

The following table will further show the amount raised yearly, in Quebec, by the Municipalities, for the support of the Common Schools:—

YEAR.	Assessment to equal the Gov't Grant.	Special Assessment.	Monthly Fees.	Buildings and Repairs.	TOTAL.
1860.....	\$114,424 76	\$123,939 64	\$249,717 10	\$15,778 23	\$503,859 78
1861.....	113,969 29	130,560 92	264,089 11	17,000 00	525,219 82
1862.....	110,966 75	134,033 15	281,930 23	15,798 84	542,728 97
1863.....	110,534 25	134,888 50	307,638 14	11,749 76	564,810 65
1864.....	112,158 84	144,515 61	321,037 30	15,553 12	593,264 37
1865.....	112,447 09	147,158 23	324,801 87	13,041 57	597,448 76
1866.....	113,657 35	153,732 98	356,691 53	22,985 32	647,067 18
1867.....	113,909 64	196,098 58	394,068 37	24,417 46	728,494 05

The branches taught in the Common Schools comprise reading, writing, simple and compound arithmetic, bookkeeping, geography, history, French and English grammar.

There were 146 Separate or Protestant Dissident Schools in operation in 1867, with 5,013 pupils, as also 44 Catholic Separate Schools, in localities where the Protestant element prevailed, with 1,463 pupils.

The Normal Schools have already been alluded to. Two of them—the McGill, (English,) and the Jacques Cartier, (French)—are situated in Montreal, and one—the Laval, (French)—in Quebec. The course of studies followed in them, and their purport, is similar to that of the Ontario Normal School. In the session of 1866-67 there were 35 scholar-teachers in attendance at the Jacques Cartier School; 2 at the McGill School, which also gave instruction to 73 female teachers, and 43 at the Laval School, where were also 55 female teachers. Since their establishment in 1857 the number of diplomas granted by the Normal Schools, through the Superintendent, have been:—

Jacques Cartier School.—To teach in an Academy, 20; Model School, 98; Elementary or Primary School, 85—total, 203.

McGill School.—Diplomas for Academies: Male teachers, 12; female teachers, 10; Model School teachers, 15; Female teachers, 130; Elementary School teachers, 28; Female teachers, 254—total male teachers, 55; total female teachers, 394.

Laval School.—Diplomas for Academies: Teachers, 13; Model School teachers, 81; female teachers, 102; Elementary School teachers, 36; female teachers, 129—total male teachers, 130; female teachers, 231.

These figures, therefore, show that since the introduction of the Normal School system 1013 diplomas have been granted authorizing the recipients to teach an Academy, a Model School, or an Elementary School, and, as upwards of 600 of the number are known to be engaged in the work, the result, when their qualifications and improving effect upon the great body of teachers are considered, must be regarded as highly satisfactory.

The labors of the Board of Examiners must not be lost sight of in this connection. In 1867 they granted 599 diplomas authorizing the holder to teach in Quebec, subject to the conditions already mentioned. Of these diplomas 4 were granted for first-class Academies, 20 for Model Schools, 345 for first-class Elementary Schools, and 230 for second-class ditto.

The principal Colleges and Universities in the Province of Quebec are the McGill College University, Montreal; Laval University, (Catholic,) Quebec; the St. Hyacinthe, Montreal, Masson, and L'Assomption Colleges; the Bishops' College, (Church of England,) Lennoxville; the St. Francis College, Richmond; the Nicolet, Three Rivers; and several other colleges and institutions, the revenues of which are mainly derived from landed property. Their collective revenue amounts to from about \$200,000 to \$250,000 a year, irrespective of fees, &c.

The Dissident School Act, passed during the late session of the Quebec Legislature, places the Protestant minority of Quebec in a much more favorable position, in as far as their educational interests are concerned, and the liberal spirit in which it is conceived gives general satisfaction.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Provincial Board of Education in New Brunswick consists of the Governor and Council, with the Chief Superintendent of Schools. The Governor, with three other members, and the Chief Superintendent, form a quorum. This Board of Education has the power to make regulations for the organization, government, and discipline of the Public Schools, and the examination, classification, and mode of licensing teachers, and the mode of certifying to the time they have taught, and of paying them. It appoints examiners of teachers, grants and cancels licenses to teach, hears and determines all appeals from the decision of trustees, and prescribes the duties of Inspectors of Schools.

The Board of Education also apportions all moneys granted by the Legislature for the support of schools among the several Parishes, not exceeding an average of \$1,000 to each Parish in any one County, nor \$1,300 to any one Parish. It provides for the establishment, regulation and government of school libraries; makes regulations for the construction and ventilation of schoolhouses, and the furniture and apparatus to be provided and used therein, and makes such further regulations as may be necessary to carry the School Act into effect.

The Chief Superintendent enforces and gives effect to all the regulations made by the Board. He exercises a general supervision and direction over the Training and Model Schools, and the Parish Schools, subject to the order of the Board. He has entrusted to him the adoption of all measures necessary to the furtherance of education throughout the Province, and reports annually to the Legislature.