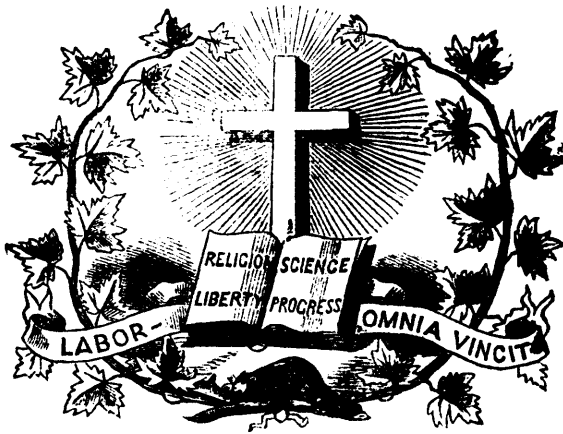


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On the Cultivation in Schools of a Taste for Natural History.

A Paper read before the Teachers' Convention at Sherbrooke, by T. W. FYLES, Rector of the Missisquoi High School, Sweetsburgh, P. Q.

An eminent modern divine says,—“ It is sad, if not actually censurable, to pass blindfolded through the works of God, to live in a world of flowers, and stars, and sunsets, and a thousand glorious objects of Nature, and never to have a passing interest awakened by any of them. It is a precept of the Divine Master's occurring in the Sermon on the Mount, and therefore obligatory upon all His disciples, that we should consider the lilies of the field. If Christians qualified themselves more for an interest in Nature by that which is essential to such interest, a slight knowledge of Nature, there would be among them much more purity, and therefore much more brightness and joyousness of mind.”

Goulbourn, *Thoughts on Personal Religion*, page 262.

Believing this I look upon a knowledge of Natural History and the ability to impart that knowledge as qualifications to be desired in the teachers of the rising generation.

There may be persons who hold such acquisitions in contempt—persons to whom the R. R. R., in their restricted meaning, complete the cycle of knowledge. Such persons, I suppose, the teacher will new and them encounter.

Some years ago, the master of a district school in a

neighbouring township was a young man whose recreations excited the surprise of his neighbours, and afforded them considerable amusement. They were wont to speak of him as “ that crazy Englishman who goes about picking up bugs”. Bugs were known to them only as foes, and an interest in bugs other than for their extermination was, in their estimation, a token of insanity; and they held the studious schoolmaster in contempt. The gentleman is still alive. His name is familiar to us all. It is PHILIP HENRY GOSSE. At the time we are speaking of he was preparing his first work (and a very delightful work it is!)—“ *The Canadian Naturalist*.”

Mr. Gosse has been a successful man. He is a member of several learned societies, and is in the enjoyment of a considerable income, the result of his labours. If he were mad, we surely may say there was a method in his madness.

The branches of Natural History which seem more especially suited to my purpose are those sister sciences (and I might call them twin-sisters),—Entomology and Botany. They can be successfully studied at little cost and slight exertion.

I shall proceed to show how I would cultivate a taste for these in my scholars.

I.—The first and most important method I should adopt would be by conversations upon them as opportunities offered—in formal lessons—extempore sermons on texts from the Book of Nature.

For instance;—Suppose that on my way to school with a party of my scholars, I pass, in the Spring, an orchard in full bloom. I direct the attention of the young people to the numerous insects hovering over the blossoms. The largest proportion of these, we find, consists (as is usually the case) of large humble-bees—formidable fellows with sharp stings. But close inspection makes known that mingled with these are several species of harmless insects closely resembling the humblebees in their modes of flight, their build, their colours, their general appearance. Such are the *Yellow-bellied Humming-bird Moth*, and the *Clear-wings Pelasgus* and *Diffinis*. The instinct of these delicate and innoxious insects leads them to consort for safety with the

dreaded bees. I have now an opportunity for explaining what is meant by Mimetic Analogy, and Selection of the Fittest. And this explanation will open the way for future lessons in school of which I shall presently speak.

Or, standing by the stove for a few spare minutes with a group of children, on a winter's day, I notice that a piece of cord-wood brought in to feed the fire is scored and perforated by the larvæ of the Horn-tail, *Tremex Columba*. I take the opportunity of giving the history of the insect. Thus

The *Tremex* belongs to the order HYMENOPTERA or Membraneous-winged Insects. The female of *T. Columba* is a large and handsome insect, having a peculiar ovipositor, the horny sheath of which projects from the under part of the body. The instinct of the female *Tremex* leads her to a damaged tree, a tree about to die, as a fit receptacle for her eggs. I suppose that a flourishing tree would be too moist and a dead tree too dry for food for her young. A tree in which the sap flows imperfectly, or has just ceased to flow, seems to be best suited to them. The insect bores through the bark, and lays her eggs in the white wood, so deep that in many a case she is unable to withdraw her ovipositor, and so becomes a fixture and perishes. Numbers of the dead insects thus fastened may sometimes be seen. And we can fancy a farmer lamenting the decay of a favourite maple and exclaiming bitterly in his ignorance, "They have stung it to death!" The eggs of the *Tremex* are oblong, pointed at each end, and less than the twentieth of an inch in length. As soon as the grubs are hatched they begin to tunnel their way into the tree. By the end of the year they have attained the size of small thread-worms. At the end of the second year they have grown to be $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, and have worked their way back towards the surface—a thin covering of bark alone shutting them from the outer world. They now assume the pupa state. In the third year the insect bursts forth from its dark prison as an imago, or perfect insect. Numbers of the grubs of *T. Columba* are destroyed by the pretty Red-headed Woodpecker (*Picus Erythrocephalus*). But more dreadful foes for the *Tremex* than woodpeckers are the ichneumonflies, *Pimpla atrata* and *P. Lunator*. These terrible insects thrust their ovipositors which are 3 or 4 inches long into the passage in which the grub is mining-poke about until they find their prey—lay an egg inside him—an egg which in due time produces a grub—a grub, mind you, inside the other grub. And the grub so produced proceeds at once to reverse the state of things in which he finds himself, and to put the outside grub into his inside—making him, as the boys would say "grub" indeed.

On the banks of the Yamaska River across the road from the Missisquoi High School is a growth of poplars. Projecting from these trees broken pupa-cases, brown and scaly, may often be seen in July and August. They are the chrysalis cases of the moth *Cossus Populi*. The caterpillars of this insect, wiser than the grubs of the *Tremex Columba* having bored their way upwards and outward till a thin film of bark alone secures them from the outer air, retire beyond the reach of the woodpeckers and ichneumons to assume the pupa or chrysalis state. But how can the footless chrysalis work its way back to the surface, that the perfect insect may in due time be set free? Nature has provided the means. Around every segment of the chrysalis is a ring of projecting teeth. By the hold which these afford, the creature can not only work its way back, but thrust itself, also, about one-third of its length out of its tunnel. The covering or case of the part thus protruded bursts; and the moth crawls out from the ruptured envelope.

The finding of the empty pupa-skin of the Cicada or of the Dragon-fly affords me an opportunity for a discourse on the Metamorphoses of Insects.

I made the acquaintance of *Cicada Canicularis* the Dog-day Harvest Bug, 16 years ago on Mount Royal. I was passing a stately elm-tree, when I noticed a seedy-looking individual of the Insect Order, who had evidently just come out from the dirt, digging his claws (and he was well provided with claws!) into the bark of the tree. I sat down and watched his manœuvres. Having obtained a good hold he began to wriggle, as if he were possessed by an insane idea of shaking the tree down, or had been suddenly seized with a violent internal disorder. All this commotion must end in something strange I thought to myself. And sure enough, in a few minutes the skin of his back burst open, and the fellow began to crawl out from his own skin, drawing out his legs as if he were drawing them out of boots. After he had shaken himself he presented the appearance you see before you; and I quietly put him, and his skin into a box which I happened to have in my pocket.

The male Cicada is furnished with musical instruments with which he, like a gallant troubadour, entertains his mistress. These are side drums—the skin of which is made to vibrate by muscular action; and no drummer-boy in the British army can beat so regular a tattoo as can the Cicada.

The female also is supplied with a remarkable arrangement, one feature of which resembles a double key-hole saw. With this she cuts into the bark of trees, and forms receptacles for her eggs. These eggs she carefully deposits. After a while they hatch; and the larvæ which emerge from them soon find their way to the roots of the tree, into which they thrust their beaks, and then commence a work of suction which is continued for a length of time. Their only nourishment being the juices of the tree. One species of Cicada (*C. Septemdecim*) is said to spend 17 years at this employment. Which is as if a man were to lie in a dark cellar for a life-time sucking beer through a straw from a vat. When however the larvæ has changed into the pupa, and the pupa has arrived at perfection the insect feels a desire to rise in the world. It climbs into the daylight, casts off its old skin and its grovelling habits, and flies off to sound its drum, or listen to the drum of its mate, and to spend a brief but merry existence in the upper air.

The Libellula spends its early days in the water, and a very odd appearance it presents there with its big eyes and long body. Then it has a strange mode of capturing its prey. Let us suppose the case of a sportive Water Beetle meandering amongst the plants at the bottom of a pond. Suddenly he comes face to face with a Libellula nymph. He pauses at what he considers a safe and respectful distance to contemplate the grim object before him, holding all his paddles in readiness for instant flight. But, alas, he has formed a wrong estimate both of his own powers and of those of his opponent. From under the jaws of the nymph, where it has lain snugly folded up, is suddenly thrust a long jointed arm, terminated with a thumb and finger which seize the beetle before he can set himself in motion, and teach him

"Never to come there no more".

The Libellula nymph when the time for its change has come climbs the stem of some water plant and, as in the case of the Cicada, the perfect insect creeps out from its own skin through a rent in the back.

One other brief statement, showing the strange way in which some insects obtain food will suffice.

Passing a High "Bush Cranberry" I notice that the leaves are curled up, and look unhealthy; and that a number of ants are busy about the plants. "It is an ill wind that blows no body any good." The ants are turning the plant's difficulties to account. If we look under the leaves we shall find a number of aphides or plant-lice with their beaks fastened into the leaves, drawing the nourishment from them. Now watch the manœuvres of the ants and you will find that they embrace or tickle the aphides with their antennæ. And the aphides either indignant at the liberties taken with them, or convulsed with laughter at the fun, eject the fluid they have imbibed, and the ants immediately sip it up. You will see a sly old ant run first to one and then to another causing each in turn to yield up its treasure until his appetite is satisfied.

II.—The second plan I shall recommend for cultivating a taste for Natural History is the formation of School Museums, Libraries and Gardens.

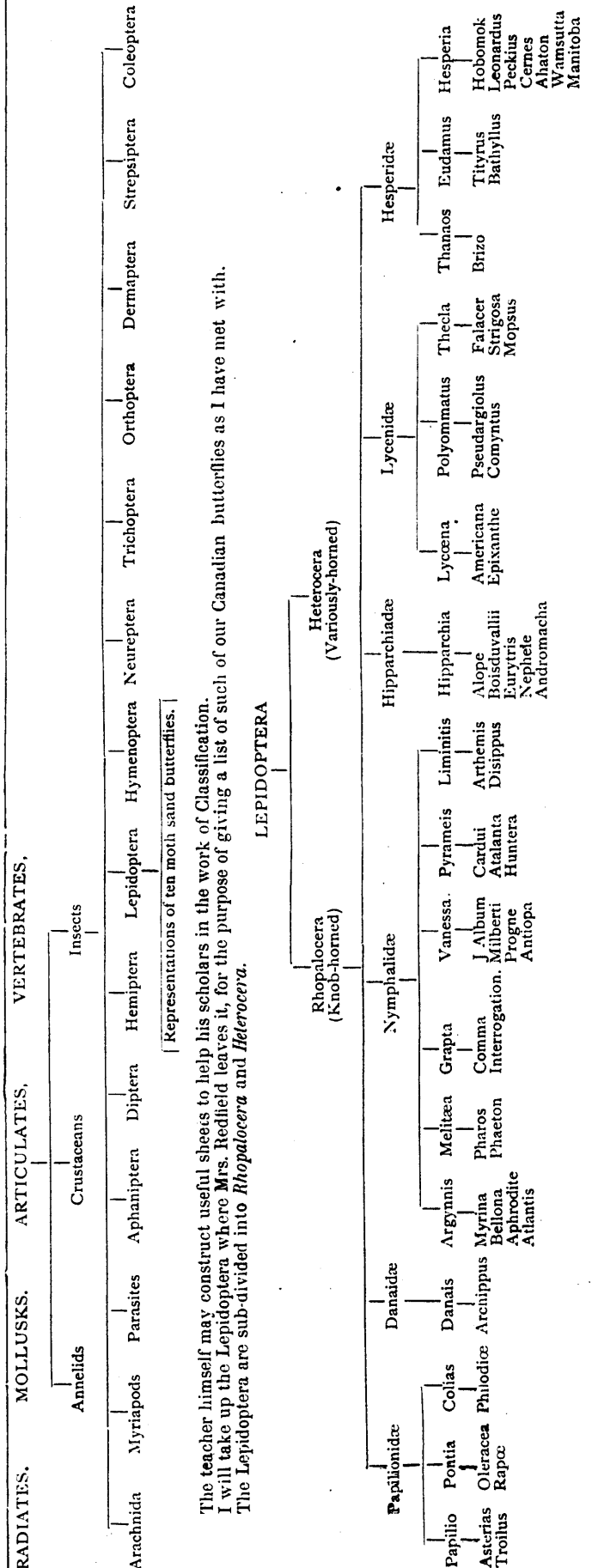
Aiding in the formation of collections of dried plants, insects, and natural curiosities generally, I know from experience, will lead young persons to take an interest in the operations of Nature, and train them in habits of observation.

A cabinet of shallow drawers with glass covers is the proper receptacle for preserved insects, but cases, such as may be hung upon the walls will be found useful and much less expensive. The scientific arrangement whether of insects or plants according to their *Orders, Genera and Species* will be found most interesting to many persons; and the exceeding beauty of some of the specimens to be arranged cannot fail to be attractive to others. Plants and other objects from remarkable places will have a double charm.

To his cabinet of natural curiosities the teacher will find it useful to resort, again and again, in giving his lessons. For instance; I may be speaking on a subject to which I have already alluded, *Mimetic Analogy*. By Mimetic Analogy we understand the resemblance which a living creature bears to another object—a resemblance given it for its welfare. The resemblance is most interesting where it is between one animate object and another, as in the case of the Clear Wings and Humble Bees. From the contents of my cabinet I show that one insect (*Thecla Rubi*) resembles a green leaf, another (*Gastropacha Quercifolia*) a bunch of dry leaves, a third (*Calocampa exoleta*) a fragment of loose bark a fourth (*Catocala Cerogama*) a piece of lichen, a fifth (*Spectrum femorata*) a twig, and so on. I have many a time mistaken some inanimate object for an insect. How often I have passed by an insect supposing it to be an inanimate object, of course I cannot say.

Some very beautiful Wall Sheets of Natural History may be met with to aid in the work of classification. Such a one is Redfield's "General View of the Animal Kingdom," published by Kellogg, of New-York. In it the Animal World is represented by four divergent streams, dividing and subdividing as they extend, and bearing at their extremities representations of characteristic creatures.

The following table will give an idea of the position the insects occupy in the arrangement.



In the School Library I would have such works as Kirby and Spence's Entomology, Grey's Botany, Jesse's Gleanings, White's Natural History of Selborne, Wood's Homes without Hands, and, Insects and their Homes, Harris's Insects injurious to Vegetation, Gosse's Canadian Naturalist, Tristram's Natural History of the Bible, Hartwig's Polar and Tropical Worlds, The Animal World Parts I and II, S. P. C. K., &c.

The School-Garden will be found a valuable help in furthering the purpose we have in view. It will prove beneficial in a variety of ways. Horticulture is called by Lord Bacon "the purest of human pleasures". As such it is a fitting relaxation from the severer duties of the school. After a short time spent in the garden, both teachers and scholars would go back to their work refreshed and invigorated. Then the School Garden may help to keep the wolf from the Teacher's door—no unimportant consideration. But the use of the School-Garden we have now to consider is its availability for the purpose of cultivating a taste for Natural History. In the School-Garden, then, many of our most interesting wild-plants may be propagated. Of those I have cultivated successfully I will mention a few:—*Rhodora Canadensis*, *Apios tuberosa*, *Lobelia Cardinalis*, *Goodyera repens*, *Comptosorus rhizophyllus*, *Sarracenia purpurea*, *Trillium grandiflorum*, *Lilium Canadense*.

III.—The third and last method I shall mention is the giving of formal Object Lessons, at stated times—each complete in itself, and all tending to the cultivation of a taste for Natural History.

I will give a synopsis of one such lesson.

PAPILIO ASTERIAS.

An insect—*Insecta*; cut into, or notched—Main divisions; head, thorax, abdomen—Four wings and six legs attached to the thorax—Wings covered with scales or feathers—belongs to the LEPIDOPTERA—Antennæ Knobbed, like drum-sticks (not pectinated, nor ciliated, nor fusiform) but Knobbed—It belongs to the sub-order RHOPALOCERA (*Rhopalon*, club and *Keras*, horn) or Butterfly-Carries all its wings upright, so is a true butterfly, and not a 'Skipper'—The Skippers carry only the front pair of wings upright.

Larva—feeds on fennel, parsley, celery, caraway, &c.—Very handsome; apple-green with numerous black velvety betts studded with yellow spots—When disturbed darts out, from the first segment of the body, just behind the head, a soft furcated or Y-shaped, orange-coloured appendage as if to intimidate a foe. This organ emits a strongly disagreeable smell, and is doubtless intended to defend the caterpillar from the attacks of ichneumons—Breathes through spiracles along the sides—Its brain scattered in ganglia or nerve-centres along the back—Has 10 hind-legs, and 6 pro-legs—changes its skin four times before it attains its growth—Flies, as such, never grow.—The last skin hardens into the chrysalis or pupa.

Pupa—fastened by a silken cord to the wall or other object—pale green, ochre coloured, or ash-grey—Earlier broods remain in pupa from 9 to 15 days—The later are not transformed to butterflies till the following Spring.

Imago or *Psyche*—Black, marked richly with blue, and yellow spots—Hind wings tailed—Expands $3\frac{1}{2}$ or 4 inches.

The pious teacher will find abundant opportunities for directing the thoughts of his scholars upwards—from Nature, to Nature's God—will lead his scholars to adore the Beneficence of Him who has made "all

nature beauty to the eye, and music to the ear", and to admire His wisdom and power as seen in the wonderful economy in which nothing is wasted, and every want supplied.

We are told that a certain potentate once offered a large sum of money to any one who should discover a new source of pleasure. If I have succeeded in awakening in the mind of any person in this assembly such a desire for further knowledge of Natural History as will direct him to make pleasant investigations amongst the works of God, I shall esteem myself well-rewarded for the agreeable labour I have had in preparing this paper.

Minutes of the Meetings of the Catholic Committee of the Council of Public Instruction, held on the 10th, 11th, 12th & 13th October, 1877.

MEETING OF THE 10th OCTOBER.

PRESENT.—The Honorable the Superintendent in the chair, His Grace the Archbishop of Quebec, Their Lordships the Bishops of Three Rivers, St. Hyacinthe, Ottawa, Rimouski, and Sherbrooke; the Honorables Messrs. Chauveau and Ryan, and P. S. Murphy, Esquire.

Minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed.

Read a letter from Dr. Lachaine excusing his absence on account of sickness in his family.

The Superintendent informed the Committee of the death of Mr. Cyrille Delagrave, one of the members of the Council of Public Instruction, and paid a just tribute of praise to the zeal which that worthy citizen had always displayed in the cause of education.

On motion of Mr. Chauveau, seconded by His Lordship the Bishop of Sherbrooke, it was resolved:

"That this Committee have learned with deep regret of the death of one of its members, Cyrille Delagrave, Esquire, and that they desire to mark their esteem for the regretted deceased who had taken such a prominent part in everything relating to public instruction as a member of this Committee, and for several years as President of the Council of Public Instruction.

On motion of His Grace the Archbishop, seconded by His Lordship the Bishop of Rimouski, it was resolved:

That the foregoing resolution be published in the *Journal de l'Instruction Publique* and in the *Journal of Education*, and that a copy be sent to Mr. Delagrave's family tendering them their sympathy.

Read to a letter from the Sisters of the Congregation of N. D. de Rimouski offering to take the direction of a Normal School for girls in that town; 2^o a letter from the Sisters of the minor schools and of the Orphanage of Rimouski asking for a grant; 3^o letter from Mr. Edouard Corbeil asking that his diplomas as teacher be returned to him; 4^o a letter from the School Commissioners of St. Jean, Island of Orleans, appealing from a decision of the Superintendent; 5^o a petition from O. Legendre against Mr. Inspector Carrier; 6^o letters and petitions from various persons asking to be named School Inspectors.

The following report was then read:

The Commissioners named by the Council of Public Instruction to examine candidates for the office of School Inspector, met on the 14th August at the Laval Normal School.

Present: Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau, Revd. Abbé Verrean, Revd. Abbé Lagacé, Mr. Hubert Larue, M. D.

M. Murphy was unable to attend through illness.

The Commissioners elected Mr. Chauveau chairman and Dr. Giard, Secretary.

On motion of His Lordship the Bishop of Rimouski, it was resolved :

That this Committee do adopt the report of the Commissioners appointed to examine candidates for the Office of School Inspector ; but that the Commissioners be instructed to examine in future Candidates on all the subjects which are required to be taught in the schools of various grades.

On motion of His Grace the Archbishop it was resolved :

That an indemnity of ten dollars *per diem*, apart from their travelling expenses, be paid to the members of the Commission appointed to examine Candidates for the Office of School Inspector and to their Secretary, and that such indemnity be taken partly from the fees deposited by candidates and partly from the contingent fund of the Department of Public Instruction.

The Superintendent read the following report :

The undersigned who was intrusted with preparing tables showing the subdivisions of some of the present inspection districts has the honor to state :

That as its meeting of the 11th October last this Committee decided :

1^o That the number of Inspectors of Catholic Schools be augmented from 25 to 30 ;

2^o That each visit of an inspector should last at least

two hours for an elementary school, and three hours for a Model School or an Academy ;

3^o That no Inspector should have more than one hundred schools to visit in a year ;

4^o That finally the salary of such of these officers should be paid in part by a fixed sum, and in part at the rate of \$ for each school visited in proportion to the number of miles gone over for such visit, and according as said visit would be made by railroad, steamboat or otherwise, the Inspector being obliged to substantiate his report to the Department on such item by a solemn declaration.

At its last session the Legislature increased the item of the Budget concerning the salaries of School Inspectors from \$25,500 to \$30,000, which makes an increase of \$4,500, of which \$3,867.46 should be appropriated to Catholic Inspectors and the balance \$632.94 to Protestant Inspectors.

This amount placed at the disposal of the Department enables it to increase the number of Catholic Inspectors to thirty, as decided by this Committee.

Among the inspection districts which the undersigned deems it right to recommend for subdivision, as much on account of the distance to be travelled as on account of the number of schools therein, are the following.

Name of Inspectors	Limits of Inspection District.	Elementary	Model	Academies	Dissentient	Independent	Colleges	Normal	Total	Total	Annual
		Schools.	Schools.		Schools.	Schools.		Schools.	Schools.	Schools.	Scholars.
MM. Alexander	Co. Drummond and Arthabaska, and catholics schools of Chester, Tingwick, Kingsey and Durham.....	208	13	1	24	—	2	—	248	10540	\$1000
Hubert	Counties St. Maurice, Maskinongé & Champlain.....	156	10	2	3	10	3	—	184	10760	850
Béland.....	Counties Beauce and Lotbinière.....	137	9	7	3	1	1	—	158	7092	800
McMahon.....	Counties Jacques-Cartier, Hochelaga, Vaudreuil and Soulanges, and catholic population of Montreal...	111	23	20	22	99	6	1	282	38075	1000
Stenson	Catholic Schools of Counties Wolfe, Richmond Compton, and Sherbrooke town.....	186	5	1	16	3	1	—	212	7985	1000
Pilon.....	Counties Laval, Terrebonne, Deux-Montagnes and part of Argenteuil.....	131	8	9	9	3	4	—	166	8925	800

These districts comprise the number of schools indicated in the annexed tables. The districts to be formed would comprise the places and number of schools indicated on the same tables.

A glance at those tables will show that the districts thus subdivided are still very extensive, and comprise a considerable number of schools each, whilst each of the new districts will contain more than one hundred schools.

The Department would have sufficient funds in hand to meet the expenses incident upon the nomination of new inspectors by remunerating them as follows : Four inspectors at \$800 fixed salary, \$3,200; and on such salary the Superintendent to retain \$2.50 for each school not visited. The salaries of the Inspectors to be named to replace Messrs. Hubert and Caron would then remain to be fixed. I would propose that they be fixed at \$800 *per annum* with the same condition attached as to schools not visited.

As to the salaries of inspectors now in office, they have been fixed by order in Council, and I do not think that it would be fair to make any change as regards them. All changes of the sort would involve the cancelling of all orders in Council, especially those passed before Confederation which are the most numerous.

The present inspectors would therefore continue at the same salaries as heretofore, paid also in the usual manner.

If the salaries of the two inspectors who will replace Messrs. Caron et Hubert were fixed at \$800 each, the Department would have on hand a sum of \$50, difference between the old and new salaries (Mr. Caron having received \$800 and Mr. Hubert \$850 *per annum*).

This sum added to the sum of \$667.46, if the salaries of the other inspectors do not exceed \$800, would amount to \$717.46 which the Committee might dispose of for special visits to schools. Or else, and it is what I would recommend, let the salary of Inspector Lucier be increased \$50, that of Inspector Begin \$50, that of Inspector Savard \$100, and that of Inspector Tremblay \$100, on the conditions stipulated as to the visit of schools, that is a retention of \$2.50 for every school not visited.

The undersigned consequently requests that the Inspection districts mentioned in the annexed tables be formed, and hopes that this Committee will recommend the same to the Government.

The whole respectfully submitted.

GÉDÉON OUIMET,
Superintendent.

Quebec, 10th October 1877.

Mr. McMAHON

Actual Inspection District.

COUNTIES.	MUNICIPALITIES.	Colleges.	Academies.	Model Schools.	Elementary Schools.	Dissentient Schools.	Independent Schools.	Totals.	Remarks.
Hochelaga	Hochelaga			2			1	3	
"	" diss					1		1	
"	Côteau St. Louis			2			1	3	
"	" diss					1		1	
"	Village St. Jean-Baptiste		2					2	
"	" diss					1		1	
"	Petite Côte Visitation				1			1	
"	" diss					1		1	
"	St. Henri des Tanneries		2	1	1			4	
"	" diss					1	1	2	
"	Ste. Cunégonde			2				2	
"	Côte St. Paul		1	1				2	
"	Côte St. Paul & Riv. St. Pierre					2		2	
"	Paroisse St. Gabriel				1			1	
"	" diss					2		2	
"	Côte des Neiges	1	2		3			6	
"	" diss					1	1	2	
"	Outremont					1		1	
"	Longue-Pointe				3			3	
"	" diss					1		1	
"	Pointe au-Trembles		2		1			3	
"	" diss					1		1	
"	Rivière des Prairies				2			2	
"	Sault-au-Récollet No 1	1	1	1	1		1	5	
"	" " No 2						1	1	
"	" " No 3						1	1	
Jacques-Cartier	St. Laurent	1	1		7			9	
"	" diss					2		2	
"	Ste. Geneviève No 1		1	1	1			3	
"	" " No 2				2			2	
"	" " No 3				1			1	
"	Ste. Anne Village			2				2	
"	" " Paroisse				3			3	
"	Pointe-Claire		1	1	6			8	
"	Lachine Ville		2					2	
"	" Paroisse				2			2	
"	" diss					1		1	
Vaudreuil	Ile Perrot			1	3			4	
"	Vaudreuil		2		5			7	
"	" diss					3		3	
"	St. Lazare				3			3	
"	Rigaud Village	1	1					2	
"	" Paroisse				7			7	
"	Pointe-Fortune					1		1	
"	Ste. Marthe				1	6		7	
"	" diss					1		1	
"	Newton				4			4	
"	" diss					1		1	
Soulanges	St. Polycarpe		1	1	9			11	
"	" diss					1		1	
"	St. Zotique		1	1	3		1	6	
"	" diss					1		1	
"	St. Ignace			1	4			5	
"	St. Clet				5			5	
"	Cèdres (les)				4			4	
Montréal	Cité de Montréal, population catholique	3	40	4	10		29	86	
		7	60	22	100	24	35	248	

MR. McMAHON—(Continued)—Proposed Inspection District

COUNTIES	Municipalities	Colleges	Academies	Model Schools	Elementary Schools	Dissentient Schools	Independent Schools	Total	REMARKS
Hochelaga	Hochelaga			2			1	3	
"	" diss.					1		1	
"	Côteau St. Louis			2			1	3	
"	" diss.					1		1	
"	Village St. Jean-Baptiste		2					2	
"	" diss.					1		1	
"	Petite Côte Visitation				1			1	
"	" diss.					1		1	
"	St. Henri des Tanneries		2	1	1			4	
"	" diss.					1	1	2	
"	Ste. Cunégonde			2				2	
"	Côte St. Paul		1	1				2	
"	Côte St. Paul et rivière St. Pierre					2		2	
"	Paroisse St. Gabriel				1			1	
"	" diss.					2		2	
"	Côte des Neiges	1	2		3			6	
"	" diss.					1	1	2	
"	Outremont					1		1	
"	Longue Pointe				3			3	
"	" diss.					1		1	
"	Pointe-aux-Trembles		2		1			3	
"	" diss.					1		1	
"	Rivière des Prairies				2			2	
"	Sault au Récollet No. 1	1	1	1	1		1	5	
"	" " No. 2				1			1	
"	" " No. 3				1			1	
Montreal	(Population catholique)	3	40	4	10		29	86	
Laval	Ste. Rose			1	7			8	
"	St. Martin		1	1	4			6	
"	St. François de Sales				4			4	
"	Ste. Dorothee				3			3	
"	St. Vincent de Paul	1	1	1	3			6	
		6	52	16	46	13	34	167	

New Inspection District to be formed

LIST of municipalities, substracted from Mr. McMahon's district, to form a new district

Jacques-Cartier	St. Laurent	1	1		7			9	
"	" diss.						2	2	
"	Ste. Genevieve No 1		1	1	1			3	
"	" No 2				2			2	
"	" No 3				1			1	
"	Ste. Anne Village			2				2	
"	" Paroisse				3			3	
"	Pointe Claire		1	1	6			8	
"	Lachine Ville		2					2	
"	" " Paroisse				2			2	
"	" " diss.						1	1	
Soulanges	St. Polycarpe		1	1	9			11	
"	" diss.						1	1	
"	St. Zotique		1	1	3		1	6	
"	" diss.						1	1	
"	St. Ignace			1	4			5	
"	St. Clet				5			5	
"	édres (Les)				4			4	
Vaudreuil	Ile Perrot			1	3			4	
"	Vaudreuil		2		5			7	
"	" diss.						3	3	
"	St. Lazare				3			3	
"	Rigaud Village	1	1					2	
"	" " Paroisse				7			7	
"	Pointe Fortune						1	1	
"	Ste Marthe			1	6			7	
"	" diss.						1	1	
"	Newton				4			4	
"	" diss.						1	1	
		2	10	9	75	11	1	108	

MR. HUBERT

Actual Inspection District

COUNTIES	MUNICIPALITIES	Colleges	Academies.	Model School	Elementary Schools	Dissentient Schools	Independent Schools	Total	REMARKS
Maskinongé	Maskinongé				6			6	
"	Rivière du Loup (village)			1	1		1	3	
"	" (paroisse)				7			7	
"	St. Justin				4			4	
"	St. Didace				5			5	
"	Ste. Ursule and diss.			1	5	1	1	8	
"	St. Paulin				4		1	5	
"	St. Léon			1	8			9	
"	Peterborough				1			1	
"	Hunterstown				3			3	
St. Maurice	Three Rivers and diss.	2			4	1	4	11	
"	" banlieue				3			3	
"	Pointe-du-Lac			1	5			6	
"	Yamachiche		1		10		1	12	
"	St. Sévère				4			4	
"	St. Barnabé				6		1	7	
"	Shawinigan			1	3			4	
"	St. Elie				3			3	
"	St. Etienne				7	1		8	
Champlain	Champlain (village)		1	1				2	
"	" (paroisse)				4			4	
"	Cap de la Magdeleine				3			3	
"	Batiscan			1	3			4	
"	Ste. Anne Lapérade (paroisse)				8			8	
"	" (village)			1			1	2	
"	St. Stanislas				8			8	
"	Ste. Geneviève				7			7	
"	St. Narcisse			1	4			5	
"	St. Maurice			1	7			8	
"	Notre Dame du Mont-Carmel				5			5	
"	Ste. Flore				5			5	
"	St. Tite				7			7	
"	St. Luc				2			2	
"	St. Prosper				3			3	
"	Fairmont				1			1	
		2	2	10	156	3	10	183	

Proposed Inspection District

Maskinongé	Maskinongé				6			6	
"	Rivière-du-Loup (village)			1	1		1	3	
"	" (paroisse)				7			7	
"	St. Justin				4			4	
"	St. Didace				5			5	
"	Ste. Ursule and diss.			1	5	1	1	8	
"	St. Paulin				4		1	5	
"	St. Léon			1	8			9	
"	Peterborough				1			1	
"	Hunterstown				3			3	
St. Maurice	Three Rivers and diss.	2			4	1	4	11	
"	" banlieue				3			3	
"	Pointe du Lac			1	5			6	
"	Yamachiche		1		10		1	12	
"	St. Sévère				4			4	
"	St. Barnabé				6		1	7	
"	Shawinigan			1	3			4	
"	St. Elie				3			3	
"	St. Etienne				7	1		8	
		2	1	5	89	3	9	109	

MR. HUBERT—(Continued)

Inspection District to be formed

LIST of municipalities in Mr. Hubert's District, to be detached and formed into a new district.

COUNTIES	MUNICIPALITIES	Colleges	Academies	Model Schools	Elementary Schools	Dissentient Schools	Independent Schools	Total	REMARKS
Champlain.....	Champlain (village).....		1	1				2	* Plus the 26 nearest schools contained in the county of Portneuf, which will be detached from Mr. Juneau's district, which contains 217 schools, nearly all of which, it is true, belong to the city of Quebec.
"	" (paroisse).....				4			4	
"	Cap de la Magdeleine.....				3			3	
"	Batiscan.....			1	3			4	
"	Ste. Anne Lapérade (village).....			1			1	2	
"	" (paroisse).....				8			8	
"	St. Stanislas.....				8			8	
"	Ste. Geneviève.....				7			7	
"	St. Narcisse.....			1	4			5	
"	St. Maurice.....			1	7			8	
"	Notre-Dame du Mont Carmel.....				5			5	
"	Ste. Flore.....				5			5	
"	St. Tite.....				7			7	
"	St. Luc.....				2			2	
"	St. Prosper.....				3			3	
"	Fairmont.....				1			1	
			1	5	67		1	74*	

MR. BÉLAND

Actual District Inspection

COUNTIES	MUNICIPALITIES	Colleges	Academies	Model Schools	Elementary Schools	Dissentient Schools	Independent Schools	Total	REMARKS
Beauce.....	Ste. Marie.....	1			15			16	
"	St. Elzéar.....				7			7	
"	St. Joseph.....		1	1	8			10	
"	St. Frédéric.....				6			6	
"	St. François.....				9			9	
"	St. George.....			1	4			5	
"	St. Côme.....				2			2	
"	St. Séverin.....				3			3	
"	Saints Anges.....				4			4	
"	Metgermet.....				1			1	
Lotbinière.....	St. Jean Deschaillons.....			1	8			9	
"	Lotbinière.....		2		8			10	
"	St. Edouard.....				4			4	
"	Ste. Emélie.....			1	3		1	5	
"	Ste. Croix.....				11			11	
"	St. Flavien.....			1	5			6	
"	St. Antoine.....			1	8			9	
"	St. Apollinaire.....			1	5			6	
"	St. Gilles.....				4	1		5	
"	St. Agapit.....			1	3			4	
"	St. Narcisse.....				4			4	
"	St. Agathe, No. 1.....				1			1	
"	" No. 2.....			1	3			4	
"	St. Patrice.....				4			4	
"	St. Sylvestre.....		1		5	3		9	
		1	4	9	135	4	1	154	

MR. BÉLAND—(Continued)

Proposed Inspection District

COUNTIES	MUNICIPALITIES	Colleges	Academies	Model Schools	Elementary Schools	Dissentient Schools	Independent Schools	Total	REMARKS
Lotbinière	St. Jean Deschallons			1	8			9	
"	Lotbinière		2		8			10	
"	St. Edouard				4			4	
"	Ste Emélie			1	3			4	
"	Ste. Croix		1		11			12	
"	St. Flavien			1	5			6	
"	St. Antoine			1	8			9	
"	St. Apollinaire			1	5			6	
"	St. Gilles				4			4	
"	St. Agapit			1	3			4	
"	St. Narcisse				4			4	
"	Ste. Agathe, No. 1				1			1	
"	" No. 2			1	3			4	
"	St. Patrice				4			4	
"	St. Sylvestre		1		5			6	
Mégantic	Ste. Julie de Somerset				9			9	
"	Ste. Anastasie de Nelson				6			6	
"	Augmentation de Somerset				1			1	
			4	7	92			103	

MR. BÉLAND & MR. STENSON

New District Inspection to be formed

LIST of municipalities detached from Mr. Béland's district to form a view district

COUNTIES	MUNICIPALITIES	Colleges	Academies	Model Schools	Elementary Schools	Dissentient Schools	Independent Schools	Total	REMARKS
Beauce	Ste Marie	1	1		15			17	
"	St. Elzéar				7			7	
"	St. Joseph		1		9			10	
"	St. François				9			9	
"	St. Frédéric				6			6	
"	St. Georges			1	4			5	
"	St. Côme				2			2	
"	Metgermett				1			1	
"	St. Victor de Tring				7			7	
"	St. Ephrem				4			4	
"	St. Pierre de Broughton			1	7			8	
"	Forsyth				5			5	
"	St. Honoré				4			4	
"	Sacré Cœur de Jésus				2			2	
Mégantic	(Distraites du district de M. Stenson)								
"	St. Ferdinand			1	8			9	
"	Ste. Sophie				8			8	
"	Inverness				3			3	
"	" Ouest				5			5	
"	Sacré Cœur de Marie				3			3	
		1	2	3	109			115	

Mr. ALEXANDER
Actual Inspection District.

COUNTIES.	MUNICIPALITIES.	Colleges.	Academies.	Model Schools.	Elementary Schools.	Dissentient Schools.	Independent Schools.	Totals.	REMARKS.
Arthabaska	Stanford			1	9			10	
"	St. Louis de Blandford				4			4	
"	St. Norbert			1	3			4	
"	Chester Nord				4			4	
"	Chester Est.				5			5	
"	Chester Ouest				7			7	
"	St. Christophe				7			7	
"	Arthabaskaville	1		1				2	
"	Victoriaville			1	6			7	
"	St. Valère				3			3	
"	St. Albert				4			4	
"	Ste. Clotilde				2			2	
"	Warwick				9			9	
"	Tingwick				4			4	
"	Chenier				9			9	
Drummond	Kingsey Falls				3	1		4	
"	Kingsey			1	6			7	
"	St. Pierre de Durham			1	7			8	
"	St. Fulgence					4		4	
"	Wickham				4	1		5	
"	Wickham Ouest				4			4	
"	Wendover et Simpson				8	1		9	
"	Grantham				4	1		5	
"	Drummondville			2				2	
"	St. Germain			1	8	1		10	
"	St. Guillaume				8			8	
Brome	Farnham Est.				2	1		3	
"	Bolton				3			3	
"	Brome				3			3	
"	Sutton					4		4	
Missisquoi	Farnham Ouest	1		1	7			9	
"	Dunham					2		2	
"	Notre Dame des Anges				8			8	
"	St. Damien					4		4	
Bagot	Acton Vale			2		1		3	
"	St. André d'Acton				4			4	
"	St. Théodore d'Acton				5			5	
Shefford	North Ely				6			6	
"	South Ely				4			4	
"	North Stukely				7			7	
"	Ste. Anne de Stukely			1	4			5	
"	St. Valérien				6			6	
"	Ste. (écile				5			5	
"	Ste Pudentienne				5			5	
"	Granby (Village)					1		1	
"	" (Township)					3		3	
"	St. Alphonse				2			2	
"	Shefford				6			6	
"	Waterloo			1				1	
"	Roxton		1	1	11			13	
Yamaska	St. Bonaventure				3			3	
		2	1	15	219	25		262	

Mr. ALEXANDER—(Continued).

Proposed Inspection District.

COUNTIES.	MUNICIPALITIES.	Colleges.	Academies.	Model Schools.	Elementary Schools	Dissentient Schools.	Independent Schools.	Totals.	REMARKS.
Bagot	Acton Vale			2	2			4	1° There are 80 schools in the County of Arthabaska alone.
"	St. André d'Acton				4			4	
"	St. Théodore d'Acton				5			5	
Brome	Bolton				3			3	2° The County of Drummond is nearer than Missisquoi County.
"	Sutton				2			2	
"	Farnham-Est.				2			2	3° The County of Stanstead is very far; Mr. Alexander can only reach it by railroad.
Missisquoi	St. Damien				4			4	
"	Dunham				1			1	
"	Farnham-Ouest.	1			6			7	
"	N.-D. des Anges				7			7	
Shefford	Shefford				4			4	
"	Stukely Nord				12			12	
"	Stukely Sud				4			4	
"	Ste. Anne de Stukely				4			4	
"	Ste. Cécile de Milton				5			5	
"	St. Valérien				6			6	
"	Ste. Pudentienne				6			6	
"	Granby Township				4			4	
"	Ely Sud				6			6	
"	" Nord				6			6	
"	Granby Village				1			1	
"	Waterloo				1			1	
Stanstead	Barford				3			3	
"	Hatley				2			2	
"	Coaticook				2			2	
		1		2	102			105	

New inspection district to be formed.

Arthabaska	Blandford				4			4	
"	Tingwick				5			5	
"	Ste. Clotilde				3			3	
"	Bulstrove				3			3	
"	St. Albert				4			4	
"	Victoriaville				7			7	
"	St. Norbert				4			4	
"	Stanford			1	7			8	
"	Arthabaskaville	1		1	2			4	
"	Warwick				9			9	
"	St. Christophe				7			7	
"	Chester Nord				4			4	
"	" Est.				5			5	
"	" Ouest				8			8	
"	Chenier				9			9	
Drummond	St. Fulgence				3			3	
"	St. Pierre				12			12	
"	St. Germain				12			12	
"	Grantham				4			4	
"	Drummondville			1	3			4	
"	Kingsey				5			5	
"	Kingsey Falls				5			5	
		1		3	125			129	

Mr. STENSON.

Actual Inspection District.

COUNTIES.	MUNICIPALITIES.	Colleges.	Academies.	Model Schools.	Elementary Schools.	Dissentient Schools.	Independent Schools.	Totals.	REMARKS.
Beauce	St. Victor de Tring				8			8	
"	St. Ephrem de Tring				6			6	
"	Forsith				4		1	5	
"	Lambton				5			5	
"	Aylmer				5			5	
"	Shenley				3			3	
"	St. Pierre de Broughton			1	9			10	
"	Sacré-Cœur de Jésus				3			3	
"	" de Marie				3			3	
Compton	Compton				1			1	
"	Marston								
"	Pjopolis			1				1	
"	La Patrie				2			2	
"	Winslow, nord				3		3	6	
"	" sud, diss.								
"	Clifton				5			5	
"	Hereford				2			2	
"	Auckland				3			3	
"	Eaton				3			3	
Mégantic	Somerset			1	11			12	
"	Ste. Julie			1	7			8	
"	S.e. Sophie d'Halifax				8			8	
"	St. Ferdinand			1	9			10	
"	Nelson			1	5			6	
"	Inverness, ouest			3	1			4	
"	" diss.					3		3	
Richmond	Shipton				1	3		4	
"	" diss								
"	Danville diss					1		1	
"	Stoke				4			4	
"	Cleveland				4			4	
"	Richmond diss					1		1	
"	Melbourne et Brompton Gore				3			3	
"	Brompton Falls diss					1		1	
"	St. George de Windsor				6			6	
"	Windsor diss					1		1	
"	" Mills					1		1	
Sherbrooke (Electoral Division of)	Sherbrooke				3			3	
"	Ascot				2			2	
"	Orford				1			1	
Stanstead	Coaticook diss					2		2	
"	Barford "					3		3	
"	Hatley "					2		2	
Wolfe	Weedon				6			6	
"	Wotton				10			10	
"	Wolfestown				6			6	
"	St. Fortunat				4			4	
"	St. Camille				4			4	
"	Garthby				3			3	
"	Ham Sud				1			1	
"	Ham Nord				4			4	
"	Stratford				1			1	
				9	169	18	4	200	

Mr. STENSON.—(Continued).

Proposed Inspection District.

COUNTIES.	MUNICIPALITIES.	Colleges.	Academies.	Model Schools.	Elementary Schools.	Dissentient Schools.	Independent Schools.	Totals.	REMARKS.
Compton	Compton				1			1	
"	Marston								
"	Piopolis			1				1	
"	Chesham N. D. des bois				2			2	
"	Clifton				5			5	
"	Winslow Nord				3		3	6	
"	Winslow Sud				5			5	
"	Hereford				2			2	
"	Auckland				3			3	
"	Eaton				3			3	
Richmond	Shipton				1			1	
"	Richmond				5			5	
"	Cleveland				4			4	
"	Stoke				4			4	
"	Melbourne				1			1	
"	Brompton Falls				2			2	
"	Windsor				6			6	
Sherbrooke, (Elect. Div. of)	Sherbrooke	1	1		3			5	
"	Ascot				2			2	
"	Orford				1			1	
Wolfe	Weedon				6			6	
"	Wotton			1	10			11	
"	Wolfestown				6			6	
"	St. Fortunat				4			4	
"	St. Camille				4			4	
"	Garthby				3			3	
"	Ham-Sud				1			1	
"	Ham-Nord				4			4	
"	Stratford				1			1	
		1	1	2	92		3	99	

On motion of His Grace the Archbishop the forgoing report was adopted.

Moved by His Grace the Archbishop of Quebec :

That this committee do recommend immediately to the government the nomination of six School Inspectors, two to replace Messrs. Hubert and Caron, and four for the new districts, and that in future the Board of Examiners of candidates for School Inspectorships do meet but once a year after previous notice, except in cases of urgent necessity, and that all candidates be required to present themselves at that meeting, also that the rule of the 25th May be amended in consequence.

Moved in amendment by His Lordship the Bishop of Rimouski :

That this committee do now proceed to recommend nominations to replace Messrs. Hubert and Caron only, and that in conformity with the rule passed by this committee at its last meeting, notice be given of the four new Inspectorships to be created as required by said rule, so as to allow candidates an opportunity of presenting themselves for examination.

This amendment being put to the vote was lost :

For :—Their Lordships the Bishops of Ottawa and Rimouski, Hon. Mr. Chauveau, and Mr. Murphy.—4.

AGAINST :—His Grace the Archbishop, Their Lordships the Bishops of Montreal, Three Rivers, St. Hyacinthe, Sherbrooke, Hon. Mr. Ryan.—6.

The main motion was then carried, Mr. Murphy voting with the yeas.

On motion of His Lordship the Bishop of Three Rivers, it was resolved :

That this Committee do recommend to the Government the appointment of Mr. Ambroise Tetrault as Inspector of Schools for the District formed by the City of Three Rivers and the Counties of Maskinongé and St. Maurice.

Proposed by His Lordship the Bishop of Three Rivers :

That this Committee do recommend the appointment of Mr. David Lefebvre as School Inspector for the District formed by part of the County of St. Maurice and part of the County of Portneuf.

Moved in amendment by Hon. Mr. Chauveau :

That Mr. Ambroise Lamy be recommended for said District, lost on the following division :

FOR :—Hon. Mr. Chauveau and Mr. Murphy.—2.

AGAINST :—His Grace the Archbishop, their Lordships the Bishops of Montreal, Three Rivers, Ottawa, St. Hyacinthe, Rimouski and Sherbrooke.

Moved in amendment by Hon. Mr. Ryan :

That both Mr. Lamy and Mr. Lefebvre be recommended to the Government, which amendment was also lost, and the main motion carried.

Moved by His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal :

That Mr. Zotique Ovide Hector Lamarche be recommended to replace the late Mr. Caron as School Inspector,—carried.

Moved by His Grace the Archbishop :
 " That Mr. George Stanislas Vien be recommended as
 School Inspector for the new district of Beauce,—carried.
 Moved by His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal :
 That Mr. Calixte Brault be recommended as School
 Inspector for the new district of Vaudreuil,—carried.
 Moved by His Lordship the Bishop of St. Hyacinthe :
 That Mr. Louis Nérée Lévesque be recommended as
 School Inspector for the new district detached from
 that of Mr. Alexander (Shefford).

(To be continued.)

OFFICIAL NOTICES.



Department of Public Instruction.

APPOINTMENTS.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased by order in council dated the 12th November instant, (1877), and by virtue of the powers on him conferred, to make the following appointments, to wit :

SCHOOL INSPECTORS.

1. Mr. Ambroise Tétreault, *vice* Mr. Petrus Hubert, resigned, for the town of Three Rivers, and for the counties of Maskinongé and Saint Maurice.
2. Mr. Zotique Ovide Hector Lamarche, *vice* Mr. M. Caron, deceased.
3. Mr. David Lefebvre, *vice* Mr. P. Hubert, for the county of Champlain, and Mr. F. E. Juneau, for a part of the county of Portneuf.
4. Mr. George Stanislas Vien, for the new district of inspection of Beauce.
5. M. Calixte Brault, for the new district comprising the counties of Jacques-Cartier, Soulanges and Vaudreuil.
6. Mr. Louis Nérée Lévesque, for the new district detached from Mr. Alexander's district, in the counties of Drummond and Arthabaska.

EXAMINER.

Joseph Perron, esquire, notary, appointed member of the board of examiners of Charlevoix, *vice* J. B. Dupont, esquire, who has no longer his domicile within the limits of the district.

BOUNDING.

To annex to Saint Mary of Monnoir, in the county of Rouville, that the part of the range of the *Cordon*, from and including the property of Joseph Vien, son of Toussaint, as far as and including that of Alfred Bessette, on both sides of the said range.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

Bonaventure, Paspébiac.—The Revd. M. Cyprien Larivée and Mr. Louis Huard son of Gilbert, *vice* Messrs. Didace Gaumont and Salomon Castilloux
 Charlevoix, Eboulements.—The Revd. M. F. Boily, *vice* Mr. François Xavier Côté.
 Montmorency, Saint Pierre.—Mr. Théophile Morency, *vice* Mr. François Paradis, deceased.
 Nicolet, Saint-Samuel.—M. Uldorique Poirier, *vice* Mr. Ephrem Provencher.
 Quebec, Stoneham.—Messrs. Augustin Loignon and John Poyne, *vice* Messrs. William Corrigan and Joseph Verret.
 Saint Hyacinthe, Saint Charles.—Mr. Louis Napoléon Messier, *vice* himself. The meeting of the month of July last is illegal from having been held at nine instead of ten o'clock in the forenoon.

SCHOOL TRUSTEE.

Bonaventure, Cox.—Mr. Benjamin Joseph, *vice* Mr. James Huard, out going trustee.

MISCELLANY.

Economy.—Perhaps there is no word in the English language that has been so foolishly narrowed in its meaning as the word economy. Most people think of it as a saving of money, as though to be economical was, in a certain sense, to be stingy or mean. Now, economy in its true interpretation is the art of management—is the wise adaptation by which we arrange time, health, and strength so as to produce the best results. It is human labour and opportunity wisely and well applied; not a mere saving or hoarding, but rather a wise investment and expenditure of what we have. The young man who saves the same amount of money which his friend, who has equivalent means, spends in attending a French or German class, or in learning the rudiments of science, is in no sense economical. The day will come when a knowledge of French or German will be of far more value to him than all the money he saved up by not paying for the learning of these languages. He will lose a higher appointment, into which his more cultured friend will step, and will be obliged to drone on in the position he at first occupied, because he is not fitted for a better. Time and opportunity are now gone forever, and were wasted whilst he saved his little hoard of silver or of gold.

Influence of Character on Education.—From an address on Silent Forces in Education, read in the National Education Association at Louisville, by Prof. Blackington, of Boston, we reproduce the following beautiful extract: 'Behind the work of every great orator, artist or poet, there hangs the shadowy prophecy of something nobler unaccomplished, something sublimer unwritten. So in the life of every good teacher there is something better than the lesson he has taught, something nobler than the words of instruction he has spoken. Who has ever walked through the close at Rugby, or seen the oak pulpit rising above the seats in the little chapel, that has not felt the silent presence of one whose life was far better than any lesson in classic lore he ever gave, grander than any sermon he has ever preached. Ah, my friends, this magnetic sympathy is more than intellectual attainment, better than culture, higher than genius. Its allies are the divine and the eternal. Would we know its power we must become humble students of the Divine Master. I once stood at the close of an autumn day, on the top of a lofty eminence, just as the shades of evening were beginning to gather over the landscape. Before me was spread out that great plain which for thirty-five centuries has been the battle-field of the world—on which Saul and Gideon, the Crusaders and Napoleon, fought for supremacy. Just before me rose the beautiful Mount of Transfiguration; on the left, embosomed in the surrounding hills, lay the quiet sea, on and around which were performed most of the mighty works of him who spake as man never spake. At my right stretched the mountain range on which the prophet of Jehovah confounded the priests of Baal; while directly at my feet lay the little vale where were spent the boyhood and youth of the great Teacher. Soon the darkness of night gathered over all around me—Esdrælon, Tabor, Genn saret, Carmel, Nazareth faded from my sight. But the presence of him whose feet had trodden that plain; whose life is an ever-abiding inspiration; whose star for eighteen centuries has been the light of the world, seemed to overshadow me, while from out the darkness seemed to come the sublime words, 'I am the way the truth, and the life.' Teachers, when at last the shades of night have gathered around us; when the tasks we have given, the lessons we have taught, the words we have spoken, shall have been forgotten, may the silent influence of our lives remain the bulwark of truth, the evangel of purity, the inspiration of goodness.'

Training of the Children of Crown Princess of Prussia.—The training of the children of the Crown Princess of Prussia is of almost military strictness. They have to rise early, and to retire to bed in good time. During the day they have punctually to perform their duties, and to keep strictly the time allotted to the various branches of study and recreation. The princes and princesses breakfast at eight with their parents, and the time between ten in the morning and five in the afternoon is devoted to their lessons, with one hour for dinner *en famille*. Accomplishments, such as riding, dancing, skating, etc., receive the same attention as art and science. Their meals consist of simple dishes, of which they have their choice, without, however, being permitted to ask for a substitute if what is placed on the table happens not to suit their taste. Between meal times they are not allowed to eat or even drink anything, in order to make abstemiousness a habit with them. The Crown Princess makes it a rule to place only inexpensive toys in the hands of her children; and everything else in her household is arranged in the same spirit. The princesses have to dress themselves without the help of a chambermaid.