do on account contracts, St. Henry and Point Levy, to do,	368	2	6
“ 26.	do for miller's house, St. Henry, to do, ... ..	50	0	0
1847.				
Jan. 12.	do on account St. Nicholas Mills, contract, to do, ...	170	0	0
“ 23.	do store, Point Levy, £170 11s. 10d., stores do, £67 10s. 0d. to do, ... ..	238	1	10
Feb. 17.	do balance St. Nicholas, contract, £161 17s., stores do, £45 to do, ... ..	206	17	0
March 8.	do on account contracts, St. Henry & Point Levy, to do, do in favor of John Thomson, Esquire, for advances made by him for Etchemin Mills, to 15th October, 1845, issued in November, 1845, ... ..	452	17	6
	Balance paid out of the Revenues received by F. W. Primrose,	1514	19	6
		773	9	9
		<u>£9313</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>1</u>

## MEMORANDUM.

Of the above amount the following sums remain on hand :

Balance due to Loring, carpenter, on contract, St. Nicholas, ... ..	11	17	0
To pay for mill stones, St. Nicholas, ... ..	45	0	0
Balance due Thomson & Co., on contract, St. Henry Mill, ... ..	5	9	4½

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£62 6 4½

## RECAPITULATION.

Point Levy, ... ..	2431	8	1
Etchemin, ... ..	4148	6	8
St. Henry, ... ..	1989	16	4
St. Nicholas, ... ..	546	17	0
Trait Quarrie, ... ..	197	0	0

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£9313 8 1

The Honorable F. W. Primrose, in account with Government, as Commissioner of Lauzon.

1845.		Dr.		£	s.	d.
June	—Received from Mr. G. Baptiste, 6 months, insurance, Point Levy Mills, ... ..			5	14	4½
Sept. 10.	—Warrant on account of repairs, ... ..	500	0	0	0	0
Nov.	—Received from R. M. Harrison, Esq., on account logs, ...	50	0	0	0	0
Dec. 4.	—Warrant on account of repairs, ... ..	300	0	0	0	0
“ 31.	—Received from Mr. Charles King, for use of Chaudière Wharf	10	0	0	0	0
“ “	do of John Thompson, Esquire, rent, Etchemin Mills,	125	0	0	0	0
“ “	do do do St. Nicholas do.	50	0	0	0	0
“ “	do do do Domain	40	0	0	0	0
“ “	do do do profit, St. Henry's do.	122	1	7		
“ “	do do do Trait Quarré Mill, ...	10	18	3		
“ “	do of J. McKenzie, Esquire, of Lauzon Wharf, ...	30	0	0		
“ “	do of McKenzie & Breaky, Common, Point Levy, ...	10	0	0		
“ “	do of G. Baptiste, rent, Point Levy Mill, ... ..	50	0	0		
1846.						
Jan. 14.	—Received from R. M. Harrison, Esquire, insurance, Etchemin Mills, ... ..	30	15	0		
May 13.	—Warrant on account of repairs, ... ..	1150	0	0		
June 2.	do do ... ..	500	0	0		
Aug. 28.	—Warrant towards St. Henry and Point Levy Mill, contracts,	821	0	0		
Sept. 17.	“ for flood-gates and wharves, Log-pond, Etchemin,	280	0	0		
“ 27.	—Michael Kelly, for sugar-beer, 5s.; timber cut, 5s., ...	0	10	0		
Oct. 2.	—Warrant towards St. Henry and Point Levy mill, contracts,	821	0	0		
	Mr. Plante, on account of rent for mill, St. Anselme, ...	8	0	0		
	Mr. Larochelle, do do do ...	37	1	2		
Nov. 7.	—Warrant on account of wharf, bridge and road, Point Levy,	88	0	0		
“ 16.	“ toward St. Henry and Point Levy mill, contracts, ...	821	0	0		
“ 19.	—James McKenzie, Esq., use of wharf, Point Levy, ..	30	0	0		
“ 20.	—Warrant towards repairs, St. Nicholas mills, ... ..	170	0	0		
	Mr. Larochelle, carding, mill privilege for 1845, ... ..	4	0	0		
Dec. 7.	—Warrant, balance, wharf, bridge and road, Point Levy, ...	88	0	0		
	Received from Messrs. Fortier for courtes, ... ..	0	16	0		
Dec. 11.	—Warrant towards St. Henry and Point Levy contract, ...	368	2	6		
“ 26.	“ for miller's house, at St. Henry, ... ..	50	0	0		
“ “	Mr. Pierre Bouthilliet, one year's rent, Trait Quarré to 31st instant, ... ..	50	0	0		

## The Honorable F. W. Primrose, in account with Government—(Continued.)

1846.		Dr.—(Continued.)	£	s.	d.
Jan.	12.	—Warrant towards repairs St. Nicholas Mill, ... ..	170	0	0
"	23.	" balance, Point Levy store and mill-stones, ... ..	238	1	10
Feb.	17.	" do. St. Nicholas, repairs and do ... ..	206	17	0
"	25.	—Ringuet, constituted rent, Lot, Point Levy, ... ..	2	4	4
March	8.	—Warrant, balance, contract, St. Henry and Point Levy, ...	452	17	6
May	1.	—Received, John Thomson, Esq., rent, Point Levy Mill, ...	131	5	0
"	"	do. do. St. Henry do. ... ..	50	0	0
"	"	do. do. Domain farm, ... ..	20	0	0
June	14.	" R. M. Harrison, Esq., to account rent, Etchemin Mills, ... ..	889	0	0
"	24.	" Mr. Plante, balance his mill, to 1st October, 1846, ...	22	0	0
July	8.	" R. M. Harrison, to account Etchemin Mill, rent, ...	400	0	0
"	27.	" Mr. Laroche, to account, for his mills for 1846, ...	50	0	0
Oct.	26.	" Mr. Pierre Bouthilliet, to account rent, Trail Quarrie Mill, ... ..	25	0	0
Dec.	7.	" Mr. Joseph Nadeau, constituted rent, Lot, P. Levy, ...	1	18	7½
"	16.	" Jas. McKenzie, Esq., occupation of Lauzon wharf, ...	15	0	0
"	"	" R. M. Harrison, Esq., further on account Etchemin Mills, ... ..	60	0	0
1848.					
Jan.	13.	—Received from Mr. Pierre Bouthilliet, on account rent, ...	24	0	0
"	31.	" " A. Ross, Esq., on account logs, ... ..	25	0	0
"	"	" Simeon Laroche, Esq., for balance, mill, for 1846, ... ..	18	9	11
Oct.	17.	" " Pierre Bouthilliet, on account rent, Quarrie Mill, ... ..	17	10	0
Nov.	22.	" " Pierre Bouthilliet, on account rent, Quarrie Mill, ... ..	30	0	0
			£9471	3	1
Dec.	31.	" " J. Thomson, Esq., 6 months' insurance of Point Levy Mill (omitted) to be debited 31st December, 1845, ... ..	5	14	4½
			£9476	17	5½
Balance on hand, ... ..			£60	1	4

Memorandum. The above balance is insufficient to cover outstanding claims, viz.:

Balance due Mr. Carpenter, contract, for St. Nicholas,	£11	17	0
For a pair of mill-stones, do ... ..	45	0	0
Balance due Thomson & Co., retained to meet trifling expenses, at St. Henry Mill, ... ..	5	9	4½
	£62	6	4½

Besides, other small accounts not yet liquidated.

Balance on hand, brought down, ... ..	60	1	4
Deduct omitted Cr., ... ..	37	10	6

Balance on hand, £22 10 0

Errors excepted.

(Signed,)

F. W. PRIMROSE,

I. G. D. R.

Montreal, 1st March, 1850.

The Honorable F. W. Primrose, in account with Government.

1845.		Cr.	£	s.	d.
June	—Paid	Quebec Fire Assurance Company, insurance, Point Levy,	11	8	9
	“	do do do Etchemin,	6	8	2
Nov. 28.	“	Montreal Gazette, for advertisements, ... ..	1	10	4½
	“	Carriage of wheels for Etchemin Mills, per steamboat,	2	2	6
Sept. 22.	“	Messrs. Lambert, on account Point Levy dam, ... ..	25	0	0
“ 27.	“	do do do ... ..	15	0	0
Oct. 4.	“	Francis Blais, on account contract, Trait Quarré Mills,	25	0	0
	“	Latourneau, mason, for mason work, ... ..	6	10	0
	“	Mr. John Lambie, on account Etchemin and Point Levy,	80	0	0
	“	Messrs. Lambert, on account Point Levy dam, ... ..	25	0	0
	“	Mr. John Lambie, on account Point Levy dam, ... ..	20	0	0
	“	do do Etchemin Mills, ... ..	80	0	0
	“	do do do ... ..	180	0	0
	“	do do do ... ..	90	0	0
	“	Messrs. Lambert, do Point Levy dam, ... ..	25	0	0
Nov. 6.	“	do do do ... ..	25	0	0
	“	Mr. John Lambie, do Etchemin Mills, ... ..	60	0	0
	“	do do do ... ..	25	0	0
	“	do do do ... ..	50	0	0
	“	Messrs. Lambert, do Point Levy dam, ... ..	15	0	0
	“	Mr. John Lambie, do Etchemin Mills, ... ..	40	0	0
Dec. 4.	“	do do do ... ..	100	0	0
	“	do do do ... ..	50	0	0
	“	do do do ... ..	40	0	0
	“	Messrs. Lambert, do Point Levy dam, ... ..	7	10	0
	“	“ Hamilton & Lowe, for timber, ... ..	82	17	3
	“	“ John Thompson, Esquire, interest on advances,	6	10	0
	“	do do for chains borrowed and lost,	2	7	1
	“	Pierre Lambert, Esquire, Surveyor, for map and books,	36	16	0
	“	Jas. McKenzie, Esquire, repairs, Lauzon Wharf, ... ..	12	10	0
	“	Mr. George Baptiste, bolting cloths and machinery,			
	“	Point Levy, ... ..	184	18	6
	“	do. sundry repairs, ... ..	14	9	6
	“	disbursements in visiting mills, and other parts of the Seigniory, ... ..	5	0	0
1846.					
Jan. 14.	—Paid	Quebec F. A. Co.'s insurance on Etchemin Mills,...	30	15	0
“ 17.	“	Mr. John Lambie, on account do ... ..	25	1	5
Feb. 12.	“	do do do ... ..	15	0	0
“ 21.	“	do do do ... ..	50	0	0

The Honorable F. W. Primrose, in account with Government—(Continued.)		£	s.	d.
1846. Cr.—(Continued.)				
Feb.	21. —Paid Messrs. Lambert, on account Point Levy dam, ...	2	10	0
"	" " Mr. Pierre Bouthilliet, on account mill-stones, Trait Quarré, ... ..	5	0	0
"	27. " Mr. John Lambie, on account Etchemin Mills, ...	10	0	0
April	7. " Mr. Pierre Bouthilliet, on account mill-stones, Trait Quarré, ... ..	12	3	0
"	25. " Mr. John Lambie, on account Etchemin Mills, ...	5	0	0
May	5. " do do do ... ..	40	0	0
"	12. " Mr. Francis Blais, on account contract, Trait Quarré, ...	25	0	0
"	14. " W. J. C. Bonson, timber, Etchemin and Point Levy, ...	296	16	9
"	" " Thomas Tweddele, founder, do, ... ..	101	15	0
"	16. " John Lambie, on account Etchemin Mills, ... ..	75	0	0
"	18. " Mr. Pierre Lambert, for boards, Point Levy Mill, ...	30	0	0
"	19. " Francis Blais, on account contract, Trait Quarré Mills, ...	25	0	0
"	21. " Mr. John Lambie, on account Etchemin Mills, ...	25	0	0
"	25. " Mr. Bisset, valuation, &c., Point Levy Mill, ...	3	0	0
"	29. " Mr. M. Kelly, for roads and woods, St. Nicholas, 1st, 1845, ... ..	7	10	0
"	" " Mr. J. Lambie, on account Etchemin Mills, per Mr. Harrison, ... ..	427	10	0
"	30. " Mr. Pierre Carter, fencing Domain, ... ..	2	10	0
June	2. " Mr. John Lambie, on account Etchemin Mills, ...	20	0	0
"	4. " Charles Campbell & Co., timber, Point Levy and Etchemin Mills, ... ..	117	3	4
"	" " H. S. Scott, ironmonger, ... ..	100	4	3
"	6. " Canadien newspaper, for advertising, ... ..	13	12	7
"	" " T. Cummings, millwright, Point Levy, repairs, ...	5	12	6
"	22. " Messrs. Ward, Brush & Co., wheels, Etchemin Mills, ...	34	2	7
Aug.	1. " Mr. Thomas Goff, on account Point Levy store, ...	25	0	0
"	" " Wm. Dawson, for Timber, do, ... ..	7	9	0
"	" " Louis Levasseur, St. Henry, for overlooking woods, ...	4	2	6
"	6. " Montminy, on account Etchemin, ... ..	15	0	0
"	8. " Mr. Thomas Goff, balance, store, Point Levy, ...	36	18	11
"	28. " H. S. Scott, ironmonger, Etchemin Mills, ... ..	44	17	8
"	" " W. Price & Co., timber, Etchemin and Point Levy, ...	89	17	0
"	" " Mercury newspaper, advertising, ... ..	8	2	2
"	" " Pickersgill, Tibbits & Co., timber, Point Levy, ...	26	8	9
"	29. " Thos. Tweddel, blacksmith and founder, Etchemin, ...	42	1	3
"	" " J. H. Galbraith, do do, Etchemin, ...	24	4	2
Sept.	2. " Montminy, balance, Etchemin Mills, ... ..	6	10	0
"	5. " Fras. Blais, to account contract, Trait Quarré, ...	25	0	0
"	7. " Bury and Lyle, on account contract, St. Henry and Point Levy, ... ..	100	0	0
"	23. " Hector Munro, per Thomson & Co., do, ... ..	250	0	0
"	" " Quebec Gazette, for advertising, ... ..	6	11	2
"	30. " Mr. John Lambie, on account Etchemin Mills, ...	15	0	0
Oct.	2. " Messrs. Lambert, in full, Point Levy dam ... ..	5	0	0
"	13. " Mr. Loring, carpenter, to account contract, St. Nicholas ...	30	0	0
"	16. " Bury & Lyle, on account contract, St. Henry and Point Levy, ... ..	100	0	0
"	21. " Thomson & Co., for mason work, Point Levy store, ...	36	0	0
"	" " Hector Munro, per Thomson & Co., contract, St. Henry and Point Levy, ... ..	250	0	0



## The Honorable F. W. Primrose, in account with Government—(Continued.)

1846.		Cr.—(Continued.)	£	s.	d.
Oct.	21.—Paid	Montreal Gazette, for advertising, ... ..	1	4	0
"	31.	" Magloire Paradis, on account bridge and road, Point Levy, ... ..	40	0	0
"	"	" Thos. Goff, on account of contract for wharf do, ...	15	0	0
Nov.	7.	" Bury & Lyle, on account contract, St. Henry and Point Levy, ... ..	50	0	0
"	14.	" Magloire Paradis, in full, bridge and road, Point Levy, ... ..	30	0	0
"	"	" Loring, carpenter, on account contract, St. Nicholas,	25	0	0
"	19.	" Michael Kelly, for wood ranger and roads St. Nicholas,	22	0	0
"	23.	" Loring, carpenter, on account contract, St. Nicholas,	115	0	0
"	24.	" John Lambie, balance in full, Etchemin Mills, ...	237	10	8
"	25.	" Thomson & Co., per H. Munro, to account, St. Henry and Point Levy, ... ..	300	0	0
"	28.	" Thomas Goff, to account wharf, Point Levy, ... ..	20	0	0
Dec.	1.	" Francis Blais, balance, contract, Trail Quarric, ...	10	10	0
"	9.	" Bury & Lyle, to account contract, St. Henry and Point Levy, ... ..	390	0	0
"	12.	" Thomson & Co., on account house, St. Henry, ...	25	0	0
"	"	" Thomas Goff, balance, wharf, Point Levy (per Harpins), ... ..	71	0	0
"	15.	" Thomson & Co., per order of H. Munro, (to St. Henry),	67	0	7½
"	18.	" do balance of house, St. Henry, (per W. Bury),	25	0	0
"	25.	" do per H. Munro, to account contract, St. Henry Point Levy ... ..	300	0	0
"	26.	" Mr. Pierre Bouthillicet, balance, mill-stones, Trail Quarric, ... ..	32	17	0
"	28.	" Thomson & Co., for furnace, St. Henry Mill, ... ..	7	15	0
"	31.	" Quebec Gazette, for printing, ... ..	1	7	6
"	"	" Disbursements in visiting mills and other parts of Seigniory ... ..	5	0	0
1847.					
Jan.	9.—Paid	Loring, carpenter, to account contract, St. Nicholas,	25	0	0
"	12.	" Thomson & Co., per H. Munro, to account to St. Henry and Point Levy ... ..	300	0	0
"	16.	" Bury and Lyle, do do do	100	0	0
"	23.	" Loring, carpenter, to account contract, St. Nicholas,	15	0	0
"	27.	" do do do do	25	0	0
Feb.	9.	" do do do do	20	0	0
"	17.	" do do do do	20	0	0
"	24.	" do do do do	30	0	0
Mar.	6.	" Bury & Lyle, to account contract, St. Henry and Point Levy, ... ..	100	0	0
"	8.	" Loring, carpenter, to account, St. Nicholas contract,	155	0	0
April	3.	" Bury & Lyle, to account contract, St. Henry and Point Levy, ... ..	100	0	0
May	1.	" John Thomson, Esq., for improvements, Point Levy Mill, ... ..	175	0	0
"	"	" do. for small mill, do.	25	0	0
"	"	" James Henry, for disbursements, Point Levy store,	10	11	10½
"	"	" do. for sundries, Point Levy, ... ..	6	15	0½
"	10.	" Pierre Canten, winter road domain, ... ..	1	5	0

## The Honorable F. W. Primrose, in account with Government—(Continued.)

1847.		Cr.—(Continued.)	£	s.	d.
May	26.	—Paid Bury & Lyle, balance contract, St. Henry and Point Levy, ... ..	871	10	0
"	"	do. for plans and specifications, ... ..	15	0	0
"	"	do. " sundries, ... ..	3	15	0
"	"	do. " millstones, &c., Point Levy, ... ..	80	6	4
"	"	do. " extra work, ... ..	19	3	0
"	27.	Mr. John Cliff, for Report on mills, ... ..	3	3	0
June	12.	Equan Coté, on account fences and roads, ... ..	5	0	0
"	14.	R. M. Harrison, for flood-gates and wharves, Etchemin, ... ..	280	0	0
"	16.	Loring, carpenter, on account contract, St. Nicholas, ... ..	5	0	0
"	19.	Pierre Canten, roads, ... ..	0	10	0
"	25.	Baillargeon, dressing mill-stones, St. Henry, ... ..	5	1	4
July	6.	Ignace Coté, to account fences and roads, ... ..	2	10	0
"	27.	do balance do ... ..	2	10	0
Aug.	20.	Felix Tetu, Esq., his account, ... ..	6	6	6
Oct.	6.	Assessment for schools, St. Jean Chrysostome, ... ..	3	1	1
"	26.	do do St. Henry, ... ..	3	3	1
Dec.	31.	Disbursements in visiting mills, &c., in the Seigniori, Messrs. Slowndes & Patton, timber, for Point Levy store, ... ..	24	12	6
1848.					
Jan.		—Paid Canadien, newspaper, for advertising, ... ..	2	12	6
Feb.	17.	Hubert Dussault & al., for shares of Domain farm, purchased by deed, before A. Campbell, Queen's Notary, ... ..	115	0	0
"	"	Mr. Bacquet, for cost of opposition, &c., ... ..	12	10	0
May	10.	Michael Kelly, for bridge over canal, Craig's road, ... ..	10	0	0
"	"	do as forrester, and for roads, to 1st Nov., 1847, ... ..	22	0	0
July	7.	Assessment, schools, St. Henry, ... ..	3	3	7
Aug.	2.	Michael Kelly, for bridge over Red River, ... ..	10	0	0
"	4.	H. N. Patton, Esquire, for planking road, Point Levy, ... ..	8	19	4
"	8.	Assessment, schools, Point Levy, for 2 years, ... ..	21	15	0
Sept.	6.	for registering title from Hubert Dussault, & al., ... ..	0	13	9
Oct.	1.	Michael Kelly, for 3 years' fencing Concession, Point Levy, ... ..	3	7	6
Nov.	21.	Etienne Huart, for ditching next domain, ... ..	0	12	0
"	22.	Pierre Bouthilliet, for constructing new wing to protect dam, ... ..	30	0	0
Dec.	2.	Mr. Anselme Rouillard, for damages to his land, ... ..	1	10	0
"	7.	Michael Kelly, as forrester, and for roads, to 1st Nov., last, ... ..	22	0	0
"	7.	Assessment, schools, St. Nicholas, for 2 years, ... ..	3	7	3
"	31.	Disbursements in visiting mills, &c., ... ..	5	0	0
"	"	Mr. George Bisset, for Reports on St. Henry and Point Levy mills, ... ..	3	12	6
			£8890	19	0½
Commission on £2409 14s. 10½d., currency, revenues received during the foregoing period at 2½ per cent., ... ..			60	4	6
Commission on £9813 8s. 11d., being expenditure on the mills during the same period, for trouble in superintending the the same, say 5 per cent., ... ..			465	13	0

The Honorable F. W. Primrose, in account with Government—(Continued.)

1849.		Cr.—(Continued.)	£	s.	d.
May	5.—	Paid to Commissioner of Crown Lands, on account, ... ..	500	0	0
		Balance in hand, ... ..	60	1	4
			<hr/>		
			£9476 17 5½		
To amounts omitted to be credited :					
		“ paid Methot, Chicin & Co., for the Etchemin Mills, in 1846,	9	9	8
		“ do do do in 1847,	16	16	9
		“ do do for Point Levy store, in do	11	4	6
		Balance in hand, ... ..	22	10	10
			<hr/>		
			£60 1 4		

Errors excepted,

(Signed,)

F. W. PRIMROSE,

I. G. D. R.

Montreal 1st March, 1850.

True extracts from Mr. Primrose's accounts.

JOHN ROLPH,  
Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Crown Lands Department,  
Quebec, 4th October, 1852.

Note.—With regard to the expenses of Mr. Primrose, as allowed by the Crown Lands Department, reference is to be had to statement F., shewing the balance due by Mr. Primrose, deduction being made of the item of £465 13s. charged for per centage on the mills.

(Translation.)

STATEMENT OF MONIES DISBURSED BY P. PARADIS, ESQUIRE,  
AGENT, SEIGNIORY OF LAUZON.

1848			£	s.	d.
Sept.	11.—	Paid to the School Commissioners of the Parish of St. Nicholas, the 40th part of the assessment of real estate in the said Parish, for two years, ending July last.....	6	14	6
Oct.	10.—	Paid to Mr. McPherson, Notary, (deed No. 20, <i>ex parte</i> Douglas) for a copy of the cause of Commutation, by Horatio Nelson Patton, Esquire, dated 21st July, 1848, in order to enter an opposition.....	0	10	0
		No. 2127, <i>ex parte</i> J. Bte. Boucher. Paid to P. A. Gagnon, Esq., Notary, for a copy of the Deed of Sale, by François Guay to Matte and Thérberge, dated 20th March, 1848, in order to enter an opposition.....	0	7	6
Nov.	4.—	Paid Prothonotary, at Quebec, for a copy of Emphyteotic Lease, by François Fortier and Etienne Elie, dit Breton, to Jean François Gagné, dit Belleavance, before Maître Lefèbvre, Notary, dated 6th October, 1811.....	0	13	9
Nov.	21.—	Paid to the School Commissioners of the Parish of St. Jean Chrysostôme, three pounds one shilling and one penny,			

1848—(Continued.)

	£	s.	d.
currency, the 40th part of the assessment ending 1st July last, due by the Crown.....	9	1	1

Amount of Expenses of 1848 ..... £11 6 4

## Expenses of 1849.

	Paid at the Post Office, at St. Henry, for the postage of a letter addressed to J. Chabot, Esq., Advocate, Quebec, in which was a copy of a deed necessary for entering an opposition for <i>lods et ventes</i> , in the cause No. 774, Joseph Langevin vs. Francis Dunn.....			1	6	0
Jan'y. 17.—	Paid to F. Têtu, Notary, for a copy of a Deed of Sale by Sir H. J. Caldwell to Francis Dunn, dated 16th September, 1846.....			0	5	0
Feb'y. 2.—	Paid to the School Commissioners, Point Levy.....			10	17	6
“ 15.—	Paid at the Post Office, at St. Henry, for the postage of two letters concerning the management of the Seigniory, one addressed to James McKenzie, Esq., the other to A. A. Parent, Esq., both of Quebec.....			0	0	9
“ 21.—	Paid at the Post Office, St. Henry, for two letters addressed to me, by J. McKenzie and A. A. Parent.....			0	0	9
“ 22.—	Paid to the School Commissioners at St. Jean Chrysostome, for the 40th part of the School Assessment in that Parish, and for the assessment on a tract of land belonging to the Crown in the said Parish.....			3	1	1
“ 28.—	Paid at the Post Office, St. Henry, for the postage of printed papers sent to me by the Department.....			0	3	0
March 1.—	Paid for six months' subscription to the “Quebec Official Gazette”.....			0	10	0
“ 5.—	Paid at the Post Office, at St. Henry, for the postage of a letter addressed by me to Chabot and Delagrave, Esquires, Advocates, Quebec.....			0	0	9
April 5.—	Paid at the Post Office, at St. Henry, for the postage of a letter addressed to Chabot and Delagrave, Esquires, Advocates, Quebec, in which was a copy of a deed to enter an opposition for <i>lods et ventes</i> , in the matter <i>ex parte</i> , John Curtin. Ratification No. 756.....			0	1	1½
June 11.—	Paid to the School Commissioners of the Parish of St. Nicholas, for the proportion of the assessment due by the Seigniory of Lauzon, for the year commencing 1st July last, and ending 1st July next.....			3	7	3
“ 12.—	Paid to François Hallé, road surveyor at Point Levy, for work which he got done on the road fronting on the land of the Domain at Point Levy, after the thawing of the snow, this year.....			0	2	6
“ 12.—	Paid for the cost of a copy of a Deed of Sale, granted by Jean Guay to John Curtin, before M. Louis Panet, 15th December, 1848.....			0	10	0
“ 17.—	Paid to Marcel Dussault, for work done to the road fronting on the Domain land at Point Levy, after the melting of the snow, this year.....			1	5	0
“ 28.—	Paid Marcel Dussault, for having made 14 arpents of new fence on the Domain Land at Pointe Levy,.....			10	10	0
“ “	For having repaired 10 arpents of old fence on the said land, at 7s. 6d.,.....			3	15	1

Expenses of 1849—(Continued.)		£	s.	d.
"	"	0	10	10½
"	"	2	5	0
"	"	0	7	6
Aug.	4.—Paid for the postage of a letter not prepaid, addressed to me by the Department of Crown Lands, dated 12th July, 1849, .....	0	0	9
Sept.	5.—Paid six months' subscription, to the Official Gazette, as per receipt signed, J. P. Bélanger, .....	0	10	0
"	"	0	2	1
Aug.	27.—Paid to Mr. A. Coté, for the printing of 100 Notices relating to new concessions in the Seigniorship of Lauzon, .....	0	10	0
Oct.	4.—Paid at the Post Office, St. Henry, for the postage of a letter addressed to Mr. Chabot, Advocate, Quebec, transmitting a copy of a Deed of Sale by Pierre Lacasse <i>et uxor</i> , to François Bégin, for the purpose of entering an opposition in the use No. 25, Charles Samson Couture, <i>vs.</i> Fs. Bégin, .....	0	0	9
"	6.—Paid to F. M. Guay, Notary, for a copy of the above mentioned deed, .....	0	5	0
"	17.—Paid to the School Commissioners of the Parish of St. Henry, for $\frac{1}{10}$ part of a hundred and forty-eight pounds currency, amount of the assessment levied by the said Commissioners for the school—year ending 1st July last, .....	3	14	0
"	25.—Paid to F. Têtu, Esquire, Notary, for engrossing the deed granting the right of building a mill and a mill-dam, by the Hon. John Caldwell to Louis Plante, dated 9th October, 1829, .....	0	10	0
Nov.	8.—Paid at the Post Office, at St. Henry, for the postage of a letter addressed to J. Chabot, Esquire, at Quebec, containing a copy of a deed to institute proceedings against Louis Plante, .....	0	1	6
"	14.—Paid to Pierre Lambert, Esquire, Surveyor, for surveying the Domain land at Point Levy, .....	5	9	6
"	"	24	8	7½
"	24.—Paid at the Post Office, at St. Henry, for the postage of a letter addressed to me by Jean Chabot, Esquire, relative to the suit instituted by the Crown against Louis Plante, ....	0	0	9½
Dec.	20.—Paid to the School Commissioners of St. Jean Chrysostôme, for the 40th of the School Assessment of that Parish, and for the assessment of a tract of land belonging to the Crown in the said Parish, .....	3	1	1
				<u>£76 8 8</u>

## EXPENSES OF 1850.

	£	s.	d.
Jany. 14.—Paid to the School Commissioners of the Parish of St. Nicholas, for the proportion of assessment due by the Seigniorship of Lauzon, for the year ending 30th June, 1850, .....	3	7	3
" 22.—For expenses of a Protest against Pierre Bussière and Siméon Larochelle, .....	1	16	2

## Expenses of 1850—(Continued.)

	£	s.	d.
March 4.—Paid to the School Commissioners of Point Levy, for the proportion of assessment due by the Seignior of Lauzon, for the year commencing 1st July last, and ending 1st July next,	10	8	11
May 9.—Paid at the Post Office, at St. Henry, for the postage of a letter directed to John Chabot and Cyrille Delagrave, Esquires, Advocates, at Quebec, relative to an opposition to be put in for <i>cons et rentes</i> and <i>lods et ventes</i> in the cause No. 1004 F. X. Méthot vs. Ls. Lefebvre,.....	0	0	4½
June 14.—Paid for the registration of a lease granted by T. Bouthillier, Esq., in his capacity of Commissioner of Crown Lands, to Pierre Bouthillier, dated 12th December, 1849.....	0	8	0
July 27.—Paid at the Post Office, at St. Henry, for postage of the petition of Louis Plante to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 8th May, 1850, referred to me for my report thereon,.....	0	6	0
“ 27.—Paid at the Post Office, at St. Henry, for the postage of a letter from Félix Fortier, Esq., (day not mentioned) of July, 1850,.....	0	1	6
“ “ 30.—Paid to T. C. Bélanger, Notary, for the copy of a Deed of Sale, to put in an opposition for Seigniorial dues in the cause No. 556, Corriveau vs. Hyacinthe Remillard,.....	0	5	9
Aug. 3.—Paid at the Post Office, at St. Henry, for the postage of a letter from Félix Fortier, Esq., dated 24th July, 1850.....	0	3	4
“ “ Paid at the Post Office, at St. Henry, for the postage of a letter from Félix Fortier, Esq., dated 27th July, 1850.....	0	1	4
“ “ Paid at the Post Office, at St. Henry, for the postage of a letter to Félix Fortier, dated 2nd August, 1850,.....	0	1	6
“ 10.—Paid to the School Commissioners of the Parish of St. Henry, for the the proportion of the assessment due by the Seignior of Lauzon, for the year ending 30th June, 1850,...	3	14	0
“ 26.—Paid at the Post Office, at St. Henry, for the postage of a letter to Félix Fortier, Esq., dated 24th August, 1850,.....	0	1	6
Sept. 17.—Paid to Joseph Laurin, Notary, for a copy of a Deed of Sale, dated 19th February, 1846,.....	0	7	6
“ 21.—Paid at the Post Office, at St. Henry, for the postage of a letter addressed to me by Félix Fortier, Esq., dated 13th Sept., 1850,.....	0	0	11½
Sept. 21.—Paid at the Post Office, at St. Henry, for the postage of a letter addressed to me by Félix Fortier, Esq., dated 14th September, 1850.....	0	1	6
“ 21.—Paid at the Post Office, for the postage of a letter addressed by me to Felix Fortier, Esquire, dated 20th September, 1850.....	0	0	9
Oct. 4.—Paid to M. A. Côté, for the printing of 100 copies of a notice to the Censitaires of Lauzon.....	0	10	0
“ 5.—Paid to R. G. Belleau, Notary, for a copy of a Deed of Sale, by Widow Flavien Bédard to Thos. Henricau, dated 18th May, 1850.....	0	12	6
“ 23.—Paid to J. Clovis Bélanger, Notary, for fifty-four extracts from deeds, at 1s. 3d. each.....	3	7	6
“ 25.—Paid to P. G. de Tonnancour, for 58 Extracts, at 1s. 3d. each.....	3	12	6
Nov. 4.—Paid to Louis Amiot, Notary, for 29 Extracts, at 1s. 3d. each.....	1	16	3
Dec. 4.—Paid to Paul Latouche, Notary, 80 at 1s. 3d. ....	5	0	0
“ 9.—Paid to J. Bte. Couillard, N. P., Attorney for Charles Bour-			

## Expenses of 1850—(Continued.)

	£	s.	d.
get, for 56 Extracts, at 1s. 3d. ....	3	10	0
Paid to J. Bte. Couillard, Notary, for 56 Extracts, at 1s. 3d.	4	2	6
“ 19.—Paid at St. Henry, for postage of letters. ....	0	16	8
	<u>£44</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>3</u>

## EXPENSES OF 1851.

Jany. 14.—Paid to the School Commissioners of the Municipality of Point Levy, for the proportion of assessment due by the Seigniorship of Lauzon, for the year ending 1st July, 1851,	9	18	0½
“ 14.—Paid to the School Commissioners of the Municipality of Aubigny, at Point Levy, for the proportion of assessment due by the Seigniorship of Lauzon, ending 1st July, 1851.	2	12	0
“ 18.—Paid to Amb. Trudel, Notary, 88 Extracts of deeds, at 1s. 3d. each. ....	5	10	0
Febry 4.—Paid to Laurent Couture, Attorney for P. G. de Tonnancour, for a copy of a deed of Sale, granted by Michel Morisset, to Isaac Fortier, dated 12th December, 1852. ....	0	5	0
“ 14.—Repaid to Pierre Caron, for so much paid by him for me to J. Bte. Couillard, Notary, for a copy of a Deed of Sale by Isaac Fortier to Charles Carrier and Louis Labrie, dated 26th March, 1844, which I delivered to Hon. J. Chabot. ....	0	3	0
“ 15.—Paid to Thomas Grégoire, Attorney for P. G. de Tonnancour, Notary, for a copy of a document bearing date 30th October, 1848, annexed to Deed of Sale granted by Michel Morisset to Isaac Fortier, dated 12th December, 1842. ....	0	2	6
“ 17.—Paid to the School Commissioners of St. Jean Chrysostôme, for the proportion of assessment due for the Seigniorship of Lauzon, ending 30th June, 1851. ....	3	1	
“ “ Paid to the School Commissioners of St. Nicholas, for the proportion of assessment due by the Seigniorship of Lauzon, for the year ending 30th June, 1851. ....	*		
March 10.—Paid to F. M. Guay, for 66 Extracts from deeds at 1s. 3d. each,	4	2	
“ “ —Paid to Olivier Grégoire for 77. ....	4	16	3
“ 30.—Postage of letters. ....	0	12	0½
June 26.— Do do. ....	0	6	3
Sept. 25.— Do do at Post Office, at St. Henry. ....	0	5	0½
Dec. 1.—Paid to the School Commissioners of Point Levy the proportion of assessment due by the Seigniorship of Lauzon, for the year ending 1st July, 1852. ....	9	3	6
“ 9.—Paid to the School Commissioners of St. Jean Chrysostome, for the assessment for the year ending 1st July, 1852. ....	2	2	11
“ 9.—Postage of letters. ....	0	5	9
	<u>£46</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>0</u>

\* This is in blank in the original.

## EXTRACTS.

STATEMENT of Disbursements by Mr. Primrose, on the Seigniorv of Lauzon, since 1849.

1850.		£	s.	d.
Feb.	—Paid Mr. Sample for road at Point Levy, .....	1	0	0
May	“ Michael Kelly, as Forester, &c., for the roads at St. Nicholas, on account for 1849, .....	10	0	0
June 13.	“ do do do .....	5	0	0
July 30.	“ do balance to 1st November, 1849, ..	7	0	0
“ “	“ Edw. Baker for carriage of stones, &c., to St. Nicholas, ..	1	11	9
Oct 1.	“ Michael Kelly, for two years' fencing and <i>corvé</i> , ..	1	15	0
“ 5.	“ Flavien Croteau, to account work, St. Nicholas, ...	5	0	0
Nov. 15.	“ do. do. do. ....	5	0	0
Dec. 11.	“ Michael Kelly, as Forester, &c., for 1850, to account, ..	5	0	0
“ 20.	“ Verzey Colclough, for making a pair of stones and other work, St. Nicholas Mills, .....	42	13	0
	“ Flavien Croteau, balance do., .....	10	0	0
	“ Chenic & Co., for stones, &c., St. Nicholas Mills, ...	29	17	0
1851.				
Jan. 23.	“ Michael Kelly, balance as Forester, and for repair of roads in St. Nicholas, to 1st November, 1850, ..	17	0	0
Feb. 1.	“ do. for 1st quarter, to this day, .....	5	5	0
		<u>£146</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>9</u>

True extracts from Mr. Paradis' and from Mr. Primrose's accounts.

JOHN ROLPH,  
Commissioner of Crown Lands.Crown Lands Office,  
Quebec, 4th Oct., 1852.



LIST OF AGENTS and SUB-AGENTS of the Seignioriy of Lauzon, since its purchase by Government.

Name and Quality.	Nature of Appointment.	Date of Appointment.	Enolument.	Remarks.
The Honorable Frs. Ward Primrose, Commissioner of Lauzon, .....	Letters Patent, .....	20th August, 1845, .....	2½ per cent. on collections, ..	By Order in Council of the 17th June, 1848, the office of Commissioner of Lauzon was abolished.
Pierre Paradis, sub-Agent, .....	do	22nd July, 1846, .....	10 per cent. on collections, ..	in pursuance to the Order in Council of the 17th June, 1848, Mr. Paradis was charged with the full agency of the Seignioriy, except the mills below mentioned.
Pierre Paradis, Agent, .....	Order in Council.	17th June, 1848, .....	10 and 5 per cent. on collections, ..	Mr. Paradis having resigned in 1851, the administration of the Seignioriy was merged in the Crown Lands Department, by Order in Council of the 12th March, 1852.
The Honorable Frs. Ward Primrose, Agent for Etchemin St. Nicholas, and Point Levy mills.	do	do	2½ per cent. on collections, ..	By this Order in Council which abolished the office of Commissioner of Lauzon, and appointed Mr. Paradis, Agent, Mr. Primrose's services were retained, as Agent for these mills.
Paul Latouche, Commutation Agent, .....	do	17th May, 1848, .....	30s. from each commutg party.	Draws no salary in addition to fees from commut-ing parties.

JOHN ROLPH,  
Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Crown Lands Department,  
Quebec, 4th October, 1852.

STATEMENT F., APPROVED BY ORDER IN COUNCIL, THE 12TH JULY, 1851.

Dr. The Honorable Francis Ward Primrose in Account with the Crown Lands Department.

Cr.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To amount of Warrants issued in Mr. Primrose's favor,.....	7024	18	10	By repairs to Point Levy Mill,.....	22431	8	1
To amount of Warrants issued in Mr. Thomson's favor,.....	1514	19	6	Ditto Etchemin do, (including Mr. Thomson's account).....	4148	6	8
To Collections by Mr. Primrose in 1845,.....	497	19	10	By repair to St. Henry Mill.....	1984	6	11
ditto 1846,.....	150	7	2	By repair to St. Nicholas Mill,.....	490	0	0
ditto 1847,.....	1666	7	11	By repair to Trait Quarvé,.....	197	0	0
ditto 1848,.....	114	19	11		9251	1	8
Collections by Department in 1849,.....	400	0	0	By paid for Insurance,.....	42	3	9
" Received for Insurance,.....				" Amount miscellaneous disbursements from 1845 to 1848,.....	650	3	7
" To further amount collected in 1846, omitted in Mr. Primrose's first account, but since acknowledged,.....				Less for which there is no Voucher, ..	92	1	6
				1849	500	0	0
				" Amount Paid by Mr. Primrose,.....	400	0	0
				ditto Lessee Etchemin Mills,.....			
				" Commission, 2½ per cent. on Collections in 1845,.....	12	9	0
				" £497 19s 10d, as per Order in Council,.....			
				" Commission of 5 per cent. on Collections in 1846-7-8, £1951 15s,.....	97	11	9
				" Commission on Collections in 1849, (by Department,) 2½ per cent. on £400,.....	10	0	0
				Balance carried down,.....	560	8	8
					11431	16	11
Balance due by Mr. Primrose brought down,.....	£	560	8	8			

N.B.—Should Mr. Primrose produce the Vouchers not yet furnished for £92 1s 6d, the balance against him would thus be reduced to £468 7s 2d.

Crown Land Office, Toronto, 10th July, 1851.

N.B.—Mr. Primrose has since satisfied the Department that he is entitled to £53 1s 6d, being for expenses for which he had previously failed to produce Vouchers. There is also to be deducted from the above balance a sum of £20 twice charged. These two sums being deducted from the balance due by Mr. Primrose, and the sum of £1 Commission on the said £20, being added thereto, leaves the balance to Government at £488 7s 2d.

Crown Land Office,  
Quebec, 4th October, 1852.

JOHN ROLPH,  
Commissioner of Crown Lands.



STATEMENT of Moneys laid out on the Seignior of Lauzon, and expended in the management of the same, since its purchase, up to the said 31st December, 1851.

		Total.
		£ s. d.
1845-46-47..	Repairs to mills by Mr. Thomson .....	£1514 19 6
" ..	Do. by Mr. Primrose.....	7736 2 2½
		£9251 1 8½
" ..	Less, amount of Warrant in Mr. Primrose and Mr. Thomson's favor .....	8539 18 4
" ..	Miscellaneous Disbursements by Mr. Primrose.....	711 3 4½
" ..	Amount for Insurance on Mills.....	42 3 9
1845.....	Mr. Primrose's Commission on his collections of that year, viz: £497 19s. 10d. at 2½ per cent, as per Order in Council of the 10th October, 1845.....	12 9 0
1846-47-48..	Mr. Primrose's Commission on his collections of 1846, 1847 and 1848—5 per cent. on £1931 15s.....	96 11 9
1849.....	Mr. Primrose's Commission on his collections of 1849 (£37 6s. 3d.), and in collections by Crown Lands Department (£400), total £437 6s. 2d. at 2½ per cent.	10 18 8
1850.....	Mr. Primrose's Commission on his collections on £758 15s. 1d., collected by Mr. Primrose, at 2½ per cent.....	18 19 4½
1851.....	Do. do. on £763 15s., paid by Lessees to Crown Lands Department .....	19 1 10½
1850.....	Disbursements by Mr. Primrose.....	123 16 9
" ..	Do. do. ....	22 5 0
1851.....	Amount of Warrants issued in favor of Messrs. Primrose and Thomson, for repairs to mills.....	8539 18 4
		£ 10195 9 11½
1846-47.....	Retained by Mr. Paradis, his Commission of 10 per cent. on £2225 6s. 2d.....	225 4 6
1848.....	Ditto. ditto. on £557 4s. 6½d.....	55 14 4½
" ..	Disbursements by Mr. Paradis.....	11 6 4
1849.....	Retained by Mr. Paradis, his Commission of 10 per cent. on £539 6s. 6d.....	53 18 8
" ..	Disbursements by Mr. Paradis.....	76 8 8
1850.....	Retained by Mr. Paradis, his Commission of 10 per cent. on £942 2s. 0d., and 5 per cent. on £52.....	96 16 0
" ..	Mr. Paradis' disbursements .....	44 9 3
1851.....	Retained by Mr. Paradis, his Commission of 10 per cent. on £783 2s. 5d., and 5 per cent. on £148 7s. 2d.....	85 14 8
" ..	Mr. Paradis' disbursements.....	46 13 0
" ..	Amount retained for license to cut timber not taken out .....	13 0 5
		£ 709 5 10½
OFFICE DISBURSEMENTS.		
1849.....	Advertising.....	2 6 8
1850.....	Advertising, Extracts, Stationery, Law Expenses.....	38 9 3
1851.....	Proportion of Salaries.....	93 15 0
" ..	Advertising.....	5 13 3
1850.....	Amount of purchase of part of Domain farm at Point Levy, sold at Sheriff's sale .....	90 18 7
		£ 231 2 9

Crown Lands Department,  
Quebec, 4th October, 1852.

JOHN ROLPH,  
Commissioner of Crown Lands.

STATEMENT of Properties under Lease, and of the Gross Annual Revenue of the Seigniorly of Lauzon.

	£	s.	d.	Remarks.
Mills—Point Levy, Grist—leased to Jas. Henry, at an annual rent of ... ..	85	0	0	The lease of this mill expires on 1st May, 1852. It is expected that under a new lease or by disposing of the mill by sale, a larger annual sum will be derived from the same.
" Fitchemin, Saw do Peter Paterson, continued in favour of Geo. B. Hall at an annual rent of ... ..	585	0	0	The renewed lease promised to Mr. Hall will expire on 1st November 1855. The above remark applies to these mills.
" St. Nicholas, Grist and Saw—leased to Wm. Gerrard Ross, at an annual rent of, ...	100	0	0	Mr. Ross has been allowed a continuation of his lease from the 1st November 1856 to 1st November 1860. He is to pay £130 from 1853 to 1860.
" St. Henry, Grist—leased to Charles Robertson et al, at an annual rent of ... ..	55	0	0	The lease expires 1st May, 1853. There is reason to apprehend that, owing to the erecting of mills in the neighbourhood by individuals who have no grant from the Crown, the mill will not command a large rent when next disposed of, unless the same be sold with the privilege of <i>banalite</i> attached to it.
" Trait Quarré, Grist—leased to Pierre Bouthilliet do ... ..	37	10	0	
Water privilege, granted to Louis Plante, for an annual sum of ... ..	7	10	0	
" Jean Bte. Turgeon do ... ..	9	0	0	
Domain farm at Point Levy, leased to Geo. Burrassa, at an annual rent of ... ..	15	0	0	The situation of this farm on the St. Lawrence, and upon which, it is stated, the Quebec and Richmond Railway Company intend to construct their depot, renders it of great value, and it is expected that the property may be sold in a few years for above £1,000.
Average of <i>Lods et rentes</i> , for the last six years, ... ..	340	16	8	Under the arrangement lately made for the management of the Seigniorly, it is expected that the average yearly amount of the <i>Lods et rentes</i> for several years may be put down at £660.
" <i>Cens et rentes</i> , do ... ..	493	14	0	The same remark applies to the <i>Cens et rentes</i> , which may be put at an average of £800 or £900.
Lauzon Wharf, leased to R. Buchanan and others, ... ..				This wharf has been leased by Mr. Primeiros for 7 years, from the 1st May, 1848, in consideration of repairs to be made therein. The disposal or rental of the same, at the expiration of this lease, may be valued at an annual sum of £30 to £50.
Chaudière Wharf, leased to Charles King, ... ..	16	0	0	
D'Aubigny do reserved ground for <i>emplacements</i> , ... ..				This source of revenue will increase with the sale of building lots. The property is rated by the Municipality at present at £1500. The various rates of building lots is from 28 to 25 per 1000 superficial feet. The disposal of the whole block at the established rates would exceed £2000.
Amount of the several sums <i>a constitut</i> , representing the commutation fine on lands commuted since 1848, £452 at 6 per cent, per annum, ... ..	27	6	0	This item will increase yearly—but will diminish <i>pro tanto</i> the yearly receipts of <i>Lods et Rentes</i> and <i>Cens et Rentes</i> .
Probable increase in <i>Lods et rentes</i> £390, and in <i>Cens et rentes</i> £400 ... ..	£1771	16	8	
	720	0	0	
	£2491	16	8	

Crown Lands Department,  
Quebec, 6th October, 1852.

JOHN ROLPH,  
Commissioner of Crown Lands.

STATEMENT of Arrears due in the Seigniorly of Lauzon on the 31st December, 1851.

	£	s.	d.	Remarks.
Arthur Ross, balance on 4 years and 44 months rent of St. Nicholas Mills, viz: from 1st January, 1846, to 15th May, 1850, ... ..	1741	15	0	In pursuance to an Order in Council the lease of ten years from the 1st January, 1846, of the St. Nicholas Mills, granted to Mr. Ross, was cancelled, and some time afterwards a sum of £225 was allowed him as an indemnity for damages suffered on account of repairs not having been done in due time to the mills.
George Clapham, balance 3 years rent of Point Levy Mill, at £160 per annum, ... ..	255	0	0	Owing to the non-execution of a Deed of Lease, the securities have repudiated their liability. There is damage for remission on the part of Mr. Clapham still pending.
David Scott, 3 years rent of St. Henry band Grist Mill, at £110 per annum, ... ..	330	0	0	Owing to the non-execution of a Deed of Lease, and Mr. Scott's insolvency, the whole of these arrears will be lost.
Simon Laroche, arrears on rent of mill and water privilege, ... ..	100	0	0	Mr. Laroche has signified his intention to pray for a remission of this sum.
Louis Plante, ditto ... ..	54	16	6	
Honorable Frs. Ward Primrose, balance of his accounts, as late Commissioner of Lauzon and Agent for the mills of Point Levy, Etchemin, and St. Nicholas to 31st December, 1848, £488 7s 2d, to 31st December, 1851, £204 8s 4d, ... ..	692	15	6	The balance to 1848 was settled by Order in Council of 12th July, 1851, upon a Report of the Crown Lands Department. Since that Mr. Primrose has satisfied the Department that he was entitled to £53 1s 8d, expenses, for which he had not previously produced vouchers, and an error of £20 was found out, being a sum twice charged. On the other hand, in the settlement of July, 1851, he was allowed 2/6 more than due for per centage, which, for the years 1846-7-8, was raised from 2 1/2 to 5 per cent, while a claim for per centage on moneys laid out by Government upon the mills, amounting to £465 13s was disallowed. Mr. Primrose's prayer for a reconsideration of this last decision is still pending. There is due to Mr. Primrose, as Inspector General of the Queen's Domain, up to the 31st December, 1851, a sum of nearly £300, for per centage on collections.
Arrears on <i>Constitutions</i> , arising from <i>Commutations of Tenure</i> , ... ..	43	17	6	
Arrears of <i>Lods et ventes</i> and <i>Cent et rentes</i> , say about ... ..	3000	0	0	The absence of a regular Land Roll, and of all the <i>tires noverés</i> and <i>Deeds of Concession</i> , which were consumed by fire in 1834, (with the exception of a very few,) prevents a very correct statement being given.
	£	6218	4 6	

JOHN ROLPH,  
Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Crown Lands Department,  
Quebec, 4th October, 1852.

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QUEBEC:

PRINTED BY JOHN LOVELL, AT HIS STEAM PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.  
MOUNTAIN STREET.

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# R E T U R N

To an Address from the Legislative Assembly, dated the 6th ultimo ; praying the Governor General to cause to be laid before the House a Return of all Officers or Servants appointed to any place or Office in or connected with the Collection of the Customs Revenue during the last two years, stating to what Offices severally appointed, the date of each Appointment, the Income in each case, and whether such Income has been increased or diminished, and by how much, distinguishing all the new Offices and places created, and stating by what authority and order each new Office has been created ; and shewing, where possible, the necessity warranting such increase ; and a Return of the Public Moneys expended within the last four years in payment of the Expenditure for Missions to Washington, Halifax, and London, &c., on purposes connected with Financial or Railway Business, or Reciprocity of Trade, stating the Amounts severally so paid by the Receiver General, and to whom paid.

By Command.

A. N. MORIN,

Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Quebec, October, 1852.



RETURN of all Officers or Servants appointed to any Place or Office in, or con-  
 stating to what Office severally appointed, the date of each Appointment,  
 ed, and by how much, distinguishing all the New Offices and Places created,  
 shewing, where possible, the necessity warranting such Increase.—In com-

-nected with, the Collection of the Customs Revenue, during the last two years ;  
 the Income in each case, and whether such Income has been increased or diminish-  
 and stating by what authority and order each New Office has been created, and  
 -pliance with an Address of the Legislative Assembly.

Name of Officer.	Name of Office.	Date of Appointment or Promotion.	Place to which Appointed or Attached.
J. C. Belleau	Collector	Promoted, March 22, 1852	Port of Gaspé
James Armstrong	Preventive Officer	Appointed, Nov. 27, 1850	do Beauce
Joseph L. Wetherall	Landing Waiter	Promoted, do do do	do Hamilton
James Cutler	do	Appointed, do do do	do do
Philo Bennett	Surveyor, &c.	do do do do	do Stanley
James A. Walker	do	do Dec. 5, do	do Brockville
William Adamson	Landing Waiter	do do do do	do Hamilton
J. W. Dunscomb	Collector	do March 18, 1851	do Quebec
Hon. Louis Massue	Surveyor	do Feby. do do	do do
P. J. Bouchard	1st Clerk	do do 20, do	do do
P. N. Partridge	2nd do	do do do do	do do
J. B. A. Chartier	Clerk to Surveyor	do do do do	do do
N. N. Ross	Assistant to do	do do do do	do do
C. A. Allen	2nd Landing Waiter	do do do do	do do
George Henderson	3rd do	do do do do	do do
Francis Thomson	4th do	do do do do	do do
A. Gaudry	Appraiser	do do do do	do do
F. X. Frénette	do	do May 25, do	do do
F. X. Metivier	Assistant do	do Feby. 20, do	do do
James Sealy	Locker	do do do do	do do
James Wright	1st Clerk	Promoted, March 10, do	do Kingston
O. Curtis	Surveyor and L. Waiter	Appointed, do do do	do Dunnville
W. H. Higman	do and Clerk	do do do do	do Colborne
H. J. G. Forbes	do do	do do do do	do Hope
Lionel Fitzgerald	Landing Waiter	do do do do	do Chippawa
Valentine Hall	Surveyor and Clerk	do May 28, do	do Colborne
V. Hall	Collector	do do 12, 1852	do Brantford
William Walker	Preventive Officer	do March 24, 1851	do Hamilton
William A. Stephens	Collector	do do do do	do Owen Sound
Joseph Bertram	Surveyor and Clerk	Promoted, do do do	do Brockville
George R. Audy	Landing Waiter	Appointed, Feby. 26, 1852	do St. Regis
Richard Bullock	Collector	do March 10, 1851	do Brighton
Joseph Milborne	Landing Waiter	do do do do	do Oakville
Robert Hobson	Surveyor and do	do do do do	do Queenston
James Lamb	Landing Waiter	do do do do	do Dalhousie
W. J. Fairfield	Collector	do do 28, do	do Bath
P. Carberry	do	Promoted, do do do	do Napanee
Thomas Kennedy	2nd Clerk	do do do do	do Kingston

Present Salary.	Increase of Salary since July, 1850.			Decrease of Salary since July, 1850.			Whether a New Office or Place.	Under what Authority Office created.			Remarks.
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	
100 0 0							New Office.	April 5, 1850			Gaspé being erected into a Port of Entry.
Nil.				Nil.			do	Governor General			
75 0 0							Old Office..	do			
50 0 0							do	do			
100 0 0							do	do			
100 0 0							do	do			Resigned, 15th March, 1851.
50 0 0							do	do			
600 0 0							do	Order in Council, April 5, 1850			
350 0 0							do	do			
200 0 0							do	do			
150 0 0							do	do			
150 0 0							do	do			
125 0 0							do	do			
125 0 0							do	do			
100 0 0							do	do			Removed to the Port of Toronto, with same salary.
75 0 0							do	do			
125 0 0							do	do			Deceased, and succeeded by F. X. Frénette.
125 0 0							do	do			
100 0 0							do	do			
125 0 0							do	do	March 11, 1851		
75 0 0							do	do			
125 0 0							do	do			Removed to Port Stanley, with same salary.
75 0 0							do	do			
50 0 0							do	do			
125 0 0							do	do			Resigned.
200 0 0							New Office.	do	April —, 1852		Brantford being erected into a Port of Entry.
30 0 0							do	do	March 11, 1851		
30 0 0							Old Office..	do	do		
125 0 0							do	do			
75 0 0							do	do			
75 0 0							do	do			
75 0 0							do	do			
75 0 0							do	do			
75 0 0							do	do			
75 0 0							do	do			
100 0 0							do	do			
100 0 0							New Office.	do	Dec. 6, 1850		Napanee being erected into a Port of Entry.
100 0 0							Old Office..	do	March 11, 1851		

RETURN of all Officers or Servants appointed to any Place or Office in; or

Name of Officer.	Name of Office.	Date of Appointment or Promotion.	Place to which Appointed or Attached.
John S. Clute	Landing Waiter	Appointed, March 28, 1851	Port of Picton
Thomas B. Heath	Preventive Officer	do April 16, do	do Hereford
Isidore Mallon	Surveyor	do March 28, do	do Montreal
John Lewis	1st Clerk	do do do do	do do
J. H. Travers	2nd do	do do do do	do do
Francis Crispo	2nd do	Promoted, August —, 1852	do do
William King	3rd do	Appointed, March 28, 1851	do do
Magloire Desnoyers	3rd do	do April 15, 1852	do do
F. Campion	Clerk to Surveyor	do March 28, 1851	do do
R. Hampson	Assistant to do	do do do do	do do
John Jordan	1st Landing Waiter	do do do do	do do
Leon Globensky	2nd do	do do do do	do do
Ed. Venner	3rd do	do do do do	do do
William Eden	3rd do	do April 18, 1852	do do
John Gray	4th do	do March 28, 1851	do do
J. J. King	Appraiser	do do do do	do do
Thomas Bell	do	do May 26, do	do do
J. B. Routier	Locker	do March 28, do	do do
William McNider	Assistant Appraiser	do do do do	do do
John Douglas	Sampler	do do do do	do do
J. P. Dunn	Landing Waiter	do April do do	do Toronto
Robert Emery	do	do do do do	do do
J. Cameron	1st Clerk	Promoted, do do do	do do
Alexander Stuart	Landing Waiter	do do do do	do Cobourg
John C. Tuck	P. O. do	Appointed, July 8, 1852	do Pottou
J. J. Fox	Collector	do do do do	do Amherst
J. G. Pennefather	Landing Waiter	do May 10, 1851	do Hamilton
Timothy McCarthy	do	do do do do	do Toronto
E. Webster	Collector	do do 15, do	do Chippawa
Clément Cazeau	Landing Waiter	do do 25, do	do Quebec
P. E. Walker	P. O.	do do 18, do	Unattached
George Duck	Collector	Promoted, do do do	Port of Rondeau
Richard Graham	Surveyor	Appointed, do do do	do Fort Erie
James McCarroll	Collector	Promoted, May 4, do	do Stamford
E. Anderson	do	do July 18, do	do Amherstburgh
D. Doty	Surveyor and Clerk	Appointed, March 6, 1852	do Colborne
John Fraser	Collector	do Nov. 9, 1850	do New Carlisle

I. G. O. CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, Quebec, 6th October, 1852.

connected with, the Collection of the Customs Revenue, &c.—(Continued.)

Present Salary.			Increase of Salary since July, 1850.			Decrease of Salary since July, 1850.			Whether a New Office or Place.	Under what Authority Office created.	Remarks.
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
75	0	0							Old Office...	Order in Council, March 11, '51	
Nil									New Office.	Governor General	
350	0	0							Old Office...	Order in Council, April 5, 1850	
200	0	0							do	do do do	Resigned, and Francis Crispo promoted to his office.
150	0	0							do	do do do	
150	0	0							do	do do do	Resigned, and M. Desnoyers appointed to his office.
125	0	0							do	do do do	
150	0	0							do	do do do	
125	0	0							do	do do do	
150	0	0							do	do do do	
125	0	0							do	do do do	
75	0	0							do	do do do	Resigned, and Wm. Eden appointed to his office.
75	0	0							do	do do do	
100	0	0							do	do do do	
125	0	0							do	do do do	Resigned, and Thos. Bell appointed to his office.
125	0	0							do	do do do	
100	0	0							do	do do do	
125	0	0							do	do do do	
50	0	0							do	do do do	
100	0	0							do	do do do	
75	0	0							do	do do do	
150	0	0							do	do do do	
75	0	0							do	do do do	
50	0	0							do	do do do	
75	0	0							do	do do do	
75	0	0							New Office.	do do April 5, 1850	Amherst being erected into a Port of Entry.
50	0	0							Old Office...	do do March 11, 1851	
50	0	0							do	do do do	
125	0	0			25	0	0		do	do do do	The decrease consequent of his removal from Gananoque, the salary at which place was £150, and reduced to £75 by Order in Council of the 11th March, 1851.
100	0	0							do	do do do	
Nil									do	Governor General	
75	0	0							do	Order in Council, March 11, '51	
75	0	0							do	do do do	
75	0	0							New Office.	do do do	Stamford being erected into a Port of Entry.
100	0	0							Old Office...	do do do	
125	0	0							do	do do do	
100	0	0							New Office.	do do April 5, 1850	New Carlisle being erected into a Port of Entry.

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE, Commissioner of Customs.

RETURN to an Address of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly, requiring a Statement of the Public Moneys expended within the last four years, in Payment of the Expenditure for Missions to Washington, Halifax, and London, on purposes connected with Financial and Railway business, or Reciprocity of Trade; shewing the amounts severally so paid by the Receiver General.

		£	s.	d.
1849....	Honorable W. H. Merritt, to defray his expenses on a mission to Halifax, on matters relating to the Commercial Interests of the Province .....	100	0	0
do ....	Honorable W. H. Merritt, Travelling Expenses incurred by him in proceeding to New York, Boston, and Washington, on a Special Mission, respecting the same objects .....	50	0	0
1850....	G. S. Tiffany, Esquire, expenses to Washington, on the Public Service.	257	5	0
1850-51.	J. W. Dunscombe, Esquire, his expenses to and at Washington, for same service .....	202	0	0
1851....	Honorable F. Hincks, expenses incurred on a Mission to Washington, on the Public Service.....	268	10	0
do ....	Honorable F. Hincks, Travelling Expenses to England, to negotiate a Loan .....	375	0	0
1852....	Honorable Messrs. Hincks, Taché, and Young, expenses proceeding to New Brunswick and Halifax and back, on business connected with Railroads.....	134	14	6
do . . .	Honorable F. Hincks, expenses to England and back, on the Public Service.....	327	6	7
	Total Currency.....	£ 1714	16	1

JOS. CARY,

*Dy. Insp. Genl.*

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Quebec, 16th September, 1852.

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## RETURN

TO AN ADDRESS of the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 30th September, 1852, praying for, (inter alia)—

- 1st. A Statement, shewing, under the usual heads of Receipt and Expenditure, the Revenue of Canada and the amount of payment therefrom, during the six months ending 31st July last.
- 2nd. A Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Post Office Department for the quarter ending in July last.
- 3rd. A Statement of the expenses incurred for rent and repairs, and for the purchase of Spencer Wood.
- 4th. A Statement, shewing the heads of expense of the Parliament Buildings, for repairs and improvements made since the Government decided to remove from Toronto to Quebec.
- 5th. A Statement of the Expenditure incurred in taking the Census of January last.
- 7th. A Return, shewing what security, under the provisions of the statute of Canada, 4 and 5 Vic. cap. 91, is given by the following officers, viz. :—

The Superintendent of Education, East ;

The Superintendent of Education, West ;

The Receiver of Fees in the Provincial Secretary's Office ; with the particulars of the last named officer's income from all sources, and the authorities for the charges for payments made to him.

By Command,

A. N. MORIN.

Secretary.

Secretary's Office,

Quebec, 12th October, 1852.

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No. 1.—A Statement shewing under the usual heads of Receipt and Expenditure, the Revenue of Canada, and the amount of Payments therefrom, during the six months ending 31st July last, (appertaining to the Consolidated Revenue Fund) in conformity with an Address of the Honorable Legislative Assembly.

1852.	Payments.	Currency.		1852.	Receipts.	Currency.		Currency.
		£	s. d.			£	s. d.	
July 31...	To interest on the Public Debt.....	112050	12 5	July 31..	By Net Customs paid to the Receiver Genl.	321352	9 9	£ s. d.
	To amount of Schedule A.....	13924	0 7		Do. Excise do.	13720	11 4	£ s. d.
	Do. B.....	16339	8 10		Do. Territorial do.	1276	6 2	£ s. d.
	To permanent charges provided by Legisla- tive Enactments, Canada East.....	1998	19 9		By Bank Imposts do.	9452	19 7	£ s. d.
	To permanent charges provided by Legisla- tive Enactments, Canada West.....	4151	14 4		By Revenue from Public Works do.	38486	8 0	£ s. d.
	To permanent charges provided by Legisla- tive Enactments, Province of Canada.....	68506	9 8		By Militia Fines, &c. do.	1	12 3	£ s. d.
	Charges to be provided for under Estimate of 1852 .....	37426	4 11		By Fines and Forfeitures do.	1060	19 7	£ s. d.
	To balance carried down.....	256397	10 6		By Casual Revenue do.	8337	16 10	£ s. d.
		119254	11 6		By Law Fee Fund do.	2147	16 3	£ s. d.
		£ 375652	2 0		Total Receipts .....	395836	19 9	£ s. d.
					Less Payments in deduction therefrom by Warrants on the Receiver General.....	20184	17 9	£ s. d.
						385652	2 0	£ s. d.
						375652	2 0	£ s. d.
						119254	11 6	£ s. d.

NOTE.—From the balance at Credit of the Consolidated Fund, on the 31st January, 1852, the following payments have been made up to 31st July last, viz.—  
On account of Sinking Fund for 1850..... £73000 0 0  
Do. Balance of Appropriations..... 34213 19 0

£107213 19 0

JOSEPH CARY,  
Deputy Inspector General.

Inspector General's Office,  
Quebec, October, 1852.

## No. 2.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,  
QUEBEC, 6th October, 1852.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 4th instant, requesting me to furnish you, to form part of a Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, with a Statement of the Expenditure of the Post Office Department for the Quarter ending in July last.

In answer, I beg to say that it will be out of my power to furnish you with such a statement, until the accounts for the Quarter in question are all received here and examined, which will not be, probably, until the latter end of November.

I have the honor to be,  
Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

J. MORRIS.  
Postmaster General.

Hon. A. N. Morin.

## Nos. 3 and 4.

STATEMENT of the expenses incurred for rent and repairs, and for the purchase of Spencer Wood, and also a Statement, shewing the heads of expense of the Parliament Buildings, for repairs and improvements made since the Government decided to remove from Toronto to Quebec, up to the 1st October, 1852.

## SPENCER WOOD.

	£	s.	d.
Amount paid for Rent, .....	402	16	10
“ “ Repairs, .....	11501	6	0
“ “ Purchase,* .....	5182	9	2
			<u>17086 12 0</u>

## PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS.

Amount paid for Addition to, .....	20240	11	9
“ “ Repairs to, .....	749	3	10
“ “ Furniture, .....	3217	4	1
			<u>24206 19 8</u>

THOMAS A. BEGLY,  
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,  
7th October, 1852.

## No. 5.

RECAPITULATION, of the General Accounts for taking the Census of Canada, in January, 1852.

	£	s.	d.
To Census Commissioners and Enumerators, for taking the Census of			
Canada East, .....	7634	3	11½
To Census Commissioners and Enumerators, for taking the Census of			
Canada West, .....	6407	2	0¼
To Hon. E. P. Taché, for contingent expenses of office, .....	1015	10	0
“ Postage, .....	912	19	1
“ Printing and Stationery, .....	872	8	3
			<u>£16842 8 4½</u>

\*£5,000 of the purchase money still remains due.

## MEMORANDUM.

The amount charged for taking the Census of Canada East does not include the expenses for taking the Census of the County of Two Mountains.

Also, the second charge does not include the expenses for taking the Census of the Counties of Brant, Haldimand, and Lincoln, the Commissioners for the said Counties not having sent in their accounts.

Quebec, 8th September, 1852.

W. C. CROFTON,  
S. R. R. & S.

## No. 7.

RETURN TO AN ADDRESS of the Legislative Assembly, dated the 30th September, 1852; relating to the amount of security given by the Receiver of Fees in the Provincial Secretary's Office, with the particulars of the last named officer's Income from all sources, and the authorities for the charges for payments made to him.

I find no security, never having been called upon to furnish any. At the union of the Provinces, I was ordered by the Governor General, as Chief Clerk of the Provincial Secretary's Department, to receive all fees, and pay all accounts for contingent expenses of the different Public Offices. This was done, as I understood, for the purpose of simplifying the matter, instead of having several accountants. In case of my temporary absence, the next clerk performs the duty until my return.

My official income is as follows, viz :

	£	s.	d.
Chief Clerk (of twenty years standing,) salary, .....	300	0	0
Commission deducted from Marriage License receipts, .....	100	0	0
5 per cent. on General Fees, (1851.) .....	33	12	9

Total, £433 12 9

When the above duties were imposed upon me, I was authorized by the Governor General to deduct 5 per cent. from all fee receipts, but to charge nothing in my account for the contingent expenses of the Public Departments. The per centage has remained the same on the General Fees ever since, but by an Order in Council, dated the 5th January, 1844, it was limited from those received for Marriage Licenses to £100, provided the gross amount of the year gave as much.

T. DOUGLAS HARRINGTON,  
Chief Clerk, Recr. of Fees, &c.

Provincial Secretary's Office,  
Quebec, 11th October, 1852.

## MEMORANDUM.

The Superintendent of Education for Lower Canada gives security to the extent of £2,000; himself and two securities.

There is no Bond on record from the Superintendent of Education for Upper Canada.

Secretary's Office,  
Quebec, 12th October, 1852.

A. N. MORIN,  
Secretary.

## RECAPITULATION General Account, Canada West.

Page.	Counties.	Claimed.			Allowed.			Disallowed.			
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
1	Addington ... ..	115	12	4½	105	12	8	9	19	8½	
	Brant ... ..										
2	Bytown, (Town) ... ..	60	9	9	60	9	9	0	0	0	
7	Carleton ... ..	200	1	8	157	13	10	42	7	10	
3	Dundas ... ..	134	13	1½	126	11	1	8	2	0½	
54	Durham .. ..	175	0	6	175	0	6	0	0	0	
21	Elgin ... ..	160	18	0	156	19	3	3	18	9	
47	Frontenac ... ..	140	17	0	128	9	11	12	7	1	
50	Glengary ... ..	181	16	5½	119	4	6	12	11	11½	
41	Grey ... ..	117	1	9	90	16	6	26	5	3	
20	Hamilton, (City) ... ..	103	8	3	103	8	4	0	0	0	
	Haldimand ... ..										
10	Halton ... ..	145	2	1	143	12	1	1	10	0	
35	Hastings.. ..	276	8	11	228	16	4	47	12	7	
30	Huron and Bruce... ..	168	10	3½	168	9	8	0	0	7½	
8	Essex ... ..	175	17	1½	147	18	11	27	18	2½	
12	Kent ... ..	126	14	2½	177	13	0	39	1	2½	
25	Kingston, (City) ... ..	90	11	7	90	11	5	0	0	2	
14	Grenville ... ..	191	12	8½	149	1	2	42	11	6½	
37	Lambton ... ..	188	3	2	157	15	1	30	8	1	
44	Lanark ... ..	244	8	10	193	3	0	51	5	10	
11	Leeds ... ..	212	6	5	199	8	1	12	18	4	
16	Lennox ... ..	70	16	8	64	3	0	6	13	8	
	Lincoln... ..										
32	London, (Town) ... ..	58	9	4	55	9	1	3	0	0	
48	Middlesex ... ..	245	9	8	224	18	0	20	11	8	
40	Norfolk ... ..	287	0	4½	207	8	3	79	12	1½	
23	Morthumberland ... ..	272	4	4	239	16	1	32	8	3	
17	Ontario ... ..	205	15	1½	202	0	3	3	14	10½	
22	Oxford ... ..	236	7	5	235	13	10	0	13	7	
33	Peel ... ..	178	9	9	157	16	10	20	12	11	
19	Perth ... ..	105	2	3½	104	17	8	0	4	7½	
28	Peterborough.. ..	186	19	0	128	2	0	8	17	0	
27	Prince Edward ... ..	(No charge.)			138	8	6	0	0	0	
42	Prescott and Russell ... ..	133	14	4	124	3	1	9	6	3	
18	Renfrew... ..	114	2	0½	112	3	9½	1	18	3½	
38	Simcoe ... ..	220	1	4	199	19	6	20	1	4	
6	Stormont ... ..	87	11	9½	87	11	9	0	0	0½	
10	Toronto, (City) ... ..	170	13	5	170	13	9	0	0	0	
43	Victoria ... ..	144	17	9	115	0	4	29	17	5	
4	Waterloo ... ..	200	11	2	178	13	6	21	17	8	
26	Welland ... ..	126	13	5	126	13	5	0	0	0	
29	Wellington ... ..	190	3	2	179	11	3	10	11	11	
51	Wentworth ... ..	159	10	3	159	6	6½	0	3	9½	
52	York ... ..	328	6	2	285	5	1	43	1	1	
	(Supplementary Accounts.)										
14	Grenville ... ..	7	19	3	7	19	3	0	0	0	
19	Perth ... ..	15	17	6	15	15	1	0	2	5	
31	Huron and Bruce... ..	4	12	2	4	12	2	0	0	0	
		£	6950	11	8½	6407	2	0½	682	18	4



COUNTY OF ADDINGTON.

Claimed.	£ s. d.	Allowed.	£ s. d.
A. B. Perry, Commissioner. 44 days, at 12s. 6d. .... £27 10 0 Telegraphing ..... 0 2 4 Stationery ..... 0 2 6		44 days, at 12s. 6d. .... £27 10 0 Telegraphing ..... 0 2 4	
	27 14 10		27 12 4
H. W. Purdy. Personal Census, 1238 at 10s. 6 8 9½ Agricultural, 79 at 10s. .... 0 7 10½		Personal Census, 1238 at 10s. ....	6 8 9
	6 11 8		
P. Aylesworth. Personal Census, 910 at 10s. 4 11 0 Agricultural, 119 at 10s. .... 0 11 10		Personal Census, 910 at 10s. ....	4 11 0
	5 2 10		
U. U. Wright. Personal Census, 1209 at 10s. 6 0 10 Agricultural, 174 at 10s. .... 0 17 4½		Personal Census, 1209 at 10s. ....	6 0 10
	6 18 2½		
N. B. Lucas. Personal Census, 776 at 10s. 8 11 1 Agricultural ..... 0 10 4½		Personal Census, 776 at 10s. ....	8 17 6
	4 1 5½		
H. Pulley. To taking Census of District No. 59 and analyzing the same. ....	6 0 0	Personal Census, 978 at 10s. ....	4 17 6
W. Crawford. Personal Census, 1287 at 10s. 6 8 9 Agricultural ..... 0 15 6		Personal Census, 1287 at 10s. ....	6 8 9
	7 4 3		
V. Leldon. Personal Census, 743 at 12s. 6d. .... 4 12 4 Agricultural, 92 ..... 0 11 6		Personal Census, 743 at 12s. 6d. ....	4 12 4
	5 3 10		
A. Whelan. Personal Census, 1049 at 12s. 6d. .... 6 12 1½ Agricultural, 149 ..... 0 18 1½		Personal Census, 1049 at 12s. 6d. ....	6 11 3
	7 10 3		
J. B. Aylesworth. Personal Census, 2033 at 10s. 10 8 3 Agricultural ..... 1 0 0		Personal Census, 2033 at 10s. ....	10 8 3
	11 3 3		
Peter Perry. 1997 names at 10s. ....	9 19 8	Personal Census, 1765 at 10s. ....	8 16 6
William Whelan. 1953 names at 10s. ....	9 15 4	Personal Census, 1712 at 10s. ....	8 11 2
T. Rainbough. 1666 names at 10s. ....	8 6 9	Personal Census, 1463 at 10s. ....	7 6 6
	£ 115 12 4½		£ 105 12 8

Ch. By Warrant, issued on the 30th March, 1852. .... £105 12 8

TOWN OF BYTOWN.

Claimed.	£ s. d.	Allowed.	£ s. d.
John Scott, Commissioner.		24 days' service, at 12s. 6d.....	17 10 0
24 days services, at 12s. 6d. a day .....	17 10 0	Advertising in "Bytown Gazette".....	1 14 0
Paid Advertising, "Bytown Gazette",.....	1 14 0	Do "Bytown Citizen" .....	1 14 0
Do "Bytown Citizen".....	1 14 0	Telegraphing.....	0 6 0
Telegraphing .....	0 6 0	Enumerators for 7760 names .....	38 10 0
Enumerators for 7760 names .....	38 10 0	Binding Slips.....	0 12 0
Binding Slips.....	0 12 0	Box for packing do .....	0 2 6
Box for packing do .....	0 2 6	Cartage .....	0 1 3
Cartage .....	0 1 3		
	£ 60 9 9		£ 60 9 9

Cr. By Warrant, issued on the 7th June, 1852, for.....£60 9 9

COUNTY OF DUNDAS.

Claimed.	£ s. d.	Allowed.	£ s. d.
J. Merkeley, Commissioner.		92 days, at 12s. 6d. ....	57 10 0
92 days, at 12s. 6d. ....	57 10 0		
Mr. Frymire.		Personal Census, 980 at 10s. ....	4 18 0
Personal Census, 980			
Agricultural,..... 152			
— 1132 at 10s.....	5 13 2½	Personal Census, 1276 at 10s.....	6 7 7
John Johnston.			
Personal Census, 1276		Personal Census, 2028 at 10s.....	10 2 9
Agricultural,..... 147			
— 1423 at 10s.....	7 2 3½	Personal Census, 1343 at 10s. ....	6 14 4
Daniel Rose.			
Personal Census, 2028		Personal Census, 1518 at 10s.....	7 11 10
Agricultural,..... 155			
— 2183 at 10s.....	10 18 9½	Personal Census, 1337 at 10s.....	6 13 8
W. T. Ridley.			
Personal Census, 1343		Personal Census, 2565 at 10s.....	12 16 6
Agricultural,..... 163			
— 1506 at 10s.....	7 10 7	Personal Census, 2764 at 10s.....	13 16 5
Geo. T. Brouse.			
Personal Census, 1518			
Agricultural,..... 148			
— 1666 at 10s.....	8 6 7½		
Robert Lowery.			
Personal Census, 1337			
Agricultural,..... 170			
— 1507 at 10s.....	7 10 8½		
John T. Ker.			
Personal Census, 2565			
Agricultural,..... 312			
— 2877 at 10s.....	14 7 8½		
Geo. L. Brioffe.			
Personal Census, 2764			
Agricultural,..... 368			
— 3132 at 10s.....	15 13 2½		
	£ 134 13 1¼		£ 126 11 1

Cr. By Warrant, issued on the 16th June, 1852 .....£126 11 1

COUNTY OF WATERLOO.

Claimed.	£ s. d.	Allowed.	£ s. d.
<b>Emelius Irving, Commissioner.</b>			
46 days, at 12s. 6d.....	28 15 0	46 days, at 12s. 6d.....	28 15 0
Extra Expenses.....	14 1 0	Extra Expenses.....	18 15 0
	<u>42 16 0</u>		<u>42 10 0</u>
<b>M. Springer.</b>			
Personal Census, 1427		Personal Census, 1427 at 10s.....	7 2 8
Agricultural,..... 150			
— 1577 at 10s.....	7 17 6		
<b>J. Gordon, Jr.</b>			
Personal Census, 549		Personal Census, 549 at 10s. ....	2 15 0
Agricultural,..... 52			
— 601 at 10s. ....	3 0 0		
<b>C. Hoerst.</b>			
Personal Census, 1072		Personal Census, 1072 at 10s.....	5 7 3
Agricultural,..... 176			
— 1248 at 10s.....	6 5 0		
<b>P. Wenger.</b>			
Personal Census, 860		Personal Census, 860 at 10s. ....	4 6 0
Agricultural,..... 139			
— 999 at 10s. ....	4 19 6		
<b>Wm. Mitchell.</b>			
Personal Census, 615		Personal Census, 615 at 10s.....	3 1 6
Agricultural,..... 37			
— 702 at 10s. ....	3 10 0		
<b>G. E. Balard.</b>			
Personal Census, 611 at 15s. ....	4 11 8	Personal Census, 611 at 10s. ....	3 1 1
Agricultural,.....	0 17 0		
	<u>5 8 8</u>		
<b>W. G. Woodman.</b>			
Personal Census, 732 at 15s. ....	5 4 9	Personal Census, 732 at 10s. ....	5 9 9
Agricultural,.....	0 18 2		
	<u>6 7 11</u>		
<b>M. P. Empey.</b>			
Personal Census, 697		Personal Census, 697 at 15s. ....	5 4 7
Agricultural,..... 102			
— 799 at 15s. ....	5 19 4		
<b>G. W. Tailor.</b>			
Personal Census, 1506 .....	11 5 6	Personal Census, 1506 at 10s.....	7 10 7
Agricultural, .....	1 14 9		
	<u>13 0 3</u>		
<b>D. Y. Shantey.</b>			
Personal Census, 1046 at 10s. ...	5 4 6	Personal Census, 1046 at 10s.....	5 4 7
Agricultural, .....	0 15 9		
	<u>6 0 3</u>		
<b>A. Haizer.</b>			
Personal Census, 979 at 10s. ...	4 17 9	Personal Census, 979 at 10s. ....	4 7 11
Agricultural, .....	0 10 9		
	<u>5 8 6</u>		
<b>H. Lieisch.</b>			
Personal Census, 1519		Personal Census, 1519 at 10s.....	7 11 10
Agricultural,..... 221			
— 1740 at 10s.....	8 12 0		
<b>John Allchin.</b>			
Personal Census, 850 at 10s.....	4 5 0	Personal Census, 850 at 10s. ....	4 5 0
Agricultural, .....	0 12 6		
	<u>4 17 6</u>		
<b>E. L. Cutter.</b>			
Personal Census, 880 at 10s.....	4 8 0	Personal Census, 880 at 10s. ....	4 8 0
Agricultural, .....	11 11 6		
	<u>4 19 6</u>		

COUNTY OF WATERLOO.—(Continued.)

Claimed.	£ s. d.	Allowed.	£ s. d.
Thos. Richardson. Personal Census, 1233 Agricultural,..... 118 — 1351 at 10s.....	6 15 0	Personal Census, 1233 at 10s.....	6 3
Geo. Taunty. Personal Census, 1598 at 10s. ... 8 0 0 Agricultural, 185 ..... 0 18 6	8 18 6	Personal Census, 1598 at 10s.....	7 19 10
D. S. Shoemaker. Personal Census, 1509 at 10s. ... 7 11 0 Agricultural, ..... 1 4 0	8 15 0	Personal Census, 1509 at 10s.....	7 10 11
Jacob Leety. Personal Census, 1932 Agricultural,..... 247 — 2179 at 10s.....	10 17 10	Personal Census, 1932 at 10s.....	9 13 3
Wm. Brown. Personal Census, 865 Agricultural,..... 107 — 972 at 10s. ....	4 17 4	Personal Census, 865 at 10s. ....	4 6 6
W. Dessaver. Personal Census, 1180 at 10s. ... 5 18 0 Agricultural, ..... 0 1 9½	5 19 9½	Personal Census, 1180 at 10s.....	5 18 0
T. Sampson. Personal Census, 2247 Agricultural,..... 15 — 2262 at 10s. ....	11 6 2	Personal Census, 2247 at 10s.....	11 4 9
T. D. McLean. Personal Census, 1574 Agricultural,..... 147 — 1721 at 10s.....	8 12 6	Personal Census, 1574 at 10s.....	7 17 5
Jas. Veitch. Personal Census, 1037 at 10s. ... 5 3 2 Agricultural, ..... 0 14 6	5 17 8	Personal Census, 1032 at 10s.....	5 3 9
	£ 200 11 2		£ 178 13 6
Cr. By Warrant, issued on 5th July, 1852 .....			£ 178 13 6

## COUNTY OF STORMONT.

Claimed.	£ s. d.	Allowed.	£ s. d.
J. Archibald, Commissioner. 23 days, at 12s. 6d.,.....	14 7 6	23 days, at 12s. 6d.,.....	14 7
Lauchlin McDonald. Personal Census, 4251 at 10s.,.....	21 5 1½	Personal Census, 4251 at 10s.,.....	21 5 1
John McDonald. Personal Census, 2102 at 10s.,.....	10 10 2½	Personal Census, 2102 at 10s.,.....	10 10 2
John Bigg. Personal Census, 2141 at 10s.,.....	10 14 1½	Personal Census, 2141 at 10s.,.....	10 14 1
John A. Borkus. Personal Census, 2549 at 10s.,.....	12 14 10	Personal Census, 2549 at 10s.,.....	12 14 11
Josiah Ault. Personal Census, 2150 at 10s.,.....	10 15 0	Personal Census, 2150 at 10s.,.....	10 15 0
John Cockburn. Personal Census, 1450 at 10s.,.....	7 5 0	Personal Census, 1450 at 10s.,.....	7
	£ 87 11 9½		£ 87 11 9
Cr. By Warrant, issued on 26th July, 1852, .....			£87 11 9

## COUNTY OF CARLETON.

Claimed.	£ s. d.	Allowed.	£ s. d.
J. B. Lewis, Commissioner. 50 days at 12s. 6d.,.....	31 5 0	50 days at 12s. 6d.,.....	31 5 0
Thomas Dovey. Personal Census, 1000 at 10s.,... 5 0 0 Do do 2002 at 15s.,... 15 0 0		Personal Census, 1000 at 10s.,... 5 0 0 Do do 2002 at 10s.,... 10 0 3	15 0 3
Agricultural, 360,..... 1 15 0	21 15 0		
Alex. Kennedy. Personal Census, 1000 at 10s.,... 5 0 0 Do do 1000 at 12s. 6d. 6 5 0 Do do 1800 at 15s.,... 13 10 0		Personal Census, 2000 at 10s.,... 10 0 0 Do do 1800 at 12s. 6d. 12 5 0	21 5 0
Agricultural,..... 3 11 3	28 6 3		
J. George Street. Personal Census, 1125,.....		Personal Census, 1125 at 10s.,.....	5 12 6
Agricultural, 187, 1308 at 12s. 6d.,.....	8 2 6		
James Weir. Personal Census, 619 at 15s.,.....	4 12 10	Personal Census, at 619 15s.,.....	4 12 10
W. D. Pigott. Personal Census, 2857 at 10s.,... 14 5 0 Agricultural,..... 1 10 0		Personal Census, 2857 at 10s.,... 14 5 8 Travelling Expenses,..... 2 10 0	16 15 8
Travelling Expenses,..... 5 0 0	20 15 0		
John Green. Personal Census, 2515,.....		Personal Census, 2515 at 10s.,.....	12 11 6
Agricultural, 359, 2864 at 11s. 3d.,.....	16 3 4		
John Seawell. Personal Census, 2525,.....		Personal Census, 2525 at 10s.,.....	12 12 6
Agricultural, 340, 2865 at 15s.,.....	21 9 9		
Peter Cooper. Personal and Agricultural, 505 at 10s.,...	2 10 6	Personal Census, 434 at 10s.,.....	2 3 5
A. Pratt. Personal and Agricultural Census. 2870 at 12s. 6d.,.....	14 12 6	Personal Census, 2040 at 10s.,.....	10 4 0
Thos. Bailey. Personal Census, 3050 at 10s.,... 15 5 0 Agricultural, 490,..... 2 9 0		Personal Census, 3050 at 10s.,.....	15 5 0
Joseph Bleakley. Personal Census 1031 at 15s.,... 7 12 6 Do do 1031 at 10s.,... 5 2 6		Personal Census, 2062 at 10s.,.....	10 6 2
	£ 200 1 8		£ 157 13 10
Cr. By Warrant issued, on 14th June, 1852, for, .....			£ 157 13 10

COUNTY OF ESSEX.

Claimed.				Allowed.						
		£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.	
<b>D. Monaghan.</b>										
88 days at 12s. 6d.....	£55 0 0				88 days, at 12s. 6d.....	£55 0 0				
Travelling Expenses.....	8 7 3				Postage.....	8 16 6				
Postage.....	8 16 6									
Extra Expenses.....	7 10 0	79	18	9			68	16	6	
<b>H. H. Cunningham.</b>										
Personal Census, 1880, Agricultural, 147— 2027 at 10s.....		10	2	8	Personal Census, 1880 at 10s.....		9	8	0	
<b>O. Réaume.</b>										
Personal Census, 1205 at 10s.	6 0 6				Personal Census, 1205 at 10s.....		6	0	0	
Agricultural.....	0 15 11	6	16	5						
<b>John Ferris.</b>										
Personal Census, 1872 at 10s.	9 7 2½				Personal Census, 1872 at 10s.....		9	7	3	
Agricultural.....	1 13 2½	11	0	5						
<b>James King.</b>										
Personal Census, 1802 at 10s.	9 0 2½				Personal Census, 1802 at 10s.....		9	0	3	
Agricultural.....	1 3 11	10	4	1½						
<b>John Moran.</b>										
Personal Census, 1167 at 10s.	5 16 8½				Personal Census, 1167 at 10s.....		5	16	9	
Agricultural.....	1 0 8½	6	17	5						
<b>A. W. Wagner.</b>										
Personal Census, 1315 at 10s.	6 11 6				Personal Census, 1315 at 10s.....		6	11	6	
Agricultural.....	0 17 1½	7	8	7½						
<b>James King.</b>										
Personal Census, 1193 at 10s.	5 19 3½				Personal Census, 1193 at 10s.....		5	19	3	
Agricultural.....	0 16 11½	6	16	3						
<b>W. Flanigan.</b>										
Personal Census, 788 at 10s..	3 18 9½				Personal Census, 788 at 10s.....		3	18	9	
Agricultural, 183.....	0 13 3½	4	12	1						
<b>J. S. Baby.</b>										
Personal Census, 1639 at 10s.	8 3 11				Personal Census, 1639 at 10s.....		8	3	11	
Agricultural.....	1 8 2½	9	12	1½						
<b>C. F. Labadie.</b>										
Personal Census, 2278 at 10s.	11 7 9½				Personal Census, 2278 at 10s.....		11	7	9	
Agricultural, 229.....	1 8 2½	12	15	11½						
<b>R. Barrett.</b>										
Personal Census, 1010 at 10s.	5 1 0				Personal Census, 1010 at 10s.....		5	1	0	
Agricultural.....	0 16 7½	5	17	7½						
<b>William Flanigan.</b>										
Personal Census, 675 at 10s..	3 7 6				Personal Census, 675 at 10s.....		3	7	6	
Agricultural.....	0 12 1½	3	19	7½			3	7	6	
		£	175	17	1½		£	147	18	11

Ca. By Warrant, issued on 9th June, 1852..... £147 18 11

## COUNTY OF HALTON.

Claimed.		Allowed.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
J. Miller, Commissioner.			
82 days, at 12s. 6d.....	£51 5 0	82 days, at 12s. 6d.....	£51 5 0
Extra Expenses.....	1 10 0	Telegraphing .....	0 15 0
Telegraphing .....	0 15 0		
	53 10 0		52 10 0
William Beatty.			
Personal Census, 3024 at 10s.....	15 2 5	Personal Census, 3024 at 10s.....	15 2 5
A. Fox.			
Personal Census, 3758 at 10s.....	18 15 9	Personal Census, 3758 at 10s.....	18 15 9
T. Turnbull,			
Personal Census, 1847 at 10s....	£9 4 8		
Do do 1847 at 10s.,..	9 4 8		
T. Bates,			
Personal Census, 2231 at 10s.....	11 3 1	Personal Census, 2231 at 10s.....	11 3 1
George Goodwillie.			
Personal Census, 2190 at 10s.....	10 19 0	Personal Census, 2190 at 10s.....	10 19 0
Jos. Von Allen.			
Personal Census, 3035 at 10s.....	15 3 6	Personal Census, 3035 at 10s.....	15 3 6
James McNair.			
Personal Census, 1064 at 10s.....	5 6 5	Personal Census, 1064 at 10s.....	5 6 5
James Hatters.			
Personal Census, 1173 at 10s.....	5 17 3	Personal Census, 1173 at 10s.....	5 17 3
	£ 145 2 1		£ 143 12 1

Cr. By Warrant, issued 3rd September, 1852..... £143 12

## COUNTY OF LEEDS.

Claimed.		Allowed.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Matthew Howard, Commissioner.			
61 days, at 12s. 6d.....	£38 2 6	61 days, at 12s. 6d.....	£38 2 6
Extra Expenses .....	3 17 7	Extra Expenses .....	3 17 7
	42 0 1		42 0 1
Edward Howard.			
Personal Census, 2531 at 12s. 6d.....	15 16 6	Personal Census, 2533 at 10s.....	12 13 3
George McKelley.			
Personal Census, 1589 at 15s.....	11 18 4	Personal Census, 1589 at 12s. 6d.....	9 18 8
Robert Dargavel.			
Personal Census, 1578 at 10s.....	7 17 10	Personal Census, 1578 at 10s.....	7 17 9
Matthew Connor.			
Personal Census, 1785 at 10s.....	8 18 5	Personal Census, 1785 at 10s.....	8 18 6
J. D. Pannenter.			
Personal Census, 1603 at 15s.....	12 0 5	Personal Census, 1603 at 12s. 6d.....	10 0 4

COUNTY OF LEEDS.—(Continued.)

Claimed.	£ s. d.	Allowed.	£ s. d.
W. H. Ellerbeck. Personal Census, 3220 at 10s.....	16 2 0	Brought forward.....	94 6 7
Martin Nichols. Personal Census, 1050 at 10s.....	5 5 0	Personal Census, 3220 at 10s.....	16 2 0
John Hagerman. Personal Census, 1399 at 10s.....	6 19 10½	Personal Census, 1050 at 10s.....	5 5 0
S. L. Soper. Personal Census, 1970 at 10s.....	9 17 0	Personal Census, 1399 at 10s.....	6 19 11
W. Riddell. Personal Census, 1442 at 10s.....	7 4 2	Personal Census, 1970 at 10s.....	9 17 0
Florence McCarthy. Personal Census, 1677 at 15s.....	12 11 6½	Personal Census, 1442 at 10s.....	7 4 2
Delorma Philips. Personal Census, 2234 at 10s.....	11 3 5	Personal Census, 1677 at 12s. 6d.....	10 9 7
Joseph Giff. Personal Census, 2139 at 10s.....	10 13 9	Personal Census, 2234 at 10s.....	11 3 5
William H. Giles. Personal Census, 1839 at 10s.....	9 3 10½	Personal Census, 1848 at 10s.....	9 4 10
William Towster. Personal Census, 1822 at 12s. 6d.....	11 7 9	Personal Census, 1839 at 10s.....	9 3 11
L. Watons. Personal Census, 2675 at 10s.....	13 7 6	Personal Census, 1822 at 10s.....	9 2 2
	£ 212 6 5	Personal Census, 2675 at 10s.....	13 7 6
			£ 199 8 1

Cr. By Warrant issued on 28th July, 1852 ..... £199 8 1

COUNTY OF KENT.

Claimed.	£ s. d.	Allowed.	£ s. d.
Alexander Knapp, Commissioner. 124 days, at 12s. 6d.....	£77 10 0	124 days, at 12s. 6d.....	£77 10 0
Board, &c.....	23 5 0	Extra Expenses.....	3 0 0
Travelling Expenses.....	5 0 0		
Advertising.....	2 10 0		
Telegraphing.....	1 5 0		
Postage.....	1 10 0		
Extra Expenses.....	3 2 6		
	114 2 6		80 10 0
John H. Field. Personal Census, 1521 at 10s...	7 11 1	Personal Census, 1521 at 10s.	7 12 1
Agricultural .....	1 7 11	Travelling Expenses.....	0 10 0
Travelling Expenses.....	0 10 0		
	9 9 0		8 2 1



## COUNTY OF KENT.—(Continued.)

Claimed.		Allowed.	
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Charles Clark.			
Personal Census, 638 at 15s.....	4 15 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Personal Census, 638 at 15s.....	4 15 8
Thomas Ridley.			
Personal Census, 1348 at 10s... £6 14 10			
Travelling Expenses..... 0 18 3			
Agricultural ..... 0 15 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 9 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	Personal Census, 1348 at 10s.....	6 14 10
William Wallace.			
Personal Census, 1434 at 10s.....	10 16 0	Personal Census, 1434 at 10s.....	7 3 5
William Holmes and T. Winter.			
Personal Census, 2460..... 12 6 0			
Agricultural..... * 1 7 8	13 13 8	Personal Census, 2460 at 10s.....	12 6 0
Amos Shaw.			
Personal Census, 1106 at 10s.....	5 10 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Personal Census, 1106 at 10s.....	5 7 10
U. C. Kirby.			
Personal Census, 218 at 40s.....	5 3 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Personal Census, 218 at 40s.....	4 5 0
Henry Vinald.			
Personal Census, 800 at 10s.....	4 0 0	Personal Census, 800 at 10s.....	4 0 0
John Shiply.			
Personal Census, 1255 at 10s.....	6 5 6	Personal Census, 1255 at 10s.....	6 5 6
Amos Shaw.			
Personal Census, 1550 at 10s.....	7 15 0	Personal Census, 1550 at 10s.....	7 15 0
John Duck.			
Personal Census, 1490 at 10s.... 7 9 0			
Agricultural ..... 0 17 7		Personal Census, 1490 at 10s. £7 9 0	
Travelling Expenses..... 1 2 0	9 8 7	Travelling Expenses..... 1 2 0	8 11 0
Richard Winter.			
Personal Census, 1723 at 10s.....	8 12 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Personal Census, 1723 at 10s.....	8 12 3
Thomas Renwick.			
Personal Census, 385 at 15s.....	2 17 9	Personal Census, 385 at 15s.....	2 17 9
William Latimer.			
Personal Census, 1526 at 15s... 11 12 6		Personal Census, 1000 at 10s. 5 0 0	
Paid two Interpreters..... 1 5 0		Do, 526 at 15s. 3 18 11	
Extra Expenses..... 1 2 0	13 19 6	Paid 2 Interpreters..... 1 5 0	10 3 11
	£ 216 14 2 $\frac{1}{2}$		177 13 0

CR. By Warrant, issued on the 28th July, 1852.....£177 13 0

COUNTY OF GRENVILLE.

Claimed.	£ s. d.	Allowed.	£ s. d.
<b>Milo McCargar.</b>			
80 days, at 12s. 6d.....	£50 0 0	80 days, at 12s. 6d.....	£50 0 0
Extra Expenses.....	1 7 2	Extra Expenses.....	1 7 2
	51 7 2		51 7 2
<b>Levi Adams.</b>			
Personal Census, 2417, Agricultural, 243— 2717 at 10s. ....	13 10 10	Personal Census, 2417 at 10s.....	12 1 7
<b>John Mitchell.</b>			
Personal Census, 2362; Agricultural, 275 at 10s. ....	13 3 1	Personal Census, 2362 at 10s.....	11 16 3
<b>P. Pennock.</b>			
Personal Census, 2475 at 10s....	18 11 3		
Agricultural, 296.....	2 3 9	Personal Census, 2475 at 10s.....	12 7 6
	20 15 0		12 7 6
<b>D. Smith.</b>			
Personal Census, 1660 at 15s....	12 9 0		
Agricultural. 160.....	1 4 0	Personal Census, 1660 at 10s.....	8 6 0
	13 3 0	Personal Census, 2156 at 10s.....	10 15 7
<b>J. O. Sullivan.</b>			
Personal Census, 2156 at 10s.....	10 15 7		
<b>William Finlayson.</b>			
Personal Census, 1294.....	9 14 1½		
Agricultural, 191.....	1 8 8	Personal Census, 1294 at 10s.....	6 9 5
	11 2 9½		6 9 5
<b>James Scott.</b>			
Personal Census, 1117 at 15s....	8 7		
Agricultural .....	1 0 8	Personal Census, 1117 at 10s.....	5 11 8
	9 8 2		5 11 8
<b>N. R. Knapp.</b>			
Personal Census, 2680 at 15s....	20 2 0		
Agricultural, 355 .....	2 13 8	Personal Census, 2680 at 10s.....	13 8 0
	22 15 3		13 8 0
<b>A. P. Grant.</b>			
Personal Census, 863 at 15s.....	6 9 5		
Agricultural, 118.....	0 17 8	Personal Census, 863 at 15s.....	6 9 5
	7 7 1		6 9 5
<b>W. H. McCargar.</b>			
Personal Census, 2085 at 15s....	15 12 9		
Agricultural.....	2 2 0	Personal Census, 2085 at 10s.....	10 8 7
	17 14 9		10 8 7
	£ 191 12 8½		£ 149 1 2
Supplementary.		Supplementary.	
Colonel McCrea.			
Personal Census, 1543 at 10s.....	7 19 3	Personal Census, 1543 at 10s.....	7 19 3

Cr. By Warrant, issued on the 7th June, 1852..... £149 1 3

ACCOUNT.

Cr. By Warrant, issued on the 25th July, 1852..... 7 19 3



CITY OF TORONTO.

Claimed.	£ s. d.	Allowed.	£ s. d.
A. T. McCord. 52 days, at 12s. 6d.....	32 10 0	52 days at 12s. 6d.....	32 10 0
Printing Accounts,.....	7 15 11	Printing Accounts,.....	7 15 11
	40 5 11		40 5 11
John Scott. Personal Census, 851 at 10s.,.....	1 15 0	Personal Census, 851 at 10s.,.....	1 15 1
Dr. Clarke. Personal Census, 71 at 10s.,.....	0 7 0	Personal Census, 71 at 10s.,.....	0 7 1
J. B. Barrow. Personal Census, 92 at 10s.,.....	0 9 0	Personal Census, 92 at 10s.,.....	0 9 2
John McCaul. Personal Census, 89 at 10s.,.....	0 4 0	Personal Census, 89 at 10s.,.....	0 3 11
John Kidd. Personal Census, 92 at 10s.,.....	0 9 1	Personal Census, 92 at 10s.,.....	0 9 1
Ed. Perry. Personal Census, 58 at 10s.,.....	0 5 9	Personal Census, 58 at 10s.,.....	0 5 9
C. Stotesbury. Personal Census, 3000 at 10s.,...15 0 0		Personal Census, 3000 at 10s.,...15 0 0	
Do do 1894 at 3s. 4d., 2 6 8	17 6 3	Do do 1894 at 3s. 4d., 2 6 4	17 6 4
Samuel Townsend. Personal Census, 3000 at 10s.,...15 0 0		Personal Census, 3000 at 10s.,...15 0 0	
Do do 288 at 3s. 4d., 0 8 0	15 8 0	Do do 288 at 3s. 4d., 0 7 11	15 7 11
J. B. Townsend. Personal Census, 3000 at 10s.,...15 0 0		Personal Census, 3000 at 10s.,...15 0 0	
Do do 365 at 3s. 4d., 0 12 0	15 12 0	Do do 365 at 3s. 4d., 0 12 2	15 12 2
John Whitman. Personal Census, 3000 at 10s.,...15 0 0		Personal Census, 3000 at 10s.,...15 0 0	
Do do 241 at 3s. 4d., 0 8 0	15 8 0	Do do 241 at 3s. 4d., 0 8 0	15 8 0
Robert Yoiston. Personal Census, 3000 at 10s.,...15 0 0		Personal Census, 3000 at 10s.,...15 0 0	
Do do 2171 at 3s. 4d., 3 12 4	18 12 4	Do do 2171 at 3s. 4d., 3 12 4	18 12 4
A. J. Smith. Personal Census, 2950 at 10s.,.....	14 15 0	Personal Census, 2950 at 10s.,.....	14 15 0
John Finch. Personal Census, 3000 at 10s.,...15 0 0		Personal Census, 3000 at 10s.,...15 0 0	
Do do 2581 at 3s. 4d., 4 6 0	19 6 0	Personal Census, 2581 at 3s. 4d., 4 6 0	19 6 0
H. Price. Personal Census, 2101 at 10s.,.....	10 10 0	Personal Census, 2101 at 10s.,.....	10 10 0
	£ 170 13 5		£ 170 13 9

Cr. By Warrant, issued on the 26th June, 1852, for..... £170 13 9

COUNTY OF LENNOX.

Claimed.	£ s. d.	Allowed.	£ s. d.
Edwin Mallory, Commissioner.			
89 days, at 12s. 6d.,.....	24 7 6	89 days, at 12s. 6d.,.....	24 7 6
John B. George.			
Personal Census, 1020,.....	5 1 8	Personal Census, 1020 at 10s.,.....	5 2 0
Wm. Valleau.			
Personal and Agricultural Census, 895,...	4 8 9	Personal Census, 791 at 10s.,.....	3 19 1
Dan. McNeil.			
Personal and Agricultural Census, 480,...	3 0 11	Personal Census, 425 at 10s.,.....	2 2 6
Wm. Beeman.			
Personal and Agricultural Census, 1018,...	6 6 10½	Personal Census, 886 at 10s.,.....	4 8 7
Geo. W. Madole.			
Personal and Agricultural Census, 1064,...	5 6 2	Personal Census, 949 at 10s.,.....	4 14 11
Wm. F. Patterson.			
Personal and Agricultural Census, 815,...	4 1 3	Personal Census, 721 at 10s.,.....	3 12 1
Geo. E. Sills.			
Personal and Agricultural Census, 552,...	2 15 2	Personal Census, 486 at 10s.,.....	2 8 7
Peter Bristol.			
Personal and Agricultural Census, 689,...	3 8 3	Personal Census, 602 at 10s.,.....	3 0 2
Chas. R. Miller.			
Personal and Agricultural Census, 574,...	2 7 5	Personal Census, 500 at 10s.,.....	2 10 0
Thos. Anderson.			
Personal and Agricultural Census, 975,...	4 17 6	Personal Census, 857 at 10s.,.....	4 5 9
David W. Alison.			
Personal and Agricultural Census, 646,...	3 4 8	Personal Census, 568 at 10s.,.....	2 16 10
C. B. Cole.			
Personal and Agricultural Census, 170,...	0 16 8	Personal Census, 150 at 10s.,.....	0 15 0
	£ 70 16 8		£ 64 3 0

Cr. By Warrant, issued on the 21st June, 1852, for..... £64 3 0

COUNTY OF ONTARIO.

Claimed.	£ s. d.	Allowed.	£ s. d.
C. Annes, Commissioner.			
62 days, at 12s. 6d.,.....	£38 15 0	62 days, at 12s. 6d.,.....	£38 15 0
Travelling expenses,.....	3 15 0	Printing Acts,.....	2 4 4
Printing Acts,.....	2 4 4	Stationery,.....	1 0 0
Stationery, &c.,.....	1 0 0	Postage,.....	0 3 9
Postage,.....	0 3 9		
	45 18 1		42 3 1
John Tisdale.			
Personal Census, 1403 at 20s.,.....	14 0 6	Personal Census, 1403 at 20s.,.....	14 0 6
E. Gamble.			
Personal Census, 415 at 10s.,.....	2 1 6	Personal Census, 415 at 10s.,.....	2 1 6
Alex. Henry.			
Personal Census, 1750 at 10s.,.....	8 15 0	Personal Census, 1750 at 10s.,.....	8 15 0
Wm. Johnson.			
Personal Census, 1006 at 10s.,.....	5 0 7	Personal Census, 1006 at 10s.,.....	5 0 7
Jos. Asb.			
Personal Census, 1136 at 10s.,.....	5 13 7	Personal Census, 1136 at 10s.,.....	5 13 7
T. P. White.			
Personal Census, 2961 at 10s.,.....	14 16 1	Personal Census, 2961 at 10s.,.....	14 16 1
Peter Taylor.			
Personal Census, 3775 at 10s.,.....	18 17 6	Personal Census, 3775 at 10s.,.....	18 17 6
Jas. Brabner.			
Personal Census, 1768 at 10s.,.....	8 16 10	Personal Census, 1768 at 10s.,.....	8 16 9

COUNTY OF ONTARIO—(Continued.)

Claimed.		Allowed.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
P. M. Clark. Personal Census, 3617 at 10s.,.....	18 1 8½	Personal Census, 3617 at 10s.,.....	18 1 8
H. W. Annes. Personal Census, 4379 at 10s.,.....	21 17 11	Personal Census, 4379 at 10s.,.....	21 17 11
Jas. Vernon. Personal Census, 1029 at 10s.,.....	5 2 9	Personal Census, 1029 at 10s.,.....	5 2 11
Andrew McNab. Personal Census, 1146 at 10s.,.....	5 14 7	Personal Census, 1146 at 10s.,.....	5 14 7
John S. Gould. Personal Census, 2289 at 10s.,.....	11 8 10	Personal Census, 2289 at 10s.,.....	11 8 11
Wm. Pawson. Personal Census, 3847 at 10s.,.....	19 9 8	Personal Census, 3847 at 10s.,.....	19 9 8
	£ 205 15 1½		£ 202 0 3

Ca. By Warrant, issued on the 14th July, 1852, for... £202 0 3

COUNTY OF RENFREW.

Claimed.		Allowed.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
John Paris, Commissioner. 61 days, at 12s. 6d..... £38 2 6 Extra Expenses,..... 6 0 0	44 2 6	61 days, at 12s. 6d..... £38 2 6 Extra Expenses..... 2 0 0	44 2 6
Jas. Brown. Personal Census, 1513 Agricultural,.... 225 — 1738 at 10s.....	8 13 9½	Personal Census, 1513 at 10s.....	7 11 4
John Halliday. Personal Census, 734 Agricultural,.... 100 — 834 at 10s.....	6 3 9	Personal Census, 734 at 15s.....	5 10 0
John Halliday. Personal and Agricultural Census, 214 at 15s.....	1 12 1	Personal Census, 200 at 15s.....	1 10 0
Wm. Forest. Personal Census, 1266 at 10s.....	6 6 7	Personal Census, 1266 at 10s.....	6 6 7
Robert Brown. Personal Census, 791 at 15s.....	5 18 7½	Personal Census, 791 at 15s.....	5 18 7½
Wm. Gilchrist. Personal Census, 856 at 15s.....	6 8 5	Personal Census, 856 at 15s.....	6 8 5
J. M. Ross. Personal Census, 813 at 15s.....	6 1 11	Personal Census, 813 at 15s.....	6 1 11
Henry Sherman. Personal Census, 1318 at 10s.....	6 11 10	Personal Census, 1318 at 10s.....	6 11 10
Robert Coburn. Personal Census, 329 at 15s.....	2 9 4	Personal Census, 329 at 15s.....	2 9 4
Robert Coburn. Personal Census, 677 at 15s.....	5 1 6½	Personal Census, 677 at 15s.....	5 1 6½
Alex. McNichol. Personal Census, 503 at 15s.....	3 15 5	Personal Census, 503 at 15s.....	3 15 5
Alex. McNichol. Personal Census, 635 at 15s.....	4 15 3	Personal Census, 635 at 15s.....	4 15 3
Robert Green. Personal Census, 806 at 15s.....	6 1 0	Personal Census, 806 at 15s.....	6 1 0
	£ 114 2 0½		£ 112 3 9½

Ca. By Warrant, issued on the 13th July, 1852, for... £112 3 9

COUNTY OF PERTH.

Claimed.		Allowed.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
John Clarke, Commissioner. 57 days, at 12s. 6d.....	35 12 6	57 days, at 12s. 6d.....	35 12 6
Alex. Gourlay. Personal Census, 844 at 10s.....	4 5 0	Personal Census, 844 at 10s.....	4 4 5
S. Campbell. Personal Census, 485 at 10s.....	2 8 6	Personal Census, 485 at 10s.....	2 8 6
S. Harbour. Personal Census, 300 at 10s... £1 10 0 do do 268 at 15s.. 2 0 2½	3 10 2½	Personal Census, 300 at 10s... £1 10 0 do do 268 at 15s.. 2 0 3	3 10 3
Wm. Sparrow. Personal Census, 1236 at 10s.....	6 3 7	Personal Census, 1236 at 10s.....	6 3 7
J. K. Clendeim. Personal Census, 1544 at 10s.....	7 14 6	Personal Census, 1544 at 10s.....	7 14 5
A. Sheills. Personal Census, 1470 at 10s.....	7 7 0	Personal Census, 1470 at 10s.....	7 7 0
H. Hamilton. Personal Census, 1260 at 10s.....	6 6 0	Personal Census, 1260 at 10s.....	6 6 0
D. Campbell. Personal Census, 881 at 15s.....	6 15 0	Personal Census, 881 at 15s.....	6 12 2
Wm. Coper. Personal Census, 683 at 10s.....	3 8 4	Personal Census, 683 at 10s.....	3 8 3
Robert Paterson. Personal Census, 1198 at 10s.....	5 19 8	Personal Census, 1198 at 10s.....	5 19 9
D. Stewart. Personal Census, 1144 at 10s.....	5 14 6	Personal Census, 1144 at 10s.....	5 14 3
A. Dunlop. Personal Census, 950.....	4 12 6	Personal Census, 933 at 10s.....	4 13 3
Peter Shaw. Personal Census, 689 at 15s.....	5 5 0	Personal Census, 689 at 15s.....	5 3 4
	£ 105 2 3½		£ 104 17 8
Supplementary.		Supplementary.	
John Moore. Personal Census, 400 10s... £2 0 0 do do 224 at 5s... 1 11 1	3 11 1	Personal Census, 400 at 10s... 2 0 0 do do 224 at 15s... 1 13 4	3 13 4
William Rash. Personal Census, 900 at 15s.....	6 15 0	Personal Census, 900 at 15s.....	6 10 4
J. Stinson. Personal Census, 1114 at 10s.....	5 11 5	Personal Census, 1114 at 10s.....	5 11 5
	£ 15 17 6		£ 15 15 1

Cr. By Warrant, issued on the 21st June, 1852, for..... £104 17 8

ACCOUNTS.

By Warrant, issued on the 13th July, 1852, for..... £15 15

## CITY OF HAMILTON.

Claimed.	£ s. d.	Allowed.	£ s. d.
John Kirby, Commissioner.			
48 days, at 12s 6d.....	£30 0 0	48 days at 12s. 6d.....	£30 0 0
Extra Expenses.....	4 15 0	Extra Expenses.....	4 15 0
S. W. Seaman.	34 15 0		34 15 0
Personal Census, 2990 at 10s. ....	14 19 0	Personal Census, 2990 at 10s. ....	14 19 0
S. Oliver.			
Personal Census, 3335 at 10s. ....	15 11 0	Personal Census, 3000 at 10s. 15 0 0	
		do do 335 at 3s. 4d. 0 11 1	15 11 1
Ed. Acramad.			
Personal Census, 2191 at 10s. ....	10 19 1	Personal Census, 2191 at 10s. ....	10 19 1
A. H. Hills.			
Personal Census, 3000 at 10s... 15 0 0		Personal Census, 3000 at 10s... 15 0 0	
do do 125 at 3s. 4d. 0 4 2	15 4 2	do do 125 at 3s. 4d. 0 4 2	15 4 2
Robert Holbrook.			
Personal Census, 2400 at 10s. ....	12 0 0	Personal Census, 2400 at 10s. ....	12 0 0
	103 8 3		£ 103 8 4

Cr. By Warrant, issued on the 12th of June, 1852, for ..... £103 8 4

## COUNTY OF ELGIN.

Claimed.	£ s. d.	Allowed.	£ s. d.
Jos. Laing, Commissioner.			
42 days, at 12s. 6d.....	26 5 0	42 days, at 12s. 6d.....	26 5 0
Travelling Expenses,.....	3 18 9	Extra Expenses,.....	0 11 6
Extra Expenses,.....	0 11 6		
Frs. Robinson.	30 15 3		26 16 6
Personal Census, 1226 at 15s.,.....	9 3 11	Personal Census, 1226 at 15s.,.....	9 3 11
Angus Campbell.			
Personal Census, 730 at 10s.,.....	3 13 0	Personal Census, 730 at 10s.,.....	3 13 0
Wm. Harris.			
Personal Census, 1218 at 10s.,.....	6 1 9	Personal Census, 1218 at 10s.,.....	6 1 9
John Fraser.			
Personal Census, 1725 at 10s.,.....	8 12 6	Personal Census, 1725 at 10s.,.....	8 12 6
Philip H. Green.			
Personal Census, 570 at 10s.,.....	2 17 0	Personal Census, 570 at 10s.,.....	2 17 0
John King.			
Personal Census, 2768 at 10s.,.....	13 16 9	Personal Census, 2768 at 10s.,.....	13 16 9
John McDairmid.			
Personal Census, 2755 at 10s.,.....	13 15 6	Personal Census, 2755 at 10s.,.....	13 15 6
Duncan Ferguson			
Personal Census, 1808 at 10s.,.....	9 6 9	Personal Census, 1868 at 10s.,.....	9 6 9
Robt. Michael.			
Personal Census, 665 at 10s.,.....	3 6 5	Personal Census, 665 at 10s.,.....	3 6 5
Jos. Laing.			
Personal Census, 1274 at 10s.,.....	6 7 5	Personal Census, 1274 at 10s.,.....	6 7 5
Robt. Thompson.			
Personal Census, 1828 at 10s.,.....	9 2 9	Personal Census, 1828 at 10s.,.....	9 2 9
Joseph H. Marsh.			
Personal Census, 2222 at 10s.,.....	11 2 2	Personal Census, 2222 at 10s.,.....	11 2 2
Chs. D. Hill.			
Personal Census, 2834 at 10s.,.....	14 3 5	Personal Census, 2834 at 10s.,.....	14 3 5
Wm. Veitch.			
Personal Census, 2258 at 10s.,.....	11 5 9	Personal Census, 2258 at 10s.,.....	11 5 9
D. McGregor.			
Personal Census, 728 at 10s.,.....	3 12 9	Personal Census, 728 at 10s.,.....	3 12 9
B. McBeth.			
Personal Census, 749 at 10s.,.....	3 14 11	Personal Census, 744 at 10s.,.....	3 14 11
	£ 160 18 0		£ 156 19 3

Cr. By Warrant, issued on the 23rd of July, 1852, for ..... £ 156 19 3

## COUNTY OF OXFORD.

Claimed.	£ s. d.	Allowed.	£ s. d.
T. S. Shenston, Commissioner.			
98 days, at 12s. 6d.,.....	61 5 0	98 days, at 12s. 6d.,.....	61 5 0
Extra Expenses,.....	7 5 4	Extra Expenses,.....	7 5 4
Travelling Expenses,.....	3 8 9	Travelling Expenses,.....	2 10 0
	71 14 1		71 0 4
Rev. W. H. Landon.			
Personal Census, 2112 at 10s.,.....	10 11 3	Personal Census, 2112 at 10s.,.....	10 11 3
D. Daly.			
Personal Census, 1190 at 10s.,.....	5 19 0	Personal Census, 1190 at 10s.,.....	5 19 0
Rev. E. Topping.			
Personal Census, 2210 at 10s.,.....	11 1 0	Personal Census, 2210 at 10s.,.....	11 1 0
D. Daly.			
Personal Census, 1894 at 10s.,.....	9 9 5	Personal Census, 1894 at 10s.,.....	9 9 5
F. Irvine.			
Personal Census, 1878 at 10s.,.....	6 17 9	Personal Census, 1878 at 10s.,.....	6 17 9
J. Hatch.			
Personal Census, 1850 at 10s.,.....	6 15 0	Personal Census, 1850 at 10s.,.....	6 15 0
Rev. W. C. Beardsdale.			
Personal Census, 1850 at 10s.,.....	9 5 0	Personal Census, 1850 at 10s.,.....	9 5 0
Alex. Wood.			
Personal Census, 2100 at 10s.,.....	10 10 0	Personal Census, 2100 at 10s.,.....	10 10 0
E. McCall.			
Personal Census, 1200 at 12s. 6d.,.....	7 10 0	Personal Census, 1200 at 12s. 6d.,.....	7 10 0
F. F. Cogswell.			
Personal Census, 2118 at 10s.,.....	10 11 9	Personal Census, 2118 at 10s.,.....	10 11 9
C. Wickham.			
Personal Census, 3146 at 10s.,.....	15 14 7	Personal Census, 3146 at 10s.,.....	15 14 7
D. Butterfield.			
Personal Census, 2093 at 10s.,.....	10 9 4	Personal Census, 2093 at 10s.,.....	10 9 4
C. E. Chadwick.			
Personal Census, 1650 at 10s.,.....	8 5 0	Personal Census, 1650 at 10s.,.....	8 5 0
C. G. Cody.			
Personal Census, 1994 at 10s.,.....	9 19 5	Personal Census, 1994 at 10s.,.....	9 19 5
M. Overhall.			
Personal Census, 1856 at 10s.,.....	6 15 7	Personal Census, 1856 at 10s.,.....	6 15 7
Rev. G. O. Hill.			
Personal Census, 2366 at 10s.,.....	11 16 7	Personal Census, 2366 at 10s.,.....	11 16 7
J. Cowan.			
Personal Census, 2629 at 10s.,.....	13 2 10	Personal Census, 2629 at 10s.,.....	13 2 10
	£ 236 7 5		£ 235 18 10

Cs. By Warrant, issued on the 22nd June, 1852, for.....£235 18 10

## COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

Claimed.	£ s. d.	Allowed.	£ s. d.
Thos. Eyre, Commissioner.			
131 days, at 12s. 6d.,.....	81 17 6	131 days, at 12s. 6d.,.....	81 17 6
R. Pomeroy.			
Personal Census, 1418 at 10s.,.....	7 1 9	Personal Census, 1418 at 10s.,.....	7 1 9
Jas. Lambert.			
Personal Census, 1664 at 10s.,.....	8 6 5	Personal Census, 1664 at 10s.,.....	8 6 5
John Field.			
Personal Census, 769 at 10s.,.....	3 16 11	Personal Census, 769 at 10s.,.....	3 16 11
Glover Bennett.			
Personal Census, 20 at 2s.,.....	0 2 0	Personal Census, 20 at 2s.,.....	0 2 0



## COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND—(Continued.)

Claimed.	£ s. d.	Allowed.	£ s. d.
Chas. Bowen.			
Personal Census, 1696 at 12s. 6d.,.....	10 12 0	Personal Census, 1696 at 10s.,.....	8 9 7
Wm. Richardson.			
Personal Census, 1700 at 12s. 6d.,.....	10 12 6	Personal Census, 1700 at 10s.,.....	8 10 0
Wm. Eyre.			
Personal Census, 1612 at 12s. 6d.,.....	10 1 6	Personal Census, 1612 at 10s.,.....	8 1 2
Benjamin Jackson.			
Personal Census, 1346 at 12s. 6d.,.....	8 8 3	Personal Census, 1346 at 10s.,.....	6 14 7
Justice Mallory.			
Personal Census, 1828 at 12s. 6d.,.....	11 8 6	Personal Census, 1028 at 10s.,.....	9 2 9
C. R. Mallory.			
Personal Census, 1460 at 12s. 6d.,.....	9 2 6	Personal Census, 1460 at 10s.,.....	7 6 0
J. P. Scott.			
Personal Census, 2998 at 12s. 6s.,.....	18 14 1	Personal Census, 2998 at 10s.,.....	14 19 3
A. J. Wright.			
Personal Census, 1825 at 12s. 6d.,.....	11 8 1	Personal Census, 1825 at 10s.,.....	9 2 5
R. C. Struthers.			
Personal Census, 1900 at 12s. 6d.,.....	11 17 6	Personal Census, 1900 at 10s.,.....	9 10 0
Chas. G. Baker			
Personal Census, 2144 at 12s. 6d.,.....	13 8 0	Personal Census, 2144 at 10s.,.....	10 14 5
John B. McCall.			
Personal Census, 1581 at 12s. 6d.,.....	9 17 7	Personal Census, 1581 at 10s.,.....	7 18 1
Henry Rowed.			
Personal Census, 1770 at 12s. 6d.,.....	11 1 3	Personal Census, 1770 at 10s.,.....	8 17 0
Gilbert Bedford.			
Personal Census, 1011 at 12s. 6d.,.....	6 6 5	Personal Census, 1011 at 10s.,.....	5 1 1
B. F. Ewing.			
Personal Census, 2005 at 12s. 6d.,.....	12 10 8	Personal Census, 2005 at 10s.,.....	10 0 6
Jas. Ewing.			
Personal Census, 600 at 12s. 6d.,.....	3 15 0	Personal Census, 600 at 12s. 6d.,.....	3 15 0
Ed. Taylor.			
Personal Census, 836 at 12s. 6d.,.....	5 4 6	Personal Census, 836 at 12s. 6d.,.....	5 4 6
Jos. Barnard.			
Personal Census, 1051 at 12s. 6d.,.....	6 11 5	Personal Census, 1051 at 10s.,.....	5 5 1
	£ 272 4 4		£ 239 16 1
Cr. By Warrant, issued on the 9th August, 1852, for.....			£239 16 1

## CITY OF KINGSTON.

Claimed.	£ s. d.	Allowed.	£ s. d.
Wm. Ford, Commissioner.			
45 days, at 12s. 6d.,.....	28 2 6	45 days, at 12s. 6d.,.....	28 2 6
Printing,.....	5 7 7	Printing Accounts,.....	5 7 7
	33 10 1		33 10 1
O. Mowat.			
Personal Census, 1519 at 10s.,.....	7 11 11	Personal Census, 1519 at 10s.,.....	7 11 11
W. R. Jones.			
Personal Census, 1929 at 10s.,.....	9 12 11	Personal Census, 1929 at 10s.,.....	9 12 11
G. Hunter.			
Personal Census, 1520 at 10s.,.....	7 12 0	Personal Census, 1520 at 10s.,.....	7 12 0
Peter Farrell.			
Personal Census, 1191 at 10s.,.....	5 19 1	Personal Census, 1191 at 10s.,.....	5 19 1
B. Fitzpatrick.			
Personal Census, 1658 at 10s.,.....	8 5 10	Personal Census, 1658 at 10s.,.....	8 5 9
Jas. Smith.			
Personal Census, 1729 at 10s.,.....	8 12 11	Personal Census, 1729 at 10s.,.....	8 12 11
John Shaw.			
Personal Census, 1868 at 10s.,.....	9 6 10	Personal Census, 1868 at 10s.,.....	9 6 9
	£ 90 11 7		£ 90 11 5
Cr. By Warrant, issued on the 8th July, 1852, for.....			£ 90 11 5

## COUNTY OF WELLAND.

Claimed.	£ s. d.	Allowed.	£ s. d.
J. W. Fell, Commissioner.			
40 days, at 12s. 6d.,.....	£25 0 0	40 days, at 12s. 6d.,.....	£25 0 0
Extra Expenses,.....	1 6 4	Extra Expenses,.....	1 6 9
	26 6 9		26 6 9
John Lemon.			
Personal Census, 2263 at 10s.,.....	11 6 3	Personal Census, 2263 at 10s.,.....	11 6 3
Jacob Gardner.			
Personal Census, 850 at 10s.,.....	4 5 0	Personal Census, 850 at 10s.,.....	4 5 0
Robt. Spencer.			
Personal Census, 809 at 10s.,.....	4 0 11	Personal Census, 809 at 10s.,.....	4 0 11
J. H. E. Page.			
Personal Census, 2296 at 10s.,.....	9 12 7	Personal Census, 1926 at 10s.,.....	9 12 7
Henry Disber.			
Personal Census, 1257 at 10s.,.....	6 5 8	Personal Census, 1257 at 10s.,.....	6 5 8
J. P. Willson.			
Personal Census, 1143 at 10s.,.....	5 14 3	Personal Census, 1143 at 10s.,.....	5 14 3
Chas. Park.			
Personal Census, 1386 at 10s.,.....	6 18 7	Personal Census, 1386 at 10s.,.....	6 18 7
L. S. Yokum.			
Personal Census, 455 at 10s.,.....	2 5 6	Personal Census, 455 at 10s.,.....	2 5 6
S. Stoner.			
Personal Census, 1013 at 10s.,.....	5 1 3	Personal Census, 1013 at 10s.,.....	5 1 3
Ed. Smith,			
Personal Census, 1118 at 10s.,.....	5 11 9	Personal Census, 1118 at 10s.,.....	5 11 9
K. McKenzie.			
Personal Census, 1180 at 10s.,.....	5 18 0	Personal Census, 1180 at 10s.,.....	5 18 0
Peter Learn.			
Personal Census, 1557 at 10s.,.....	7 15 8	Personal Census, 1557 at 10s.,.....	7 15 8
M. D. Gander.			
Personal Census, 1352 at 10s.,.....	6 15 2	Personal Census, 1352 at 10s.,.....	6 15 2
Jas. Henderson.			
Personal Census, 1478 at 10s.,.....	7 7 9	Personal Census, 1478 at 10s.,.....	7 7 9
B. Conklin.			
Personal Census, 1193 at 10s.,.....	5 19 3	Personal Census, 1193 at 10s.,.....	5 19 3
J. B. J. Hillon.			
Personal Census, 1091 at 10s.,.....	5 9 1	Personal Census, 1091 at 10s.,.....	5 9 1
	£ 126 13 5		£ 126 13 5

Ch. By Warrant, issued on the 22nd June, 1852, for.....£126 13 5

## COUNTY OF PRINCE EDWARD.

Claimed.	£ s. d.	Allowed.	£ s. d.
S. Pennock, Commissioner.			
56 days, at 12s. 6d.,.....	35 5 0	56 days, at 12s. 6d.,.....	35 0 0
Travelling Expenses,.....	2 10 0		
	37 15 0		
N. Greely.			
Personal and Agricultural Census, 1176 at 10s.,.....	5 17 7	Personal Census, 1030 at 10s.,.....	5 3 0
Wm. A. Johnson.			
Personal and Agricultural Census, 1360, no charge made,.....	0 0 0	Personal Census, 1205 at 10s.,.....	6 0 6
Jas. Allen.			
Personal and Agricultural Census, 856, no charge made,.....	0 0 0	Personal Census, 764 at 10s.,.....	3 16 5

## COUNTY OF PRINCE EDWARD—(Continued.)

Claimed.	£ s. d.	Allowed.	£ s. d.
Isaac Ferguson. Personal and Agricultural Census, 1468, no charge made,.....	0 0 0	Personal Census, 1303 at 10s.,.....	6 10 3
Thomas Killop. Personal and Agricultural Census, 1563, no charge made,.....	0 0 0	Personal Census, 1384 at 10s., .....	6 18 5
A. Ballard. Personal and Agricultural Census, 1589, no charge made,.....	0 0 0	Personal Census, 1569 at 10s.,.....	7 16 11
S. Pennock. Personal and Agricultural, 1756, no charge	0 0 0	Personal Census, 1578 at 10s.,.....	7 17 9
John Rose. Personal and Agricultural Census, 2094, no charge,.....	0 0 0	Personal Census, 1858 at 10s.,.....	9 5 4
Calvin Pier. Personal and Agricultural, 2071, no charge	0 0 0	Personal Census, 1900 at 10s.,.....	9 10 0
S. H. Barton. Personal Census, 2734, no charge,.....	0 0 0	Personal Census, 2734 at 10s.,.....	13 13 5
H. C. Brown. Personal and Agricultural, 2291, no charge	0 0 0	Personal Census, 2081 at 10s.,.....	10 8 1
G. Miller. Personal and Agricultural, 1825, no charge	0 0 0	Personal Census, 1621 at 10s.,.....	8 2 1
R. Lobb. Personal and Agricultural, 1877, no charge	0 0 0	Personal Census, 1659 at 10s.,.....	8 5 11
£	0 0 0	£	138 8 6

Ca. By Warrant, issued on the 26th of July, 1852, for..... £138 8 6

## COUNTY OF PETERBOROUGH.

Claimed.	£ s. d.	Allowed.	£ s. d.
E. Perry. 83 days, at 12s. 6d.,.....	52 2 6	83 days, at 12s. 6d.,.....	51 17 6
Jas. Edwards. Personal and Agricultural Census, 2216, at 10s.,.....	11 1 5	Personal Census, 2191 at 10s.,.....	10 19 1
Thos. N. Healy. Personal and Agricultural Census, 1912, at 10s.,.....	9 11 2	Personal Census, 1678 at 10s.,.....	8 7 10
Thos. Buck. Personal and Agricultural Census, 4384, at 10s.,.....	21 18 5	Personal Census, 3872 at 10s.,.....	19 7 4
John B. Boyce. Personal and Agricultural Census, 298, at 10s.,.....	1 10 0	Personal Census, 248 at 10s.,.....	1 5 0
John Harvey. Personal and Agricultural Census, 2641 at 10s.,.....	13 4 2	Personal Census, 2392 at 10s.,.....	11 19 9
James Hogan. Personal and Agricultural Census, 1918, at 10s.,.....	9 11 10	Personal Census, 1676 at 10s.,.....	8 7 6
Frs. Crow. Personal and Agricultural Census, 1815 at 10s.,.....	9 1 5	Personal Census, 1600 at 10s.,.....	8 0 0

## COUNTY OF PETERBOROUGH—(Continued.)

Claimed.	£ s. d.	Allowed.	£ s. d.
H. McCarthy. Personal and Agricultural Census, 775 at 10s.,.....	3 17 6	Personal Census, 675 at 10s.,.....	3 7 6
John Tully. Personal and Agricultural Census, 1005, at 10s.,.....	5 0 7	Personal Census, 905 at 10s.,.....	4 10 7
	£ 136 19 0		£ 128 2 0

CR. By Warrant, issued on the 21st June, 1852, for .....£128 2 0

## COUNTY OF WELLINGTON.

Claimed.	£ s. d.	Allowed.	£ s. d.
Thos. Hefferman, Commissioner. 40 days at 12s. 6d.,.....	25 0 0		
Assistant, 20 days at 12s. 6d.,.....	12 10 0		
Travelling Expenses.....	6 0 0	60 days, at 12s. 6d.,.....	37 10 0
Extra Expenses,.....	1 8 9	Extra Expenses,.....	1 8 9
	44 18 9		38 18 9
Ed. Carroll. Personal Census, 2500 at 10s.,.....	12 10 0	Personal Census, 2500 at 10s.,.....	12 10 0
Jas. Maxwell. Personal Census, 2083 at 10s.,.....	10 10 0	Personal Census, 2083 at 10s.,.....	10 8 3
M. Cantwell. Personal Census, 2488 at 10s.,.....	12 8 10	Personal Census, 2488 at 10s.,.....	12 8 10
John Shingler. Personal Census, 3590 at 10s.,.....	18 0 0	Personal Census, 3590 at 10s.,.....	17 19 0
John Caulfield. Personal Census, 1373 at 10s.,.....	6 17 4	Personal Census, 1373 at 10s.,.....	6 17 4
T. O'Callagan. Personal Census, 2435 at 10s.,.....	12 10 0	Personal Census, 2435 at 10s.,.....	12 3 6
Chs. Buckland. Personal Census, 2239 at 10s.,.....	11 3 11	Personal Census, 2239 at 10s.,.....	11 3 11
Benjamin Dean. Personal Census, 2450 at 10s.,.....	12 5 0	Personal Census, 2450 at 10s.,.....	12 5 0
R. T. Budd. Personal Census, 2350 at 10s.,.....	11 15 0	Personal Census, 2350 at 10s.,.....	11 15 0
Thos. Daly. Personal Census, 1000 at 15s.,.....	7 10 0	Personal Census, 1000 at 12s. 6d.,.....	6 5 0
J. H. Gordon. Personal Census, 1803 at 15s.,.....	13 10 6	Personal Census, 1803 at 12s. 6s.,.....	11 5 4
R. Bergan. Personal Census, 1990 at 12s. 6d.,.....	12 8 10	Personal Census, 1990 at 12s. 6d.,.....	12 8 10
John Curry. Personal Census, 500 at 15s.,.....	3 15 0	Personal Census, 500 at 12s. 6d.,.....	3 2 6
	£ 190 3 2		£ 179 11 3

CR. By Warrant, issued on the 3rd of July, 1852, for .....£179 11 3

UNITED COUNTIES OF HURON AND BRUCE.

Claimed.	£ s. d.	Allowed.	£ s. d.
<b>H. Horton.</b>			
64 days, at 12s. 6d.,.....	£40 0 0	64 days, at 12s. 6d .....	£40 0 0
Printing Accounts,.....	2 10 0	Printing Accounts, .....	2 10 0
	<u>42 10 0</u>		<u>42 10 0</u>
<b>H. Johnson.</b>			
Personal Census, 1149 at 15s.,....	8 12 0½	Personal Census, 1149 at 15s.,....	8 12 4
Do do 277 at 40s.,....	5 10 9	Do do 277 at 40s.,....	5 10 9
Do do 244 at 40s.,....	4 17 7	Do do 244 at 40s.,....	4 17 7
Do do 621 at 15s.,....	4 13 2	Do do 621 at 15s.,....	4 13 2
Do do 236 at 40s.,....	4 14 0	Do do 236 at 40s.,....	4 14 5
Do do 60 at 10s.,....	1 4 0	Do do 60 at 40s.,....	1 4 0
Do do 100 at 40s.,....	2 0 0	Do do 100 at 40s.,....	2 0 0
Do do 149 at 40s.,....	2 19 7	Do do 149 at 40s.,....	2 19 7
	<u>34 12 0½</u>		<u>34 11 10</u>
<b>Chas. Gervin.</b>			
Personal Census, 907 at 10s., .....	4 10 8	Personal Census, 907 at 10s.,.....	4 10 8
Thos. McMichael.			
Personal Census, 955 at 10s., .....	4 15 6	Personal Census, 955 at 10s.,.....	4 15 6
James Wanless.			
Personal Census, 2064 at 10s.,.....	10 6 5	Personal Census, 2064 at 10s.,.....	10 6 5
Robt. McMillan.			
Personal Census, 1727 at 10s.,.....	8 12 4½	Personal Census, 1727 at 10s.,.....	8 12 8
Robt. Hays.			
Personal Census, 848 at 10s., .....	4 4 10	Personal Census, 848 at 10s., .....	4 4 10
George Kinlock.			
Personal Census, 2081 at 10s.,.....	10 8 8	Personal Census, 2081 at 10s.,.....	10 8 8
P. Flanigan.			
Personal Census, 1718 at 10s.,.....	8 11 9½	Personal Census, 1718 at 10s.,.....	8 11 9
Thos. Michel.			
Personal Census, 1329 at 10s., .....	6 12 11	Personal Census, 1329 at 10s.,....	6 12 11
Chas. Girvan.			
Personal Census. 722 at 10s., .....	3 12 2	Personal Census, 722 at 10s.,.....	3 12 2
Robt. Walkie.			
Personal Census, 742 at 10s., .....	3 14 2	Personal Census, 742 at 10s.,.....	3 14 2
John Blake.			
Personal Census, 864 at 10s., .....	4 6 5	Personal Census, 864 at 10s.,.....	4 6 5
S. H. Mountcastle.			
Personal Census, 574 at 10s., .....	2 17 5	Personal Census, 574 at 10s., .....	2 17 5
S. H. Mountcastle.			
Personal Census, 1280 at 10s.,.....	6 8 0	Personal Census, 1280 at 10s.,.....	6 8 0
D. L. Sills.			
Personal Census, 1484 at 10s.,.....	7 8 5	Personal Census, 1484 at 10s.,.....	7 8 5
John Shurray.			
Personal Census, 985 at 10s.,.....	4 18	Personal Census, 985 at 10s.,.....	4 18 6
	<u>£ 168 10 3½</u>		<u>£ 168 9 8</u>
<b>Supplementary.</b>		<b>Supplementary.</b>	
<b>John Armand.</b>			
Personal Census, 922 at 10s., .....	4 12 2	Personal Census, 922 at 10s.,.....	4 12 2
	<u>£4 12 2</u>		<u>£4 12 2</u>

CR. By Warrant, issued on the 13th July, 1852, for.....£168 9 8

ACCOUNT.

CR. By Warrant, issued on the 28th July, 1852, for.....£ 4 12 2

TOWN OF LONDON.

Claimed.	£ s. d.	Allowed.	£ s. d.
Jas. Farley. 30 days, at 12s. 6d.,.....£18 15 0 To printing handbills and tele- graphing, &c.,..... 1 10 8		30 days, at 12s. 6d.,..... £18 15 0 To printing handbills and tele- graphing, &c.,..... 1 10 8	
	20 5 8		20 5 8
Wm. Barber. Personal Census, 1212 at 10s.,.....	6 1 2	Wm. Barber. Personal Census, 1212 at 10s.,.....	6 1 2
John Brown. Personal Census, 2592 at 10s.,.....	12 19 2	John Brown. Personal Census, 2592 at 10s.,.....	12 19 2
Alexr. Abbott. Personal Census, 2082 at 10s.,.....	10 8 2	Alex. S. Abbott. Personal Census, 2082 at 10s.,.....	10 8 2
Peter Schram. Personal Census, 1148 at 10s.,.....	5 14 11	Peter Schram. Personal Census, 1148 at 10s.,.....	5 14 10
Paid 1 clerk, 8 days at 7s. 6d.,.....	3 0 0		
	£ 58 9 1		£ 55 9 0

Gr. By Warrant, issued on the 28th July, 1852, for.....£ 55 9 0

COUNTY OF PEEL.

Claimed.	£ s. d.	Allowed.	£ r. d.
John Holmes, Commissioner. 44 days, at 12s. 6d.,.....£27 10 0 12 to an Assistant, at 5s.,..... 3 0 0 Travelling Expenses,..... 4 10 0 Extra Expenses,..... 1 14 6		44 days, at 12s. 6d.,..... £27 10 0 12 do to Assistant, at 5s.,..... 3 0 0 Extra Expenses,..... 1 14 6	
	36 14 6		32 4 6
John Hawkins. Personal and Agricultural Census, 1851 at 10s.,.....	9 5 0	Personal Census, 1700 at 10s.,.....	8 10 0
Geo. Wooding. Personal and Agricultural Census, 1706 at 10s.,.....	8 10 7	Personal Census, 1520 at 10s.,.....	7 12 11
Jas. S. Ryan. Personal and Agricultural Census, 1783 at 10s.,.....	8 18 4	Personal Census, 1669 at 10s.,.....	8 6 11
W. B. Reeve. Personal and Agricultural Census, 1433 at 10s.,.....	7 3 4	Personal Census, 1324 at 10s.,.....	6 12 5
Wm. Johnston. Personal and Agricultural Census, 1500 at 10s.,.....	7 10 0	Personal Census, 1317 at 10s.,.....	6 11 8
Jas. Berry. Personal and Agricultural Census, 1986 at 10s.,.....	9 18 7	Personal Census, 1871 at 10s.,.....	9 7 1
A. Bousfield. Personal and Agricultural Census, 1593 at 10s.,.....	7 19 10	Personal Census, 1455 at 10s.,.....	7 5 6
A. Lawrence. Personal and Agricultural Census, 1593 at 10s.,.....	6 19 3	Personal Census, 1424 at 10s.,.....	7 2 5
Thos. Sharp. Personal and Agricultural Census, 1648 at 10s.,.....	8 9 10	Personal Census, 1487 at 10s.,.....	7 8 8
Fredk. Haing. Personal and Agricultural Census, 1378 at 10s.,.....	8 12 3	Personal Census, 1232 at 12s. 6d.,.....	7 14 0

## COUNTY OF PEEL—(Continued.)

Claimed.	£ s. d.	Allowed.	£ s. d.
J. C. Aitking. Personal and Agricultural Census, 928 at 10s.,.....	4 12 9	Personal Census, 809 at 10s.,.....	4 0 7
Jos. Figg. Personal and Agricultural Census, 1146 at 10s.,.....	5 14 7	Personal Census, 1014 at 10s.,.....	5 1 5
Saml. Lindsay. Personal and Agricultural Census, 1971 at 10s.,.....	9 17 1	Personal Census, 1713 at 10s.,.....	8 11 3
Wm. Bell. Personal and Agricultural Census, 2282 at 10s.,.....	11 8 2	Personal Census, 1994 at 10s.,.....	9 19 5
Jos. Lindsay. Personal and Agricultural Census, 916 at 10s.,.....	4 1 7	Personal Census, 800 at 10s.,.....	4 0 0
Chas. Barrett. Personal and Agricultural Census, 987 at 12s. 6d.,.....	6 3 4	Personal Census, 867 at 10s.,.....	4 6 8
John Henry. Personal and Agricultural Census, 2000 at 10s.,.....	10 0 0	Personal Census, 1850 at 10s.,.....	9 5 0
S. A. Walford. Personal and Agricultural Census, 886 at 12s. 6d.,.....	5 10 9	Personal Census, 764 at 10s.,.....	3 16 5
	£ 178 9 9		£ 157 16 10

Ca. By Warrant, issued on the 22nd of June, 1852, for .....£157 16 10

## COUNTY OF HASTINGS.

Claimed.	£ s. d.	Allowed.	£ s. d.
E. Kitcheson, Commissioner. 98 days, at 12s. 6d.,..... £61 5 0		98 days, at 12s. 6d.,..... £61 5 0	
Extra Expenses,..... 4 9 6		Extra Expenses,..... 4 9 6	
Travelling Expenses,..... 1 17 6	67 12 0		65 14 6
Jacob Jones. Personal Census, 2362 at 12s. 6d.,.....	14 15 4	Personal Census, 2362 at 10s.,.....	11 16 2
Isaac Denike. Personal Census, 2640 at 12s. 6d.,.....	16 10 0	Personal Census, 2640 at 10s.,.....	13 4 0
Thos. S. Wood. Personal Census, 2212 at 12s. 6d.,.....	13 16 7	Personal Census, 2212 at 10s.,.....	11 1 2
Asahel Phillips. Personal Census, 1829 at 12s. 6d.,.....	11 8 7½	Personal Census, 1829 at 10s.,.....	9 2 11
P. J. Roblin. Personal Census, 3950 at 12s. 6d.,.....	24 13 9	Personal Census, 3950 at 10s.,.....	19 15 0
John Lally. Personal Census, 2250 at 12s. 6d.,.....	14 1 3	Personal Census, 2250 at 10s.,.....	11 5 0
Thos. Douglas. Personal Census, 1748 at 15s.,.....	13 2 2½	Personal Census, 1748 at 10s.,.....	8 14 10
S. S. Wood. Personal Census, 1348 at 15s.,.....	10 2 4½	Personal Census, 1348 at 10s.,.....	6 14 11
Aaron Kitcheson. Personal Census, 1355 at 15s.,.....	10 3 3	Personal Census, 1355 at 10s.,.....	6 15 6

## COUNTY OF HASTINGS—(Continued.)

Claimed.	£ s. d.	Allowed.	£ s. d.
Thos. Baker.			
Personal Census, 1193 at 15s.....	8 19 0	Personal Census, 1192 at 10s.....	5 19 2
Josiah Whittaker.			
Personal Census, 1024 at 15s.....	7 13 7½	Personal Census, 1024 at 10s.....	5 2 6
Peter Woodcock.			
Personal Census, 2100 at 15s.....	15 15 0	Personal Census, 2100 at 10s.....	10 10 0
Wm. Tuckator,			
Personal Census, 635 at 15s.....	4 14 5½	Personal Census, 635 at 15s.....	4 15 3
C. Kiggs.			
Personal Census, 2791 at 15s.....	0 0 0	Personal Census, 2000 at 10s....10 0 0	
		Do do 791 at 15s.... 5 0 0	
Wm. Carleton.			15 0 0
Personal Census, 1161 at 10s.....	5 16 1	Personal Census, 1161 at 10s.....	5 16 1
C. Wesley.			
Personal Census, 1000 at 10s.....	5 0 0	Personal Census, 1000 at 10s.....	5 0 0
E. Wesley.			
Personal Census, 1050 at 10s.....	5 5 0	Personal Census, 1050 at 10s.....	5 5 0
C. T. Gould.			
Personal Census, 1346, at 10s.....	6 14 7	Personal Census, 1346 at 10s.....	6 14 7
Zenas Dofce.			
Personal Census, 12 at 10s.....	0 1 2½	Personal Census, 12 at 10s.....	0 1 2
	£ 276 8 11		£ 228 16 4

Ca. By Warrant, issued on the 30th July, 1852, for.....£228 16 4

## COUNTY OF LAMBTON.

Claimed.	£ s. d.	Allowed.	£ s. d.
Wm. Elliott, Commissioner.			
142 days, at 12s. 6d.....	£88 15 0	142 days, at 12s. 6d.....	£88 15 0
Postage.....	10 2 8	Postage, .....	10 2 8
	98 17 8		98 17 8
W. McAlpin.			
Personal Census, 238 at 40s....	4 9 7	Personal Census, 238 at 40s....	4 15 1
Do do 311 at 15s....	3 16 8	Do do 511 at 10s....	2 11 2
Do do 1043 at 15s....	8 3 11	Do do 1093 at 10s....	5 9 5
	16 10 2		12 15 8
J. Smith.			
Personal Census, 1511 at 15s.....	11 16 8	Personal Census, 1511 at 10s.....	7 11 2
A. McKenzie.			
Personal Census, 1791 at 15s....	13 6 8	Personal Census, 1384 at 10s....	6 18 5
Extra Expenses,.....	1 5 0	Extra Expenses,.....	1 5 0
	14 11 8		8 3 5
R. W. Elliott,			
Personal Census, 738 at 15s....	5 10 9	Personal Census, 738 at 10s....	3 13 11
Do do 1268 at 15s....	9 10 3	Do do 1258 at 10s....	6 5 10
	15 1 0		9 19 9
G. L. Brown.			
Personal Census, 2062 at 15s.....	15 9 3	Personal Census, 2062 at 10s.....	10 6 3
J. Burgess.			
Personal Census, 1556 at 15s....	11 13 4	Personal Census, 1456 at 10s....	7 5 7
Do do 556 at 15s....	4 3 5	Do do 556 at 10s....	2 15 7
	15 16 9		10 1 1
	£ 188 3 2		£ 157 15 1

Ca. By Warrant, issued on the 22nd of May, 1852, for.....£157 15 1



## COUNTY OF SIMCOE.

Claimed.	£ s. d.	Allowed.	£ s. d.
John Alexander, Commissioner. 82 days, at 12s. 6d.,..... £51 5 0 Extra Expenses,..... 1 0 0		82 days, at 12s. 6d.,..... £51 5 0 Extra Expenses,..... 1 0 0	
	52 5 0		52 5 0
Wm. Mann. Personal Census, 626 at 10s.,... 3 2 7 Agricultural Census, 116 at 10s. 0 11 7		Personal Census, 626 at 10s.,.....	3 2 7
	3 14 2		
David Evans. Personal Census, 1853 at 10s.,... 9 5 3 Agricultural Census, 224..... 1 4 5		Personal Census, 1853 at 10s.,.....	9 5 3
	10 9 8		
Wm. Mann. Personal Census, 1000 at 10s.,.....	5 0 0	Personal Census, 1000 at 10s.,.....	5 0 0
D. E. Coxbiera. Personal Census, 748 at 15s.,... 5 12 2 Agricultural,..... 1 3 1		Personal Census, 748 at 15s.,.....	5 12 2
	6 15 3		
John Anderson. Personal Census, 492 at 15s.,... 3 13 9 Agricultural,..... 0 11 0		Personal Census, 492 at 15s.,.....	3 13 9
	4 4 9		
D. E. Corbiera. Personal Census, 600 at 15s.,... 4 10 0 Agricultural,..... 0 13 4		Personal Census, 600 at 10s.,.....	4 10 0
	5 3 4		
A. Wilson. Personal Census, 1178 at 10s.,... 5 17 9 Agricultural,..... 0 18 7		Personal Census, 1178 at 10s.,.....	5 17 9
	6 16 4		
Chas. Partridge. Personal Census, 849 at 10s.,... 4 4 11 Agricultural, 140..... 0 14 0		Personal Census, 849 at 10s.,.....	4 4 11
	4 18 11		
B. R. Rowe. Personal Census, 725 at 15s.,... 5 8 9 Agricultural, 63,..... 0 9 5		Personal Census, 725 at 15s.,.....	5 8 9
	5 18 2		
John Beardsley. Personal Census, 876 at 10s.,... 4 7 7 Agricultural, 141,..... 0 14 1		Personal Census, 875 at 10s.,.....	4 7 7
	5 1 8		
P. Gallagher. Personal Census, 766 at 15s.,... 5 14 10 Agricultural,..... 0 17 9		Personal Census, 766 at 15s.,.....	5 14 10
	6 12 7		
A. Martin. Personal Census, 1306 at 10s.,... 6 10 7 Agricultural,..... 0 17 7		Personal Census, 1306 at 10s.,.....	6 10 7
	7 8 2		
W. Noble. Personal Census, 1383 at 10s.,... 6 18 3 Agricultural,..... 1 2 6		Personal Census, 1383 at 10s.,.....	6 18 3
	8 0 9		
Edmond Moon. Personal Census, 1116 at 10s.,... 5 11 9 Agricultural,..... 0 13 0		Personal Census, 1116 at 10s.,.....	5 11 7
	6 9 9		
Adam Goodfellow. Personal Census, 1896 at 11s.,... 9 9 7 Agricultural,..... 0 13 10		Personal Census, 1896 at 10s.,.....	9 9 7
	10 8 5		

## COUNTY OF SIMCOE—(Continued.)

Claimed.	£ s. d.	Allowed.	£ s. d.
John Rowat.			
Personal Census, 545 at 15s.,....	4 1 9	Personal Census, 545 at 15s.,.....	4 1 9
Agricultural, .....	0 13 8		
	4 15 0		
A. Gillespie.			
Personal Census, 203 at 20s.,....	2 0 7	Personal Census, 203 at 20s.,.....	2 0 7
Agricultural, .....	0 7 2		
	2 7 9		
John Henry.			
Personal Census, 1507 at 10s.,... 7 10 8	7 10 8	Personal Census, 1507 at 10s.,.....	7 10 8
Agricultural, .....	1 8 9		
	8 14 5		
P. D. Kelly.			
Personal Census, 1994 at 10s.,... 9 19 9	9 19 9	Personal Census, 1994 at 10s.,.....	9 19 5
Agricultural, .....	1 10 10		
	11 10 7		
Chs. Wilson.			
Personal Census, 2145 at 10s.,...10 14 6	10 14 6	Personal Census, 2145 at 10s.,.....	10 14 6
Agricultural .....	1 4 10		
	11 19 4		
A. Jardine.			
Personal and Agricultural Census, 1011 at 10s.,... ..	5 15 3	Personal Census, 1011 at 10s.,.....	5 1 1
Wm. Laurie.			
Personal Census, 1998 at 10s.,... 9 19 10	9 19 10	Personal Census, 1998 at 10s.,.....	9 19 10
Agricultural, .....	1 2 8		
	11 2 6		
B. Ross.			
Personal Census, 2361 at 10s.,...11 14 1	11 14 1	Personal Census, 2361 at 10s.,.....	11 14 1
Agricultural, .....	1 14 6	Extra Account for Printing,.....	1 5 0
	13 8 7		
Extra Account for Printing,.....	1 5 0		
	£ 220 1 4		£ 199 19 6
Ob. By Warrant, issued on the 11th June, 1852, for.....			£199 19 6

## COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

Claimed.	£ s. d.	Allowed.	£ s. d.
H. J. Fuller.			
158 days, at 12s. 6d.....	£98 15 0	158 days, at 12s. 6d.,.....	£98 15 0
Extra Expenses.....	8 18 6	Extra Expenses,.....	2 5 4
	107 13 6		101 0 4
A. Michael,			
Personal and Agricultural Census,.....	18 6 0	Personal Census, 2202 at 10s.,.....	11 0 2
N. Boughners,			
Personal and Agricultural Census,.....	23 5 7½	Personal Census, 2732 at 10s.,.....	13 13 2
Jas. Walker.			
Personal and Agricultural Census,.....	24 5 10	Personal Census, 2894 at 10s.,.....	14 9 5

## COUNTY OF NORFOLK—(Continued.)

Claimed.	£ s. d.	Allowed.	& s. d.
H. G. Fullers. Personal and Agricultural Census,.....	11 14 2	Personal Census, 1452 at 10s.,.....	7 5 2
R. M. House. Personal and Agricultural Census,.....	25 7 5½	Personal Census, 2900 at 10s.,.....	14 10 0
Wm. Hewit. Personal and Agricultural Census,.....	23 17 7	Personal Census, 2780 at 10s.,.....	13 18 0
Luke Cook. Personal and Agricultural Census,.....	14 10 8½	Personal Census, 1721 at 10s.,.....	8 12 1
J. A. Backhouse. Personal and Agricultural Census,.....	25 3 9	Personal Census, 3090 at 10s.,.....	15 9 0
G. Walker. Personal and Agricultural Census,.....	12 15 9	Personal Census, 1509 at 10s.,.....	7 10 11
	£ 287 0 4½		£ 207 8 3

Cr. By Warrant, issued on the 8th of July, 1852, for.....£207 8 3

## COUNTY OF GREY.

Claimed.	£ s. d.	Allowed.	£ s. d.
G. Clarkson, Commissioner. 30 days at 12s. 6d.,.....	18 15 0	30 days, at 12s. 6d.,.....	18 15 0
Jas. Wright. Personal Census, 539 at 15s.,.....	4 0 11	Personal Census, 539 at 12s. 6d.,.....	3 7 5
Thos. Allan. Personal Census, 1272 at 15s.,.....	9 10 0	Personal Census, 1272 at 10s.,.....	6 7 2
Philip Liddy. Personal Census, 538 at 15s.,.....	4 0 8	Personal Census, 538 at 12s. 6d.,.....	3 7 4
John Linn. Personal Census, 471 at 15s.,.....	3 10 8	Personal Census, 471 at 12s. 6d.,.....	2 18 0
Robert Haddon. Personal Census, 2432 at 15s.,.....	18 4 9	Personal Census, 2432 at 10s.,.....	12 3 2
Henry Cardwell. Personal Census, 954 at 15s.,.....	7 3 0	Personal Census, 954 at 12s. 6d.,.....	5 19 3
Archibald Black. Personal Census, 1250 at 15s.,.....	9 7 6	Personal Census, 1250 at 10s.,.....	6 5 0
Henry Brown. Personal Census, 665 at 15s.,.....	4 19 9	Personal Census, 665 at 12s. 6d.,.....	4 3 2
George Armstrong. Personal Census, 733 at 15s.,.....	5 10 0	Personal Census, 733 at 12s. 6d.,.....	4 11 8
Thos Rorke. Personal Census, 603 at 15s.,.....	4 10 6	Personal Census, 603 at 12s. 6d.,.....	3 15 4
Edward McMullin. Personal Census, 1601 at 15s.,.....	12 0 3	Personal Census, 1601 at 12s. 6d.,.....	8 0 1
Richard Rorke. Personal Census, 543 at 15s.,.....	4 1 6	Personal Census, 543 at 12s. 6d.,.....	3 7 10
Jas. Gibson. Personal Census, 486 at 15s.,.....	3 13 0	Personal Census, 486 at 12s. 6d.,.....	3 0 9
Henry Armstrong. Personal Census, 450 at 15s.,.....	3 7 6	Personal Census, 450 at 12s. 6d.,.....	2 16 3
Chas. Keeshick. Personal Census, 306 at 15s.,.....	2 6 0	Personal Census, 306 at 12s. 6d.,.....	1 18 3
	£ 117 1 9		£ 90 16 6

Cr. By Warrant, issued on the 6th of September, 1852, for.....£ 90 16 6

## UNITED COUNTIES OF PRESCOTT AND RUSSELL.

Claimed.	£ s. d.	Allowed.	£ s. d.
Chas. Waters, Commissioner.			
82 days, at 12s. 6d.,.....	£51 5 0	82 days, at 12s. 6d.,.....	£51 5 0
Extra Expenses, .....	9 6 8	Travelling Expenses,.....	2 1 8
Travelling Expenses.....	2 1 8	Postage,.....	0 17 6
Postage,.....	0 17 6		
	68 10 0		54 8 4
Wm. Jameson.			
Personal Census, 3029 at 10s.,.....	15 2 11	Personal Census, 3029 at 10s.,.....	15 2 11
S. Eastman.			
Personal Census, 2665 at 10s.,.....	13 6 6	Personal Census, 2665 at 10s.,.....	13 6 6
S. M. Cushman.			
Personal Census, 1395 at 10s.,.....	6 19 6	Personal Census, 1395 at 10s.,.....	6 19 6
Jns. McIntosh.			
Personal Census, 11 at 10s.,.....	0 1 3	Personal Census, 11 at 10s.,.....	0 1 3
Albert H. James.			
Personal Census, 584 at 12s. 6d.,.....	3 13 0	Personal Census, 584 at 12s. 6d.,.....	3 13 0
Philip Downing.			
Personal Census, 958 at 12s. 6d.,.....	5 19 8	Personal Census 958 at 12s. 6d.,.....	5 19 8
J. H. Molloy.			
Personal Census, 1202 at 10s.,.....	6 0 2	Personal Census, 1202 at 10s.,.....	6 0 2
J. H. Molloy.			
Personal Census, 643 at 10s.,.....	3 4 3	Personal Census, 643 at 10s.,.....	3 4 3
George B. Roe.			
Personal Census, 508 at 12s. 6d.,.....	3 3 6	Personal Census, 508 at 12s. 6d.,.....	3 3 6
Luncheon Jackson.			
Personal Census, 1659 at 10s.,.....	8 5 9	Personal Census, 1659 at 10s.,.....	8 5 9
Jus. Keays.			
Personal Census, 508 at 12s. 6d.,.....	3 2 10	Personal Census, 508 at 12s. 6d.,.....	3 2 10
James Keays.			
Personal Census, 200 at 12s. 6d.,.....	1 5 0	Personal Census, 200 at 12s. 6d.,.....	1 5 0
	£ 133 14 4		£ 124 8 1

Cr. By Warrant, issued on the 9th September, 1852, for.....£124 8 1

## COUNTY OF VICTORIA.

Claimed.	£ s. d.	Allowed.	£ s. d.
Wm. McDonnell, Commissioner.			
86 days, at 12s. 6d.,.....	53 15 0	86 days, at 12s. 6d.,.....	53 15 0
M. Dean.			
Personal and Agricultural Census, 1535 at 15s.,.....	11 10 0	Personal Census, 1323 at 10s.,.....	6 12 3
J. McNeely.			
Personal and Agricultural Census, 1376 at 15s.,.....	10 6 6	Personal Census, 1198 at 10s.,.....	5 18 11
A. Beaton.			
Personal and Agricultural Census, 1124 at 15s.,.....	8 8 7½	Personal Census, 990 at 10s.,.....	4 19 0
R. W. Hungerford.			
Personal and Agricultural Census, 2003 at 15s.,.....	15 0 3	Personal Census, 1773 at 10s.,.....	8 17 3
A. McLaughlin.			
Personal and Agricultural Census, 2128 at 15s.,.....	15 19 2	Personal Census, 1835 at 10s.,.....	9 3 6
T. Bird.			
Personal and Agricultural Census, 2345 at 15s.,.....	17 11 9	Personal Census, 2060 at 10s.,.....	10 6 0

## COUNTY OF VICTORIA—(Continued.)

Claimed.	£ s. d.	Allowed.	£ s. d.
Patrick McHugh. Personal and Agricultural Cen- sus, 1510 at 15s.,.....11 6 6			
Paid Interpreter,..... 1 0 0		Personal Census, 1320 at 10s.,.....	6 12 0
Personal and Agricultural Census, 1856, no charge,.....	12 6 6	Personal Census, 1161 at 15s.,... 8 14 1	
	0 0 0	Do do 6 at 40s.,..... 0 2 4	8 16 5
	£ 144 17 9		£ 115 0 4
Cr. By Warrant, issued on the 7th September, 1852, for.....			£115 0 4

## COUNTY OF LANARK.

Claimed.	£ s. d.	Allowed.	£ s. d.
Jas. Bell, Commissioner. 75 days, at 12s. 6d.,..... £46 17 6			
Extra Expenses,..... 3 14 9		75 days, at 12s. 6d.,..... 46 17 6	
Travelling Expenses,..... 2 19 3	53 11 6	Extra Expenses,..... 3 14 9	50 12 3
F. H. Cousett. Personal and Agricultural Census, 707 at 15s.,.....	5 6 0	Personal Census, 623 at 10s.,.....	3 2 6
John Allan. Personal and Agricultural Census, 561 at 15s.,.....	4 4 1	Personal Census, 501 at 10s.,.....	2 8 8
R. Harper. Personal and Agricultural Census, 1664 at 15s.,.....	12 9 7	Personal Census, 1481 at 10s.,.....	7 8 1
Duncan Campbell. Personal and Agricultural Census, 630 at 15s.,.....	4 14 6	Personal Census, 550 at 10s.,.....	2 15 0
J. Maitland. Personal Census, 1383 at 10s.,... 6 18 6			
Agricultural,..... 0 18 9			
Travelling Expenses,..... 0 10 0	8 7 3	Personal Census, 1383 at 10s.,.....	6 18 6
Thos. Leech. Personal Census, 1122 at 10s.,... 5 12 2			
Agricultural,..... 0 16 8			
Extra Expenses,..... 0 5 0	6 13 10	Personal Census, 1122 at 10s.,.....	5 12 2
John Nolan. Personal Census, 855 at 10s.,... 4 5 6			
Agricultural,..... 0 11 4			
Travelling Expenses,..... 0 5 0	5 1 0	Personal Census, 855 at 10s.,.....	4 5 6
Jas. Burrows. Personal and Agricultural Census, 856 at 15s.,.....	6 8 5	Personal Census, 748 at 15s.,.....	5 12 2
John McDearmid. Personal and Agricultural Census, 672 at 15s.,.....	5 1 0	Personal Census, 588 at 15s.,.....	4 8 2
Jas. Duncan. Personal and Agricultural Census, 1391 at 10s.,.....	6 19 1	Personal Census, 1205 at 10s.,.....	6 0 6
Dennis O'Connor. Personal and Agricultural Census, 1013 at 10s.,.....	5 1 3	Personal Census, 874 at 10s.,.....	4 7 7
Wm. Taylor. Personal and Agricultural Census, 2129 at 15s.,.....	15 19 0	Personal Census, 1868 at 10s.,.....	9 6 9
P. Dowdal. Personal and Agricultural Census, 940 at 15s.,.....	7 1 0	Personal Census, 814 at 10s.,.....	4 1 5

## COUNTY OF LANARK—(Continued.)

Claimed.	£ s. d.	Claimed.	£ s. d.
John Blair. Personal and Agricultural Census, 1110 at 10s.,.....	5 11 0	Personal Census, 958 at 10s.,.....	4 15 9
Josiah Davis. Personal and Agricultural Census, 967 at 10s.,.....	4 16 8	Personal Census, 901 at 10s.,.....	4 10 1
M. J. McEwen. Personal Census, 1099 at 10s.,... 5 9 11 Agricultural, 150,..... 0 15 1	6 5 0	Personal Census, 1049 at 10s.,.....	5 4 11
Thos. Brooke. Personal and Agricultural Census, 1108 at 10s.,.....	5 10 10	Personal Census, 1006 at 10s.,.....	5 0 7
P. Campbell. Personal and Agricultural Census, 2243 at 10s.,.....	11 4 3	Personal Census, 1946 at 10s.,.....	9 14 7
Jas. Young. Personal and Agricultural Census, 1060 at 15s.,.....	7 15 7	Personal Census, 922 at 10s.,.....	4 12 2
John McConnell. Personal and Agricultural Census, 556 at 15s.,.....	4 3 5	Personal Census, 487 at 10s.,.....	2 8 8
Robt. Oglivie. Personal and Agricultural Census, 120 at 40s.,.....	2 8 0	Personal Census, 98 at 40s.,.....	1 19 2
Wm. Scott. Personal and Agricultural Census, 817 at 10s.,.....	6 2 6	Personal Census, 710 at 10s.,.....	3 11 0
Andrew Stevenson. Personal and Agricultural Census, 1019 at 10s.,.....	5 1 11	Personal Census, 690 at 10s.,.....	4 9 0
Jos. Guthrie. Personal and Agricultural Census, 782 at 15s.,.....	5 17 5	Personal Census, 670 at 10s.,.....	3 7 0
John Bowes. Personal and Agricultural Census, 1224 at 10s.,.....	6 2 0	Personal Census, 1084 at 10s.,.....	5 8 5
Wm. McKerrow. Personal and Agricultural Census, 992 at 15s.,.....	7 7 6	Personal Census, 850 at 10s.,.....	4 5 1
A. McEnnis. Personal and Agricultural Census, 646 at 15s.,.....	4 16 11	Personal Census, 570 at 10s.,.....	2 17 0
Jas. Gilmour. Personal and Agricultural Census, 507 at 15s.,.....	3 16 0	Personal Census, 399 at 10s.,.....	2 19 11
Andrew Paul. Personal and Agricultural Census, 855 at 10s.,.....	4 5 6	Personal Census, 746 at 10s.,.....	3 14 7
D. Campbell. Personal and Agricultural Census, 1855 at 10s.,.....	8 5 6	Personal Census, 1462 at 10s.,.....	7 6 2
	£ 244 8 10		£ 193 3 0
Ch. By Warrant, issued on the 30th July, 1852, for.....			£ 193 3 0

## COUNTY OF FRONTENAC.

Claimed.	£ s. d.	Allowed.	£ s. d.
Peter McKim, Commissioner.			
32 days at 12s. 6d.,.....	20 0 0	32 days, at 12s 6d.,.....	20 0 0
Peter Day.			
Personal and Agricultural Census, 1373		Personal Census, 1273 at 10s.,.....	6 7 4
at 10s.,.....	6 17 4	Personal Census, 1565 at 10s.,.....	7 16 5
G. S. Spirkum.		Personal Census, 1647 at 10s.,.....	8 4 9
Personal and Agricultural Census,.....	8 15 9	Personal Census, 750 at 10s.,.....	3 15 0
John Dunlop.		Personal Census, 745 at 10s.,.....	3 14 6
Personal and Agricultural Census, 1840		Personal Census, 658 at 12s. 6d.,.....	4 2 3
at 10s.,.....	9 4 0	Personal Census, 600 at 15s.,.....	4 10 0
A. McMillin.		Personal Census, 1024 at 10s.,.....	5 2 6
Personal and Agricultural Census, 860,...	4 6 0	Personal Census, 1146 at 12s. 6d.,.....	6 18 4
Asa Phillips.		Personal Census, 1358 at 10s.,.....	6 15 10
Personal and Agricultural Census, 825 at		Personal Census, 1900 at 12s. 6d.,.....	11 17 6
10s.,.....	4 2 6	Personal Census, 1850 at 12s. 6d.,.....	8 8 9
Jos. Nichols.		Personal Census, 1038 at 12s. 6d.,.....	6 9 9
Personal and Agricultural Census, 729 at		Personal Census, 1813 at 10s.,.....	7 9 1 4
10s.,.....	4 13 0	Personal Census, 841 at 10s.,.....	4 4 2
Thos. Freeman.		Personal Census, 364 at 15s.,.....	2 14 8
Personal and Agricultural Census,.....	5 1 0	Personal Census, 1118 at 15s.,.....	8 6 9
Hugh Campbell.			
Personal and Agricultural Census, 1189			
at 10s.,.....	5 19 0		
Thos. McGrath.			
Personal and Agricultural Census, 1300			
at 12s. 6d.,.....	8 2 6		
Wm. Germain.			
Personal and Agricultural Census, 1472			
at 10s.,.....	7 7 3		
Hugh Cowan.			
Personal and Agricultural Census, 2202			
at 12s. 6d.,.....	12 10 3		
H. McKim.			
Personal and Agricultural Census, 1515			
at 12s. 6d.,.....	9 2 6		
Edmond Shelley.			
Personal and Agricultural Census, 1176			
at 12s. 6d.,.....	7 8 10		
Thos. Brisland.			
Personal and Agricultural Census, 1999			
at 12s. 6d.,.....	10 0 0		
Angus Grant.			
Personal and Agricultural Census, 977 at			
10s.,.....	4 17 9		
Aaron Spike.			
Personal and Agricultural Census, 413 at			
15s.,.....	3 1 10		
Jos. M. Toggart.			
Personal and Agricultural Census, 1251 at			
at 15s.,.....	9 7 6		
	£ 140 17 0		£ 128 9 11

Cr. By Warrant, issued on the 29th April, 1852, for,.....£128 9 11

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

Claimed.	£ s. d.	Allowed.	£ s. d.
Thos Craig, Commissioner.			
80 days, at 12s. 6d.,.....	£50 0 0	80 days, at 12s. 6d.,.....	£50 0 0
Horse hire,.....	3 0 3	Stationery,.....	0 9 6½
Stationery,.....	0 9 6	Telegraphing,.....	0 10 6
Telegraphing,.....	0 10 6	Advertising and Postage,.....	3 18 6
Advertising and Postage,.....	3 18 6		
	57 18 9½		54 18 6½
Wm. Doyle.			
Personal Census, 1232 at 10s.,.....	6 3 2	Personal Census, 1232 at 10s.,.....	6 3 2
R. Gough.			
Personal Census, 980 at 10s.,.....	4 18 0	Personal Census, 980 at 10s.,.....	4 18 0
Jos. Smibert.			
Personal Census, 1272 at 10s.,.....	6 7 2	Personal Census, 1272 at 10s.,.....	6 7 3
J. Farrell.			
Personal Census, 1640 at 10s.,.....	8 4 0	Personal Census, 1640 at 10s.,.....	8 4 0
P. Farrell.			
Personal Census, 1610 at 10s.,.....	8 1 0	Personal Census, 1610 at 10s.,.....	8 1 0
S. Riddell.			
Personal Census, 2091 at 10s.,.....	10 9 1	Personal Census, 2091 at 10s.,.....	10 9 1
W. Crinklaw.			
Personal Census, 1231 at 10s.,.....	6 3 0	Personal Census, 1231 at 10s.,.....	6 3 0
A. Footner.			
Personal Census, 860 at 10s.,.....	4 6 0	Personal Census, 860 at 10s.,.....	4 6 0
R. Fleming.			
Personal Census, 888 at 10s.,.....	4 8 9	Personal Census, 888 at 10s.,.....	4 8 9
J. Anderson.			
Personal Census, 962 at 15s.,.....	7 7 3	Personal Census, 962 at 12s. 6d.,.....	6 0 2
F. Burstell.			
Personal Census, 1525 at 12s. 6d.,.....	9 10 8	Personal Census, 1525 at 10s.,.....	7 12 6
A. S. Rose.			
Personal Census, 1095 at 15s.,.....	8 4 3	Personal Census, 1095 at 15s.,.....	8 4 3
W. Thompson.			
Personal Census, 1121 at 10s.,.....	5 12 1	Personal Census, 1121 at 10s.,.....	5 12 1
S. Putnam.			
Personal Census, 789 at 10s.,.....	3 18 11	Personal Census, 789 at 10s.,.....	3 18 9
A. S. Armstrong.			
Personal Census, 660 at 10s.,.....	3 6 0	Personal Census, 660 at 10s.,.....	3 6 0
R. Adamson.			
Personal Census, 1321 at 10s.,.....	6 12 1	Personal Census, 1321 at 10s.,.....	6 12 1
W. Wood.			
Personal Census, 1126 at 10s.,.....	5 12 7	Personal Census, 1126 at 10s.,.....	5 12 7
D. Fraser.			
Personal Census, 642 at 15s.,.....	4 16 4	Personal Census, 642 at 10s.,.....	3 4 2
C. McKenzie.			
Personal Census, 789 at 15s.,.....	5 18 4	Personal Census, 789 at 10s.,.....	3 18 11
John Bremner.			
Personal Census, 859 at 15s.,.....	6 8 10	Personal Census, 859 at 10s.,.....	4 5 11
B. Grant.			
Personal Census, 2075 at 10s.,.....	10 7 5	Personal Census, 2075 at 10s.,.....	10 7 5
J. A. Seoon.			
Personal Census, 2329 at 10s.,.....	11 12 11	Personal Census, 2329 at 10s.,.....	11 12 11
G. Harris.			
Personal Census, 1397 at 10s.,.....	6 19 9	Personal Census, 1397 at 10s.,.....	6 19 9
J. N. Scatcherd.			
Personal Census, 1832 at 15s.,.....	13 14 9	Personal Census, 1832 at 10s.,.....	9 3 2
M. Campbell.			
Personal Census, 899 at 15s.,.....	6 14 10	Personal Census, 899 at 10s.,.....	4 9 11
F. McDonald.			
Personal Census, 893 at 15s.,.....	6 3 11	Personal Census, 893 at 10s.,.....	4 9 3
J. Gateby.			
Personal Census, 1096 at 10s.,.....	5 9 7	Personal Census, 1097 at 10s.,.....	5 9 7
	£ 245 9 8		£ 224 18 0

Ch. By Warrant, issued on the 26th of May, 1852, for.....£224 18 0



## COUNTY OF GLENGARY.

Claimed.	£ s. d.	Allowed.	£ s. d.
A. Chisholm, Commissioner. 50 days, at 12s. 6d., ..... 31 5 0 Extra Expenses, ..... 0 4 10½	31 9 10½	50 days, at 12s. 6d., ..... 31 5 0	31 5 0
Alexander Kennedy. Personal and Agricultural Census, 6299 at 10s., ..... 31 9 10½	31 9 10½	Personal Census, 5557 at 10s., ..... 27 15 8	27 15 8
Angus McDougall. Personal and Agricultural Census, 4429 at 10s., ..... 22 2 10½	22 2 10½	Personal Census, 3842 at 10s., ..... 19 4 2	19 4 2
Donald McKae. Personal and Agricultural Census, 3450 at 10s., ..... 17 5 0	17 5 0	Personal Census, 3017 at 10s., ..... 15 1 8	15 1 8
Duncan McGruer. Personal and Agricultural Census, 1150 at 10s., ..... 5 15 0	5 15 0	Personal Census, 1006 at 10s., ..... 5 0 7	5 0 7
Colin Chisholm. Personal and Agricultural Census, 4738 at 10s., ..... 23 3 9½	23 3 9½	Personal Census, 4174 at 10s., ..... 20 17 5	20 17 5
	£ 131 16 5¼		£ 119 4 6

Cr. By Warrant, issued on the 27th August, 1852, for ..... £119 4 6

## COUNTY OF WENTWORTH.

Claimed.	£ s. d.	Allowed.	£ s.
Frs. Cameron. 26½ days, at 12s. 6d., ..... 16 15 7½	16 15 7½	26½ days, at 12s. 6d., ..... 16 14 4½	16 14 4½
S. J. Jones. Personal Census 3517 at 10s., ..... 17 11 8½	17 11 8½	Personal Census, 3517 at 10s., ..... 17 11 8	17 11 8
Jas. K. Griffin. Personal Census, 2903 at 10s., ..... 14 10 3½	14 10 3½	Personal Census, 2903 at 10s., ..... 14 10 3	14 10 3
R. C. Wright. Personal Census, 2624 at 10s., .. 13 2 5 do do 909 at 10s., ... 4 10 11	17 13 4	Personal Census, 2624 at 10s., .. 13 2 5 do do 909 at 10s., ... 4 10 11	17 13 4
John Rymal. Personal Census, 1940 at 10s., ..... 9 14 0	9 14 0	Personal Census, 1940 at 10s., ..... 9 14 0	9 14 0
Dan. Shaver. Personal Census, 2708 at 10s., ..... 13 10 10	13 10 10	Personal Census, 2708 at 10s., ..... 13 10 10	13 10 10
Jas. Regan. Personal Census, 5 at ..... 0 5 0	0 5 0	Personal Census, 5 at 40s., ..... 0 2 0	0 2 0
D. Williamson. Personal Census, 2801 at 10s., ..... 14 0 1	14 0 1	Personal Census, 2801 at 10s., ..... 14 0 1	14 0 1
John Cumming. Personal Census, 2591 at 10s., ..... 12 19 1	12 19 1	Personal Census, 2591 at 10s., ..... 12 19 1	12 19 1
Wm. Dickson. Personal Census, 3029 at 10s., ..... 15 3 0	15 3 0	Personal Census, 3029 at 10s., ..... 15 2 11	15 2 11
Jos. Hannon. Personal Census, 1219 at 10s., ..... 6 2 0	6 2 0	Personal Census, 1219 at 10s., ..... 6 1 11	6 1 11
Geo. Smith. Personal Census, 789 at 10s., ..... 3 18 11	3 18 11	Personal Census, 789 at 10s., ..... 3 18 11	3 18 11
Brook Tinlin. Personal Census, 1737 at 10s., ..... 8 13 9	8 13 9	Personal Census, 1737 at 10s., ..... 8 13 8	8 13 8
Peter Hegs. Personal Census, 1735 at 10s., ..... 8 13 6	8 13 6	Personal Census, 1735 at 10s., ..... 8 13 6	8 13 6
	£ 159 10 3		£ 159 6 6½

Cr. By Warrant, issued on the 28th of July, 1852, for ..... £159 6 7

COUNTY OF YORK.

Claimed.	£ s. d.	Allowed.	£ s. d.
J. Elliot, Commissioner.			
50 days, at 12s. 6d., .....	31 5 0	50 days, at 12s. 6d. ....	31 5 0
Advertising, .....	4 0 2	Extra Expenses, .....	6 1 2
Extra Expenses, .....	2 1 0		
	37 6 2		37 6 2
W. B. Terry.			
Personal Census, 1226 at 15s., .....	10 10 0	Personal Census, 1226 at 10s., .....	6 2 7
Jesse Doran.			
Personal Census, 820 at 10s., .....	4 15 0	Personal Census, 820 at 10s., .....	4 2 0
A. Doran.			
Personal Census, 800 at 10s., .....	4 10 0	Personal Census, 800 at 10s., .....	4 0 0
W. Cane.			
Personal Census, 438 at 10s., .....	2 15 0	Personal Census, 431 at 10s., .....	2 3 10
W. Beattie.			
Personal Census, 627 at 15s., .....	5 12 6	Personal Census, 627 at 15s., .....	4 14 0
George Foster.			
Personal Census, 525 at 15s., .....	4 17 6	Personal Census, 525 at 15s., .....	3 18 9
Moxon Jones.			
Personal Census, 2162 at 10s., .....	12 15 0	Personal Census, 2162 at 10s., .....	10 16 2
J. W. Collins.			
Personal Census, 2594 at 10s., .....	14 10 0	Personal Census, 2594 at 10s., .....	12 19 5
E. S. Wheeler.			
Personal Census, 2033 at 10s., .....	11 10 0	Personal Census, 2033 at 10s., .....	10 3 3
J. W. Kersopp.			
Personal Census, 2691 at 10s., .....	14 10 0	Personal Census, 2691 at 10s., .....	13 9 1
W. Wood.			
Personal Census, 1978 at 10s., .....	11 15 0	Personal Census, 1978 at 10s., .....	9 17 9
G. Miller.			
Personal Census, 1738 at 10s., .....	8 15 0	Personal Census, 1738 at 10s., .....	8 13 9
R. M. Mair.			
Personal Census, 1966 at 10s., .....	11 5 0	Personal Census, 1996 at 10s., .....	9 16 7
A. Mitchell.			
Personal Census, 1384 at 10s., .....	8 0 0	Personal Census, 1384 at 10s., .....	6 18 5
S. Trivenn.			
Personal Census, 1600 at 10s., .....	9 5 0	Personal Census, 1600 at 10s., .....	8 0 0
A. Jeffery.			
Personal Census, 1036 at 10s., .....	6 5 0	Personal Census, 1036 at 10s., .....	5 3 7
J. W. Nickolls.			
Personal Census, 2937 at 10s., .....	16 15 0	Personal Census, 2937 at 10s., .....	14 13 8
W. S. Hubertus.			
Personal Census, 1528 at 10s., .....	8 15 0	Personal Census, 1528 at 10s., .....	7 12 9
J. R. Willson.			
Personal Census, 3207 at 10s., .....	17 15 0	Personal Census, 3207 at 10s., .....	16 0 8
C. C. Brown.			
Personal Census, 2245 at 10s., .....	12 5 0	Personal Census, 2245 at 10s., .....	11 4 6
S. Clason.			
Personal Census, 1990 at 10s., .....	11 10 0	Personal Census, 1990 at 10s., .....	9 19 0
W. Chambers.			
Personal Census, 1656 at 10s., .....	9 10 0	Personal Census, 1656 at 10s., .....	8 5 7
E. Raper.			
Personal Census, 1850 at 10s., .....	10 15 0	Personal Census, 1850 at 10s., .....	9 5 0
D. Foster and D. White.			
Personal Census, 9986 at 10s., .....	54 5 0	Personal Census, 9986 at 10s., .....	49 18 7
Extra charges to 16 Enumerators, 10s. each, .....	8 0 0		
	£ 328 6 2		£ 285 5 1

Ca. By Warrant, issued on the 5th of July, 1852, for ..... £285 5 1

## COUNTY OF DURHAM.

Claimed.	£ s. d.	Allowed.	£ s. d.
Morice Hay, Commissioner.			
30 days, at 12s. 6d.,.....	18 15 0	30 days at 12s. 6d.,.....	18 15 0
Printing Account,.....	1 5 0	Printing Account,.....	1 5 0
Extra Expenses,.....	1 7 6	Extra Expenses,.....	1 7 6
	<u>21 7 6</u>		<u>21 7 6</u>
Wm. Vance.			
Personal Census, 1756 at 10s.,.....	8 15 7	Personal Census, 1756 at 10s.,.....	8 15 7
Luke Berry.			
Personal Census, 754 at 10s.,.....	3 15 5	Personal Census, 754 at 10s.,.....	3 15 5
J. Armstrong.			
Personal Census, 924 at 10s.,.....	4 12 5	Personal Census, 924 at 10s.,.....	4 12 5
A. Dexter.			
Personal Census, 923 at 10s.,.....	4 12 4	Personal Census, 923 at 10s.,.....	4 12 4
J. Robinson.			
Personal Census, 1035 at 10s.,.....	5 3 6	Personal Census, 1035 at 10s.,.....	5 3 6
F. Gain.			
Personal Census, 802 at 10s.,.....	4 0 2	Personal Census, 802 at 10s.,.....	4 0 2
Wm. Mitchell.			
Personal Census, 1086 at 10s.,.....	5 8 7	Personal Census, 1086 at 10s.,.....	5 8 7
George Smart.			
Personal Census, 994 at 10s.,.....	4 19 5	Personal Census, 994 at 10s.,.....	4 19 5
A. Wilnot.			
Personal Census, 1121 at 10s.,.....	5 12 1	Personal Census, 1121 at 10s.,.....	5 12 1
R. Hodges.			
Personal Census, 1255 at 10s.,.....	6 5 6	Personal Census, 1255 at 10s.,.....	6 5 6
T. Waddell.			
Personal Census, 1734 at 10s.,.....	8 13 5	Personal Census, 1734 at 10s.,.....	8 13 5
John Bragg.			
Personal Census, 1533 at 10s.,.....	7 13 0	Personal Census, 1533 at 10s.,.....	7 13 0
Jas. McFactors.			
Personal Census, 1565 at 10s.,.....	7 16 6	Personal Census, 1565 at 10s.,.....	7 16 6
Jas. Scott.			
Personal Census, 1109 at 10s.,.....	5 10 11	Personal Census, 1109 at 10s.,.....	5 10 11
J. McLaughlin.			
Personal Census, 1706 at 10s.,.....	8 10 7	Personal Census, 1706 at 10s.,.....	8 10 7
Jas. McDonald.			
Personal Census, 2092 at 10s.,.....	10 9 2	Personal Census, 2092 at 10s.,.....	10 9 2
Chas. Harris.			
Personal Census, 1121 at 10s.,.....	5 12 1	Personal Census, 1121 at 10s.,.....	5 12 1
W. Harris.			
Personal Census, 1172 at 10s.,.....	5 17 2	Personal Census, 1172 at 10s.,.....	5 17 2
Wesley Morrow.			
Personal Census, 878 at 10s.,.....	4 7 9	Personal Census, 878 at 10s.,.....	4 7 9
S. Martin.			
Personal Census, 782 at 10s.,.....	3 18 2	Personal Census, 782 at 10s.,.....	3 18 2
A. Delony.			
Personal Census, 1346 at 10s.,.....	6 14 7	Personal Census, 1346 at 10s.,.....	6 14 7
Henry Bell.			
Personal Census, 1092 at 10s.,.....	5 9 2	Personal Census, 1092 at 10s.,.....	5 9 2
Wm. Maguire.			
Personal Census, 1476 at 10s.,.....	7 7 7	Personal Census, 1476 at 10s.,.....	7 7 7
John G. May.			
Personal Census, 2476 at 10s.,.....	12 7 7	Personal Census, 2476 at 10s.,.....	12 7 7
	<u>£ 175 0 6</u>		<u>£ 175 0 6</u>

Cn. By Warrant, issued on the 22nd September, 1852, for.....£175 0 6

## RECAPITULATION of the General Account, Canada East.

Page.		Claimed.			Allowed.			Disallowed.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
15...	Beauharnois,.....	457	19	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	285	9	5	172	10	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
13...	Bellechasse,.....	226	0	2	178	4	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	47	15	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
22...	Berthier,.....	287	11	0	260	8	3	27	2	9
48...	Bonaventure,.....	132	6	8	103	10	0	28	16	8
41...	Chambly,.....	168	2	11	167	2	11	1	0	0
29...	Champlain,.....	264	16	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	173	13	4	91	2	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
49...	Dorchester,.....	445	19	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	326	1	5	119	18	5 $\frac{3}{4}$
5...	Drummond,.....	226	4	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	182	0	9	44	3	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
51...	Gaspé,.....	185	13	8	181	3	4	4	0	4
40...	Huntingdon,.....	295	17	1	295	17	1			
31...	Kamouraska,.....	230	8	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	193	4	9	37	3	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
14...	Leinster,.....	246	2	1	246	4	1			
37...	L'Islet,.....	310	17	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	210	16	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	100	0	3
33...	Lotbinière,.....	308	4	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	207	4	7	100	19	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
32...	Megantic,.....	131	11	6	106	13	6	24	18	0
47...	Missisquoi,.....	106	15	6	106	15	5	0	0	1
54...	Montmorency,.....	183	5	2	165	3	0	18	2	2
10...	Montreal, (City,).....	110	1	5	387	1	0			
4...	Montreal, (County,).....	213	5	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	158	18	0	54	7	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
42...	Nicolet,.....	254	3	5	140	10	5	113	13	0
20...	Ottawa,.....	236	19	2	262	15	6	243	3	8
18...	Portneuf,.....	271	14	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	198	16	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	72	17	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
1...	Quebec, (City,).....	236	5	7	130	1	4	106	4	3
	Quebec, (County,).....				171	10	2			
12...	Richelieu,.....	279	14	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	197	6	6	82	8	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
7...	Rimouski,.....	380	1	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	296	5	11	83	15	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
53...	Rouville,.....	292	12	2	196	7	1	96	5	1
39...	St. Hyacinthe,.....	303	10	7	196	1	10	107	8	9
2...	St. Maurice,.....	312	15	9	191	3	10	121	11	11
25...	Saguenay,.....	429	14	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	318	3	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	111	10	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
44...	Shefford,.....	193	1	3	188	9	3	4	12	0
56...	Sherbrooke,.....	157	14	1	157	14	1			
24...	Stanstead,.....	168	11	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	132	16	2	35	15	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Two Mountains,.....									
45...	Terrebonne,.....	349	17	11	281	18	3	67	19	8
35...	Vaudreuil,.....	415	12	3	245	6	2	170	6	1
55...	Vercheres,.....	137	19	0	103	10	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	34	8	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
17...	Yamaska,.....	170	0	10	121	8	4	48	12	6
	(Supplementary Accounts.)									
1...	Quebec, (City,).....	91	1	1	91	1	1			
9...	Rimouski,.....	17	4	6	15	11	0	1	13	6
23...	Berthier,.....	11	5	0	11	5	0			
38...	L'Islet,.....	3	8	8	1	8	8	2	0	0
52...	Magdalen Islands,.....	48	10	0	48	10	0			
		£ 9343	0	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	7634	3	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	2296	8	8 $\frac{1}{2}$

CITY OF QUEBEC.

Claimed.				Allowed.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
<b>G. Dunlevie, Enumerator.</b>							
For 5622 persons returned, at 10s. per 100.....	£28	2	0				
1748 at 3s. 4d. per 100.....	2	18	4				
Additional information.....	1	0	0				
Plan of the City for Mr. Crofton, ..	0	10	0				
			32 10 4				22 5 8
<b>Wm. McHugh, Enumerator.</b>							
For 4464 persons, at 10s. per 100.....	22	6	6				
Collecting additional information.....	£10	0	0				
Fees deducted.....	2	10	0				
			7 10 0				17 8 10
<b>Geo. Audy, Enumerator.</b>							
Recording 3266 names, at 10s. per 100 .....	16	5	0				
Additional information.....	4	0	0				
			20 5 0				15 8 10
<b>James Nelson, Enumerator.</b>							
15488 names, at 10s. per 100... ..	77	8	9				
Additional information.....	10	0	0				
			87 8 9				35 16 4
<b>William Miller, Enumerator.</b>							
For 6350 names recorded. at 10s. per 100.....	31	15	0				
Additional information.....	5	0	0				
			36 15 0				20 11 8
<b>E. Simard, Enumerator.</b>							
For recording 5408 names, at 10s. per 100.....	25	10	0				
Additional information.....	4	0	0				
			29 10 0				18 10 0
<b>Supplementary.</b>			236 5 7				130 1 4
<b>To Estate of the late T. Lefebvre, Commissioner, 45 days, at 12s. 6d.....</b>	28	2	6				28 2 6
<b>L. Lavoie, Commissioner, 90 days, at 12s. 6d.....</b>	56	5	0				56 5 0
<b>Extra Expenses.....</b>	6	13	7				6 13 7
	£		91 1 1		£		91 1 1

ACCOUNT.

Cr. By Warrant, issued on the 13th of April, 1852, for..... £91 1 1

## COUNTY OF ST. MAURICE.

Claimed.	£ s. d.	Allowed.	£ s. d.
C. E. Gagnon, Commissioner. 82 days, at 12s. 6d..... £51 5 0 Extra Expenses..... 0 10 4		61 days, at 12s. 6d..... £38 2 6 Extra Expenses..... 0 11 10	
	51 15 4		38 14 4
C. Deguise. Personal and Agricultural Census, 1098 names, at 15s.....	8 5 0	Personal Census, 974 at 15s.....	7 6 3
O. Lassiseraye. Personal Census, 7417 at 20s.. 7 10 0 Agricultural..... 2 18 4 Nine miles of distance..... 0 4 6 18 do..... 0 9 0	11 1 10	Personal Census, 7417 names, at 17s. 6d.. 6 10 0 Personal Census, 689 at 25s..... 8 12 4	6 10 0 8 12 4
L. P. Antoine. Personal and Agricultural Census, 798... L. Caron. Personal Census, 1842 at 15s. 13 15 0 Agricultural, 231 at 15s..... 1 17 6	15 2 6	Personal Census, 1842 at 10s.....	9 4 4
Joseph Deguise. Personal Census, 1200 at 15s.. 9 0 0 Agricultural, 160..... 1 4 0	10 4 0	Personal Census, 1200 at 10s.....	6 0 0
S. Dumoulin. Personal Census, 397 at 15s... 3 0 0 Do. 492 at 20s. per 50..... 10 0 0 Agricultural..... 1 10 0	14 10 0	Personal Census, 397 at 15s... 2 19 8 Do. 492 at 20s... 4 18 4	7 18 0
E. Milot. Personal Census, 1490 at 15s.. 11 5 0 Agricultural..... 1 10 0	12 15 0	Personal Census, 1470 at 10s.....	7 7 0
C. Bourassa. Personal Census, 382 at 20s... 3 16 3 Agricultural..... 1 3 4 Travelling Expenses..... 0 16 6	5 16 1	Personal Census, 382 at 20s.....	3 16 3
Antoine Gagnon. Personal Census, 2480 at 15s.. 18 15 0 Agricultural..... 2 12 6	21 7 6	Personal Census, 2480 at 10s.....	12 8 0
J. D. Lebrun, Personal Census, 2009 at 15s.. 15 1 3 Agricultural, 258..... 1 18 6	16 19 9	Personal Census, 2009 at 10s.....	10 0 0
Charles Fortier. Personal Census, 550 at 15s... 4 2 6 Agricultural..... 0 15 0	4 17 6	Personal Census, 550 at 10s.....	2 15 0
C. B. DeNiverville. Personal Census, 769 at 15s... 6 0 0 Agricultural..... 2 6 8 Travelling Expenses..... 5 5 0	13 11 8	Personal Census, 769 at 15s.....	5 15 0
James Rouselle. Personal Census, 1800 at 15s.. 13 10 0 Extra Expenses..... 0 2 6	13 12 6	Personal Census, 1800 at 10s.....	9 0 0
J. P. Trudelle. Personal Census, 2018 at 15s. 15 0 0 Agricultural, 291 at 15s.... 2 15 0	17 15 0	Personal Census, 2018 at 10s.....	10 1 8

## COUNTY OF ST. MAURICE.—(Continued.)

Claimed.	£ s. d.	Allowed.	£ s. d.
<b>P. Lattinville.</b>			
Personal Census, 1825 at 15s. £14 8 9			
Agricultural..... 1 3 4			
Extra Expenses..... 2 0 0	17 12 1	Personal Census, 1852 at 10s.....	9 12 6
<b>L. D. Crnig.</b>			
Personal Census, 2040 at 15s. 15 7 6			
Agricultural..... 1 13 8	17 1 3	Personal Census, 2040 at 10s.....	10 4 0
<b>H. Lor.</b>			
Personal Census, 291 at 20s.. 4 10 0			
Agricultural..... 1 3 4		Personal Census, 241 at 20s.. 4 16 1	
Supplementary work..... 1 3 4		Travelling Expenses..... 0 15 0	
Travelling Expenses..... 1 10 0	8 6 8		5 11 1
<b>P. Hubert.</b>			
Personal Census, 4064 at 15s. 30 9 7½			
Agricultural..... 4 2 0	34 12 1½	Personal Census, 4064 at 10s.....	20 6 5
	£ 312 15 9		£ 191 8 10
Cr. By Warrant, issued on the 5th June, 1852, for.....			£191 8 10

## COUNTY OF MONTREAL.

Claimed.	£ s. d.	Allowed.	£ s. d.
<b>C. E. Belle, Commissioner.</b>			
87 days, at 12s. 6d..... £54 7 6		87 days, at 12s. 6d..... 54 7 6	
Extra Expenses..... 0 11 8	54 19 2	Extra Expenses..... 0 11 8	54 19 2
<b>Joseph Dubreuil.</b>			
Personal Census, 1075 at 15s. 8 1 3		Personal Census, 1075 at 10s. 5 7 6	
Do. 1091 at 15s. 8 3 6	16 4 9	Do. 1090 at 10s. 5 9 0	10 16 6
<b>H. Brunet.</b>			
Personal Census, 1900 at 15s..... 14 5 0		Personal Census, 1900 at 10s..... 9 10 0	
<b>J. B. Morin.</b>			
Personal Census, 1014 at 15s..... 7 10 0		Personal Census, 1014 at 10s..... 5 1 5½	
<b>F. L. Gauvreau.</b>			
Personal Census, 1017 at 15s..... 7 10 0		Personal Census, 1017 at 10s..... 5 1 9½	
<b>Joseph Régnaud.</b>			
Personal and Agricultural Census, 1000 at 15s..... 8 5 0		Personal Census, 995 at 10s..... 7 9 10	
<b>Joseph Regnaud.</b>			
Personal Census, 3943 at 15s. £29 12 4			
Agricultural, 437..... 3 5 0	32 17 4	Personal Census, 3943 at 10s. .... 19 14 4	
<b>P. Dubreuil.</b>			
Personal Census, 1349 at 15s. 10 5 0			
Agricultural, 167..... 1 2 0	11 7 0	Personal Census, 1349 at 10s..... 6 15 0	
<b>P. C. Valois.</b>			
Personal Census, 918 at 15s.. 6 17 0		Personal Census, 914 at 15s.. 6 17 0	
Do. 1666 at 15s. 12 10 0	19 7 0	Do. 1660 at 10s.. 8 6 6	15 3 6
<b>A. C. DeCelles.</b>			
Personal Census, 2623 at 15s. 19 13 3½			
Agricultura..... 2 11 3½		Personal Census, 2623 at 10s.. 13 2 4	
Personal Census, 2241 at 15s. 16 16 1½		Do. 2241 at 10s.. 11 4 1	
Agricultural..... 1 19 0	40 19 10½		24 6 5
	£ 213 5 1½		£ 158 18 0
Cr. by Warrant, issued on the			, for ..... £158 18 0

## COUNTY OF DRUMMOND.

Claimed.	£ s. d.	Allowed.	£ s. d.
Edward Cox, Commissioner.			
78 days, at 12s. 6d. ....	48 15 0	78 days, at 12s. 6d. ....	48 15 0
William Sheppard.			
Personal and Agricultural Census, 1536 at 15s. ....	12 0 0	Personal Census, 1401 at 10s. ....	7 0 1
C. Willis Millar.			
Personal Census, 656 at 15s. ....	4 18 5	Personal Census, 656 at 15s. ....	4 18 4
Frederick Ployart.			
Personal Census, 1090 at 15s. ....	8 5 0	Personal Census, 1094 at 10s. ....	5 9 4
Samuel Ployart.			
Personal Census, 1450 at 15s. ....	10 17 6	Personal Census, 1450 at 10s. ....	7 5 0
R. Millar.			
Personal and Agricultural Census, 478 at 20s. per 50. ....	9 11 2½	Personal Census, 425 at 20s. ....	4 5 0
C. C. Sheppard.			
Personal Census, 2244 at 15s. £16 16 7			
Agricultural, 610. .... 8 17 5			
	20 14 0	Personal Census, 2244 at 12s. 6d. ....	14 0 6
W. M. Ross.			
Personal and Agricultural Census, 179. .... 4 0 0		Personal Census, 146 at 20s. per 50. .... £2 18 0	
Do. do. 79. .... 2 0 0		Do. 70 at 20s. per 50 1 7 6	
	6 0 0		4 5 6
W. M. Ross.			
Personal and Agricultural Census, 99. ....	2 0 0	Personal Census, 87 at 20s. per 50. ....	1 15 0
J. B. Vincent and R. LaChance.			
Personal Census, 2262 at 15s. and 301 Agricultural at 15s. ....	18 10 0	Personal Census, 2262 at 10s. ....	11 6 2
James Goodhue.			
Personal Census, 644 at 15s. £4 16 7			
Agricultural, 100. .... 0 15 0			
	5 11 7	Personal Census, 644 at 15s. ....	4 16 7
P. N. Dorion.			
Personal Census, 400 at 20s. per 50 names	8 0 0	Personal Census, 368 at 20s. per 50 per- sons. ....	7 5 0
P. N. Dorion.			
Personal Census, 150 at 20s. per 50. ....	3 0 0	Personal Census, 106 at 20s. ....	1 1 4
P. N. Dorion.			
Personal Census, 700 at 20s. per 50. ....	14 0 0	Personal Census, 652 at 20s. per 50. ....	13 0 11
N. Pacaud.			
Personal Census, 900 at 15s. per 50. .... £18 0 0		Personal Census, 900 at 15s. £6 15 0	
Do. 864 at 15s. .... 6 9 6		Do. 864 at 15s. .... 6 9 8	
	24 9 6		13 4 8
Ed. Longmore.			
Personal and Agricultural Census, 1634 at 15s. ....	12 15 0	Personal Census, 1418 at 12s. 6d. ....	8 17 3
Henry Hanning.			
Personal and Agricultural Census, 1137 at 15s. ....	9 0 0	Personal Census, 1137 at 10s. ....	5 13 9
F. X. Buteau.			
Personal and Agricultural Census, 1150 at 20s. ....	11 10 0	Personal Census, 950 at 20s. ....	9 10 0
T. L. Wolff.			
Personal Census, 816 at 15s. ....	6 7 6	Personal Census, 816 at 20s. ....	6 2 2
Israel Rice.			
Personal Census, 173 at 20s. per 50. ....	4 0 0	Personal Census, 173 at 20s. per 50. ....	3 9 2
	£ 226 4 8½		£ 182 0 9

Ca. By Warrant, dated the 21st day of July, 1852, for. .... £182 0 9



COUNTY OF RIMOUSKI.

Claimed.	£ s. d.	Allowed.	£ s. d.
John Heath, Commissioner, 121 days, at 12s. 6d. ....	£75 12 6	121 days, at 12s. 6d. ....	75 12 6
Travelling Expenses. ....	5 17 6	Travelling Expenses. ....	3 10 0
	81 10 0		79 2 6
S. T. Chalifour.			
Personal Census, 118 at 20s. per 50, .....	2 5 0	Personal Census, 118 at 20s. per 50, .....	2 5 0
Agricultural, 17 at 20s. per 50	0 6 9	Personal Census, 317 at 20s. per 50 .....	6 6 9
Return of the Census of Ma- tane .....	0 5 0	Personal Census, 522 at 10s.. Do do 284 at 20s.	2 12 3
Personal Census, 317 at 20s. per 50 .....	6 6 9	per 100 .....	2 6 10
Personal Census, 522 at 10s.. Do do 284 at 20s.	2 13 4	Personal Census, 78 at 20s. per 50 .....	1 11 2
per 50 .....	4 18 7		
Agricultural, 140 at 20s. per 50 .....	2 16 0		
Return of the Census of the Seigniori of Matane. ....	0 15 0		
Personal Census, 78 at 20s. per 50 .....	1 11 2		
Agricultural, 11 at 20s. per 50	0 4 5		
Return of Census of St. Denis	0 5 0		
	22 2 0		15 2 0
Charles Lindsay.			
Personal Census, 1175 at 15s. Agricultural. ....	8 15 0 4 0 0	Personal Census, 1175 at 12s. 6d. ....	7 6 11
	12 15 0		
J. B. Beaubien.			
Personal Census, 700 at 10s.. Do do 788 at 15s..	3 10 0 5 18 3	Personal Census, 700 at 10s.. Do do 788 at 15s..	3 10 0 5 18 3
Agricultural, 172 .....	1 0 6		
Do 172 .....	2 0 0		
	12 8 9		7 6 11
C. F. Caron.			
Personal Census, 765 at 17s. 6d. ....	6 13 7½	Personal Census, 765 at 15s.. Do do 228 at 20s.	5 14 9 4 11 2
Personal Census, 228 at 20s. per 50 .....	4 11 2	per 50 .....	4 11 2
Agricultural, 223 at 20s. per 50 .....	4 9 2		
	15 13 11½		10 5 11
J. A. Roy.			
Personal Census, 1087 at 15s. Do do 1086 at 10s. Do do 870 at 40s.	8 5 0 5 9 0 17 17 9	Personal Census, 1087 at 15s. Do do 1086 at 10s. Do do 870 at 20s. per 50 .....	8 3 0 5 8 7 17 8 0
General Observations. ....	1 10 0		
	82 13 0		80 19 7
Ls. Fra. Garon			
Personal Census, 1600 at 10s. Do do 440 at 15s. Do do 525 at 15s. Do do 715 at 12s. 6d. ....	8 0 0 3 6 6 3 18 9 4 9 4	Personal Census, 1600 at 10s. Do do 440 at 15s. Do do 525 at 15s. Do do 715 at 12s. 6d. ....	8 0 0 3 6 0 3 18 9 4 9 4
Personal Census, 374 at 20s. per 50 .....	9 7 0	Do do 844 at 20s. per 50 .....	6 17 7
Agricultural, 372 at 20s. per 50 .....	7 8 9		
	86 10 4		26 11 3
J. B. Peltier.			
Personal Census, 1152 at 10s. Do do 248 at 15s. Do do 334 at 15s. Do do 144 at 15s. Do do 107 at 20s. per 50 .....	5 5 2½ 1 17 2½ 2 10 1 1 1 7 2 2 5	Personal Census, 1052 at 10s. Do do 248 at 15s.	5 5 2 1 17 1

COUNTY OF RIMOUSKI—(Continued.)

Claimed.	£ s. d.	Allowed.	£ s. d.
Agricultural 269 at 20s. per 50.....	5 7 7½	Personal Census, 384 at 15s.	2 10 1
Agricultural.....	1 10 0	Do do 144 at 15s.	1 1 7
Return and Observations....	1 5 10½	Do do 107 at 40s.	2 2 9
H. Desjardins.			
Personal Census, 450 at 20s..	4 10 0	Personal Census, 450 at 20s.....	4 10 0
Agricultural.....	1 0 0		
F. Talbot.		Personal Census, 450 at 20s.	
Personal Census, 424 at 20s.		per 50.....	8 9 8
per 50.....	9 0 0		
Agricultural.....	1 10 0		
Charles Lindsay.		Personal Census, 800 at 10s.	4 0 0
Personal Census, 800 at 10s..	4 0 0	Do do 1200 at 15s.	9 0 0
Do do 1200 at 15s.	9 0 0	Do do 668 at 40s.	13 5 4
Do do 668 at 20s.			
per 50.....	18 0 0	Personal Census, 800 at 10s.	4 0 0
Agricultural, 450 at 15s.....	3 17 6	Do do 1200 at 15s.	9 0 0
		Do do 668 at 40s.	13 5 4
J. B. Lepage and Ed. Pouliot.		Personal Census, 600 at 15s.	4 10 0
Personal Census, 600 at 15s..	4 10 0	Do do 1085 at 20s.	10 7 0
Do do 1085 at 20s.			
per 50.....	20 14 0	Personal Census, 2185 at 10s.	10 18 6
		Do do 681 at 15s.	4 14 8
C. P. Dubé.		81 names and 10 miles of trans-	
Personal Census, 2185 at 10s.	11 0 0	port.....	1 0 0
Do do 681 at 15s.	4 15 0		
Do do 81 at 10s.	1 0 0	Personal Census, 857 at 20s.....	8 11 2
Agricultural, 395 at 20s. per 50.....	7 18 0		
		Personal Census, 857 at 20s.	
P. L. Gouvreau.		per 50.....	17 0 0
Personal Census, 857 at 20s.		A. O. Ouellett.	
per 50.....	17 0 0	Personal Census, 1404 at 20s.	
A. O. Ouellett.		per 50.....	14 0 9
Personal Census, 1404 at 20s.		Agricultural.....	4 0 0
per 50.....	14 0 9		
Agricultural.....	4 0 0	Personal Census, 1404 at 15s.....	10 10 7
H. Desjardins.			
Personal Census, 1235 at 15s.	9 5 0	Personal Census, 1235 at 15s.....	9 5 3
Agricultural.....	3 0 0		
Frs. Talbot.		Personal Census, 722 at 15s.....	5 8 4
Personal Census, 722 at 15s..	5 8 6		
Agricultural.....	1 10 0		
	6 18 6		
	£ 380 1 9½		£ 296 5 11
Supplementary Accounts, County of Rimouski.			
L. A. Bertrand & C. F. Caron.		Personal Census, 700 at 12s. 6d.	4 7 6
Personal Census, 750 at 15s.	5 5 0	Do do 637 at 15s.	4 15 6
Do do 637 at 17s. 6d.	5 11 6	Do do 320 at 20s.	
Do do 320 at 20s.		per 50.....	6 8 0
per 50.....	6 8 0		
	17 4 6		15 11 0

Ch. By Warrant, issued 9th July, 1852, for.....£296 5 11  
 Cr. By Warrant, issued 22nd July, 1852, for.....£ 15 11 0

CITY OF MONTREAL.

Claimed.	£ s. d.	Allowed-	£ s. d.
John Jordan, Commissioner. 151 days, at 12s. 6d. .... £ 94 7 6		151 days, at 12s. 6d. .... £ 94 7 6	
Extrn expenses, ..... 15 13 11		Printers' Accounts, ..... 15 13 5	
	110 1 5		100 1 11
<i>All the enumerator's</i>		<i>accounts are correct.</i>	
Patrice Adlesmar.			
Personal Census, 2285 at 10s., ..... 11 8 0		Personal Census, 2285 at 10s., ..... 11 8 6	
T. Handsfield,			
Personal Census, 2580 at 10s., ..... 12 18 0		Personal Census, 2580 at 10s., ..... 12 18 0	
Robert Hempson			
Personal Census, 2004 at 10s., ..... 10 0 5		Personal Census, 2004 at 10s., ..... 10 0 5	
Fred. Goedlike.			
Personal Census, 3035 at 10s. for 3000, and 3s. 4d. per 100 for 35, ..... 15 1 3		Personal Census, 3035 at 10s. for 3000, and 3s. 4d. per 100 for 35, ..... 15 1 3	
D. B. Goedlike.			
3056 Personal Census, 3000 at 10s., and 56 at 3s. 4d. per 100, ..... 15 1 10		Personal Census, 3056 at 10s for 3000, and 3s. 4d. per 100 for 56, ..... 15 1 10	
J. L. Lafrean.			
Personal Census, 2508 at 10s., ..... 12 10 9		Personal Census, 2508 at 10s., ..... 12 10 9	
John Jordan.			
Personal Census, 3533, viz. : 3000 at 10s. per 100, and 533 at 3s. 4d per 100, ... 15 17 9		Personal Census, 3533; 3000 at 10s. per 100, and 533 at 3s. 4d. per 100, ..... 15 17 9	
A. Jordan.			
Personal Census, 3210; 3000 at 10s per 100 and 210 at 3s. 4d., ..... 15 7 0		Personal Census, 3210; 3000 at 10s. per 100, and 210 at 3s. 4d., ..... 15 7 0	
Jas Porteous.			
Personal Census, 3206; 3000 at 10s per 100, and 206 at 3s. 4d., ..... 15 6 6		Personal Census, 3206; 3000 at 10s. per 100, and 206 at 3s. 4d., ..... 15 6 6	
F. T. Regnaud.			
Personal Census, 3581; 3000 at 10s. per 100, and 581 at 3s. 4d., ..... 15 19 4		Personal Census, 3581; 3000 at 10s. per 100, and 581 at 3s. 4d., ..... 15 19 4	
Victor Regnaud.			
Personal Census, 3165; 3000 at 10s per 100, and 156 at 3s. 4d., ..... 15 5 9		Personal Census, 3165; 3000 at 10s. per 100, and 165 at 3s. 4d., ..... 15 5 9	
P. E. Leclere.			
Personal Census, 1522 at 10s., ..... 7 12 2		Personal Census, 1522 at 10s., ..... 7 12 2	
Chas. E. Spenard.			
Personal Census 3358; 3000 at 10s. per 100, and 358 at 3s 4d., ..... 15 11 11		Personal Census, 3358; 3000 at 10s per 100, and 258 at 3s. 4d., ..... 15 11 11	
O. Pelletier.			
Personal Census, 3708; 3000 at 10s. per 100, and 708 at 3s. 4d., ..... 16 3 7		Personal Census, 3708; 3000 at 10s. per 100, and 708 at 3s 4d., ..... 16 3 7	
L. L. Thos. Loranger.			
Personal Census, 1946 at 10s., ..... 9 14 7		Personal Census 1946, at 10s., ..... 9 14 7	
Jos. Baby.			
Personal Census, 2996 at 10s., ..... 14 19 7		Personal Census, 2996 at 10s., ..... 14 19 7	
Jos. Baby.			
Personal Census, 2985 at 10s., ..... 14 18 6		Personal Census, 2985 at 10s., ..... 14 18 6	
George Baby.			
Personal Census, 2466 at 10s., ..... 12 6 7		Personal Census, 2466 at 10s., ..... 12 6 7	
R. O. Garnot.			
Personal Census, 3618; 3000 at 10s., and 618 at 3s. 4d. per 100, ..... 16 0 7		Personal Census, 3618; 3000 at 10s., and 618 at 3s. 4d. per 100, ..... 16 0 7	
L. L. T. Loranger.			
Personal Census 2962 at 10s., ..... 14 16 2		Personal Census, 2962 at 10s., ..... 14 16 2	
£	110 1 5	£	387 1 10

Ca. By Warrant, issued 9th July, 1852, for ..... £387 1 10

COUNTY OF RICHELIEU.

Claimed.	£ s. d.	Allowed.	£
P. Chevalier, Commissioner. 109 days, at 12s. 6d.,.....	68 2 6	109 days, at 12s. 6d.,.....	68 2 6
J. Robin. Personal Census, 542 at 15s.,...£4 1 3 Agricultural, 14 at 15s.,..... 0 2 2	4 3 5	Personal Census, 542 at 15s.,.....	4 1 3
Jean Chapdelaine. Personal Census, 3894 at 15s.,...25 9 1 Agricultural,..... 2 11 6	28 0 7	Personal Census, 3894 at 10s.,.....	16 19 7
T. Geo. Crebassa. Personal Census, 3406 at 15s.,.....	27 15 5	Personal Census, 3406 at 10s.,.....	17 0 7
Ed. Crépeau. Personal Census, 3967 } 4417 at 15s.,... Agricultural, 450 }	33 2 9	Personal Census, 3967 at 10s.,.....	19 16 8
H. P. Paré. Personal Census, 2000 at 15s.,...15 0 0 Agricultural,..... 1 17 0½	16 17 0½	Personal Census, 2000 at 10s.,.....	10 0 0
Ed. Fortier. Personal Census, 4810 at 15s.,...32 6 6 Agricultural,..... 3 10 9½	35 17 3½	Personal Census, 4810 at 10s.,.....	21 11 0
N. Gauthier. Personal Census, 1650 at 15s.,...12 7 6 Agricultural,..... 1 10 0	13 17 6	Personal Census, 1650 at 10s.,.....	8 5 0
L. H. Mogé. Personal Census, 1415 at 15s.,...10 12 3 Agricultural,..... 1 9 1	12 1 4	Personal Census, 1415 at 10s.,.....	7 1 6
P. P. Decruty. Personal Census, 1624 at 15s.,...12 3 9 Agricultural,..... 1 0 7½	13 3 4½	Personal Census, 1624 at 10s.,.....	8 2 6
A. T. Gauthier. Personal Census, 3260 at 15s.,...24 8 9 Agricultural,..... 2 5 0	26 13 9	Personal Census, 3260 at 10s.,.....	16 6 0
	£ 279 14 11½		£ 197 6 6
Cr. By Warrant, issued 19th June, 1852, for.....			£ 197 6 6

COUNTY OF BELLECHASSE.

Claimed.	£ s. d.	Allowed.	£ s. d.
B. Pouliot, Commissioner. 128 days, at 12s. 6d.,.....	80 0 0	128 days at 11s. 6d.,.....	80 0 0
J. B. Gagné. Personal Census, 1724 at 15s.,.....	12 18 7	Personal Census, 1724 at 10s.,.....	8 12 6
A. D. Blouin, Personal Census, 1109 at 15s.,.....	8 6 4	Personal Census, 1109 at 10s.,.....	5 10 11
A. N. Blouin. Personal Census, 1915 at 15s.,.....	14 6 8	Personal Census, 1915 at 10s.,.....	9 11 6
A. H. Gagnon. Personal Census, 2654 at 15s.,.....	19 15 6	Personal Census, 2654 at 10s.,.....	13 5 5
Ursin Mercier. Personal Census, 1710 at 15s.,.....	12 16 6	Personal Census, 1710 at 10s.,.....	8 11 0

## COUNTY OF BELLECHASSE—(Continued.)

Claimed.	£ s. d.	Allowed	£ s. d.
G. Forgues.			
Personal Census, 2809 at 15s.,.....	17 6 8	Personal Census, 2809 at 10s.,.....	11 10 11½
L. D. Blanchet.			
Personal Census, 8183 at 15s.,.....	23 15 0	Personal Census, 8183 at 10s.,.....	15 18 4
Frs. X. Larue.			
Personal Census, 112 at 20s. per 50,....	8 10 0	Personal Census, 112 at 20s. per 50.,£2 4 4	8 10 6
Do do 836 at 15s.,.....		Do do 836 at 15s.,..... 6 5 4	
N. Fortin.			
Personal Census, 1693 at 15s.,.....	12 15 0	Personal Census, 1693 at 10s.,.....	8 10 0
John Nicholson.			
Personal Census, 309 at 20s. per 50.£6 3 7		Personal Census, 309 at 20s. per 50.,£6 3 7	
Extra expenses,..... 2 5 0	8 8 7	Extra expenses,..... 2 5 0	8 8 7
	£ 226 0 2		£ 178 4 8½

Ca. By Warrant, issued 9th June, 1852, for .....£178 4 8

## COUNTY OF LEINSTER.

Claimed.	£ s. d.	Allowed.	£ s. d.
Division No. 1—C. Piché, 1011 at 10s.,...		Division No. 1—C. Piché, 1011 at 10s.,...	
" " 2—B. Moreau, 1879 at 10s.,...		" " 2—B. Moreau, 1879 at 10s.,...	
" " 3—A. Vienne, 989 at 10s.,...		" " 3—A. Vienne, 989 at 10s.,...	
" " 4—P. Mount, 3031 at 10s.,...		" " 4—P. Mount, 3031 at 10s.,...	
" " 5—J. Garault, 2959 at 10s.,...		" " 5—T. Garault, 2959 at 10s.,...	
" " 6—T. Norbert, 1980 at 10s.,...		" " 6—T. Norbert, 1980 at 10s.,...	
" " 7—D. G. Lamarche, 3110 at 10s.,.....		" " 7—D. G. Lamarche, 3110 at 10s.,.....	
" " 8—K. Ecrement, 4759 at 10s.,...		" " 8—K. Ecrement, 4759 at 10s.,...	
" " 9—O. Porrier, 1446 at 10s.,...		" " 9—O. Porrier, 1449 at 10s.,...	
" " 10—T. Bricot, 2802 at 10s.,...		" " 10—T. Bricot, 2802 at 10s.,...	
" " 12—A. Daly, 765 at 10s.,...		" " 12—A. Daly, 765 at 10s.,...	
" " 13—T. Horan, 2279 at 10s.,...		" " 13—T. Horan, 2279 at 10s.,...	
" " 16—L. G. Delormier, 1064 at 10s.,.....		" " 16—L. G. Delormier, 1064 at 10s.,.....	
		28084 at 10s.	
	140 8 4		140 8 4
" " 11—F. Desrivieres, 1050 at 12s. 6d.,.....	6 11 3	" " 11—F. Desrivieres, 1050 at 12s. 6d.,.....	6 11 3
" " 14—T. Daly, 413 at 15s.,.....	3 2 0	" " 14—T. Daly, 413 at 15s.,.....	3 2 0
" " 15—T. Roden, 145 at 40s., ..	2 18 0	" " 15—T. Roden, 145 at 40s., ..	2 18 0
Ls. Archambault, Commissioner.			
149 days, at 12s. 6d.,.....	93 2 6	149 days, at 12s. 6d.,.....	93 2 6
	£ 246 2 1		£ 246 2 1

Ca. By Warrant, issued 26th May, 1852, for .....£246 2 1

## COUNTY OF BEAUHARNOIS.

Claimed.	£ s. d.	Allowed.	£ s. d.
<b>L. H. Masson, Commissioner.</b>			
16 days for dividing Co., at 12s. 6d.,.....	10 0 0		
8 days, at 12s. 6d.....	5 0 0		
12 days, at 12s. 6d.....	7 10 0		
64 days, at 12s. 6d.....	40 0 0		
Postage.....	29 6 10½		
12 days, at 12s. 6d.....	7 10 0		
4 days, at 12s. 6d.....	2 10 0		
	101 14 10½	116 days, at 12s. 6d.....	72 10 0
<b>T. E. Watier.</b>			
Personal Census, 2566 at 20s.	25 13 2½		
Agricultural.....	1 10 11		
	27 4 1½	Personal Census, 2566 at 12s. 6d.....	16 0 10
<b>C. McRae.</b>			
Personal Census, 984 at 20s..	9 16 9		
Agricultural.....	0 11 4		
	10 8 1	Personal Census, 986 at 15s.....	7 8 0
<b>Peter Flynn.</b>			
Personal Census, 2000 at 20s.	20 0 0		
Agricultural, 245 at 10s.....	1 4 6		
	21 4 6	Personal Census, 2000 at 15s.....	15 0 0
<b>James Naray.</b>			
Personal and Agricultural Census, 806 at 10s.....	4 0 7		
Extra Clerk.....	2 0 4		
	6 0 11	Personal Census, 679 at 10s.....	3 7 11
<b>Nics. Bastien.</b>			
Personal and Agricultural Census, 1258 at 20s.....	12 10 7	Personal Census, 1110 at 10s.....	5 11 0
<b>Denis Martin.</b>			
Personal and Agricultural Census, 3055 at 20s.....	29 11 1	Personal Census, 2657 at 10s.....	13 5 9
<b>Fisher Ames.</b>			
Personal Census, 2088 at 20s. £20	7 7		
Agricultural, 314 at 15s.....	2 7 1		
	22 14 8	Personal Census, 2088 at 10s.....	10 8 11
<b>P. McNaughton.</b>			
Personal Census, 4025 at 20s.	40 5 0		
Agricultural, 498 at 10s.....	2 9 10		
	42 14 10	Personal Census, 4025 at 10s.....	20 2 6
<b>Henry Bogue.</b>			
Personal and Agricultural Census, 1008 at 15s.....	5 0 4	Personal Census, 574.....	4 7 5
<b>A. M. Branchaud.</b>			
Personal Census, 3212 at 15s. £24	1 9		
Agricultural.....	3 15 0		
	27 16 9	Personal Census, 3212 at 10s.....	16 1 2
<b>Charles DeMartigny.</b>			
Personal and Agricultural Census, 4823 at 15s.....	36 3 5½	Personal Census, 4131 at 10s.....	20 13 1
<b>A. L. DeMartigny.</b>			
Personal Census, 3845 at 15s. £28	16 9		
Agricultural.....	4 12 4½		
	33 9 1½	Personal Census, 3845 at 10s.....	19 4 6
<b>Michel Caron.</b>			
Personal and Agricultural Census, 4410 at 15s.....	33 1 9	Personal Census, 3399 at 10s.....	19 9 11

COUNTY OF BEAUHARNOIS.—(Continued.)

Claimed.		£ s. d.	Allowed.		£ s. d.
G. A. Beaudry.					
Personal and Agricultural Census, 2379 at 15s. ....		17 16 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	Personal Census, 2038 at 10s. ....		10 3 10
Vital Baillargeon.					
Personal and Agricultural Census, 1846 at 15s. ....		13 16 11	Personal Census, 1618 at 10s. ....		8 1 10
A. McEacharn.					
Personal and Agricultural Census, 3679 at 15s. ....		27 11 10	Personal Census, 3268 at 10s. ....		16 6 10
A. G. F. Dumesnil.					
Personal Census, 1069 at 15s. £8 0 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>			Personal Census, 1069 at 10s. £5 6 11		
Agricultural, 126. .... 0 18 11			Extra Expenses. .... 2 0 0		
Extra Expenses. .... 2 0 0					
		10 19 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>			7 6 11
		£ 457 19 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>			£ 285 9 5

Cr. By Warrant, issued 12th June, 1852, for.....£285 5 6

COUNTY OF YAMASKA.

Claimed.		£ s. d.	Allowed.		£ s. d.
A. J. C. Arcaud, Commissioner.					
72 days, at 12s. 6d. ....		45 0 0	72 days, at 12s. 6d. ....		45 0 0
J. B. Commeault.					
Personal Census, 3169 at 15s. £23 15 6			Personal Census, 3169 at 10s. ....		15 16 11
Agricultural, 515. .... 3 17 2		27 12 8			
A. P. Payan.					
Personal Census, 2569 at 15s. 19 6 0			Personal Census, 2569 at 10s. ....		12 16 11
Agricultural, 300. .... 2 5 0		21 11 0			
J. M. Côté.					
Personal Census, 2216 at 15s. 16 12 6			Personal Census, 2216 at 10s. ....		11 1 7
Agricultural, 322. .... 2 8 3		19 0 9			
A. Bazin.					
Personal Census, 800 at 15s. 6 0 0			Personal Census, 800 at 10s. ....		4 0 0
Agricultural, 121. .... 0 18 2		6 18 2			
L. G. C. de St. François.					
Personal Census, 1421 at 15s. 10 13 2			Personal Census, 1421 at 10s. ....		7 2
Agricultural, 183. .... 1 7 5		12 0 7			
Adolphus Alexander.					
Personal Census, 3055 at 15s. 23 0 9			Personal Census, 3055 at 10s. ....		15 5 6
Agricultural, 319. .... 2 8 0		25 8 9			
Frs. Cottrell.					
Personal Census, 1303 at 15s. 9 15 5			Personal Census, 1303 at 15s. £9 15 4		
Agricultural, 190. .... 1 8 6			Extra Expenses. .... 0 10 0		
Extra Expenses. .... 1 5 0					
		12 8 11			10 5 4
		£ 170 0 10			£ 121 8 4

Cr. By Warrant, issued 22nd July, 1852, for.....£121 8 4

COUNTY OF PORTNEUF.

Claimed.				Allowed.			
		£	s. d.			£	s. d.
<b>A. C. DeLachevrotière.</b>							
From 1st December to the 31st March, 1852, at 12s. 6d. per day.....		56	5 0	90 days, at 12s. 6d.....		56	5 0
<b>Joseph Morin.</b>							
Personal Census, 1093 at 15s.	£8 3 11			Personal Census, 1093 at 15s.....		8	3 11
Agricultural, 176.....	1 5 7½	9	9 6½				
<b>Victor Gariépy.</b>							
Personal Census, 1468 at 20s.	14 13 7	16	10 4½	Personal Census, 1468 at 10s.....		7	6 4½
Agricultural, 184.....	1 16 9½			Personal Census, 850 at 20s.....		8	10 0
<b>L. St. Armand.</b>							
Personal Census, 850 at 20s.....		8	10 0				
<b>P. Larue.</b>							
Personal Census, 1600 at 20s.	£35 12 6	35	14 0	Personal Census, 1600 at 20s.....		16	0 0
per 50.....	0 1 6						
Postage.....							
<b>B. Pagé.</b>							
Personal Census, 304 at 15s..	2 5 7	2	10 11½	Personal Census, 304 at 15s.....		2	5 7
Agricultural, 36.....	0 5 4½						
<b>F. Larue.</b>							
Personal Census, 2077 at 15s.	15 11 3			Personal Census, 2077 at 15s. £15 15 1			
Agricultural, 257 at 15s....	1 18 0			Postage.....	0 1 0		
Travelling Expenses.....	1 1 0	18	11 3			15	16 1
Postage.....	0 1 0						
<b>D. Watters.</b>							
Personal Census, 1748 at 15s.		14	16 0	Personal Census, 1748 at 10s.....		8	15 0
Agricultural, 224 at 15s.....							
<b>P. Benoit.</b>							
Personal Census, 3173 at 15s.	23 15 10½			Personal Census, 3618 at 10s. £18 1 3			
Do. 440 at 15s.	3 6 0			Do. 346 at 20s. 8 9 10			
Do. 300 at 20s.		33	18 3½			21	11 1
per 50.....	6 0 0						
Do. 46 at 20s.							
per 50.....	0 16 4½						
<b>F. Cauvreau.</b>							
Personal Census, 569 at 15s..	4 5 3	4	16 4	Personal Census, 569 at 12s. 6d.....		3	11 1½
Agricultural, 74.....	0 11 1						
<b>Frs. Laroche.</b>							
Personal Census, 1789 at 20s.		42	11 4	Personal Census, 1789 at 12s. 6d.....		11	3 5½
per 50.....	35 15 7						
Agricultural, 257.....	5 14 9						
Travelling Expenses.....	1 1 0						
<b>J. B. Déry.</b>							
Personal Census, 1701 at 20s.		41	10 0	Personal Census, 1701 at 25s. £21 5 2½			
per 50.....	34 0 0			Return of Sheets.....	0 5 0		
Agricultural, 303.....	6 0 0					21	10 2½
Return of Sheets.....	1 10 0						
<b>N. Gauthier.</b>							
Personal Census, 2624 at 10s.	19 13 7			Personal Census, 2624 at 10s.	13 2 6		
Agricultural.....	2 11 5			Do. 242 at 20s.			
Personal Census, 205 at 20s.		27	1 4½	per 50.....	4 16 4½		
per 50.....	4 2 0					17	18 10½
Personal Census, 37 at 20s.							
per 50.....	0 14 4½						
		£	271 14 5½			£	198 16 10½

Ca. By Warrant, issued 4th June, 1852, for.....£198 16 10



COUNTY OF OTTAWA.

Claimed.		Allowed.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
André Larue, Commissioner.			
Fees due from 25th October to 8th April, at 12s. 6d per day.....	£88 15 0		
Travelling Expenses .....	7 5 0		
Advertising .....	1 0 0		
For Postage.....	1 17 5		
McCarthy and Bourgeau.	98 17 5		
Personal Census, 1119 at 15s.....	8 8 0	142 days, at 12s. 6d.....	£88 15 0
McKay and Papineau.		Extra Expenses .....	10 2 5
Personal Census, 2021 at 10s. £10 2 1		Personal Census, 1119 at 15s.....	8 7 10
Do. 1158 at 15s. 8 13 8		Personal Census, 2021 at 10s. £10 2 1	
Do. 157 at 20s.		Do. 1158 at 15s. 5 13 8	
per 50.....	3 2 6	Do. 15 at 20s.	
Thomas and Davis.	26 19 6	per 50.....	3 2 6
Personal Census, 4451 at 15s.....	10 17 8	Personal Census, 1451 at 12s. 6d.....	21 18 3
Brigham and Coningham.		Personal Census, 1800 at 12s. 6d.....	9 1 5
Personal Census, 1800 at 15s.....	9 15 0	Personal Census, 1800 at 12s. 6d.....	8 2 6
Pritchard.		Personal Census, 588 at 15s.....	4 8 2
Personal Census, 588 at 15s.....	4 8 2	Personal Census, 272 at 20s. per 50.....	5 8 4
Brook and Knox.		McLaren and Belanger.	
Personal Census, 272 at 20s. per 50.....	5 8 4	Personal Census, 998 at 15s.....	7 9 9
McLean and Leek.		Personal Census, 688 at 15s.....	5 3 2
Personal Census, 998 at 15s.....	7 10 0	Personal Census, 28 at 20s. per 50.....	0 11 4
Personal Census, 688 at 15s.....	5 3 2	Beleau and Wilson.	
Bean.		Personal Census, 805 at 15s.....	6 0 9
Personal Census, 28 at 20s. per 50.....	0 13 2	Ross.	
Personal Census, 805 at 15s.....	6 0 9	Personal Census, 1471 at 15s.....	11 0 7
Personal Census, 1471 at 15s.....	11 0 7	Clarendon (No. 1, East)	
Clarendon (No. 1, East)		Personal Census, 1129 at 15s.....	8 9 8
Personal Census, 1129 at 15s.....	8 9 8	Clarendon (No. 2, T. Smith.)	
Personal Census, 630 at 15s.....	4 14 6	Personal Census, 630 at 15s.....	4 14 6
F. X. McCarter.		Personal Census, 756 at 15s.....	5 13 4
Personal Census, 756 at 15s.....	5 13 4	Personal Census, 186 at 20s. per 50.....	3 14 4
Thomas Acton.		George Brisson.	
Personal Census, 186 at 20s. per 50.....	3 14 4	Personal Census, 426 at 15s.....	3 3 10
Personal Census, 426 at 15s.....	3 3 10	Brisard.	
Personal Census, 172 at 20s. per 50.....	3 8 4	Personal Census, 783 at 15s.....	4 17 5
Downey.		Coole and Lily.	
Personal Census, 230 at 20s. per 50.....	4 12 0	Personal Census, 172 at 20s. per 50.....	3 8 8
Hegan.		Personal Census, 230 at 20s. per 50.....	4 12 0
Personal Census, 1137 at 15s. £8 10 6		Personal Census, 1137 at 12s.	
Do. 565 at 15s. 4 4 9		6d.....	£7 2 1
McCallum.	12 15 3	Do. 565 at 15s. 4 4 9	£1 6 10
Personal Census, 1031 at 15s.....	7 14 8	Personal Census, 1031 at 12s. 6d.....	6 8 10
Star.		Personal Census, 2204 at 10s. £11 0 3	
Personal Census, 2204 at 15s. £18 0 0		Personal Census, 102 at 20s.	
Do. 102 at 20s.		per 50.....	2 0 8
per 50.....	2 0 0	Personal Census, 36 at 20s. per 50.....	13 1 1
McCallum.	20 0 0	Lynch.	
Personal Census, 36 at 20s. per 50.....	0 14 4	Personal Census, 1025 at 15s.....	7 13 9
Personal Census, 1025 at 15s.....	7 13 9	McDowell.	
Personal Census, 215 at 20s. per 50.....	4 6 0	Personal Census, 215 at 20s. per 50.....	4 6 0
	£ 286 19 2		£ 262 15 6
Ca. By Warrant, issued 15th June, 1852, for.....			£262 15 6

COUNTY OF BERTHIER.

Claimed.	£ s. d.	Allowed.	£ s. d.
L. A. Olivier, Commissioner. 138 days, at 12s. 6d. ....	86 5 0	120 days, at 12s. 6d. ....	75 0 0
F. X. Lafond. Personal Census, 100 at 15s.. £0 15 0 Do. 984 at 10s.. 4 18 2	5 13 2	Personal Census, 100 at 15s.. £0 15 0 Do. 484 at 10s.. 4 18 2	5 13 2
François Rousseau. Personal Census, 2291 at 10s. ....	11 9 2	Personal Census, 2291 at 10s. ....	11 9 2
T. Chenevert. Personal Census, 2767 at 10s. ....	13 17 0	Personal Census, 2767 at 10s. ....	13 16 10
P. H. Carpentier. Personal Census, 4062 at 10s. ....	20 6 8	Personal Census, 4062 at 10s. ....	20 6 8
F. D. Latour. Personal Census, 2015 at 10s. ....	10 2 0	Personal Census, 2015 at 10s. ....	10 1 6
N. L. Duplessis. Personal Census, 1367 at 10s. ....	6 16 9	Personal Census, 1367 at 10s. ....	6 16 8
Aut. Derome. Personal Census, 2217 at 10s. ....	11 2 0	Personal Census, 2217 at 10s. ....	11 1 8
L. T. Groulx. Personal Census, 2570 at 10s. ....	13 0 0	Personal Census, 2570 at 10s. ....	12 17 0
Félix Noligny. Personal Census, 2025 at 15s. £10 10 0 Agricultural Census ..... 1 10 0 Extra Expenses ..... 2 0 0	14 0 0	Personal Census, 2025 at 10s. ....	10 2 6
O. Drolet. Personal Census, 3200 at 10s. and 230 at 15s. ....	17 14 6	Personal Census, 3430 at 10s. ....	17 3 0
Maxime Crépeau. Personal Census, 2579 at 10s. ....	17 17 6	Personal Census, 2579 at 10s. ....	12 17 10
J. O. Chabot. Personal Census, 433 at 10s.. 2 3 4 Do. 1500 at 15s. 11 5 0	13 8 4	Personal Census, 1933 at 10s. ....	9 13 4
E. Tranchemontagne. Personal Census, 648 at 10s.. 3 4 4½ Do. 228 at 15s.. 1 14 2½	4 19 0	Personal Census, 648 at 10s.. £3 4 9½ Do. 228 at 15s.. 1 14 2½	4 19 0
Jules Bourgeois. Personal Census, 1000 at 15s. 7 10 0 Do. 1425 at 10s. 7 2 6	14 12 6	Personal Census, 2425 at 10s. ....	12 2 6
John Rogan. Personal Census, 627 at 15s. and 500 at 20s. per 50 .....	14 14 0	Personal Census, 627 at 15s.. £4 14 0 Do. 500 at 20s. per 50 .....	10 0 0
Louis Levesque. Personal Census, 850 at 10s.. 4 5 0 Do. 992 at 15s.... 7 8 10	11 13 10	Personal Census, 850 at 10s.. 4 5 0 Do. 992 at 15s.. 7 8 10	11 13 10
	£ 287 11 0		£ 260 8 3
Supplementary Account.		Supplementary Account.	
L. O. Olivier, Commissioner. 18 days, at 12s. 6d. ....	11 5 0	18 days, at 12s. 6d. ....	11 5 0

Ca. By Warrant, issued on the 4th June, 1852, for., .....£260 8 3

SUPPLEMENTARY ACCOUNT.

Ca. By Warrant, issued on the 28th July, 1852 for. ....£11 5 0

## COUNTY OF STANSTEAD.

Claimed.	£ s. d.	Allowed.	£ s. d.
M. Child, Commissioner.			
103 days, at 12s. 6d.....	64 7 6	103 days, at 12s. 6d.....	64 7 6
S. H. Dickenson,			
Personal Census, 1167 at 15s. £8 15 1		Personal Census, 1167 at 10s... £5 16 6	
Do. 358 at 15s. 2 18 8	11 8 9	Do. 358 at 10s... 1 18 9	7 12 5
Smith Curtis.			
Personal Census, 775 at 15s.....	5 16 3	Personal Census, 775 at 10s.....	3 17 6
Amos Fox.			
Personal Census, 1451 at 15s.....	10 17 7½	Personal Census, 1451 at 10s.....	7 5 1
C. S. Channel.			
Personal Census, 816 at 15s.....	6 2 5	Personal Census, 816 at 10s.....	4 1 7
Amos K. Fox.			
Personal Census, 973 at 15s.....	7 5 11	Personal Census, 973 at 10s.....	4 17 3
E. S. Southmage.			
Personal Census, 836 at 15s.....	6 5 5	Personal Census, 836 at 10s.....	4 3 7
Amos K. Fox.			
Personal Census, 683 at 15s.....	5 2 6	Personal Census, 683 at 10s.....	3 8 3
Abel C. Geer.			
Personal Census, 672 at 15s.....	5 0 10	Personal Census, 672 at 10s.....	3 7 2
Mark Bean.			
Personal Census, 565 at 15s.....	4 4 9	Personal Census, 565 at 10s.....	2 11 5
Thomas Moore.			
Personal Census, 777 at 15s. ....	5 16 6½	Personal Census, 777 at 10s.....	3 17 8
John W. Drew.			
Personal Census, 1202 at 15s.....	9 0 3	Personal Census, 1202 at 10s.....	6 0 2
Joseph P. Allen.			
Personal Census, 728 at 15s.....	5 9 3	Personal Census, 728 at 10s.....	3 12 9
John McMannis.			
Personal Census, 802 at 15s.....	6 0 3½	Personal Census, 802 at 10s.....	4 0 2
H. Green.			
Personal Census, 905 at 15s.....	6 15 9	Personal Census, 905 at 10s.....	4 10 6
J. Bullock.			
Personal Census, 423 at 15s.....	3 3 5½	Personal Census, 423 at 10s.....	2 2 3
Ralph Merry.			
Personal Census, 331 at 15s.....	2 9 7½	Personal Census, 331 at 10s.....	1 13 1
A. K. Fox.			
Personal Census, 428 at 15s.....	3 4 2	Personal Census, 428 at 10s.....	2 2 9
	£ 168 11 3½		£ 132 16 2

Cs. By Warrant, issued on the 22nd June, 1852, for..... £133 16 2

## COUNTY OF SAGUENAY.

Claimed.	£ s. d.	Allowed.	£ s. d.
C. P. Huot.			
3 days, at 12s. 6d.....	1 17 6		
5½ days, at 12s. 6d.....	3 8 9		
13½ days, at 12s. 6d.....	8 8 9		
68 days, at 12s. 6d.....	42 10 0		
Postage, .....	0 8 3½		
Travelling Expenses,.....	10 0 0		
	66 13 8½	90 days, at 12s. 6d.....	56 5 0
		Extra Expenses,.....	0 8 3½
			56 13 8½
C. H. A. Huot.			
Personal Census, 257 at 40s.,..	5 2 9½		
Do do 217 at 40s.,..	4 7 7½		
Do do 90 at 10s.,...	0 9 0		

COUNTY OF SAGUENAY—(Continued.)

Claimed.		£ s. d.	Allowed.		£ s. d.
Personal Census, 33 at 40s.,...	0 13 2½		Personal Census, 257 at 40s.,...	5 2 9	
Do do 533 at 15s.,...	3 19 11½		Do do 219 at 40s.,...	4 7 7	
Do do 33 at 40s.,...	0 13 2½		Do do 90 at 10s.,...	0 9 0	
Do do 257 at 40s.,...	5 2 9½		Do do 33 at 40s.,...	0 13 3	
Do do 280 at 40s.,...	5 12 0		Do do 533 at 12s. 6d.	3 6 4	
Do do 177 at 40s.,...	2 9 9½		Do do 33 at 40s.,...	0 13 3	
Do do 370 at 10s.,...	1 17 0		Do do 257 at 40s.,...	5 2 9	
Do do 209 at 40s.,...	4 3 7½		Do do 280 at 40s.,...	5 12 0	
Do do 824 at 15s.,...	6 3 7½		Do do 107 at 40s.,...	2 2 9	
Do do 200 at 40s.,...	4 0 0		Do do 370 at 10s.,...	1 17 0	
Do do 50 at 40s.,...	1 0 0		Do do 209 at 40s.,...	4 3 7	
Do do 127 at 40s.,...	2 10 9½		Do do 824 at 10s.,...	4 2 5	
Do do 114 at 40s.,...	2 2 9½		Do do 200 at 40s.,...	4 0 0	
Do do 84 at 40s.,...	1 13 6½		Do do 50 at 40s.,...	1 0 0	
Agricultural Census, 201 at 40s.	4 4 ¼		Do do 127 at 40s.,...	2 10 9	
Do do 40 at 10s.,...	0 4 0		Do do 114 at 40s.,...	2 5 7	
Do do 249 at 15s.,...	1 17 4		Do do 84 at 40s.,...	1 13 7	
Do do 79 at 40s.,...	1 11 7½	59 14 0¼			49 2 7
Ovide Tremblay.					
Personal Census, 80 at 40s.,...	1 12 0		Personal Census, 80 at 40s.,...	1 12 0	
Do do 260 at 15s.,...	1 19 0		Do do 260 at 15s.,...	1 19 0	
Do do 150 at 40s.,...	3 0 0		Do do 150 at 40s.,...	3 0 0	
Do do 217 at 15s.,...	1 12 6½		Do do 217 at 15s.,...	1 12 5	
Do do 22 at 40s.,...	0 8 4½		Do do 22 at 40s.,...	0 8 9	
Agricultural, 11 at 40s.,...	0 4 4½				
Do 36 at 15s.,...	0 5 4½				
Do 20 at 20s.,...	0 8 0				
Do 30 at 15s.,...	0 4 6				
Do 3 at 40s.,...	0 1 2½	9 15 10¼			8 12 2
Chas. L. Nap. Huot.					
Personal Census, 299 at 15s.,...	2 4 10½		Personal Census, 299 at 15s.,...	2 4 10	
Do do 128 at 40s.,...	2 11 2½		Do do 128 at 40s.,...	2 11 2	
Do do 251 at 40s.,...	5 0 4½		Do do 251 at 40s.,...	5 0 4	
Do do 90 at 40s.,...	1 16 0		Do do 90 at 40s.,...	1 16 0	
Do do 113 at 40s.,...	2 5 2½		Do do 113 at 40s.,...	2 5 0	
Do do 130 at 40s.,...	2 12 0		Do do 130 at 40s.,...	2 12 0	
Do do 1113 at 15s.,...	8 6 11½		Do do 1113 at 10s.,...	5 11 3	
Agricultural, 18 at 40s.,...	0 7 2½		Do do 250 at 40s.,...	5 0 0	
Do 36 at 40s.,...	0 14 4½		Do do 104 at 40s.,...	2 1 7½	
Do 14 at 40s.,...	0 5 7½		Do do 174 at 40s.,...	3 9 1	
Do 20 at 40s.,...	0 8 0		Do do 79 at 40s.,...	1 11 7½	
Do 18 at 40s.,...	0 7 2½		Do do 204 at 40s.,...	4 1 7½	
Do 28 at 15s.,...	0 4 2½		Agricultural, 97 at 40s.,...	1 18 9	
Do 116 at 15s.,...	0 17 4½		Personal Census, 281 at 40s.,...	5 12 4½	
Personal Census, 250 at 40s.,...	5 0 0		Agricultural, 43 at 40s.,...	0 17 2½	
Do do 104 at 40s.,...	2 1 7½				
Do do 174 at 40s.,...	3 9 1				
Do do 79 at 40s.,...	1 11 7½				
Do do 204 at 40s.,...	4 1 7½				
Agricultural, 97 at 40s.,...	1 18 9				
Personal Census, 281 at 40s.,...	5 12 4½				
Agricultural, 43 at 40s.,...	0 17 2½	52 12 4			43 17 5
Jos. Perron.					
Personal Census, 719 at 15s.,...	5 7 10		Personal Census, 719 at 15s.,...	5 7 10	
Agricultural,.....	0 4 4½	5 12 2½			
Ovide André Clement.					
Personal Census, 202 at 40s.,...	4 0 9½				
Do do 197 at 40s.,...	3 18 9½				
Do do 176 at 40s.,...	3 10 4½				
Do do 76 at 40s.,...	1 10 4½				

COUNTY OF SAGUENAY—(Continued.)

Claimed.	£ s. d.	Allowed	£ s. d.
Personal Census, 202 at 40s.,... 4 0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Do do 168 at 40s.,... 2 2 4 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Do do 91 at 40s.,... 1 16 4 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Do do 87 at 40s.,... 1 14 4 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Do do 68 at 40s.,... 1 5 2 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Do do 78 at 40s.,... 1 11 2 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Agricultural, 178 at 40s.,... 8 11 2 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Personal Census, 303 at 10s.,... 1 10 8 $\frac{1}{2}$		Personal Census, 202 at 40s.,... 4 0 0	
Do do 535 at 15s.,... 4 0 3		Do do 107 at 40s.,... 3 18 10	
Do do 331 at 15s.,... 2 9 7 $\frac{1}{2}$		Do do 176 at 40s.,... 3 10 4	
Do do 82 at 40s.,... 1 12 9 $\frac{1}{2}$		Do do 78 at 40s.,... 1 10 4	
Do do 78 at 40s.,... 1 11 2 $\frac{1}{2}$		Do do 202 at 40s.,... 4 0 0	
Do do 213 at 40s.,... 4 5 2		Do do 106 at 40s.,... 2 2 4	
Do do 322 at 15s.,... 2 8 3 $\frac{1}{2}$		Do do 71 at 40s.,... 1 16 4	
Do do 307 at 15s.,... 2 6 0 $\frac{1}{2}$		Do do 87 at 40s.,... 1 14 0	
Do do 268 at 40s.,... 5 7 2 $\frac{1}{2}$		Do do 63 at 40s.,... 1 5 2	
Do do 86 at 40s.,... 1 14 4 $\frac{1}{2}$		Do do 78 at 40s.,... 1 11 2	
Do do 128 at 40s.,... 2 11 2 $\frac{1}{2}$		Do do 303 at 40s.,... 1 10 3	
Agricultural, 40 at 10s.,... 0 4 0		Do do 535 at 15s.,... 4 0 3	
Do 54 at 15s.,... 0 8 1 $\frac{1}{2}$		Do do 331 at 15s.,... 2 9 5	
Do 42 at 15s.,... 0 6 3 $\frac{1}{2}$		Do do 82 at 40s.,... 1 12 0	
Do 20 at 40s.,... 0 8 0		Do do 78 at 40s.,... 1 11 2	
Do 15 at 40s.,... 0 6 0		Do do 213 at 40s.,... 4 5 2	
Do 29 at 40s.,... 0 11 7		Do do 322 at 15s.,... 2 8 3	
Do 40 at 15s.,... 0 6 0		Do do 307 at 15s.,... 2 6 0	
Do 34 at 15s.,... 0 5 1 $\frac{1}{2}$		Do do 268 at 40s.,... 5 7 2	
Do 36 at 40s.,... 0 14 4 $\frac{1}{2}$		Do do 86 at 40s.,... 1 14 4	
Do 17 at 40s.,... 0 6 9 $\frac{1}{2}$		Do do 128 at 40s.,... 2 11 2	
Do 18 at 40s.,... 0 7 2 $\frac{1}{2}$			
John McLaren.	63 2 8 $\frac{1}{2}$		55 6 8
Personal Census, 600 at 40s.,... 12 0 0			
Do do 76 at 40s.,... 1 10 4 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Do do 284 at 40s.,... 4 17 2 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Do do 141 at 40s.,... 2 16 0			
Do do 1284 at 40s.,... 25 13 7		Personal Census, 600 at 40s.,... 12 9 0	
Agricultural, 80 at 40s.,... 1 12 0		Do do 76 at 40s.,... 1 10 4	
Do 9 at 40s.,... 0 3 7 $\frac{1}{2}$		Do do 243 at 40s.,... 4 17 2	
Do 12 at 40s.,... 0 4 9 $\frac{1}{2}$		Do do 141 at 40s.,... 2 16 4	
Do 13 at 40s.,... 0 5 2 $\frac{1}{2}$		Do do 1284 at 17s 6d.,... 11 4 10	
Do 81 at 40s.,... 1 12 4 $\frac{1}{2}$		Travelling Expenses,..... 7 10 0	
Isidore Morin.	62 5 1 $\frac{1}{2}$		39 18 8
Personal Census, 972 at 40s.,..... 19 8 9		Personal Census, 972 at 20s.,..... 9 14 4	
Zepherin Roussau.			
Personal Census, 488 at 10s.,... 2 8 0			
Do do 1950 at 40s.,... 30 0 0			
Do do 1200 at 40s.,... 24 0 0			
Do do 367 at 40s.,... 7 6 9 $\frac{1}{2}$		Personal Census, 488 at 10s.,... 2 8 0	
Agricultural Census,..... 4 6 5		Do do 1950 at 20s.,... 19 10 0	
Do do ..... 4 1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$		Do do 1200 at 50s.,... 12 0 0	
Do do ..... 1 2 4 $\frac{1}{2}$		Do do 367 at 40s.,... 7 6 9	
J. Saillant.	82 5 6 $\frac{1}{2}$		41 5 6
Personal Census, 414 at 40s.,..... 8 4 9 $\frac{1}{2}$		Personal Census, 414 at 40s.,..... 8 5 6	
£ 429 14 2 $\frac{1}{2}$		£ 318 3 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	

Or. By Warrant, issued on the 14th July, 1852, for.....£318 4 0

COUNTY OF CHAMPLAIN.

Claimed.	£ s. d.	Allowed.	£ s. d.
Louis Guillet, Commissioner. 96 days, at 12s. 6d., .....	60 0 0	96 days, at 12s. 6d., .....	60 0 0
A. Boohot, Personal Census, 2799 at 20s., .....	27 19 9½	Personal Census, 2799 at 12s. 6d., .....	17 9 10
D. Laoucière, Personal Census, 925 at 20s. . . . .	9 5 0	Personal Census, 925 at 15s., .....	6 18 9
Agricultural, .....	1 0 7½	Personal Census, 1100 at 12s. 6d., 6 17 6	
A. T. Martineau, Personal Census, 1100 at 15s., . . . . .	8 5 0	Do do 800 at 40s., 8 0 0	
Do do 800 at 40s., 16 0 0		Do do 80 at 40s., 1 10 0	
Agricultural, .....	6 0 0	Extra Expenses, .....	3 7 6
Personal Census, 80 at 40s., . . . . .	1 10 0		
Travelling Expenses, .....	2 15 0		
Extra Expenses, .....	0 12 6		
	35 2 6		19 15 0
Louis Brunelle, Personal Census, 709 at 15s., . . . . .	5 10 0	Personal Census, 709 at 15s., . . . . .	5 6 6
Do do 174 at 40s., . . . . .	4 0 0	Do do 174 at 40s., . . . . .	3 9 7
Do do 51 at 40s., . . . . .	2 0 0	Do do 51 at 40s., . . . . .	1 0 0
Do do 47 at 40s., . . . . .	2 0 0	Do do 47 at 40s., . . . . .	0 18 9
Do do 69 at 40s., . . . . .	2 6 0	Do do 69 at 40s., . . . . .	1 7 6
Do do 161 at 40s., . . . . .	4 0 0	Do do 161 at 40s., . . . . .	3 2 2
Do do 20, .....	1 0 0	Do do 20, .....	0 12 6
Agricultural Census, .....	6 10 0	Extra Expenses, .....	1 0 0
Travelling Expenses, .....	1 2 6		
	28 2 6		16 17 0
Louis Arcand, Personal Census, 1400 at 15s., .10 10 0		Personal Census, 1400 at 10s., . . . . .	7 0 0
Do do 102 at 40s., . . . . .	2 0 8½	Do do 102 at 40s., . . . . .	2 0 8½
Do do 208 at 40s., . . . . .	4 1 1	Do do 208 at 25s., . . . . .	2 11 6
Travelling Expenses, .....	0 18 0	Extra Expenses, .....	2 7 0
1 day's absence, .....	0 6 3		
Travelling Expenses, .....	0 18 0		
1 day's absence, .....	0 6 3		
Travelling Expenses, .....	0 15 0		
1 day's absence, .....	0 6 3		
Agricultural, .....	4 10 0		
	24 1 6½		13 18 2½
Robt. Trudel, Personal Census, 2072 at 20s., .20 14 5		Personal Census, 2072 at 15s., .....	15 10 10
Agricultural, .....	3 3 2½		
	23 17 7½		
Elie Rimfret, Personal Census, 2812 at 20s., .28 2 6		Personal Census, 2812 at 12s. 6d., .....	17 11 6
Agricultural, 440 at 10s., . . . . .	18 6 8		
	46 9 2		
J. M. Gouin, Personal Census, 781 at 20s., . . . . .	7 18 0	Personal Census, 781 at 15s., .....	5 17 3½
Agricultural, .....	1 1 4½		
	8 17 4½		
	£ 264 16 14½		£ 178 18 4

Cr. By Warrant, issued 14th June, 1852, for. ....£178 18 4

COUNTY OF KAMOURASKA.

Claimed.	£ s. d.	Allowed.	£ s. d.
H. Garon, Commissioner. To taking the Census of the County of Kamouraska, .....	75 0 0	118 days, at 12s. 6d.,.....	75 15 0
H. St. Torre. Personal Census, 1021 at 15s.,..	7 13 2	Personal Expenses, 1021 at 15s.,.....	7 13 2
Extra Expenses,.....	0 15 0		
Ed. Michaud. Personal Census, 2483 at 15s.,..	18 5 8½	Personal Census, 2483 at 12s. 6d. ....	15 4 9
Extra Expenses,.....	0 12 0		
J. T. Béchard. Personal Census, 2826 at 15s.,..	17 8 10½	Personal Census, 2826 at 10s.,.....	11 12 7
Extra Expenses,.....	0 12 0		
Jos. Garon. Personal Census, 2206 at 15s.,.....	17 5 0	Personal Census, 2296 at 15s.,.....	17 4 5
P. Garon. Personal Census, 3505 at 15s.,.....	28 5 9	Personal Census, 1000 at 15s.,..	7 10 0
		Do do 2505 at 20s.,..	12 10 6
F. Deguise. Personal Census, 587 at 15s.,..	4 8 1	Personal Census, 587 at 15s.,..	4 8 1
Do do 3072 at 15s.,..	23 9 9½	Do do 3072 at 10s.,..	15 7 4
Ed. Parent. Personal Census, 1070, .....		Personal Census, 1070 at 10s.,..	5 7 0
Do do 913 at 15s.,.....	14 17 5	Do do 913 at 15s.,..	6 17 0
Jean Bte. Martin. Personal Census, 3149 at 15s.,.....	23 12 6	Personal Census, 3149 at 10s.,.....	15 14 10
	£ 230 8 8½		£ 198 4 9

Ca. By Warrant, issued on the 21st July, 1852, for ..... £198 4 9

COUNTY OF MEGANTIC.

Claimed.	£ s. d.	Allowed.	£ s. d.
No. 1. Halifax, (T. Johnston.) Personal Census, 2895 at 15s.,.....	21 14 3	Personal Census, 2895 at 10s.,.....	14 9 0
No. 2. Ireland, (T. Baily.) Personal Census, 802, at 15s., .....	6 0 0	Personal Census, 802 at 10s.,.....	4 0 2
No. 3. Wolfestown, (J. Hough.) Personal Census, 326 at 15s.,.....	2 8 10	Personal Census, 326 at 10s., .....	1 12 6
No. 4. Thitford, (W. Hume.) Personal Census, 75 at 20s. per 50,.....	1 10 0	Personal Census, 75 at 40s.,.....	1 10 0
No. 5. Broughton, (O. Hale.) Personal Census, 612 at 15s.,.....	4 11 9	Personal Census, 612 at 10s., .....	3 1 2
No. 6. Tring, (B. Bolduc.) Personal Census, 1073 at 15s.,.....	8 1 0	Personal Census, 1073 at 10s., .....	5 7 3
No. 7. Forsyth, (A. Bloim.) Personal Census, 390 at 15s.,.....	2 18 6	Personal Census, 390 at 10s., .....	1 19 0
No. 8. Lambton, (A. Roy.) Personal Census, 558 at 15s.,.....	4 13 9	Personal Census, 558 at 10s., .....	2 15 8
No. 9. Price, (G. Roy.) Personal Census, 264 at 15s.,.....	2 12 9	Personal Census, 264 at 10s.,.....	1 6 4

## COUNTY OF MEGANTIC.—(Continued.)

Claimed.	£ s. d.	Allowed.	£ s. d.
No. 10. (Price.)			
Personal Census, 42 at 40s., .....	0 16 9	Personal Census, 42 at 40s., .....	0 16 9
No. 11. Leeds, (W. Hume.)			
Personal Census, 1914 at 15s., .....	14 7 2	Personal Census, 1914 at 10s., .....	9 11 4
No. 12. Nelson, (J. Reckaby.)			
Personal Census, 471 at 15s., .....	8 10 6	Personal Census, 471 at 10s., .....	2 7 1
No. 13. Somerset.			
Personal Census, 2242 at 15s., .....	16 16 8	Personal Census, 2242 at 10s., .....	9 15 1
No. 14. Inverness.			
Personal Census, 1951 at 15s., .....	14 12 6	Personal Census, 1951 at 10s., .....	9 15 1
John Hume, Commissioner.			
59 days, at 12s. 6d., .....	86 17 6	59 days, at 12s. 6d., .....	86 17 6
	£ 181 11 6		£ 106 18 6

Ch. By Warrant, issued on the 26th May, 1852, for .....£106 18 6

## COUNTY OF LOTBINIERE.

Claimed.	£ s. d.	Allowed.	£ s. d.
L. U. Grenier, Commissioner.			
148 days, at 12s. 6d., .....	92 10 0		
Complimentary Report, .....	5 16 8		
Extra Expenses, .....	3 15 0		
Postage, .....	0 2 6		
	102 4 2	148 days, at 12s. 6d., .....	92 10 0
L. Lemay.			
Personal Census, 1630 at 20s., .....	16 6 0		
Agricultural, 211 at 20s., .....	2 2 0	Personal Census, 1630 at 10s., .....	8 2 10
	18 8 0		
P. C. Bourke.			
Personal Census, 60 at 40s., .....	1 4 0	Personal Census, 60 at 40s., .....	1 4 0
Extra Expenses, .....	4 0 0	Extra Expenses, .....	2 5 0
	5 4 0		3 9 0
Laurent Pâquet.			
Personal Census, 2627 at 20s., .....	26 5 0		
Agricultural, .....	2 14 0	Personal Census, 2627 at 10s., .....	18 2 7½
	28 19 0		
J. N. Thibodeau.			
Personal Census, 548 at 20s., .....	5 10 0		
Agricultural, .....	1 0 0		
Extra Expenses, .....	0 18 0	Personal Census, 548 at 15s., .....	4 2 8
	7 8 0		
D. Noel.			
Personal Census, 1030 at 40s., .....	20 12 6		
Agricultural, .....	3 1 8	Personal Census, 1030 at 10s., .....	5 8 0
	23 14 2		
D. Noel.			
Personal Census, 712 at 20s., .....	7 2 5		
Agricultural, .....	0 18 0	Personal Census, 712 at 15s., .....	5 6 10
	8 0 5		
L. T. Goudreault.			
Personal Census, 1737 at 20s., .....	17 8 0	Personal Census, 1737 at 10s., .....	8 13 7
Agricultural, .....	2 15 0	Postage, .....	0 1 3
Postage, .....	0 1 8		
	20 4 8		8 14 10



COUNTY OF LOTBINIERE.—(Continued.)

Claimed.	£ s. d.	Allowed.	£ s. d.
<b>Ed. Larue.</b>			
Personal Census, 3475 at 20s.,	84 15 0	Personal Census, 3475 at 20s.,	84 15 0
Extra Expenses,	1 1 0	Postage,	0 1 0
Postage,	0 1 0		
	85 17 0		84 16 0
<b>C. A. Lemay.</b>			
Personal Census, 1236 at 20s.,	12 7 2½	Personal Census, 1236 at 10s.,	6 3 7
Agricultural,	1 11 0	Do do 216 at 20s.,	2 3 2½
Personal Census, 216 at 20s.,	2 3 2½		
Agricultural,	0 5 9½		
	16 7 2½		8 6 9½
<b>O. Delachevrotière.</b>			
Personal Census, 2081 at 20s.,	20 16 2½	Personal Census, 2081 at 10s.,	10 8 0½
Agricultural,	2 15 2½	Postage,	0 0 3
Postage,	0 0 3		
	28 11 8		10 8 3½
<b>D. Byrue.</b>			
Personal Census, 1357, at 20s.,	13 11 5	Personal Census, 1357 at 10s.,	6 15 9
Agricultural,	2 5 2½	Do do 512 at 15s.,	3 16 10
Transmission of Sheets,	0 4 6	Extra Expenses,	2 10 0
Personal Census, 512 at 20s.,	5 2 6		
Agricultural,	0 13 1½		
Extra Expenses,	3 0 0		
Transmission of Sheets,	1 10 0		
	26 6 9		13 2 0
	£ 308 4 5½		£ 207 4 7

Ca. By Warrant, issued 7th June, 1852, for .....£207 4 7

COUNTY OF VAUDREUIL.

Claimed.	£ s. d.	Allowed.	£ s. d.
<b>H. Cartier, Commissioner.</b>			
184 days, at 12s. 6d.,	83 15 0	184 days, at 12s. 6d.,	83 15 0
Extra Expenses,	11 5 0	Extra Expenses,	5 0 0
	95 0 0		88 15 0
<b>Moyses Garuad.</b>			
Personal Census, 891 at 15s.,	6 13 7½	Personal Census, 891 at 15s.,	6 13 7½
Agricultural,	6 13 7½	Extra Expenses,	0 7 6
Extra Expense,	1 0 0		
	14 7 3		7 1 1
<b>DeSales Bastien.</b>			
Personal Census, 2490 at 10s.,	12 9 0	Personal Census, 2490 at 10s.,	12 9 0
Do 300 at 40s.,	6 0 0	Do 300 at 40s.,	6 0 0
Do 525 at 15s.,	3 18 9	Do 525 at 15s.,	3 18 9
Agricultural Census,	22 7 9		
	44 15 6		22 7 9
<b>F. R. Bergeron.</b>			
Personal Census, 340 at 10s.,	6 16 0	Personal Census, 340 at 40s.,	6 16 0
Do 660 at 15s.,	4 19 0	Do 660 at 15s.,	4 19 0
Do 224 at 19s.,	11 4 0	Do 2240 at 10s.,	11 4 0
Agricultural Census,	22 19 0		
	45 18 0		22 19 0

COUNTY OF VAUDREUIL—(Continued.)

Claimed.	£ s. d.	Allowed.	£ s. d.
<b>Frs. Hughes and Frs. Rouleau.</b>			
Personal Census, 1466 at 10s.,... 7 6 8		Personal Census, 1466 at 10s.,... 7 6 8	
Agricultural,..... 7 6 8		Extra Expenses,..... 1 5 0	
Extra Expenses,..... 1 5 0	15 18 4		8 11 8
<b>R. Prieur.</b>			
Personal Census, 850 at 40s.,... 17 0 0		Personal Census, 850 at 40s.,... 17 0 0	
Do 800 at 15s.,... 6 0 0		Do 800 at 15s.,... 6 0 0	
Do 641 at 10s.,... 3 4 1		Do 641 at 10s.,... 3 4 1	
Agricultural Census,..... 26 4 1		Extra Expenses,..... 1 1 0	
Extra Expenses,..... 2 0 0	54 8 2		27 5 1
<b>L. Adams.</b>			
Personal Census, 2143 at 10s.,... 10 14 3½		Personal Census, 2143 at 10s.,... 10 14 3	
Agricultural,..... 10 14 3½		Extra Expenses,..... 2 10 0	
Extra Expenses,..... 8 10 0	29 18 7		18 4 8
<b>E. Hays.</b>			
Personal Census, 2388 at 10s.,... 11 13 9½		Personal Census, 2388 at 10s.,... 11 13 9½	
Agricultural Census,..... 11 12 9½		Extra Expenses,..... 1 10 0	
Extra Expenses,..... 2 5 0	25 12 7		18 8 9½
<b>J. C. Lefevre.</b>			
Personal Census, 1157 at 10s.,... 5 15 7½		Personal Census, 1157 at 10s.,.....	5 15 7½
Agricultural,..... 5 15 7½			
Extra Expenses,..... 1 0 0	12 12 1		
<b>O. F. Prieur.</b>			
Personal Census, 250 at 40s.,... 5 0 0		Personal Census, 250 at 40s.,... 5 0 0	
Do 1373 at 15s.,... 10 6 0		Do 1373 at 15s.,... 10 6 0	
Agricultural,..... 15 6 0		Extra Expenses,..... 1 10 0	
Extra Expenses,..... 2 10 0	38 2 0		16 16 0
<b>F. O. Ranger.</b>			
Personal Census, 1820 at 10s.,... 9 2 6		Personal Census, 1820 at 10s.,... 9 2 6	
Agricultural,..... 9 2 6		Extra Expenses,..... 1 0 0	
Extra Expenses,..... 1 0 0	19 5 0		10 2 6
<b>W. Duncan.</b>			
Personal Census, 458 at 40s.,... 9 3 3		Personal Census, 458 at 20s.,... 4 11 7½	
Agricultural,..... 9 3 3		Extra Expenses,..... 2 10 0	
Extra Expenses,..... 4 5 0	22 11 6		7 1 7½
<b>F. DeSales Bastien.</b>			
Personal Census, 433 at 10s.,.....	2 8 3	Personal Census, 433 at 10s.,.....	2 8 2
	£ 415 12 8		£ 245 6 2

Cs. By Warrant, issued 28th July, 1852, for.....£245 6

COUNTY OF LISLET.

Claimed.	£ s. d.	Allowed.	£ s. d.
<b>Albert Bender, Commissioner.</b>			
128 days, 12s. 6d.,..... 30 0 0			
Travelling Expenses,..... 1 2 6			
Paper,..... 0 2 0			
Sending Returns to Quebec,.... 0 15 0			

COUNTY OF L'ISLET.

Claimed.	£ s. d.	Allowed.	£ s. d.
Postage,.....	0 17 10½	128 days, at 12s. 6d.,.....	80 0 0
Binding,.....	1 0 0	Paper,.....	0 2 0
List of Convictions,.....	0 5 0	Postage,.....	0 17 10½
	84 2 4½		80 19 10½
M. Oliver.			
Personal Census, 4017 at 15s.,.....	80 2 6	Personal Census, 4017 at 10s.,.....	20 1 7
Do 509 at 40s.,.....	10 11 1	Do 509 at 20s.,.....	5 2 0
Travelling Expenses,.....	2 15 0	Travelling Expenses,.....	0 12 6
	43 8 7		25 16 1
F. X. Gencheau.			
Personal Census, 1683 at 15s.,.....	12 12 5	Personal Census, 1683 at 10s.,.....	8 8 3
Do 44 at 40s.,.....	0 17 6	Do .....	0 17 6
Travelling Expenses,.....	9 0 0	Travelling Expenses,.....	2 0 0
Inquiries,.....	1 0 0		
List of Convictions,.....	0 10 0		
	23 19 11		11 5 9
R. Destimenville.			
Personal Census, 3437 at 15s.,.....	25 15 1	Personal Census, 3437 at 10s.,.....	17 3 7
Do 1425 at 15s.,.....	10 13 9	Do 1425 at 12s. 6d. ....	8 18 2
Extra Expenses,.....	1 5 0		
	37 18 10		26 1 9
L. Chiniquy.			
Personal Census, 3348 at 15s.,.....	25 2 2	Personal Census, 3348 at 10s.,.....	16 14 8
Travelling Expenses,.....	2 0 0		
L. G. Cassault.			
Personal Census, 3950 at 15s.,.....	29 12 6	Personal Census, 3950 at 10s.,.....	19 15 0
Travelling Expenses,.....	2 0 0		
Extra Expenses,.....	2 0 0		
	33 12 6		19 15 0
A. P. H. Larue.			
Personal Census, 3081 at 15s.,.....	23 2 2	Personal Census, 3081 at 10s.,.....	15 8 1
Travelling Expenses from Saint Ignace to L'Islet,.....	1 17 6		
Travelling Expenses from L'Islet to St. Thomas,.....	1 17 0		
Returning Census to Commissioner,.....	2 10 0		
Extra Expenses,.....	2 10 0		
	31 17 2		15 8 1
Noel Nadeau.			
Personal Census, 519 at 15s.,.....	3 19 4	Personal Census, 529 at 15s.,.....	3 19 4
Canoe Hire,.....	5 0 0	Do 124 at 40s.,.....	2 4 8
Extra Expenses,.....	4 0 0	Do 107 at 40s.,.....	0 4 0
Personal Census, 124 at 40s.,.....	2 9 7	Do 82 at 40s.,.....	0 12 6
Travelling Expenses,.....	1 10 0	Travelling Expenses,.....	7 10 0
Personal Census, 10 at 40s.,.....	0 4 0		
Extra Expenses,.....	0 15 0		
Personal Census, 1 at 40s.,.....	0 0 4½		
Extra Expenses,.....	0 12 6		
Personal Census, 31 at 40s.,.....	0 12 4½		
Travelling Expenses,.....	4 0 0		
Extra Expenses,.....	5 12 6		
List of Convictions,.....	0 5 0		
	29 0 8½		14 15 9
£	310 17 2½	£	210 18 11½
Supplementary Account of the County of L'Islet.			
A. Bender, Commissioner.			
L. Chiniquy.			
Personal Census, 72 at 40s.,.....	1 8 8	Personal Census, 72 at 40s.,.....	1 8 8
Extra Expenses,.....	2 0 0		
	3 8 8		1 8 8
£	3 8 8	£	1 8 8

Cr. By Warrant, issued 7th June, 1852, for.....£210 17 0

SUPPLEMENTARY ACCOUNT.

Cr. By Warrant, issued 28th July, 1852, for.....£ 1 8 8

## COUNTY OF ST. HYACINTHE.

Claimed.	£ s. d.	Allowed.	£ s. d.
L. V. Sicotte, Commissioner. To 70 days, at 12s. 6d.,.....	43 15 0	70 days, at 12s. 6d.,.....	43 15 0
Extra Expenses,.....	0 10 0	Extra Expenses,.....	0 10 0
	44 5 0		44 5 0
L. Marchesseault. Personal Census, 3083 at 15s., and Agri- cultural, 238 at 15s.,.....	24 18 3	Personal Census, 3083 at 10s.,.....	15 8 4
H. R. Planchard. Personal Census, 3313 at 15s., and Agri- cultural, 431 at 15s.,.....	28 1 6	Personal Census, 3313 at 10s.,.....	16 11 9
Moysse Préfontaine. Personal Census, 1755 at 15s., and Agri- cultural, 246 at 15s.,.....	15 0 3	Personal Census, 1755 at 10s.,.....	8 15 6
C. D. Phaneuf. Personal Census, 2783, and Agricultural, 450 at 15s.,.....	24 5 0	Personal Census, 2783 at 10s., .....	13 18 4
Michel Trejeau. Personal Census, 4816, and Agricultural, 570 at 15s.,.....	40 8 0	Personal Census, 4816 at 10s.,.....	24 1 6
J. H. Goddu. Personal Census, 1463, and Agricultural, 225 at 15s.,.....	12 13 6	Personal Census, 1463 at 10s.,.....	7 6 3
Robert Gillespie. Personal and Agricultural, 596 at 15s.,.....	4 9 0	Personal Census, 522 at 10s.,.....	2 12 3
J. C. Bochart. Personal Census, 4036, and Agricultural, 618, at 15s.,.....	34 18 1	Personal Census, 4036 at 10s., .....	20 3 4
Ls. Taché. Personal Census, 1948, and Agricultural, 300 at 15s.,.....	17 4 9	Personal Census, 1948 at 10s.,.....	9 15 0
Jos. Grenier. Personal Census, 1879, and Agricultural, 237 at 15s., .....	15 17 6	Personal Census, 1879 at 10s.,.....	9 7 7
Jos. Amiot. Personal Census, 1784, and Agricultural, 259, at 15s.,.....	15 6 9	Personal Census, 1784 at 10s.,	8 18 5
T. Brodem. Personal Census, 2990, and Agricultural, 496 at 15s.,.....	26 3 0	Personal Census, 2990 at 10s., .....	14 19 0
	£ 303 10 7		£ 196 1 10

Cr. By Warrant, issued on the 8th June, 1852, fo.r.....£196 1 10

## COUNTY OF HUNTINGDON.

Claimed.	£. s. d.	Allowed.	£ s. d.
J. B. Varin, Commissioner. 150 days, at 12s. 6d., .....	93 15 0	150 days, at 12s. 6d.,.....	93 15 0
L. Holmes. Personal Census, 339 at 10s.,.....	1 13 11	Personal Census, 339 at 10s., .....	1 13 11
F. X. Bonneau, Personal Census, 2480 at 10s.,.....	12 8 0	Personal Census, 2480 at 10s.,.....	12 8 0
A. N. St. Marie. Personal Census, 2697 at 10s.,.....	13 9 8	Personal Census, 2698 at 10s., .....	13 9 8
Pierre Fortin. Personal Census, 1757 at 10s., .....	8 15 8	Personal Census, 1757 at 10s., .....	8 15 8

COUNTY OF HUNTINGDON.—(Continued.)

Claimed.	£ s. d.	Allowed.	£ s. d.
Alfred Gariepy.			
Personal Census, 2152 at 10s., .....	10 15 2	Personal Census, 2152 at 10s., .....	10 15 2
E. Bouchard.			
Personal Census, 1951 at 10s., .....	9 15 1	Personal Census, 1951 at 10s., .....	9 15 1
F. B. Laporte.			
Personal Census, 3052 at 10s., .....	15 5 2	Personal Census, 3052 at 10s., .....	15 5 2
L. S. Miller.			
Personal Census, 3484 at 10s., .....	17 8 3	Personal Census, 3484 at 10s., .....	17 8 3
W. Stuart.			
Personal Census, 4495 at 10s., .....	22 9 6	Personal Census, 4496 at 10s., .....	22 9 6
M. Delorimier.			
Personal Census, 1657 at 10s., .....	8 5 8	Personal Census, 1657 at 10s., .....	8 5 8
Ls. Desparois.			
Personal Census, 2300 at 10s., .....	11 10 0	Personal Census, 2300 at 10s., .....	11 10 0
P. Grandbois.			
Personal Census, 1971 at 10s., .....	9 17 1	Personal Census, 1971 at 10s., .....	9 17 1
Jos. Brissette.			
Personal Census, 3614 at 10s., .....	18 1 5	Personal Census, 3614 at 10s., .....	18 1 5
L. Odell.			
Personal Census, 1645 at 10s., .....	8 4 6	Personal Census, 1645 at 10s., .....	8 4 6
Jos. Caillédit Biscounet.			
Personal Census, 2053 at 10s., .....	10 3 3	Personal Census, 2053 at 10s., .....	10 3 3
N. Megrette.			
Personal Census, 3737 at 10s., .....	18 13 8	Personal Census, 3737 at 10s., .....	18 13 8
A. Gariepy.			
Personal Census, 211 at 10s., .....	1 1 1	Personal Census, 211 at 10s., .....	1 1 1
L. Archambault.			
Personal Census, 850 at 10s., .....	4 5 0	Personal Census, 850 at 10s., .....	4 5 0
	£ 295 17 1		£ 295 17 1

Cr. By Warrant, issued 23rd August, 1852, for.....£295 17 1

COUNTY OF CHAMBLY.

Claimed.	£ s. d.	Allowed.	£ s. d.
J. Hurteau, Commissioner.			
110 days, at 12s. 6d., .....	68 15 0	110 days, at 12s. 6d., .....	68 15 0
Extra Expenses, .....	2 0 0	Extra Expenses, .....	1 0 0
	70 15 0		69 15 0
To Enumerators, for 19479 Personal names at 10s., .....	97 7 11	To Enumerators, for 19479 Personal names sus, at 10s., .....	97 7 11
	£ 168 2 11		£ 167 2 11

Cr. By Warrant, issued 28th July, 1852, for.....£167 2 11

## COUNTY OF NICOLET.

Claimed.	£ s. d.	Allowed.	£ s. d.
Jos. Jutras, Commissioner.			
43 days, at 12s. 6d., .....	26 17 6	43 days, at 12s. 6d.,.....	26 17 6
Extra Expenses,.....	4 13 6	Extra Expenses,.....	4 8 6
	31 11 0		31 6 0
J. J. R. Lecompte.			
Personal Census, 250 at 40s.,....	5 0 0	Personal Census, 250 at 20s.,....	2 10 0
Do 2265 at 15s.,.....	17 7 6	Do do 2265 at 10s.,...	11 6 7
Agricultural,.....	4 0 0		
Extra Expenses,.....	1 15 0		
	28 2 6		13 16 7
E. Beaubien.			
Personal Census, 3000 at 15s.,....	22 10 0	Personal Census, 3000 at 10s.,.....	15 0 0
Agricultural,.....	4 10 0		
Extra Expenses,.....	1 15 0		
	28 15 0		
Buisson.			
Personal Census, 3435 at 15s.,..	25 15 3	Personal Census, 3435 at 10s.,.....	17 8 5½
Agricultural,.....	9 0 0		
Extra Expenses,.....	1 0 0		
	35 15 3		
Simon Hôbert.			
Personal Census, 452 at 15s.,....	3 7 9	Personal Census, 452 at 15s.,.....	3 7 9
Agricultural,.....	1 10 0		
Extra Expenses,.....	0 15 0		
	5 12 9		
Ls. Ludgar Rivard.			
Personal Census, 3345 at 15s.,... 25 1 9		Personal Census, 3349 at 10s.,.....	16 14 9
Agricultural,.....	9 0 0		
Extra Expenses,.....	1 0 0		
	35 1 9		
J. D'Amour.			
Personal Census, 776 at 15s.,... 5 16 0		Personal Census, 776 at 15s.,.... 5 16 5	
Do do 300 at 40s.,.... 5 0 0		Do do 300 at 40s.,.... 6 0 0	
Agricultural,.....	3 0 0		
Extra Expenses,.....	0 15 0		
	14 11 5		11 16 5
H. Tourigny.			
Personal Census, 2496 at 15s... 18 15 0		Personal Census, 2496 at 10s.,...12 9 9	
Agricultural,.....	14 0 0	Extra Expenses,.....	1 0 0
Extra Expenses,.....	1 0 0		
General Table,.....	1 15 0		
	35 10 0		13 9 9
F. Bedard.			
Personal Census, 2563 at 15s.,.. 19 5 0		Personal Census, 2563 at 10s.,.....	12 16 4
Agricultural,.....	2 8 9		
Extra Expenses,.....	1 0 0		
	22 13 9		
G. Gers.			
Personal Census, 397 at 40s.,.... 8 0 0		Personal Census, 397 at 20s.,.... 5 19 4	
Agricultural,.....	6 0 0	Extra Expenses,.....	1 0 0
Travelling Expenses,.....	1 0 0		
Do do .....	0 10 0		
General Table,.....	1 0 0		
	16 10 0		6 19 4
	£ 254 3 5		£ 140 10 5

Cr. By Warrant, issued on the 5th June, 1852, for.....£140 10 5

## COUNTY OF SHEFFORD.

Claimed.	£ s. d.	Allowed.	£ s. d.
W. Frost, Commissioner.			
112 days, at 12s. 6d.,.....	70 0 0	104 days, at 12s. 6d.,.....	65 0 0
Chas. Gillespie,			
Personal Census, 1741 at 15s.,.....	13 1 1	Personal Census, 1741 at 15s.,.....	13 1 1
E. Ross.			
Personal Census, 1226 at 15s.,.....	9 3 11	Personal Census, 1226 at 15s.,.....	9 3 11
F. R. Blanchard.			
Personal Census, 1018 at 15s.,.....	7 12 8	Personal Census, 1218 at 15s.,.....	7 12 9
W. B. Vissond.			
Personal Census, 2392 at 15s.,.....	17 18 9	Personal Census, 2392 at 15s.,.....	17 18 10
M. Mitchell,			
Personal Census, 2512 at 15s.,.....	18 16 9	Personal Census, 2512 at 15s.,.....	18 16 9
A. Wells.			
Personal Census, 2174 at 15s.,.....	16 6 1	Personal Census, 2174 at 15s.,.....	16 6 1
J. Saultry.			
Personal Census, 3304 at 15s.,.....	24 15 7	Personal Census, 3304 at 15s.,.....	24 15 7
Chas. J. Jones.			
Personal Census, 2095 at 15s.,.....	15 14 3	Personal Census, 2095 at 15s.,.....	15 14 3
	£ 193 1 3		£ 188 9 3

Ca. By Warrant, issued 19th June, 1852, for.....£188 9 3

## COUNTY OF TERREBONNE.

Claimed.	£ s. d.	Allowed.	£ s. d.
Jos, Lachaine, Commissioner.			
160 days, at 12s. 6d.,.....	100 0 0	150 days, at 12s. 6d.,.....	93 15 0
J. Filiatrault.			
Personal Census, 833 at 40s.,.....	8 6 8	Personal Census, 833 at 15s.,.....	6 5 0
J. B. Villeneuve.			
Personal Census, 563 at 25s.,... 7 0 7½			
Agricultural Census,..... 1 17 6			
	8 18 1½	Personal Census, 563 at 25s.,.....	7 0 7
P. A. Labrie.			
Personal Census, 2420 at 20s.,... 24 4 0			
Do do 1000 at 15s.,... 7 10 0			
Agricultural,..... 4 0 0			
	35 14 0	Personal Census, 3420 at 15s.,.....	25 13 0
Cesaire Pepin.			
Personal Census, 3704 at 15s.,... 7 15 7			
Agricultural,..... 3 18 9			
Extra Expenses,..... 1 10 0			
	33 4 4	Personal Census, 3704 at 10s.,.....	18 10 5
Pepin Pepin.			
Personal Census, 983 at 15s.,... 7 7 5			
Agricultural, .... 1 2 0			
Extra Expenses,..... 1 10 0			
	9 19 5	Personal Census, 983 at 15s.,... 7 7 5	
		Extra Expenses,..... 0 15 0	
			8 2 5
Ls. Marteau.			
Personal Census, 2050 at 15s.,.....	15 7 6	Personal Census, 1899 at 15s.,.....	14 4 10
John Murray.			
Personal Census, 1460 at 15s.,... 10 19 0			
Agricultural,..... 1 10 0			
	12 9 0	Personal Census, 1460 at 15s.,.....	10 19 0

COUNTY OF TERREBONNE—(Continued)

Claimed.	£ s. d.	Allowed.	£ s. d.
<b>C. Archambault.</b>			
Personal Census, 1623 at 15s.,...12 3 6			
Agricultural,.....1 14 0			
	13 17 6	Personal Census, 1623, at 15s.,.....	12 3 5
<b>S. Robinson.</b>			
Personal Census, 2211 at 20s.,...22 1 0			
Agricultural,.....2 16 0			
	24 17 0	Personal Census, 2211 at 15s.,.....	16 11 7
<b>R. Filiatrault.</b>			
Personal Census, 2671 at 15s.,...20 0 6			
Agricultural,.....2 5 0			
	22 5 6	Personal Census, 2671 at 15s.,.....	20 0 7
<b>F. X. Dufault.</b>			
Personal Census, 1129 at 15s.,...8 9 5			
Agricultural, 120,.....1 2 6			
	9 11 11	Personal Census, 1129 at 15s.,.....	8 9 5
<b>A. Séguin.</b>			
Personal and Agricultural Cen- sus, 1823, at 15s.,.....	13 13 9	Personal Census, 1544 at 15s.,.....	11 11 8
Cesaire Germain.			
Personal Census, 2885 at 15s.,...17 17 9			
Agricultural,.....2 11 1½		Personal Census, 2835 at 10s.,... 11 18 6	
Extra Expenses,.....1 10 0	21 18 10½	Extra Expenses,.....0 15 0	
			12 13 6
<b>J. C. Anger.</b>			
Personal Census, 2119 at 15s.,...15 17 10			
Agricultural, 310 at 15s.,.....2 6 6			
Extra Expenses,.....1 10 0	19 14 4	Personal Census, 2119 at 15s.,.....	15 17 10
	£ 349 17 11		£ 281 13 3

Ca. By Warrant, issued on the 6th August, 1852, for.....£281 13 3

COUNTY OF MISSISQUOI.

Claimed.	£ s. d.	Allowed.	£ s. d.
<b>Jos. Lee, Commissioner.</b>			
60 days, at 12s. 6d.,.....	37 10 0	60 days, at 12s. 6d.,.....	37 10 0
<b>W. Hickok.</b>			
Personal Census, 470 at 10s.,.....	2 7 0	Personal Census, 470 at 10s.,.....	2 7 0
<b>W. Hickok.</b>			
Personal Census, 348 at 10s.,.....	1 14 10	Personal Census, 348 at 10s.,.....	1 14 10
<b>Hiram D. Moore.</b>			
Personal Census, 1064 at 10s.,.....	5 6 5	Personal Census, 1064 at 10s.,.....	5 6 5
<b>M. D. Abbott.</b>			
Personal Census, 801 at 12s. 6d.,.....	5 0 1	Personal Census, 801 at 12s. 6d.,.....	5 0 1
<b>E. L. Chandler.</b>			
Personal Census, 756 at 12s. 6d.,.....	4 14 6	Personal Census, 756 at 12s. 6d.,.....	4 14 6
<b>H. N. Whitman.</b>			
Personal Census, 1903 at 10s.,.....	9 10 4	Personal Census, 1903 at 10s.,.....	9 10 3
<b>C. R. Vaughan.</b>			
Personal Census, 2164 at 10s.,.....	10 16 5	Personal Census, 2164 at 10s.,.....	10 16 5
<b>Asa Frary.</b>			
Personal Census, 1248 at 10s.,.....	6 4 9	Personal Census, 1248 at 10s.,.....	6 4 9
<b>H. A. Larkin.</b>			
Personal Census, 1220 at 10s.,.....	6 2 0	Personal Census, 1220 at 10s.,.....	6 2 0



## COUNTY OF MISSISQUOI—(Continued.)

Claimed.	£ s. d.	Allowed.	£ s. d.
E. Lee.			
Personal Census, 1374 at 10s.,.....	6 17 5	Personal Census, 1374 at 10s.,.....	6 17 5
Thos. Selby.			
Personal Census, 1207 at 10s.,.....	6 0 9	Personal Census, 1207 at 10s.,.....	6 0 9
G. W. Stone.			
Personal Census, 910 at 10s.,.....	4 11 0	Personal Census, 910 at 10s.,.....	4 11 0
	£ 106 15 6		£ 106 15 5

Ca. By Warrant, issued on the 18th August, 1852, for.....£106 15 5

## COUNTY OF BONAVENTURE.

Claimed.	£ s. d.	Allowed.	£ s. d.
Et. Mortel, Commissioner.			
58 days, at 12s. 6d.,.....	36 5 0	58 days, 12s. 6d.,.....	36 5 0
Extra Expenses,.....	6 15 0	Postage,.....	0 15 0
M. Enright.			
Personal Census, 504 at 10s.,....	2 10 0		37 0 0
Travelling Expenses,.....	0 18 0		
	3 8 0	Personal Census, 368 at 10s.,.....	1 16 10
Robert Brotherton.			
510 names, at 10s.,.....	2 11 0		
Travelling Expenses,.....	1 7 0		
	3 18 0	Personal Census, 464 at 10s.,.....	2 6 5
John McRae.			
1030 names, at 10s.,.....	5 3 4		
Travelling Expenses,.....	0 6 0		
	5 9 4	Personal Census, 1107 at 10s.,.....	5 10 8
J. T. Caldwell.			
1925 names, at 10s.,.....	9 12 6		
Travelling Expenses,.....	1 0 0		
	10 12 6	Personal Census, 1693 at 10s.,.....	8 9 3
G. Boissonault.			
1181 names, at 15s.,.....	8 17 0		
Travelling Expenses,.....	0 9 0		
	9 6 0	Personal Census, 1031 at 12s. 6d.,.....	6 8 10
John McCormick.			
1477 names, at 15s.,.....	11 1 3		
Travelling Expenses,.....	1 10 0		
	12 11 3	Personal Census, 1274 at 12s. 6d.,.....	7 19 3
W. H. Dennoek.			
1551 names, at 10s.,.....	7 15 0		
Travelling Expenses,.....	1 15 0		
	9 10 0	Personal Census, 1349 at 10s.,.....	6 14 11
Jos. Mengher.			
945 names, at 10s.,.....	4 14 6		
John G. Fair.			
1014 names, at 15s.,.....	7 12 1		
295 names, at 40s.,.....	5 18 0		
	13 10 1	Personal Census, 1309 at 15s.,.....	9 16 4
Robt. Busted.			
632 names, at 15s.,.....	4 15 0	Personal Census, 565 at 12s. 6d.,.....	3 10 7
W. Ferguson.			
580 names, at 15s.,.....	4 7 0	Personal Census, 505 at 12s. 6d.,.....	3 3 1
A. Fraser.			
363 names, at 20s. per 50,.....	7 5 0	Personal Census, 396 at 40s.,.....	6 10 4
	£ 132 6 8		£ 108 10 9

Ca. By Warrant, issued on the 1st September 1852, for.....£108 10 0

COUNTY OF DORCHESTER.

Claimed.	£ s. d.	Allowed.	£ s. d.
J. B. Bonnerville, Commissioner.			
143 days, at 12s. 6d.,.....	89 12 6	143 days, at 12s. 6d.,.....	89 7 6
M. Bernier.			
Personal Census, 1535 at 15s.,.....	11 10 8	Personal Census, 1535 at 10s.,.....	7 13 6
Ant. Lemieux.			
Personal Census, 4416 at 15s.,... ..	33 2 6	Personal Census, 4416 at 10s.,.....	22 1 6
Amb. Trudelle.			
Personal Census, 2809 at 15s.,.....	21 1 4	Personal Census, 2809 at 10s.,.....	14 0 11
Maurice Scott.			
Personal Census, 2719 at 15s.,... 20 7 6			
Extra Expenses,..... 1 7 6			
	21 15 0	Personal Census 2719 at 10s.,.....	13 12 0
P. Gauvreau.			
Personal Census, 3069 at 15s.,.....	23 0 4	Personal Census, 3069 at 10s.,.....	15 6 11
L. J. A. Bernier.			
Personal Census, 3022 at 15s.,.....	22 13 9	Personal Census, 3022 at 10s.,.....	15 2 2
D. P. Croteau.			
Personal Census, 3000 at 15s.,.....	22 10 0	Personal Census, 3000 at 10s.,.....	15 0 0
Jos. Fournier.			
Personal Census, 2492 at 15s.,... 18 13 9			
Agricultural,..... 2 14 3			
Extra Expenses, ..... 0 8 0			
	22 6 0	Personal Census, 2492 at 10s.,.....	12 9 3
D. Trachy.			
Personal Census, 2392 at 15s.,.....	17 18 9½	Personal Census, 2392 at 10s.,.....	11 19 3
P. Plante.			
Personal Census, 898 at 15s.,.....	6 14 8½	Personal Census, 898 at 10s.,.....	4 9 9
Jos. Rémy.			
Personal Census, 2365 at 15s.,... 17 14 9		Personal Census, 2365 at 10s.,... 11 16 6	
Do do 530 at 15s.,... 2 9 6		Do do 530 at 10s.,... 2 13 0	
	20 4 3		14 9 6
G. N. A. Fortier.			
Personal Census, 3263 at 15s.,.....	24 9 5	Personal Census, 3263 at 10s.,.....	16 6 4
J. O. C. Arcaud.			
Personal Census, 2565 at 15s.,.....	19 9 4	Personal Census, 2565 at 10s.,.....	12 16 6
F. J. A. Belanger.			
Personal Census, 934 at 15s.,.....	7 0 1	Personal Census, 934 at 10s.,.....	4 13 5
J. P. Proulx.			
Personal Census, 2814 at 15s.,.....	21 2 0½	Personal Census, 2814 at 10s.,.....	14 1 5
E. Munkell.			
Personal Census, 1374 at 15s.,.....	10 6 1	Personal Census, 1374 at 10s.,.....	6 17 5
A. H. Forrest.			
Personal Census, 1993 at 30s.,... 29 17 10½			
Agricultural, ..... 4 7 6½			
Personal Census, 265 at 40s.,... 5 6 0		Personal Census, 1993 at 40s.,... 5 6 0	
Agricultural,..... 0 19 7		Do do 265 at 40s.,... 19 19 2	
Extra Expenses,..... 1 7 0			
Jos. Rainey.			
Personal Census, 439, at 20s. per	40 19 0½	Personal Census, 439 at 20s. per	25 5 2
50..... 8 16 0		50,..... 8 15 7	
Travelling Expenses,..... 1 13 4		Travelling Expenses,..... 1 13 4	
	10 9 4		10 8 11
	£ 445 19 10½		£ 326 1 3

Ca. By Warrant, issued on the 11th June, 1852, for.....£326 1 5

COUNTY OF GASPE.

Claimed.	£ s. d.	Allowed.	£ s. d.
P. Winter, Commissioner. 91 days, at 12s. 6d.,.....	56 17 6	91 days, at 12s. 6d.,.....	56 17 6
Extra Expenses,.....	14 0 0	Extra Expenses,.....	13 0 0
	70 17 6		70 3 6
T. and C. Savago. Personal Census, 228 at 40s.,.....	6 11 8	Personal Census, 328 at 40s.,.....	6 11 8
Do 617 at 40s.,.....	12 7 8	Do do 617 at 40s.,.....	12 7 8
	18 18 6		18 18 6
W. Tolly and H. Dalton. Personal Census, 689 at 40s.,.....	13 16 0	Personal Census, 689 at 40s.,.....	13 16 0
G. F. Tremblay. Personal Census, 2100 at 15s.,.....	15 15 0	Personal Census, 2100 at 15s.,.....	15 15 0
J. Driscoll and T. Alexandre. Personal Census, 780 at 25s.,.....	9 15 0	Personal Census, 780 at 20s.,.....	7 16 0
B. Conly and M. Foley. Personal Census, 809 at 15s.,.....	6 1 6	Personal Census, 809 at 15s.,.....	6 1 6
John Edon. Personal Census, 433 at 15s.,.....	3 6 5	Personal Census, 433 at 15s.,.....	3 6 5
Do do 143 at 40s.,.....	2 17 2	Do do 143 at 40s.,.....	2 17 2
Extra Expenses,.....	1 13 0	Extra Expenses,.....	13 0 0
	7 16 7		7 16 7
H. Letourzel and E. O'Hara. Personal Census, 246 at 40s.,.....	4 18 5	Personal Census, 246 at 40s.,.....	4 18 5
Do do 40 at 40s.,.....	0 16 0	Do do 40 at 40s.,.....	0 16 0
	5 14 5		5 14 5
W. Hyman and C. Eanorf. Personal Census, 766 at 20s.,.....	7 13 2	Personal Census, 766 at 15s.,.....	5 15 0
H. Letouzel and W. Laws. Personal Census, 564 at 40s.,.....	11 6 0	Personal Census, 564 at 40s.,.....	11 5 10
L. Leclerc and T. G. Lespérance. Personal Census, 900 at 40s.,.....	18 0 0	Personal Census, 900 at 40s.,.....	18 0 0
	£ 185 13 8		£ 181 3 4

Cr. By Warrant, issued on the 2nd June, 1822, for.....£181 3 4

MAGDALEN ISLANDS.

Claimed.	£ s. d.	Allowed.	£ s. d.
P. Winter, Commissioner. 8 days, at 12s. 6d.,.....	5 0 0	8 days, at 12s. 6d.,.....	5 0 0
J. B. F. Painchaud and W. Murray. Personal Census, 2218 at 20s. per 50.,.....	42 0 0	Personal Census, 2218 at 20s. per 50.,.....	42 0 0
Extra Expenses,.....	1 10 0	Extra Expenses,.....	1 10 0
	43 10 0		43 10 0
	£ 48 10 0		£ 48 10 0

Cr. By Warrant, issued on the 21st August, 1852, for.....£ 48 10 0

COUNTY OF ROUVILLE.

Claimed.	£ s. d.	Allowed.	£ s. d.
F. F. Z. Hamel, Commissioner. 100 days, at 12s. 6d.,.....	62 10 0	100 days, at 12s. 6d.,.....	62 10 0
J. N. Robitaille, Personal Census, 1250 at 15s.,..11 8 0 Agricultural,..... 1 10 2	6 5 0	Personal Census, 1250 at 10s.,.....	6 5 0
J. F. Birgue. Personal Census, 2192 at 15s.,..16 8 9½ Agricultural, ..... 2 8 9½	18 12 7	Personal Census, 2192 at 10s.,.....	10 10 8
S. Bertrand. Personal Census, 1757 at 15s.,..13 8 6½ Agricultural, 286..... 1 15 4½	14 18 11	Personal Census, 1757 at 10s.,.....	8 15 8
L. E. P. Leberge. Personal Census, 4028 at 15s.,..30 4 2½ Agricultural, 546 at 15s.,..... 4 1 9½	34 5 11½	Personal Census, 4028 at 10s.,.....	20 2 9
M. D. Munier. Personal Census, 1355 at 15s.,..10 8 8 Agricultural, 269 at 15s.,..... 2 15 4	12 18 7	Personal Census, 1355 at 10s.,.....	6 15 6
F. Lesage. Personal Census, 2750 at 15s.,..20 12 6 Agricultural, 304..... 2 5 7	22 18 1	Personal Census, 2750 at 10s.,.....	13 15 0
E. S. Filiatrault. Personal Census, 2682 at 15s.,..20 8 9½ Agricultural, 203 at 15s.,..... 1 10 5	21 14 2½	Personal Census, 2682 at 10s.,.....	13 8 3
H. Tyler. Personal Census, 2203 at 15s.,..16 10 5 Agricultural, 361 at 15s.,..... 2 14 1	19 4 6	Personal Census, 2203 at 10s.,.....	11 0 4
E. R. Demers. Personal Census, 4577 at 15s.,..34 6 6½ Agricultural, 488 at 15s.,..... 3 13 2	37 19 8½	Personal Census, 4577 at 10s.,.....	22 17 8
W. A. Ford. Personal Census, 1597 at 15s.,..11 10 6½ Agricultural, 200 as 15s.,..... 1 10 0	13 0 6½	Personal Census, 1597 at 10s.,.....	7 10 8
J. Hunter. Personal Census, 1226 at 15s.,.....	9 8 10½	Personal Census, 1086 at 10s.,.....	5 8 9
J. H. Aubertin. Personal Census, 1294 at 15s.,.. 9 14 1 Agricultural, 253 at 15s.,..... 1 17 11	11 12 0	Personal Census, 1294 at 10s.,.....	6 9 5
	£ 292 12 2		£ 196 7 1

Ca. By Warrant, issued on the 26th May, 1852, for.....£196 7 1

COUNTY OF MONTMORENCI.

Claimed.	£ s. d.	Allowed.	£ s. d.
N. Larue, Commissioner.			
145 days, at 12s. 6d.,.....	00 12 6	145 days, at 12s. 6d.,.....	90 12 6
Travelling Expenses,.....	1 17 6		
Extra Expenses,.....	1 5 0		
	93 15 0		
G. Larue.			
Personal Census, 235 at 40s.,....	4 14 0	Personal Census, 235 at 40s.,....	4 14 0
Do 3045 at 15s.,....	22 16 9	Do 3045 at 12s 6d.,.....	19 0 8
Travelling Expenses,.....	1 17 4	Extra Expenses,.....	1 5 0
Extra Expenses,.....	0 17 6		
	30 5 7		24 19 8
G. Dick.			
Personal Census, 235 at 40s.,....	4 14 0	Personal Census, 235 at 40s., ...	4 14 0
Do 3045 at 15s.,....	22 16 9	Do 3045 at 12s 6d.,.....	19 0 8
Travelling Expenses,.....	1 17 4	Extra Expenses,.....	1 5 0
Extra Expenses,.....	0 17 6		
	30 5 7		24 19 8
L. O. Rousseau.			
Personal Census, 1100 at 15s.,....	8 5 0	Personal Census, 1100 at 12s 6d.	6 17 6
Do 150 at 40s.,....	3 0 0	Do 150 at 40s.,....	3 0 0
Do 400 at 40s.,....	8 0 0	Do 400 at 40s.,....	8 0 0
Do 829 at 15s.,....	6 4 0	Do 829 at 12s 6d.	5 3 8
Extra Expenses,.....	3 10 0	Extra Expenses,.....	1 10 0
	28 19 0		24 11 2
	£ 183 5 2		£ 165 3 0

Cn. By Warrant, issued on the 29th May, 1852, for..... £165 3 0

COUNTY OF VERCHERES.

Claimed.	£ s. d.	Allowed.	£ s. d.
J. N. Arohambault, Commissioner.			
44 days, at 12s. 6d.,.....	27 10 0	44 days, at 12s. 6d.,.....	27 10 0
Extra Expenses,.....	4 7 6	Extra Expenses,.....	4 7 6
	31 17 6		31 17 6
A. Cardieux.			
Personal Census, 667 at 15s.,.....	5 1 3	Personal Census, 667 at 10s.,.....	3 6 5
A. T. P. L. DeMartigny.			
Personal Census, 1623 at 15s.,.....	12 3 9	Personal Census, 1623 at 10s.,.....	8 2 5
A. Pieret.			
Personal Census, 950 at 15s.,.....	7 2 6	Personal Census, 950 at 10s., .....	4 15 0
Pascal Chagnon.			
Personal Census, 1055 at 15s.,.....	7 17 6	Personal Census, 1055 at 10s.,....	5 5 5½
Remi Chagnon.			
Personal Census, 1988 at 15s.,.....	14 16 3	Personal Census, 1988 at 10s.,.....	9 18 8
C. Chagnon.			
Personal Census, 1535 at 15s.,.....	11 10 0	Personal Census, 1535 at 10s.,.....	7 13 5½
Simon Davignon.			
Personal Census, 2230 at 15s.,.....	16 15 0	Personal Census, 2230 at 10s.,.....	11 13 1
Chas. Brun.			
Personal Census, 1223 at 15s.,.....	9 3 9	Personal Census, 1223 at 10s.,.....	6 2 4
A. C. Durocher.			
Personal Census, 1764 at 15s.,.....	12 12 6	Personal Census, 1764 at 10s.,.....	8 16 4
L. T. Chagnon.			
Personal Census, 1193 at 15s.,.....	8 19 0	Personal Census, 1193 at 10s.,.....	5 19 4½
	£ 137 19 0		£ 103 10 0½

Cn. By Warrant, issued on the 4th June, 1852, for..... £103 10 0

COUNTY OF SHERBROOKE.

Claimed.	£ s. d.	Allowed.	£ s. d.
D. G. Sloane. 82 days, at 12s. 6d.,.....	51 5 0	82 days, at 12s. 6d.,.....	51 5 0
Aaron Workman. Personal Census, 348 at 15s.,.....	2 12 3	Personal Census, 348 at 15s.,.....	2 12 3
Chs. Taylor. Personal Census, 380 at 15s.,.....	2 17 6	Personal Census, 380 at 15s.,.....	2 17 6
Chs. Taylor. Personal Census, 14 at 40s.,.....	0 5 8	Personal Census, 14 at 40s.,.....	0 5 8
Jas. Riddel. Personal Census, 2718 at 10s.,.....	18 11 9	Personal Census, 2718 at 10s.,.....	18 11 9
Chs. Whitohers. Personal Census, 1022 at 10s.,.....	5 2 3	Personal Census, 1022 at 10s.,.....	5 2 3
E. P. Fetton. Personal Census, 1268 at 10s.,.....	6 6 9	Personal Census, 1268 at 10s.,.....	6 6 9
Chs. O'Connor. Personal Census, 2557 at 10s.,.....	12 15 8	Personal Census, 2557 at 10s.,.....	12 15 8
John L. French. Personal Census, 1500 at 10s.,.....	7 10 0	Personal Census, 1500 at 10s.,.....	7 10 0
Chs. Taylor. Personal Census, 326 at 15s.,.....	2 8 10	Personal Census, 326 at 15s.,.....	2 8 10
John Martin. Personal Census, 781 at 10s.,.....	3 18 1	Personal Census, 781 at 10s.,.....	3 18 1
Donald McKay. Personal Census, 808 at 10s.,.....	4 0 9	Personal Census, 808 at 10s.,.....	4 0 9
J. W. Coté. Personal Census, 299 at 40s.,.....	2 19 10	Personal Census, 299 at 40s.,.....	2 19 10
Jas. Mairs. Personal Census, 2016 at 10s.,.....	10 1 7	Personal Census, 2016 at 10s.,.....	10 1 7
E. R. Webb. Personal Census, 749 at 10s.,.....	3 14 11	Personal Census, 749 at 10s.,.....	3 14 11
White and Barnard. Personal Census, 3285 at 10s.,.....	16 8 6	Personal Census, 3285 at 10s.,.....	16 8 6
J. Bartlette. Personal Census, 590 at 10s.,.....	2 19 0	Personal Census, 590 at 10s.,.....	2 19 0
Thos. Chapman. Personal Census, 500 at 12s. 6d.,.....	3 2 6	Personal Census, 500 at 12s. 6d.,.....	3 2 6
Craig Pope. Personal Census, 115 at 15s.,.....	0 17 3	Personal Census, 115 at 15s.,.....	0 17 3
Jos. Lambert. Personal Census, 140 at 15s.,.....	1 1 0	Personal Census, 140 at 15s.,.....	1 1 0
Jas. Ross. Personal Census, 457 at 12s. 6d.,.....	2 17 1	Personal Census, 457 at 12s. 6d.,.....	2 17 1
Jos. Lambert. Personal Census, 124 at 15s.,.....	0 18 6	Personal Census, 124 at 15s.,.....	0 18 6
	£ 157 14 1		£ 157 14 1

Cr. By Warrant, issued on the 22nd of September, 1852, for.....£157 14 1

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