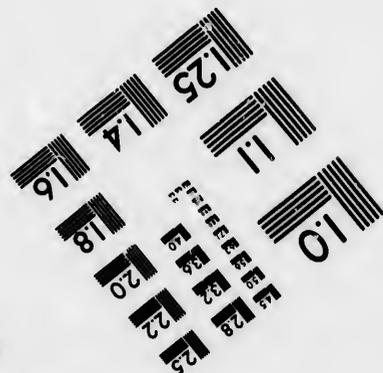
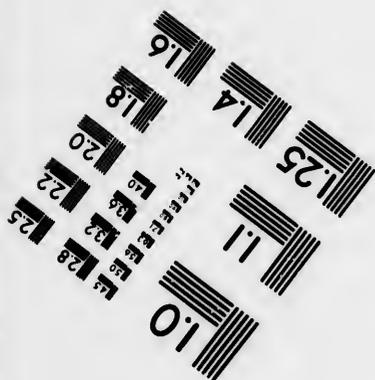
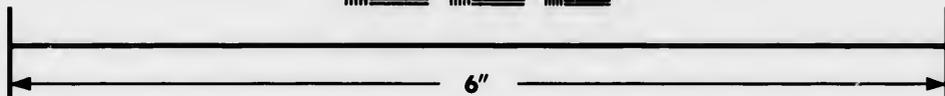
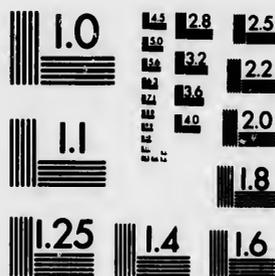


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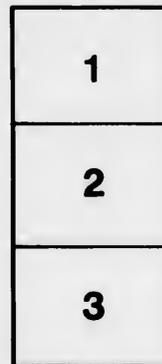
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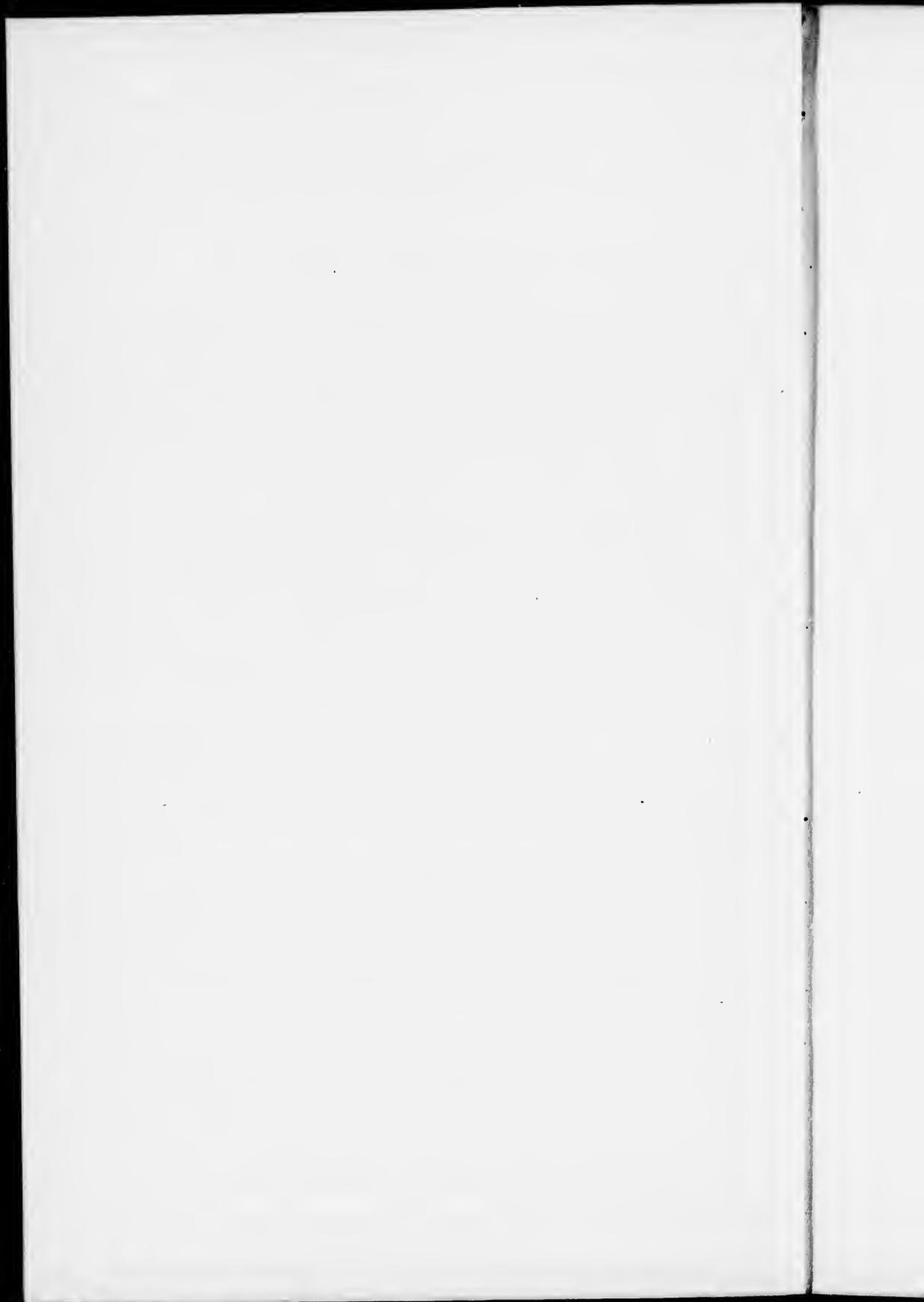
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**A FEW REMARKS**  
ON THE  
MEETING AT MONTREAL FOR THE  
**FORMATION OF AN ASSOCIATION**

FOR THE  
**Promotion and Protection of the Educational  
Interests of Protestants in  
Lower Canada.**

*Republished from the Lower Canada Journal of Education.*



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1864.



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A meeting for the above objects was held in the Mechanics' Hall at Montreal, on the 27th September. It was presided over by Win. Lunn, Esquire, the Revd. Mr. Irving acting as secretary. The report published in the city papers states that the attendance was fair, though the hall was not filled. Revd. Mr. McVicar read a report in which it was stated that on the 30th May, the Chairman issued to Protestant Ministers, School Commissioners and others specially interested in Protestant education, a printed circular containing the following queries.

1st. In what respects are legislative enactments, in your opinion, adverse to the interests of Protestants in Lower Canada?

2nd. What facts can you furnish to show that the carrying out of the educational laws is prejudicial to Protestant interests in your locality?

3rd. What amendments would you suggest for the promotion and protection of the educational interests of Protestant families?

A considerable number of answers to this circular was received from various parts of the country, *and these having been carefully reviewed, the material part of the information thus obtained was submitted in the Report.*

The Report having been read, on motion of Mr. B. Lyman, it was immediately and unanimously resolved that it be "adopted, printed and extensively circulated."

On motion of Mr. T. M. Taylor, it was resolved: "that an association be now formed, to be called 'the Protestant Educational Association,' for the promotion and protection of the educational interests of Protestants in Lower Canada, and that the following

gentlemen be the officers and committee, with power to add to their number—Win. Lunn, Esq., Chairman; James Ferrier, Jr., Esq., Treasurer; Secretaries: Revd. Messrs. Irving and McVicar. Committee: Revd. Drs. Wilkes, Taylor, Bancroft, Hamilton, Kempt, Bonner, Cordner, Elliot, Donglass, Alexander and Brand; and Messrs. C. Alexander, E. Atwater, T. M. Bryson, J. Becket, J. Court, W. H. A. Davies, George Frothingham, John Greenshields, W. King, B. Lyman, H. Lyman, G. Moffatt, Jr., Wm. Murray, George B. Muir, James Milne, T. M. Taylor, Hugh Taylor, John Torrance, Jr., Joseph Watson, Revd. L. C. Wurtele, Acton Vale; Revd. W. Merrick, Acton Vale; E. S. Humming, Esq., Drummondville; D. Bain, Belle-Rivière; W. Morrison, Esq., St. Eustache; Dr. Cattinach, Alexandria; Principal Graham, Richmond; N. Bothwell, Esq., Wickham; Jeffrey Hale, Esq., Quebec; C. L. Burroughs, Esq. Lachute."

Proceedings were terminated with prayer by Revd. Dr. Snodgrass, who also addressed the meeting, "commeting upon the backwardness hitherto of Protestants, imputing to themselves alone all the blame for the unfavorable position of their schools and educational system; and making an eloquent appeal on behalf of the two Protestant model schools of Montreal, urging Protestants to greater zeal and liberality in support of their educational institutions."

We have, as a strict rule, abstained in this paper from anything which could savour of polemics, and have allowed all attacks on the Educational Department, and on the paper itself, to pass unnoticed. We believe, however, that we would be wanting in our duties to ourselves and the public did we not offer a few remarks on the proceedings at the recent meeting and on the assertions contained in the Report.

We will first call the attention of our readers to the nature of the enquiries made by the Committee. Their correspondents were not asked to inform them *how the school laws operated*, but "to furnish the Committee with facts to show that the carrying out of the Educational Laws is prejudicial to Protestant interests." All the facts thus advertised for, and reported accordingly, were not indiscriminately published; but, after a *careful review*, what had been deemed the material part of the information was embodied in the Report. It would be but natural to suppose that these facts, thus carefully selected, are those which have been judged the most likely to support the proposition *quod erat demonstrandum, id est*, "that the working of the school laws is prejudicial to Protestant interests."

It is also to be remarked that no enquiry was ever made by the Committee at the Education Office to test the correctness of the several allegations contained in the Report before submitting it to the meeting, which, also, without further enquiry, immediately upon its being read, ordered it to be printed and extensively circulated, thus accepting as well founded all the assertions put forth.

We will also observed that in the Report, and in most of the speeches made on the occasion, it was implicitly assumed that the law relating to dissentient schools affects Protestants alone, the fact

that there are Catholic dissentients and dissentient schools, and that their interests are identical with those of Protestants in the matter, was altogether ignored. In fact, almost every sentence in the Report in which the word *Protestant* occurs might be very properly amended by adding the words *and Catholic* immediately after.

According to the last Report of the Superintendent, there are 50 schools under the control of *Catholic Dissentient Trustees*, with an attendance of 1,874 pupils; and 128 schools under *Protestant Dissentient Trustees*, with 4,263 pupils.

When it is asserted that the property of Protestants is taxed to support Catholic schools, it should in common fairness be added that the property of Catholics is also, in the same manner, taxed to support Protestant schools. But, it may be asked, is it not possible that a law could be framed so that the property of Catholics should never be taxed for Protestant schools and *vice versa*? This has not been as yet attempted, either in Upper or Lower Canada. The laws in both sections of the country only facilitate the establishing of separate schools by allowing persons of a different religious persuasion from that of the majority to pay their taxes towards the support of such schools *where they can be established*.

In Lower Canada a difficulty arose as to the interpretation of the word *inhabitant*. Judge Coursol (a Catholic) decided that under that name a non-resident might pay his taxes to the Dissentients; Judge Short (a Protestant) decided that the word *inhabitant* could only mean a resident. The Attorney General, Hon. Mr. Sicotte, brought in a bill containing the following clause:

"And whereas doubts have existed respecting the payment of the school Assessments by non-resident proprietors, be it enacted that in future all non-resident proprietors in any municipality where there shall exist a Dissentient school, shall have it in their power to declare, in writing, in the same manner as all other rate-payers, that they intend to support the Dissentient schools within such municipality, and on their doing so, they shall be liable to be assessed for their lands situated therein by the Trustees of the Dissentient schools only; and the lands belonging to non-resident proprietors who shall not have made such declaration as provided by law, shall be assessed by the School Commissioners and for the benefit of the Corporation of School Commissioners alone; and be it also enacted that no action shall lie against the School Commissioners or against the School Trustees for the recovery of moneys which before the passage of this act shall have been paid to them by non-resident proprietors, nor against non-resident proprietors by the School Commissioners for arrears of assessment which they may have paid to the School Trustees, and *vice versa*."

This clause was made a matter of reproach, not only to Mr. Sicotte but to the Superintendent, who was supposed to have recommended it, and the *Montreal Witness* published the following remarks.

"The Superintendent himself knows well enough that the law is not at all decisive on this point, that it settles nothing about non residents, and this is the very reason why, a year ago, he had entrusted to Mr. Sicotte a bill to put in the law the very thing which the judge imagines to have been already found there."

On this the *Montreal Gazette* said :

"This is so like an unblinking untruth that we scarcely know how otherwise to characterize it. The clause does just what all men of common sense see ought to be done,—it puts the non-resident ratepayer upon the same footing as the resident in respect to the appropriation of his taxes for the support of the schools. It does not therefore support Judge Short's decision for the future, but abrogates it."

We still believe that the passing of the clause above alluded to would set this matter at rest. The question of taxes paid by incorporated companies is one of greater difficulty. It cannot be said that such companies belong to one religion or to another, and it would be impossible to discriminate between the proportion of shares held by Protestants and by Catholics respectively; perhaps the easiest and most equitable manner would be to divide taxes levied on companies, or public bodies, between the Commissioners and the Dissident Trustees, where Dissident schools are established, in the same proportion as the Government grant.

After this, the most important subject discussed at the meeting was that of the formation of school municipalities. Much misunderstanding seems to exist on the subject. It has been frequently stated that Dissidents were not allowed to establish their own school-districts. Now there is nothing in the law which prevents Dissidents from dividing the municipality for their own purposes into as many school-districts as they require, and this has actually been done repeatedly without any interference on the part of the School Commissioners or of the Department. The only difficulty of this kind that we have heard of was in a case in which Protestant Dissidents complained of the division made by the Catholic School Commissioners of their own school-districts, because they thought that division might prove injurious to them in case they should abandon their dissent and return to the School Commissioners. The fact is that the Law says expressly "that the said Trustees may constitute their own school-districts independently of the school-districts of the School Commissioners," (4th subsection of the 57th section.)

The real difficulty consists in the fact that in some instances small scattered bodies of the minority (Catholic as well as Protestant), living on the borders of different municipalities, cannot combine to have a school in common. This restriction, or rather want of power to organize, is more severely felt, it is alleged, from the fact that the division of old municipalities into new, when brought about either by act of Parliament, or under the Municipal Act or the law for the establishment of parishes, or by a Proclamation from the Governor, often breaks up Dissident school-districts.

On this head we need hardly repel as a most infamous calumny

the assertion made in several newspapers that the power of thus changing the limits of municipalities has been used by the Education Department with a view to breaking up Protestant school-districts. It is equally unjust and still more absurd to say that the law was framed with that object. The great difficulty which was at first felt in organizing municipalities, was the evident motive of that discretionary power left to the executive. When there was great opposition to school assessment, it was only by organizing such portions of parishes as were prepared and could be induced to work out the school law that the system could be put in operation. It was thus that sections of parishes were furnished with schools one after another until the operation of the school law was extended over the whole. Other reasons, of practical convenience, also required that certain portions of a parish or township, as constituted for municipal purposes, should be detached for school purposes; in fact, that provision is itself a protection to minorities, Catholic as well as Protestant, and has been used as such in the readjustment of the limits of parishes and townships.

We also deny that the changes effected through the Governor General's Proclamations are made without notifying the parties interested. On the first instance of a complaint of this nature, the present Superintendent made it a standing rule that, in all cases, notice should be sent to the School Commissioners and Trustees of all the municipalities concerned whenever an application was made to the Department; and no action is ever taken until an answer has been received, or a sufficient time has elapsed to show that there is no desire to offer any objection. If any party objects however, the matter is referred to the Inspector for report.

The printed form of notice sent in such cases has been in use in the Education Office for several years past.

Although the law does not warrant any ratepayer residing within the limits of one municipality in sending his children and paying taxes to the Dissident school of another municipality, yet in cases of hardship the Superintendent has advised the School Commissioners to grant this privilege, although he could not of course compel them to follow his advice.

In numerous instances, the Dissidents, Protestant as well as Catholic, are paid their share of the grant although they cannot bring together the required number of children. In other cases, the Dissidents of two adjoining municipalities have been allowed to have but one *united school* for the two municipalities, although to legalize their proceedings they have been advised to elect School Trustees in each parish. Such is the case, for instance, of the Protestant Dissidents at St. Joseph and St. Eustache, in the County of Two Mountains, and at St. Grégoire and Ste. Marie de Monnoir, in the County of Rouville.

We state these facts, not with a view of opposing any change in the law that would provide increased facilities for Dissidents, but in order to show that this grievance has been misunderstood and misstated; and that, far from having been aggravated by the action of the Education Department, it has been palliated as much as possible.

In legislating to remove this cause of complaint, it would be in the interest of the establishment of Dissident schools, both Catholic and Protestant, to impose such restrictions as would prevent the immunities granted from being taken advantage of for the purpose of evading all school taxes. We have no doubt that such an amendment would be approved of by Catholics—for the very good reason, among others, that they have the same interest as Protestants in the law affecting Dissidents—and we see no reason why it should not become law, unless indeed it be opposed by Protestants themselves, as in the case of Mr. Sicotte's bill which was opposed in the press and actually petitioned against.

These two changes, that in relation to the taxes of absentees and of incorporated companies and the one just now adverted to, are asked for on the ground that the same thing exists in Upper Canada. Such is not the case. In Upper Canada the property of absentees in any *school section or division* (which is more than in any parish or township) is liable to be rated to support the schools of the majority; and although a Roman Catholic who gives the legal notice that he is a Roman Catholic and a supporter of a separate school, is exempt from the payment of all public school taxes or school rates provided he resides within three miles in a direct line of the school of which he professes to be a supporter, whether he resides within the section or district, or not, he is *not exempt*, from taxes on property that he may own in other *school sections*, whether there are separate schools in such sections or districts or not. School districts are quite different from municipalities, and the restriction in some respects is much more stringent than it is even now in Lower Canada.

It is true that the dissentients of two municipalities are allowed to have a united school for both; but we have already seen that the same facility has been allowed in Lower Canada in certain cases.

The argument that the schools of the majority in Lower Canada are not *non sectarian*, is hardly fair when a comparison is established between the two sections. Separate schools are allowed on the ground of the conscientious views of those who do not find themselves at liberty to send their children to the schools of the majority; and, to make the two cases parallel, it is enough to say that Catholics are as much forbidden to send their children to what are called *non sectarian* schools as to Protestant schools.

It is also urged that the law ought to be so amended that the school moneys could be paid directly to Dissident schools, and not through the hands of the School Commissioners. This is simply asking for that which already exists. Such are the provisions in the law (sub-sec. 3rd, sec. 57th chap. 15, Consolidated Statutes), and such is the uniform practice of the Department, with the following exception. Inasmuch as the share paid to Dissident schools is to be divided in the same proportion to the whole sum granted to the municipality, as the entire number of children attending the Dissident schools bears to the entire number of children attending school in the municipality, it is necessary, in order to make the division, that

the reports, both of the majority and of the Dissentients, be received at the Education Office. Now it sometimes happens that the latter neglect to transmit their returns, and as it is absolutely out of the question to compel the majority to wait for an indefinite space of time in the expectation that the dissentients may find leisure to attend to their duty, the only practical solution of the difficulty that has offered was the transferring of the local grant to the majority, subject to the condition of paying over the Dissentients' share on receiving the necessary instructions from the Department, which would of course be issued afterwards if a return were received. Thus it will be seen that if the Dissentients have met with difficulties or delays, they have none to blame but themselves. The Department, in fact, has been so indulgent as to pay, in advance, the sums to which the Dissentients were entitled in such cases, out of the following semi-annual grant accruing to the School Commissioners when the money had been retained by the latter. Such has been the case with Catholic as well as with Protestant Dissentients; and Mr. Burrowes, of Lachute, was remarkably unfortunate in his statement that "where Protestants were in the minority they had to receive their money through the secretary of the majority, while in St. Andrews, with a Protestant majority, the minority drew their grant direct from the Superintendent of Education." The fact is that Protestant as well as Catholic Dissentients draw their share of the grant direct from the Superintendent whenever they send in their returns within a reasonable time; and as to the Catholic Dissentients of St. Andrews, they not having sent in their return in due time for the second half year of 1862, the whole grant was paid to the Protestant School Commissioners on the 22nd January, 1863, which is precisely the reverse of the statement made by Mr. Burrowes.

The next grievance alluded to in the Report is that "Protestant schools are examined by Roman Catholic Inspectors who do not understand the English language, and who cannot therefore make correct reports concerning them, though desirous to be impartial; and that sometimes rewards are given (to Protestant children we suppose) connected with the Roman Catholic faith."

For every one who knows something of Lower Canada, it is easy to see that with a mixed population like ours, and with Protestant schools scattered at great distances from each other in Catholic districts, and *vice versa*, it is almost impossible that the schools belonging to one religious section of the community should not sometimes be visited by Inspectors of a different religious persuasion.

The first division of districts was made to secure to all large sections of the Protestant community the advantage of having Inspectors of their own faith, and every thing that has been done since was with a view of extending that principle as far as possible. It is thus that when Inspector Hubbard was appointed, on the demise of the late Mr. Childs, the Protestant schools of the Townships of Chester Tingwick, Kingsey, and Durham (in the district of Mr. Bourgeois) were confided to him; the Dissentients of St. Foy, near Quebec, were also, at their own request, placed under

the control of the Rev. Mr. Plees; and when Mr. McCord (a Catholic) retired from the inspectorship of the counties of Ottawa and Pontiac, two Inspectors, a Catholic and a Protestant, were appointed in his stead.

The following table of the Catholic and Protestant populations forming the districts of the Protestant Inspectors, shows that if there is good ground for complaint, it certainly falls to the lot of the Catholic and French-speaking population.

INSPECTORS AND COUNTIES.	Protestants in each county, or part of county.	Total of Protestants in each district of inspection.	Catholics in each county, or part of county.	Total of Catholics in each district of inspection.
Inspector HUME.				
Megantic.....	5046		12843	
Part of Beauce.....	1		4498	
do Dorchester.....	832	5879	2581	19922
Inspector PLEES.				
City of Quebec.....	9632			
Part of the county of Quebec.....	1299	10931		
Inspector HUBBARD.				
Stanstead.....	10121		2137	
Richmond.....	5859		3025	
Compton.....	7824		2386	
Wolfe.....	939		5549	
Sherbrooke.....	3296		2603	15700
Part of Drummond and Athabaska ..	3234	31333		
Inspector PARMELEE.				
Brome.....	10192		2540	
Missisquoi.....	11153		7455	
Shefford.....	5562	26907	12217	22212
Inspector BRUCE.				
City of Montreal.....	24427			
Hampton.....	9451		8040	
Part of Chateaugay.....	3416			
do Argenteuil.....	7418	44712	4427	12467
Inspector HAMILTON. (Inspectorship now vacant.)				
Ottawa.....	7864			
Pontiac.....	6002	13866		
Grand total.....		133628		70311

If we now deduct from the total Protestant population of Lower Canada (168,313) (1) the Protestant population under the supervision of Protestant Inspectors, we shall find that 34,685 Protestants only have their schools visited by Catholic Inspectors, while 70,301 Catholics are subjected to a disadvantage of the same nature. These 34,685 Protestants are scattered over the whole surface of Lower Canada, and all groups of Protestant population that could be placed under the control of Protestant Inspectors, with the present staff and present salaries, have had that benefit. Not so with Catholics. In Messrs. Hubbard, Parmelee and Hume's districts, the interests of large, compact French and Catholic populations are confided to the care of Protestant and English-speaking Inspectors. In Mr. Parmelee's district the Catholics are nearly one half, and in Mr. Hume's they are more than three fourths of the population.

The views of the present Superintendent on this subject are contained in the following extract from his special report of the 23rd April 1863, on the Inspection of Schools, printed by order of the Legislative Assembly.

"I have drawn up a table marked B containing a plan of inspection on the footing of ten districts only, and comprising approximately the same heads of information with respect to them as the other table does for the old districts. I believe that it would be impracticable to throw the country into larger districts than are comprised in this table, even if the number of visits were reduced to one in the year. We might indeed further reduce the number of districts to eight, if we disregarded the difference between Catholic and Protestant communities; but I could not in this respect recommend a deviation from the system introduced and by me sought to have extended. The aim of our educational legislation is to give the most, the best possible guarantees to religious minorities in the education of their children. We have separate schools, separate Boards of Examiners as far as practicable, and it seems to me that as nearly as may be, we ought to have separate Inspectors. In Prussia and everywhere else throughout Germany the Inspectors are even members of the respective clerical bodies. In England and Scotland there are Inspectors for each religious denomination; and provision is even made by Order in Council that the heads of the different religious bodies shall have a voice in the choice of them."

This report was made at a time when the abolition of the office of inspector having been proposed in Parliament, the administration of the day was considering the propriety of modifying the system, either by reducing the number of Inspection districts, or by leaving the appointment and the payment of Inspectors to the Municipal Councils. The frequent changes which have since taken place in the government, and the all absorbing questions which

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(1) In our calculations we give Protestants all that are not reported as Catholics, including Jews, persons without a creed, and persons of creeds unknown.

have been and are still discussed, may explain how the matter has remained in abeyance.

Meanwhile the above mentioned circumstances may account for the unusual length of time during which two Inspectorships (one a Catholic, the other a Protestant) have been suffered to remain vacant. The same reason may also apply to the case of the Catholics of the Eastern townships who have petitioned the government for the appointment of a Catholic Inspector.

The assertion made in the report of the Protestant Committee, that books connected with the Roman Catholic faith are given as rewards to Protestant children, is one which ought to be more definite. It would be well to say where, when and by whom. If the thing is done, it is in open defiance of the instructions of the Department. The books are classed, 1st, "Books to be given indifferently to Catholics and Protestants," 2nd, "Books to be given to Catholics only," 3rd, "Books to be given to Protestants only," as may be seen by a reference to the annual reports of the Superintendent which contain detailed statements. The class of books last enumerated are chiefly supplied from the depository at the Education Office in Toronto.

The only cases of complaint on this subject that have ever been reported at the Education Office, are the following. An accusation was made against the late Mr. Childs, a Protestant Inspector, who had given a *Catholic book* to a Protestant child. The book was one of those set apart for *Catholics only*, and Mr. Childs candidly admitted that he had given it by mistake. As a set-off, a similar complaint was made against Mr. Hubert, a Catholic Inspector, who had also by mistake given a *Protestant book* to a Catholic child. We have no doubt that if it were proved that any Inspector was disregarding of the instructions of the Department in this respect, he would be immediately dismissed.

It is further alleged "that Protestants are not represented in the Education Office, and are, therefore, practically ignorant of its business and can take no part in diverting (*sic*) the apportionment of grants of money to poor municipalities or the distribution of the fund for superannuated teachers and school rewards and the encouragement of the two Journals of Education."

When it is complained of that in many other departments the French and Catholic elements are altogether ignored, it is usual to answer that fitness for office ought to be the only criterion. This we admit is not a fair answer. In the present case, however, there is this difficulty, that four fifths of the business has to be transacted in the French language. That there is no systematic exclusion of Protestants must be apparent from the fact that the very first appointment recommended by the present Superintendent was that of a Protestant gentleman who was appointed clerk of the English correspondence and assistant editor of the English *Journal of Education*. We have already shown that there is a sufficient number of Protestant inspectors, and that one of them has even a large majority of Catholics under his supervision.

The insinuation contained in the same paragraph—that the Pro-

testant population does not get a fair share of the funds therein referred to—being made without any specification, could be met by a simple denial. We find it, however, necessary to state that we do not remember of any instance in which an application on behalf of a Protestant municipality for a share of the grant to Poor Municipalities was refused, that superannuated Protestant teachers, when they have conformed to the regulations, have invariably received their pensions from the pension fund in the same manner and at the same time as Catholic teachers, and that a fair share of the prize books is given to Protestants—the English books being, besides, much more expensive than the French.

The last point in the Report is: "That in the common schools so called, teachers and pupils are sometimes forced to conform to the rites of Romanism, and harshly treated in case they offer an opposition."

Of this, two instances only are given, the one is the case of a Protestant teacher who undertook to read the *Bible* to her Catholic pupils, the other of a Protestant child who was dismissed from a common school for refusing to join in the prayer.

The *Montreal Gazette* thus disposes of the first case: "One rather amusing statement is made as proof of hardship, there being a bit of unconscious intolerance about it which provokes a smile. We are told that the Commissioners—a majority evidently Roman Catholic—entrusted matters to a manager who hired a very competent mistress with a diploma. Being a Protestant, however, she had a chapter of the Bible read, at which the Commissioners took umbrage and dismissed her. Now the manager, the mistress, the writer of the complaint and the speakers, all knew perfectly well that that course was objectionable. How often have Roman Catholics been denounced for refusing to read, or have read to them without note, or comment, or explanation, our Bible! Yet knowing all this, the teacher goes in for a little cheap martyrdom, and she received the reward she so directly sought."

In the other case, Protestant parents, in a place where there are Dissenters, sent their child to the school of the majority, and as they found fault with the regulations of the School Commissioners, they were advised to join the other Dissenters. The faculty of dissenting is expressly given to meet such cases, as is clearly seen by the text itself (Chap. 15, sec. 55): "When in any municipality the regulations and arrangements made by the School Commissioners for the conduct of any school are not agreeable to any number whatever of the inhabitants professing a religious faith different from that of the majority, &c., &c."

Having now dealt with all the general allegations contained in the Report, we shall briefly advert to such of the "carefully selected cases," brought in support of them, as have not been already disposed of.

The cases of St. Scholastique and other municipalities, are no evidence in support of the accusation made against the Department of forming new municipalities with a view to breaking up Protestant school-districts. These new municipalities, with one excep-

tion, (1) have been created by the civil erection of parishes (see 26th section, Chap. 15, Consolidated Statutes); and the practice of passing and publishing Orders in Council is, in most cases, continued rather as a notice to all parties interested than as a necessary legal proceeding. It is not exactly correct to say that in one of these cases the Superintendent refused the Dissentients the facility of joining those of the next parish. They were threatened with suits for arrears of taxes by the School Commissioners, and they asked *legal advice* from the Department. It surely could not have been to their interest to have exposed them to the costs of a lawsuit by advising them to act contrary to law.

The case of Wickham was one which—on the Report of the Inspector proving unfavorable to the pretensions of the Dissentients—was left to the judicial tribunals where there were certainly greater facilities for arriving at the truth as to the assertions of the contending parties. Such cases have to go before the Courts notwithstanding the disposition which exists in the Department to prevent litigation.

With reference to the complaint from Edwardstown, a part of the grievance has already been answered as we have shown that it was through their own neglect in not sending in their reports that Dissentients met with trouble and delay in receiving the Government grant. As to the refusal of a share of the building fund, it will suffice to say that there is no such fund—the provisions by virtue of which the balance of the Common School Grant was to be applied to this object having been superseded by the clause applying the said balance to the Superior Education Fund.

There are also, in the speeches made, several assertions which, not being included in the Report, call for some remarks. We shall say nothing of that which may be mere matter of opinion.

We will not comment on the speech of the Revd. Dr. Wilkes who said “that the whole system of training in the Roman Catholic schools in Lower Canada was entirely unfit to bring out the man and woman thoroughly and fit them for the position they are to occupy in life, and that the first great end to be attained was to get the law so amended as that the Protestant might enjoy fair play, *and then he would like to see the common schools made non-sectarian*”; nor on that of the Rev. Mr. Kemp, who said “that he believed that the greater part of what they asked would be cordially granted by their Roman Catholic fellow subjects, *but that the rest must also be obtained*”; nor even on that of Mr. Burrowes of Lachute who it appears, complained “that the Roman Catholics had erected parishes and practised ceremonies in the Eastern townships, where, in the act guaranteeing their rights at the conquest of the country, no such privileges were allowed them—they being excluded from this section.”

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(1) The exception is the annexation of *Côte St. Joachim* which took place in 1854, previously to the appointment of the present Superintendent and, as we understand, at the request of all the parties interested.

We will confine ourselves to such assertions as relate to matters of fact.

Principal Graham of Richmond College, complains, in his speech, of the rules and regulations made by the Council of Public Instruction for the examination of teachers. On his strictures we will remark, 1st. That the French Reader of which he complains is not the only book from which candidates are allowed to read, they can read from Garneau's abridged history and we believe there would be no objection to add any other reader. 2nd. There is nothing in the regulations of the Council that compels the candidate to prepare his examination on the History of Canada with the aid of *Garneau's* abridgment, except that it is, at present, the best book on the subject. 3rd. As to the apocryphal books of the Bible and other questions of religious controversy introduced by that gentleman, all we can say is that there are in the Council of Public Instruction, those who could *ex professo* attend to the matter from a Protestant point of view. 4th. Mr. Graham says "There is no examination on arithmetic—a thing not done by omission; but because if it were insisted on it would cut off nine tenths of the French teachers." We simply deny the latter part of the statement as an aspersion on French Canadian teachers; as to the first part, we quote from the tenth article of the *Rules and Regulations*. "The candidate (for an elementary diploma) shall moreover, as regards arithmetic, solve a problem in fractions and another in the rule of simple interest." "Candidates for the Model School certificate, if they are not already in possession of an Elementary school diploma, shall undergo the tests above prescribed and also answer at least four questions in each of the programmes of schedule G. They shall moreover solve a problem in compound interest, a problem in algebra and another in mensuration."

The statement is the more surprising from the fact that Principal Graham is, we believe, Secretary to the Board of Examiners at Richmond. Some of the gentlemen who took a prominent part in the meeting are also members of the Montreal Board of Examiners.

Principal Graham has also alluded to the division of the grant between the majority and the dissentients, and stated that some Catholic dissentients in a municipality which he does not name have fraudulently obtained a larger share of the grant than they ought to have had, by "carrying all the babies to the school and having their names placed on the school book." The Department has always held that the number of children to be taken into account was the aggregate number of *bona fide pupils* who had frequented the school during the year; and when any complaint has been made on the subject, either by the School Commissioners or the Trustees, it has always been duly investigated.

Principal Graham also complained of the distribution of the Superior Education grant, and as an instance of its mismanagement quoted the fact that two infant schools in the City of Quebec are placed on the list of grants to Model Schools. Now these two infant schools are Protestant institutions, and, like many other *charities* which formed part of the old special grants made by the

Legislature, even previous to the *Union Act*, were placed on that list when the Government and Parliament created the Superior Education fund, with an understanding that no special grants were to be made in future. There was no option but that of leaving these institutions unsupported or of placing them on that list.

"There was no system, said Mr. Graham, in the distribution of money to either Protestant or Catholic schools. Last year \$325 was taken from St. Francis College, the reason assigned by the Superintendent being that it was to be given to new institutions. On investigation he found there was not a word of truth in it. It was given to old institutions. The grant to his college was cut down 31 per cent., and only 5 per cent. as regarded other institutions."

The following correspondence will speak for itself:

{ ST. FRANCIS COLLEGE,  
} Richmond, C. E., April 13, 1864.

Hon. Supt. of Education.

Sir,

Be pleased to inform me why the Grant to the College has been reduced so much during the past year?

Your obedient servant,  
JOHN H. GRAHAM,  
Principal, &c.

{ EDUCATION OFFICE,  
} Montreal, April 18th, 1864.

John H. Graham, Esquire,  
Principal of St. Francis College,  
Richmond, C. E.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 13th Inst., I have to say that if you refer to Chap. 15 of the Consolidated Statutes, Sec. 6, you will see that it is therein enacted that the Income Fund appropriated to Superior Education shall be annually apportioned by the Superintendent of Education to the Universities, Colleges, &c., in such sums or proportions as the Governor General in Council may approve.

My Report recommending the usual grant to St. Francis College was transmitted to the Honorable the Provincial Secretary on the 28th January last, and His Excellency the Governor General was pleased to direct, by an Order in Council of the 21st March, that the sum of seven hundred and fifty dollars (\$750 00) be paid to the Institution.

I am not authorised to assign any reason for the changes which His Excellency has been advised to make in the annual distribution, but I think that you will see by referring to the lists to be published in the next number of the *Journal of Education* that the relative number of the pupils of each institution on the same list have been taken into consideration.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,  
PIERRE J. O. CHAUVEAU,  
Superintendent of Education.

{ ST. FRANCIS COLLEGE,  
 { Richmond, C. E., April 21, 1864.

Hon. Mr. Chauveau,  
 Superintendent of Education.

Sir,

Will you be pleased to inform me why *St. Francis College* is not ranked by you as a *College* in *McGill University*, and why it is not placed in the *second section* of Institutions of the *first class*, and its Preparatory Department (The *St. Francis College Grammar School*) placed in the *second class* of Institutions, namely, the *Classical Colleges*?

We claim the above rank for the two Departments, and therefore request you to have the goodness to answer the above at your earliest convenience, in order that the matter may be fully considered by the Trustees at a meeting to be held shortly.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN H. GRAHAM,  
 Principal, &c.

{ EDUCATION OFFICE,  
 { Montreal, April 25, 1864.

John H. Graham, Esq.,  
 Principal of *St. Francis College*,  
 Richmond, C. E.

Sir,

In answer to your letter of the 21st Instant, I have to state that the Universities only are included in the first list, if you allude to the lists of distribution; I suppose that the terms, *second section* of Institutions of the *first class*, refer to the statistical tables in the triennial report. That second section comprises schools of Theology, of Law, and of Medicine, not being Faculties of a University.

*St. Francis College* has been up to the present time placed on the list of *Classical Colleges* along with the several colleges affiliated to the *Laval University*, and *Morrin College* is put on the same list this year.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

PIERRE J. O. CHAUVEAU,  
 Superintendent of Education.

The fact is that the reduction for which the Superintendent is thus assailed, was made by the Executive Government, and that Mr. Graham was told so at once. Besides, the official letter of the Provincial Secretary will also speak for itself. This letter is published in the appendix to the Superintendent's Report for 1863:

} OFFICE OF THE PROVINCIAL SECRETARY.  
 { Quebec, 22nd March, 1864.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit to you the copy included herewith of an Order in Council approving of your lists for the distribution of the grant in aid of Superior Education for the year 1863, with some few changes. I add the details which are not set forth in the Order in Council.

List No. 1.—Universities.

Bishop's College..... \$1500 instead of \$1721

List No. 2.—Classical Colleges.

St. Francis, Richmond..... \$ 750 instead of \$1032  
 Three Rivers ..... 600 " 362

List No. 3.—Industrial Colleges.

Masson ..... \$1000 instead of \$845  
 Ste. Marie-de-Monnoir..... 500 " 427  
 Rimouski..... 500 " 455  
 St. Laurent..... 500 " 456

List No. 4.—Academies for Boys or Mixed.

Sorel ..... \$400 instead of \$304  
 Three Rivers, (Cath.)..... 250 " 304  
 " (Prot.) ..... 150 " 203

List No. 5.—Academies for Girls.

Sorel ..... \$350 instead of \$203

List No. 6.—Model Schools

Sherrington ..... \$93  
 Shefford, West (High School)..... 75

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

E. PARENT,  
 Asst. Secretary.

The Honorable P. J. O. Chauveau, S. E.,  
 Montreal.

Mr. Burrowes, of Lachute, made a similar complaint on behalf of the College at that place. In this case also, the Superintendent had recommended the usual grant, but representations having been made to the Executive to the effect that the Institution did not deserve the sum which had been hitherto allowed, one half only of the usual grant was paid, the payment of the other half being suspended, and the Superintendent directed to visit the College. In his Special Report he recommended the payment of the balance; but his recommendation was set aside, not on

account of anything unfavorable to the teachers, one of whom was a gentleman of the highest literary attainments, but on account of the very small number of pupils in attendance in the higher department.

As the two speakers above mentioned have assailed the Department on the subject of the distribution of the Superior Education grant, we subjoin a table showing the distribution of the grant as between Protestant and Catholic institutions. In many instances it will be seen that Protestant institutions, with a much smaller number of pupils, receive the same or larger allowances than the Catholic institutions in the same place, and *vice versa*.

The reason is that the first distribution made under the new law was, as much as possible, based on the grants made by Parliament. A classification was made, but not so accurately as might have been done had not the grants been previously voted by Parliament and had it not been thought advisable to interfere as little as possible with the old grants. In this way new institutions were allowed only the *minimum* in the class in which they were placed, and as the total sum to be distributed remained the same, even this could only be done by taking a percentage off the old grants. The number of schools of the same class already existing in each section of Lower Canada was also to be taken into consideration, so that the number of pupils was not the only rule, even as between new institutions of the same class. The changes made by the Executive in the distribution of 1863, and for which the Department is wholly irresponsible, seem to have had for their basis the number of pupils.

As to the proportion between Catholic and Protestant institutions, the following will show that the Protestant section of the community has, upon the whole, no ground of complaint :

	Catholics.		Protestants.	
	Pupils	Grant.	Pupils	Grant.
		\$		\$
Universities .....			459	4578
Classical Colleges.....	1438	9894	515	3406
Industrial Colleges .....	2193	7742	185	178
Academies for Boys and mixed.....	3777	6877	2200	7154
Academies for Girls.....	8727	10390	40	152
Model Schools .....	14914	12426	3196	5065
	31049	47329	6595	20533

This distribution gives the Protestant institutions 30.25 per cent of the whole amount. The Catholic population, according to last census, was 943,253; the *non-Catholic* population, comprising persons whose creeds were unknown, was only 168,313. If the amount was distributed according to population, the Protestant institutions would receive 14.98 per cent.; they now have more than twice as much. If, on the contrary, the distribution was based on the aggregate number of pupils, Protestants would receive 17.48 per cent.

The results of a comparison between the grants made to Catholic and to Protestant institutions in the Cities of Quebec and of Montreal are still more striking:

## CITY OF MONTREAL.

INSTITUTIONS.	Catholic.		INSTITUTIONS.	Protestant.	
	Pupils.	Grants.		Pupils.	Grants.
St. Mary's College....	235	\$ 1377	McGill College .....	296	\$ 2407
Cath. Com. Academy.	175	228	To the same for the Royal Institute.....	....	671
Deaf and Dumb Inst..	62	449	High School, &c.....	262	1128
Academie St. Denis...	123	150	Brit. and Can. School.	212	676
St. Jame's School....	604	845	Point St. Charles Mo- del school .....	151	250
Model School, Visita- tion street.....	850	74	Free sch. in connexion with American Pres- byterian society....	121	338
St. Patrick School, Point St. Charles ..	63	74	Colonial Church sch. society.....	1125	676
			Panet St., Model sch..	269	74
			German school.....	83	56
Total.....	2112	3197	Total.....	2519	6276

The Catholic population of Montreal is 65,896, and the *non-Catholic* 24,432. Thus, the Protestants, who are not one third of the population, are receiving double the amount paid to Catholics :

## CITY OF QUEBEC.

INSTITUTIONS.	Catholic.		INSTITUTIONS.	Protestant.	
	Pupils.	Grants.		Pupils.	Grants.
Quebec Com. School..	66	\$ 152	High School.....	127	1128
Société d'Education..	510	946	Morrin College .....	24	400
Cath Model Schools..	485	338	St. Andrew's School..	69	511
St. John's suburb Model school.....	90	74	Brit. and Can. School..	282	740
St. Sauveur.....	800	74	National School.....	155	375
			Infant School, Upper Town.....	80	169
			Infant School, Lower Town.....	45	308
Total.....	1951	1584	Total.....	782	3631

The Catholic population of the City of Quebec is 41,477, the *non-Catholic* population 9,732. The Protestants, who are not one fifth, get more than double the sum allowed Catholic institutions.

We have now reviewed all the grievances complained of by the meeting and at the meeting. They have since naturally formed the subject of various comments on the part of a portion of the Protestant press, and have elicited the discussion of other points connected with education. We shall say nothing of denunciations such as those of the *Presbyterian*, which, finding the expressions contained in the Report of the Committee, and even those used by the *Montreal Witness* too mild, has declared that *the whole thing was rotten to the core*. We will only allude to such reproaches (which we have seen in newspapers) as have not so plainly given evidence of predetermined and irreconcilable hostility.

It has been suggested that the Department ought to pay the grants at fixed periods and more promptly, that something ought to be done to raise the salaries of teachers, and that the Superintendent ought to have prepared and secured the complete remodeling of our school laws.

If by "the grants" the Common school grant is meant, we can state that it is paid regularly every six months on all school reports that are regular and have been filed in due time. We have already explained how the delay on the part of Dissentients in filing their

returns rendered it necessary that their share of the grant should be paid to them through the hands of the School Commissioners. Payments are made with the greatest possible despatch; they require, however, the filling up of blank receipts and numerous entries, besides the examining of the reports and the searching of the registers for teachers' certificates. If the Superior Education grant is meant, we will admit that delays which are altogether beyond the control of the Department have taken place. It was settled by the Government that the payment for each year, on the reports due in July, should take place in the month of January following; but it has been found impossible to proceed with the distribution at that period of the year. The Superintendent, owing to financial difficulties which have often been explained in his annual Reports, must first ascertain whether he shall be allowed to distribute the whole amount mentioned in the law. This is one cause of delay. Then, when his Report, together with the lists of distribution, is submitted to the Executive, many circumstances will postpone its approval. The last report is dated 25th January; but the Order in Council approving of it, with the above mentioned changes, is dated the 21st March, and the warrant issued on the 29th.

As to the salaries of teachers, it is first to be observed that the total amount of the Common School Grant has never been really increased, notwithstanding the sums which are yearly added to the school grant by Parliament. A portion of this supplementary aid has been absorbed by the difference which the more rapid increase of population in Upper Canada has caused in favor of that section of the Province in the apportionment of the whole grant, and the remainder goes to meet the deficiency in the Superior Education Fund caused by the insufficiency of the revenues of the Jesuits' Estates which are part of the income. Thus, while new municipalities have been springing up everywhere, while new schools have been opened in the old as well as in the new municipalities, the whole grant is the same that answered to the wants of Lower Canada more than twenty years ago. It is therefore evident that the share of each municipality, and of each school, is much less than it was twenty years ago; and had not great efforts been made to increase the local taxes, instead of the slight and inadequate advance complained of, a considerable falling off in the salaries of teachers would have taken place.

Much has been done with a view of remedying an evil which is certainly a great obstacle to the improvement of our schools. The school rates and assessments, which were \$406,765 in 1856, had reached in 1863, \$564,810 (1); but as a large portion of them are not regularly paid, the attention of the Government and of the Legislature has been frequently called to the means of enforcing payment, and also of providing against the misconduct of secretary-treasurers, which has been a great drawback on the prompt and equitable

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(1) Of this sum \$11,749 is to be deducted for building purposes, and a smaller amount levied by special assessment for the payment of debts.

remuneration of teachers. Several legislative provisions were made, and others were contained in the bill from which we have already quoted. The establishment of Normal Schools, the enacting of more stringent rules for the examination of candidates, and the withholding of the grant from all municipalities employing unlicensed schoolmasters, are also indirect means of raising both the *status* and the salary of the teacher.

The power vested in the Department of granting indemnities to teachers from the local fund when unjustly dismissed—or when a change is attempted to be made at the end of the year with the sole object of reducing the salary—has been a great boon to them, and is we believe duly appreciated.

The suggestion of fixing a *minimum* salary for each class of teachers, and of withholding the school grant when that *minimum* is not paid, is one on which there exists a great difference of opinion even among teachers themselves. It has been discussed in the several Teachers' Associations, and one of the strongest objections to such a plan is the facility with which a regulation to this effect might be evaded, owing to the great competition between the holders of certificates.

The remodelling of the school laws, as a whole, was the very first recommendation which the present Superintendent made to the Executive immediately after his appointment. The Government for the time being were of opinion that amendments to the existing laws would be preferable, and each succeeding government has entertained the same opinion and acted accordingly.

In conclusion we will remark that while it is emphatically stated that the Superintendent holds a most irresponsible position, every effort is made to throw on his shoulders every imaginable kind of responsibility. All that is done or omitted by the Legislature, the Executive Government, the Council of Public Instruction, the School Commissioners, or any one else having anything to do with the administration of school affairs, is duly ascribed to him.

It is but natural that a public officer entrusted with functions so important to the welfare of the community should be carefully watched, and it would be marvellous indeed if all his doings were to escape censure. The admonitions of the public press should have on his conduct their due weight; but, like many others, he will also find it difficult to yield to every kind of advice proffered. The following quotations from two of our contemporaries, are brilliant instances of the great discrepancies which may be found in the condemnations passed on the same functionary. Although unexceptionable in their style, they show the great perplexity which would fall to the lot of any public officer afflicted with a lust of universal approbation.

“Probably few men,” says the *Richmond Guardian* of the 24th April, “could have done better than Mr. Chauveau has done, and we heartily accord to him all that is his due as a very efficient and industrious officer. But we contend that many of his acts are so arbitrary as to render it a duty to challenge them and call him

to account. That these arbitrary acts grow necessarily out of the irresponsible nature of his office is plain; and it is quite time therefore to inquire whether we are not nursing a power which may by and bye imperil both our religious and civil liberties. We might amplify this matter and detail a long catalogue of 'enactments,' 'orders,' and 'regulations' conceived in the fertile brain, and put in force by the unchecked hand of the Honorable Superintendent, until the law itself has been well nigh superseded, and a structure has been reared which may be very fitly denominated 'Mr. Chauveau's decrees for the enforcement of education amongst the people.' In fact, the whole system is built up and sustained by this one-man power, and that power absolutely uncontrolled and irresponsible. Now we grant that Mr. Chauveau is thoroughly in earnest with his work and that his machinery is intended by him to do the work well, but we think a little ventilating of the mysteries of the Education Office would be both for his benefit and for that of the people."

On the other hand the *Montreal Transcript* of the 29th September has the following :

" We have personally great confidence and faith in Mr. Chauveau; and we know that his heart is in the vocation to which he has been called. But we have no faith in the system pursued in his office—handed down to him no doubt by his predecessors and kept up religiously without the shadow of a change. We expected better things in this respect from Mr. Chauveau. We believed and still believe him to be an advocate of progression, one who would move with the times. But somehow or other since he got seated in his cozy arm-chair the coils of red tapeism seem to have enveloped him; and he has let things jog along as they may. The meeting of Tuesday will do something to alarm him. . . . . There is the more reason, therefore, that Mr. Chauveau should shake off the lethargy and supineness which seem to have overcome him, and do something to redress the grievances complained of and make himself still felt as a power in the State."

If the name was not affixed to each portrait, one could hardly believe that the over-zealous functionary whose fertile brain has invented so many rules and regulations, and whose unchecked hand sets every body and every thing at defiance, and the very lazy Superintendent whose supineness and lethargy let things jog on so easily, are one and the same functionary. If he were allowed a voice in the matter he would perhaps modestly ask for a *mezzotermine* between the two extreme views thus taken of his administration, and would not unlikely add with Racine :

Et je n'ai mérité  
Ni cet excès d'honneur ni cette indignité.

In the meantime, the following extract from his last annual Report will give some idea of the course which he conceives he

ought to follow in the difficult and by no means *irresponsible* position in which he is placed :

“ I have pointed out in my previous reports the best measures to be adopted for the perfection of our system of education ; and I would repeat that important as are some of the measures proposed and still under the consideration of the Government, particularly those that were adverted to in my report on the inspection of schools, a great deal also depends on the influence which public opinion can bring to bear upon the local authorities, in whose hands the law has placed so large a share of the initiative and responsibility. The most difficult task is that which consists in directing these local authorities without infringing on their powers, or discouraging any of the school commissioners or functionaries who may be very bravely struggling against difficulties, without, however, being able to obtain all that might be desired in the interest of the progress of education. If, in this matter, the Department should have appeared to some persons as wanting in energy or firmness, it may be well to observe that on many occasions a different course might have jeopardized the results which, unimportant as they may appear, have only been obtained with much difficulty.”

TABLE of the Apportionment of the Superior Education Fund for 1863, under the Act 18th Vict., Cap. 54, as between Catholic and Protestant institutions.

LIST No. 1.—UNIVERSITIES.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Cath. lies.		Protestants.	
	Number of pupils.	Annual grant for 1863.	Number of pupils.	Annual grant for 1863.
McGill College .....			296	2407 00
To the same for one year's salary of the Secretary to the Royal Institution, the salary of the Messenger, and for contingent expenses .....				671 00
Bishop's College .....			163	1500 00
Total .....			459	4578 00

## LIST No. 2.—CLASSICAL COLLEGES.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Catholics.		Protestants.	
	Number of pupils.	Annual grant for 1863.	Number of pupils.	Annual grant for 1863.
Nicolet.....	210	1721 00	.....	.....
St. Hyacinthe.....	252	1721 00	.....	.....
Ste. Thérèse.....	191	1377 00	.....	.....
Ste. Anne de la Pocatière.....	248	1721 00	.....	.....
L'Assomption.....	195	1377 00	.....	.....
Ste. Marie, (Montreal).....	235	1377 00	.....	.....
High School of McGill College.....	.....	.....	262	1128 00
“ “ of Quebec, for the education of 30 pupils named by Government.....	.....	.....	127	1128 00
St. Francis, Richmond.....	.....	.....	102	750 00
Three Rivers.....	107	660 00	.....	.....
Morrin.....	.....	.....	24	400 00
Total.....	1438	9894 00	515	3406 00

## LIST No. 3.—INDUSTRIAL COLLEGES.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Catholics.		Protestants.	
	Number of pupils.	Annual grant for 1863.	Number of pupils.	Annual grant for 1863.
Joliette .....	158	845 00		
Masson .....	313	1000 00		
Notre-Dame de Levis.....	106	845 00		
St. Michel, Bellechasse.....	130	845 00		
Laval .....	92	338 00		
Rigaud.....	131	845 00		
Ste. Marie de Monnoir.....	194	500 00		
Ste. Marie de Beauce.....	120	338 00		
Rimouski .....	142	500 00		
Lachute.....			185	178 00
Verchères .....	147	338 00		
Varenes .....	100	253 00		
Sherbrooke.....	48	253 00		
Longueuil .....	318	342 00		
St. Laurent.....	194	500 00		
Total.....	2193	7742 00	185	178 00

## LIST No. 4.—ACADEMIES FOR BOYS, OR MIXED.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Catholics.		Protestants.	
	Number of pupils.	Annual grant for 1863.	Number of pupils.	Annual grant for 1863.
Aylmer, (Catholic).....	68	228 00		
Aylmer, (Protestant).....			36	228 00
Beauharnais, St. Clément.....	233	228 00		
Bonin, St. Andrews, Argenteuil....	125	228 00		
Baie du Febvre.....	118	152 00		
Baie St. Paul.....	65	169 00		
Barnston.....			160	152 00
Berthier.....	160	340 00		
Buckingham.....	19	76 00	19	76 00
Belœil.....	83	340 00		
Chambly.....	81	178 00		
Cap Santé.....	21	152 00		
Clarenceville.....			69	304 00
Clarendon.....			56	152 00
Coaticook.....			88	135 00
Cassville.....			70	152 00
Compton.....			84	152 00
Cookshire.....			35	152 00
St. Cyprien.....	145	152 00		
Charleston.....			24	480 00
Danville.....			84	228 00
Dudswell.....			42	152 00
Dunham.....			81	304 00
Durham, No. 1.....			70	135 00
St. Eustache.....	80	228 00		
Farnham, (Catholic).....	233	203 00		
Farnham, (Protestant).....			65	228 00
Freleighsburg.....			74	203 00
St. Colomban de Sillery.....	113	152 00		
Ste. Foye.....			50	152 00
Gentilly.....	90	152 00		
Granby.....			59	304 00
Carried forward.....	1634	2978 00	1166	3689 00

## LIST No. 4.—ACADEMIES FOR BOYS, OR MIXED.—(Continued.)

stants.

Annual grant  
for 1863.

228 00  
52 00  
76 00  
04 00  
52 00  
35 00  
52 00  
52 00  
52 00  
80 00  
28 00  
52 00  
4 00  
5 00  
8 00  
3 00  
2 00  
4 00  
0 00

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Catholics.		Protestants.	
	Number of pupils.	Annual grant, for 1863.	Number of pupils.	Annual grant for 1863.
Carried forward.....	1634	2978 00	1166	3689 00
Georgeville.....			37	152 00
St. Grégoire.....	114	152 00		
Huntingdon.....			38	338 00
St. Johns, Dorchester, (Catholic)...	167	304 00		
St. Johns, Dorchester, (Protestant)...			51	204 00
St. Jean, Island of Orleans.....	89	152 00		
Knowlton.....			96	304 00
Kamouraska.....	80	338 00		
Laprairie.....	150	203 00		
Lotbinière.....	24	135 00		
L'Islet.....	84	228 00		
Montreal Catholic Com. Academy..	175	228 00		
Montmagny.....	225	253 00		
Ste. Marthe.....	80	152 00		
Missisquoi.....			49	233 00
Pointe-aux-Trembles, Hochelaga ..	82	304 00		
Phillipsburg.....			48	152 00
Sherbrooke.....			90	338 00
Sorel, (Catholic).....	352	400 00		
Sorel, (Protestant).....			44	135 00
Stanbridge.....			121	228 00
Sutton.....			64	192 00
Shefford.....			82	304 00
Stanstead.....			175	542 00
St. Timothée.....	125	135 00		
Three Rivers, (Catholic).....	36	250 00		
Three Rivers, (Protestant).....			19	150 00
Vaudreuil.....	104	152 00		
Yamachiche.....	130	228 00		
Quebec Commercial and Lit. Acad.	66	152 00		
St. Andrews, Argenteuil.....			120	93 00
Roxton.....	60	133 00		
Total.....	3777	6877 00	2200	7154 00

## LIST No. 5.—ACADEMIES FOR GIRLS.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Catholics		Protestants.	
	Number of pupils.	Annual grant for 1863.	Number of pupils.	Annual grant for 1863.
Ste. Anne-de-la-Pérade.....	160	135 00	.....	.....
St. Ambroise de Kildare.....	100	93 00	.....	.....
L'Assomption.....	180	135 00	.....	.....
St. Aimé.....	136	114 00	.....	.....
Baie St. Paul.....	112	114 00	.....	.....
Belœil.....	85	93 00	.....	.....
Boucherville.....	105	93 00	.....	.....
Les Cèdres.....	61	93 00	.....	.....
Chambly..	120	152 00	.....	.....
St. Césaire.....	157	127 00	.....	.....
Ste. Croix.....	79	152 00	.....	.....
Cowansville.....	.....	.....	40	152 00
St. Charles, Industrie.....	326	203 00	.....	.....
Châteauguay.....	100	93 00	.....	.....
St. Clément.....	259	152 00	.....	.....
St. Cyprien.....	178	93 00	.....	.....
St. Denis.....	132	93 00	.....	.....
Ste. Elisabeth.....	122	203 00	.....	.....
St. Eustache.....	100	96 00	.....	.....
St. Grégoire.....	205	228 00	.....	.....
Ste. Geneviève.....	90	93 00	.....	.....
St. Henri de Mascouche.....	81	93 00	.....	.....
St. Hilaire.....	80	93 00	.....	.....
St. Hugues.....	76	304 00	.....	.....
St. Hyacinthe, Sœurs de la Charité..	290	135 00	.....	.....
St. Hyacinthe, Sœurs de la Présent.	162	135 00	.....	.....
L'Islet.....	77	135 00	.....	.....
Ile-Verte.....	70	133 00	.....	.....
St. Jean, Dorchester.....	400	228 00	.....	.....
St. Jacques de l'Achigan.....	155	203 00	.....	.....
St. Joseph de Lévis.....	262	304 00	.....	.....
Cakouna.....	86	169 00	.....	.....
Kamouraska.....	104	152 00	.....	.....
Carried forward.....	4644	4639 00	40	152 00

## LIST No. 5.—ACADEMIES FOR GIRLS.—(Continued.)

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Catholics.		Protestants.	
	Number of pupils.	Annual grant for 1863.	Number of pupils.	Annual grant for 1863.
Carried forward.....	4644	4639 00	40	152 00
Laprairie.....	142	93 00		
Longueuil.....	390	304 00		
St. Lin.....	136	93 00		
St. Laurent, Jacques-Cartier.....	130	203 00		
Longue-Pointe.....	46	152 00		
Montreal, board 12 Deaf & Dumb F.	12	449 00		
Ste. Marie-de-Monnoir.....	127	152 00		
Ste. Marie de Beauce.....	113	169 00		
St. Martin.....	90	93 00		
St. Michel, Rellechasse.....	72	228 00		
St. Nicolas.....	37	93 00		
St. Paul de l'Industrie.....	66	93 00		
Pointe-Claire.....	78	93 00		
Pointe-aux-Trembles, Hochelaga.....	100	203 00		
Pointe-aux-Trembles, Portneuf.....	102	203 00		
Rivière-Ouelle.....	78	174 00		
Rimouski.....	142	228 00		
Ste. Scholastique.....	134	101 00		
Sherbrooke.....	134	304 00		
Sorel.....	403	350 00		
Ste. Thérèse.....	151	93 00		
St. Thomas de Pierreville.....	60	152 00		
St. Timothée.....	117	135 00		
St. Thomas de Montmagny.....	192	228 00		
Varenes.....	107	169 00		
Yamachiche.....	109	152 00		
St. Benoit.....	90	152 00		
Trois-Rivières.....	223	228 00		
Ste. Famille.....	82	195 00		
Terrebonne.....	146	93 00		
Trois Pistoles, No. 1.....	61	133 00		
Vaudreuil.....	90	93 00		
St. Denis St. Academy, Montreal ..	123	150 00		
Total.....	8727	10390 00	40	152 00

## LIST No. 6.—MODEL SCHOOLS.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Catholics.		Protestants.	
	Number of pupils.	Annual grant for 1863.	Number of pupils.	Annual grant for 1863.
St. Andrew's School, Quebec.....			69	511 00
British & Canadian Sch. Soc., Mont. ....			212	676 00
Col. Church & Sch. Soc., Sherbrooke .....			32	169 00
British & Canadian Sch. Soc., Queb. ....			282	740 00
National School, Quebec.....			155	375 00
Point St. Charles, Montreal.....			151	250 00
Society of Education, Quebec.....	510	946 00		
“ “ Three Rivers.....	295	509 00		
Free Sch. in con. with the American Presbyterian Sch. Soc., Montreal.....			121	338 00
Col. Church and School Soc., Mont. ....			1125	676 00
Lorette, Girls' school.....	26	133 00		
“ Boys' “.....	19	133 00		
Stanford.....	25	56 00		
St. Francis, Indian school.....	31	169 00		
Quebec, Lower Town, Infant school.....			*45	169 00
Quebec, Upper Town, Infant school.....			80	308 00
St. Jacques, Montreal.....	604	845 00		
To the Cath. Com. of the City of Que. ....	485	338 00		
Deschambault.....	58	152 00		
St. Constant.....	113	114 00		
St. Jacques le Mineur.....	155	114 00		
Point Claire.....	62	15 00		
Lachine.....	236	74 00		
Côte des Neiges.....	83	74 00		
St. Antoine de Tilly.....	38	74 00		
St. Edouard de Napierville.....	122	74 00		
Ste. Philomène.....	40	74 00		
St. François du Lac.....	88	74 00		
Laprairie.....	64	74 00		
Lacolle.....	83	74 00		
Carried forward.....	3137	4253 00	2272	4212 00

\* No number given in report.

## LIST No. 6.—MODEL SCHOOLS.—(Continued.)

Protestants.

Annual grant  
for 1863.511 00  
676 00  
169 00  
740 00  
375 00  
250 00338 00  
676 00169 00  
308 00

12 00

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Catholics.		Protestants.	
	Number of pupils.	Annual grant for 1863.	Number of pupils.	Annual grant for 1863.
Carried forward.....	3137	4253 00	2272	4212 00
Côteau St. Louis.....	185	74 00	.....	.....
Rivière du Loup.....	45	74 00	.....	.....
Ste. Anne de Lapérade.....	76	74 00	.....	.....
St. Romuald de Lévis.....	149	74 00	.....	.....
St. Charles, St. Hyacinthe.....	135	74 00	.....	.....
St. Grégoire.....	65	74 00	.....	.....
St. Henri, Hochelaga.....	196	74 00	.....	.....
Beaumont.....	78	74 00	.....	.....
St. André, Kamouraska.....	61	74 00	.....	.....
Ste. Anne des Plaines.....	96	74 00	.....	.....
St. Cé-aire.....	152	74 00	.....	.....
St. Joachim, Two Mountains.....	80	74 00	.....	.....
Boucherville.....	110	74 00	.....	.....
Lachine, Dissentients.....	.....	.....	73	74 00
Malbaie.....	60	74 00	.....	.....
St. Hermas.....	48	74 00	.....	.....
Ste. Rose.....	79	74 00	.....	.....
St. Denis, Kamouraska.....	128	74 00	.....	.....
St. Hyacinthe.....	214	74 00	.....	.....
Chicoutimi.....	147	140 00	.....	.....
St. Sévère.....	80	74 00	.....	.....
St. Pierre, Rivière du Sud.....	31	74 00	.....	.....
Bury.....	.....	.....	52	74 00
Châteauguay.....	72	74 00	.....	.....
St. Hilaire.....	47	74 00	.....	.....
Ste. Scholastique.....	92	74 00	.....	.....
St. Joseph de Lévis.....	190	74 00	.....	.....
St. Michel Archange.....	161	74 00	.....	.....
St. Jean Deschailions.....	67	74 00	.....	.....
St. Gervais.....	31	74 00	.....	.....
St. Nicolas, Lévis.....	30	74 00	.....	.....
St. Isidore.....	89	74 00	.....	.....
St. Henri de Lauzon.....	62	74 00	.....	.....
Carried forward.....	6193	6613 00	2397	4360 00

## LIST No. 6.—MODEL SCHOOLS.—(Continued.)

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Catholics.		Protestants.	
	Number of pupils.	Annual grant for 1863.	Number of pupils.	Annual grant for 1863.
Carried forward.....	6193	6613 00	2397	4360 00
Grande Baie.....	97	74 00		
Somerset.....	47	152 00		
Ste. Geneviève de Batiscan.....	102	74 00		
St. Valentin.....	81	56 00		
St. Vincent de Paul.....	56	56 00		
Ste. Martine, (boys).....	118	56 00		
Bécancour.....	165	56 00		
St. Hubert.....	62	56 00		
St. Jérôme.....	55	56 00		
St. Gertrude.....	43	74 00		
St. Charles, Bellechasse, (boys).....	86	74 00		
St. George, Cacouna.....	94	56 00		
Pointe-aux-Trembles, Portneuf.....	67	74 00		
St. Cécile, Beauharnois.....	134	74 00		
Eboulements.....	72	74 00		
Prot. Model Sch., Panet St., Mont.			269	74 00
St. Laurent, Montmorency.....	100	74 00		
Rawdon.....			125	74 00
St. Gervais, (Convent).....	70	74 00		
Notre-Dame-de-la-Victoire, Lévis	182	74 00		
Rigaud, (Convent).....	112	74 00		
St. Vincent de Paul, (Convent)...	159	74 00		
Sch. Visitation St., Monttreuil.....	850	74 00		
St. Jean Port Joly, girls' school ..	100	74 00		
Lacolle, Dissent ents.....			104	74 00
St. Ann No. 2, Kamouraska.....	77	56 00		
Melbourne, girls' academy.....			20	74 00
German Protestant Sch. of Mont.			83	56 00
Pointe du Lac.....	80	74 00		
St. Edouard Témisc. girls' school	130	74 00		
Château-Richer.....	56	74 00		
Lotbinière.....	45	74 00		
Carried forward.....	9433	8545 00	2998	4712 00

## LIST No. 6.—MODEL SCHOOLS.—(Continued.)

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Catholics.		Protestants.	
	Number of pupils.	Annual grant for 1863.	Number of pupils.	Annual grant for 1863.
Carried forward.....	9433	8545 00	2998	4712 00
Rivière-Quéte.....	33	74 00		
St. Narcisse.....	66	74 00		
St. Paschal.....	65	74 00		
Ste. Famille, Island of Orleans..	56	74 00		
Ste. Foye.....	108	74 00		
St. Stanislas.....	71	74 00		
Leeds.....			42	74 00
St. Henri de Mascouche.....	84	74 00		
Écureuils.....	118	56 00		
St. Jean Crystostôme No. 2.....	119	56 00		
Rivière-des-Prairies.....	26	56 00		
St. Louis de Gonzague.....	98	56 00		
St. Léon.....	78	56 00		
St. Anné.....	135	74 00		
Cath. Sch., Point St. Charles, Mont	63	74 00		
St. John's Suburb, Quebec.....	90	74 00		
St. André Avelin.....	84	74 00		
St. Alexandre, Iberville.....	50	74 00		
Acadie.....	126	74 00		
Ste. Claire, D.....	105	74 00		
S. Charles, Bellechasse, girls...	102	74 00		
Cap St. Ignace.....	90	74 00		
St. Anselme, boys' school.....	35	74 00		
Escoumins.....	30	74 00		
St. Édouard, Témiscouata, boys..	93	74 00		
St. Frederick, Drummond.....	70	74 00		
Iberville.....	150	74 00		
St. Irénée.....	65	74 00		
St. Philip.....	95	74 00		
St. Caixte de Sommerset.....	80	74 00		
St. Sauveur, Quebec.....	800	74 00		
St. Roch de l'Acadian.....	74	74 00		
St. Régis.....	20	74 00		
Carried forward.....	12702	10823 00	3040	4786 00

## LIST No. 6.—MODEL SCHOOLS.—(Continued).

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Catholics.		Protestants.	
	Number of pupils.	Annual grant for 1863.	Number of pupils.	Annual grant for 1863.
Carried forward.....	12702	10823 00	3040	4786 00
St. Henri, Dissentients.....			52	74 00
Henriville, Iberville.....	94	56 00		
Arthabaskaville.....	116	56 00		
St. Anselme, (Convent).....	80	56 00		
Bagotville.....	36	56 00		
Carleton.....	88	74 00		
Coteau du Lac.....	41	74 00		
Deschambault, (Convent).....	98	56 00		
St. Henri, Hochelaga.....	250	56 00		
Ste. Hélène, Kamouraska.....	110	56 00		
Inverness.....			34	56 00
Ste. Julie, Megantic.....	50	56 00		
St. Luc.....	75	74 00		
St. Lambert, Lévis.....	64	56 00		
Matane.....	73	56 00		
Magog.....			33	74 00
Maria, Bonaventure.....	60	74 00		
Ste. Martine, girls.....	106	56 00		
Nicolet.....	79	56 00		
St. Placide.....	88	74 00		
St. Ursule.....	107	56 00		
Sault-aux-Récollets.....	75	74 00		
Sherrington.....	118	93 00		
Huntingdon, (Convent).....	45	74 00		
Henriville.....	110	56 00		
St. Etienne, Ottawa.....	35	56 00		
West Shefford.....			37	75 00
St. Romuald, Lévis.....		40 00		
St. Sulpice.....	90	56 00		
Cap Rouge.....	124	56 00		
Total.....	14914	12426 00	3196	5065 00

ants.

1863.

86 00  
74 00

6 00

4 00

5 00

5 00

