

the Charter of the Madras school in New Brunswick." These schools were maintained by the Church of England for the education of the poor.

The form of instruction was the monitorial system of Bell. These schools were very popular in the province for some years, as the following statistics will show: In 1820 there were 992 scholars in the different Madras schools; in 1824 there were 4,736. Toward the close of the period the number of pupils had decreased.

The matter of inspection and visitation was early considered in the legislation. By the Act of 1805¹ the justices were required to visit and examine each school twice a year. By the Law of 1837² the trustees were required to visit the schools at least once in every three months. By the Law of 1829³ the justices were authorized to appoint a "Committee of two or more Justices to visit and inspect the Parish Schools in their respective counties, and if necessary to report the state of the same to the Lieutenant-Governor." The Law of 1847 provided for the appointment of two Inspectors for the schools of the province. This was a great improvement in the matter of school inspection. The earlier system by the justices guaranteed a system neither of competent inspection nor of uniform standards.

The curriculum for the parish schools, given in the Act of 1805⁴ consisted of English language, writing and arithmetic. In 1816⁵ the curriculum included "Orthography, Reading, Writing and Arithmetic." The requirements of the teachers for the different classes of licenses in the Law of 1847 included a great variety of subjects, many of which, no doubt, were to be included in the curriculum of parish schools.

The demand that the teacher be licensed "as by His Majesty's Royal Instructions is directed," appeared first in the Act of 1816.⁶ This requirement reappeared in each of the subsequent enactments. By the Law of 1837,⁷ the teacher applying for a license was to be examined "as to moral

attainments, literary attainments and loyal principles." The Act of 1847 classified the teachers in terms of their attainments in the First, Second and Third class.

The differentiation of salary for men and women teachers appeared first in the Act of 1833.¹ The Act required that the parish should pay the teacher at least a sum equal to the Provincial grant toward that teacher's salary, which was at the rate of £20 for the man, and £10 for the women for twelve months. This provision was withdrawn by the Act of 1840² which provided that both male and female teachers were to receive equal amounts from the Provincial treasury, or £20 for twelve months. This Act required that the inhabitants should raise at least a sum equal to that amount. By the Act of 1847 the salaries of teachers of either sex were fixed by the class of license, if a trained teacher. An untrained teacher was to receive £20 for a year.

The trustees were required "to agree with the proper persons licensed, as by His Majesty's Royal Instructions is directed, to teach six months, or one year," by the Act of 1833.³ The Act of 1847⁴ demanded not only a stated period, but a written contract which both teacher and trustees were required to respect.

The necessity of providing instruction without charging tuition fees was recognized by the Act of 1805,⁵ which provided for "any number not exceeding four" free scholars in each parish school. The Law of 1816,⁶ which allowed schools to be supported by assessment, provided for the free instruction of all pupils. Its amendment,⁷ which reinforced subscription-support, limited the number of free scholars to four. In 1829⁸ the number of free scholars was not limited, but the Act of 1837⁹ stated that five was the largest number for any one school. This provision was included in the Act of 1847.¹⁰

¹45 G. III, Cap. XII, sec. 11.

²78 Wm. IV, Cap. III, sec. 3.

³10 G. IV, Cap. XXII, sec. 6.

⁴45 G. III, Cap. XII, sec. 9.

⁵56 G. III, Cap. XXI, sec. 10.

⁶56 G. III, Cap. XIII, sec. 6.

⁷7 Wm. IV, Cap. VIII, sec. 10.

¹³ Wm. IV, Cap. XXXI, sec. 4.

²³ Vic., Cap. XXXIX, sec. 1.

³³ Wm. IV, Cap. XXXI, sec. 2.

⁴¹⁰ Vic., Cap. XVI, sec. 2.

⁵⁴⁵ G. III, Cap. XII, sec. 12.

⁶⁵⁶ G., III Cap. XXIII, sec. 11.

⁷⁵⁸ G. III, Cap. XVI, sec. 3.

⁸¹⁰ G. IV, Cap. XXII, sec. 3.

⁹⁷ Wm. IV, Cap. VIII, sec. 4.

¹⁰¹⁰ Vic., Cap. XXVI, sec. 23.