

9. *South Gaspé Bay*.—There was no school kept here; and both the commissioners and ratepayers opposed the assessment. The former were to be prosecuted for wilful neglect, as it had become absolutely necessary to make an example.

10. *Gaspé Bay North, (Peninsula)*.—Some change for the better had taken place in this municipality since the previous report. The assessment was levied. The teacher who, under the system of voluntary contribution, had received so little for his services, was now allowed a salary of \$160 per annum,—and this he hoped to see increased to \$200 next year. The school kept here was still taught by Mr. Cole. All the examinations had been very satisfactory; the pupils were very clever, especially in arithmetic and geography. Mr. Cole had ability and experience, and would be a very effective instructor were his classes kept more orderly and his authority more felt. The commissioners had the courage to enforce the assessment, but failed in its collection; and considerable arrears were due. The accounts of the secretary-treasurer were well kept.

11. *Grande-Grave*.—In this place, formerly a part of Cape des Rosiers but since last September a separate municipality, there were two schools which the Inspector had recently visited. The school in District No. One (within Little Gaspé) was taught by Miss Julia Kinsela, of Guernsey, who had no diploma,—results were not very satisfactory. The school in District No. Two was kept by Mr. Simon, also of Guernsey, (aged 30 years,) and without a diploma. It had not been attended by a single scholar for several weeks; and the teacher, whom the inspector accidentally met, told him that it had never been attended by more than seven pupils. This was owing to the opposition manifested towards the school, as the people thought they would avoid the tax by not sending their children. The commissioners either through weakness or fear of making themselves unpopular in the locality, were very remiss in the discharge of the duties which devolved upon them. Instead of at once adopting legal proceedings to recover the rates, they lost so much time in procrastination that the arrears due had reached the sum of \$368.67. The Inspector remained several days in this municipality urging the commissioners to take immediate steps to vindicate the law. Four among the most refractory (including the wealthy firm of Fruing & Co., who had often shown their antagonism both to the tax and to the schools) were sued; and a few days after judgment had been rendered against them, they paid the rate. This had the desired effect on the other ratepayers; more than half the amount of arrears had been paid already. The Commissioners of Grande Grave never visited the school. The greatest praise was due to William Hyman, Esq., the secretary-treasurer, for the zeal with which he labored, (sometimes to his personal inconvenience and loss,) to promote the cause of education.

12. *Cape des Rosiers*.—No school had been established as yet in this recently formed municipality. On the advice of the Inspector, the commissioners had resolved to impose a special tax on all rateable property, for the purpose of building a school-house; and they intended to obtain the services of a teacher during the month of August or September following, as it was hoped the building would be completed by that time.

13. *Anse-à-Grifond*.—No school had been established in this place, though its erection into a municipality, distinct from that of Rivière-au-Renard had been effected during the spring. The inhabitants were generally poor, and as they had been called upon to contribute towards the building of a chapel, they could not find the means to pay for any other enterprise without inconvenience to themselves and their families. They had, however, commenced to build a schoolhouse, using for this purpose the wood of the old chapel. The commissioners, through apathy, would have done very little to promote the educational interests of the municipality had they not been stimulated by the advice and example afforded them by the Rev. J. B. Blouin, a missionary whose devoted and zealous co-operation in the good work of education was above all praise.

14. *Rivière-au-Renard*.—There were now two excellent schools in this municipality,—one of the municipalities in which the greatest progress had been made during the preceding twelve months. This was due to the efforts of Rev. M. Blouin, the curé. The assessment of 3 shillings per £100, formerly levied, had now risen to 8s 4d per £100—or a penny in the £. This increase, recommended during the preceding year by M. Béchard, had enabled the commissioners to open another school, and also to build a schoolhouse, (measuring 28 feet by 24 feet).

School No. One, situated on the western bank of the river had been conducted with success during twelve months by M. Paul Blouin, brother of the curé,—the pupils making rapid progress while under his care, as the examinations amply proved; but this teacher left the district to take charge of the new school on the other side of the river, and he was replaced in the former by his brother, Mr. Fr. Xavier Blouin, late professor at the college of St. Michel. The inspector had convinced himself from a recent visit to the school now under the care of this teacher, that he fully deserved the reputation which his ability and experience had won for him. The commissioners, guided by the curé's advice in all matters related to school management, discharged their duties with scrupulous care. The same in due to the secretary-treasurer Mr. Jacques Boud, who had also given the security required by the school act.

15. *Monts-Louis*.—This place is one of the oldest fishing stations on the coast, yet it had only been formed into a school municipality in the month of September preceding; it was, next to Bonaventure Island, the least populous municipality and the poorest in all the District of Inspection. Without the aid of the Department of Public Instruction, it would be difficult, under the circumstances, to support a good school here. The inhabitants have always been favorably disposed towards education; and thus the Inspector, during a two weeks' stay among them in July last, ascertained to be the case. They had no school whatever; and as matters stood none could be established before the summer. Here, as at St. Anne-des-Monts and Cape Chatte, it is sometimes found impossible to obtain teachers at the proper time, owing to the isolated situation of these localities and the imperfect means of communication. This was much to be regretted, as the establishment of a school would be an inestimable blessing to people who could derive spiritual comforts but four times in the year, and who were left to rear their children in ignorance the most profound.

16. *St. Anne-des-Monts*.—This municipality, detached from Cape Chatte in the month of March, had been without a school after the death of Inspector Lespérance; but there was one now, conducted by Miss Gracieuse Lepage, of Rimouski, who received a salary of \$112 per annum. This school was not in operation at the time of the visit, but the Inspector had been informed subsequently, by persons in whom he placed much confidence, that it was well managed and attended by 42 children. The spacious schoolhouse in course of construction during the preceding year, had been finished. The Rev. E. Michaud and Jean Perce, Esq., had zealously contributed to the success of the schools; and their valuable advice had also materially assisted Mr. Béchard in the discharge of his duties.

17. *Cape Chatte*.—In this municipality there was but one school in operation; it was situated on the west side of the river, and kept by Madame Lespérance, widow of the late Inspector. The classes had met about the middle of the month of July, in the year preceding. The teacher, who received a stipend of \$100 per annum, discharged her duty to the satisfaction of both the commissioners and the parents. It had not been found possible to levy the assessment in Cape Chatte, in that year, as great distress prevailed in consequence of the failure of the fisheries and the loss of seed-grain by fire. The system of voluntary contribution would be soon replaced by the assessment. The commissioners and the secretary-treasurer, Mr. Louis Roy, discharged the duties of their respective trusts with zeal and punctuality.

In concluding his report, Mr. B. remarks that there were still ten municipalities in which the assessment was not yet levied; and he states that he will use his best endeavors to place this District of Inspection on a proper footing as regards this important matter.

## MONTHLY SUMMARY.

### EDUCATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

—In the Annual Report of the Queen's College, Gork, the President, Sir Robert Kane, gives the religious denominations of the students enrolled for the academic year 1860-61 as follows:—Roman Catholics, 97; members of the Church of England, 92; Presbyterians, 2; Wesleyans, 8; Independent, 1; Society of Friends, 2; Unitarian, 1; total, 203. A parliamentary return shows the number of persons who have completed their education at the college of Maynooth from the year 1845 to the year 1861 inclusive. The total number is 975. The numbers for