

REMARKS.—There is no part of the social statistics of a country of more importance than that of its educational, inasmuch as the line of demarcation is drawn between the intellectual and the non-intellectual, and between the economical and the non-economical.

It will be observed, that by comparing the School Laws, and educational statistics of the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, that there is a wide difference in the gross amount of costs connected with the educational establishments, and the legal machinery employed in each Province—and still the same results—the same *one-ninth* of the population attend school in each.

A glance at the table of "Educational statistics—1858" will show the results of the workings of the two systems. The total amount paid for education in Nova Scotia is £49,796 per annum; out of this sum £900 is paid for salaries of officers, principally of the Normal and Training School. It must be admitted that the number of school-going pupils in Nova Scotia is very large compared to the amount paid by the Government in aid of elementary education—being only £13,379. The government allowance to teachers of elementary schools is very small—not more, in some cases, than seven or eight pounds—and the

amounts paid to Grammar Schools are, in proportion, still less.

In order that teaching may become a profession, and the standard of the teacher's usefulness become more elevated, his salary will have to be raised to such a height as will enable him to live above penury—live, so as to lay up in store for old age, and the vicissitudes of life, a supply of pecuniary means, and be also enabled to cultivate his own mind, and thereby become more fit to cultivate the minds of those placed under his care.

The other part of the school machinery, as far as the law is concerned, is easily and cheaply carried out.

New Brunswick on the other hand, has a decidedly more costly legal machinery at work in order to develop her system. The Province pays annually £47,120—a trifle less than Nova Scotia; out of this sum the salaries of the officers connected with the management of the system amount to £2,120 per ann., while ten thousand less children attend school in this Province than in Nova Scotia. In the latter province, the Superintendent of Education is principal of the Normal School, which is not the case in New Brunswick. The salaries of the two officers are the same in both Provinces.

### School Law of Nova Scotia—Abstract.

The Legislative enactments of this Province for the advancement of Education, like those of other countries, have been in a transition state, though the law of 1850, which has undergone some slight alterations, is in substance the law of 1859. This law enacts that there shall be a Superintendent of Education for the Province, who "shall visit the different Schools, personally inspect their discipline, enquire into the personal qualifications of the school masters, the books in use, and the accuracy of Returns and Accounts, and shall make half yearly, for the information of the Government and the Legislature, a Report of the general state of Education throughout the Province, illustrated by clear and methodical statistical Returns." He is also required to hold District Meetings, where the Commissioners, Teachers, etc. are invited to attend, and there discuss the subject of education. He is required to inspect all

Academies drawing public money, and the books, etc. In addition to these duties, the Superintendent, by the law of 1854, is constituted the principal of the Normal and Model Schools. For these and other services, he gets a salary of £300, and one hundred pounds to defray travelling charges, etc.

The Province is divided into twenty six Grammar School Districts, each District presided over by three or more Trustees—drawing in the whole £1700 per annum of public money. This sum is divided among a large number of Academies and Grammar Schools; as the law provides that each District shall have not less than two, nor more than four of such institutions; consequently the amount of public money awarded to each, is very small—not more, except to one in Halifax, which receives £150, than thirty five pounds per annum; and several of these institutions even get less than twelve pounds from the Pro-