

son is given and until it is mastered. This plan is a great saving in time. It also insures a good model for writing capitals, etc.

[Space will not permit further talk on this subject, but I hope to return to it].

It behooves teachers holding a license of Class II. to qualify themselves upon the requirements of Reg. 32, as in future all Second Class teachers, male and female, will be expected to teach up to that standard.

Do not forget that thirty days' notice is required to terminate your contract.

As there seems to be some doubt in the minds of some teachers regarding Labor day, it may be stated that it was generally observed in the schools as a holiday.

Mr. Brittain's Lecture.

Mr. J. Brittain, science master of the N. B. Normal School, delivered the second lecture of the student course of the University of N. B. on November 19th,—subject, "The Aims and Methods of Education." The lecture, a full report of which appears in the *Fredericton Gleaner*, was an excellent one, and many practical suggestions were thrown out by Mr. Brittain which are deserving of the consideration of those entrusted with carrying out our educational system. He favored dividing the province into districts two or three times larger than the present ones, which would give better equipped schools and ensure the employment of more efficient teachers at living salaries. Referring to the course of study in schools, he thought that subjects should be taken up in accordance with the principles of adaptation and correlation. For example, in the mathematical group, when algebra comes in arithmetic should drop out, except as a subject for review. When geometry appears upon the programme algebra should join arithmetic as a review subject—a double paper once a week should take the place of the one in arithmetic.

Too much time is now spent in schools over pre-functory reading lessons. It would be better to drop the readers after the fifth year and devote the time thus gained to the reading of standard works suited to the age and attainments of the pupil. Self-activity and self-direction are all important in pupils, so that when their school days are over, they may be their own guides in the further pursuit of knowledge. "Men, who take no intellectual interest in their work, generally desire to escape from it—to make a living without hard labor, or to find an easier employment. We need a people who are close observers of their natural environment, who like to work with their hands and can

use them with precision—a people who think about their work as they work, who are not mere imitators but originators—not possessed merely of receptive capacity but of constructive ability. Laboratory work, if properly conducted, accustoms the pupil to think as he works and to learn from what he does. All the industrial arts and an application of the physical sciences, and a practical knowledge of the elements of these sciences, would do much to make our people more intelligent, resourceful and effective workers."

The lecture was well received and was discussed by Chancellor Harrison, Principal Foster, Prof. Davidson, Geo. A. Inch, and by Messrs. Kierstead, Alward and Mills, students of the university.

For the REVIEW.]

New Brunswick Schools of the Olden Times.

By W. O. RAYMOND, M. A.

(Continued.)

CHARLOTTE COUNTY SCHOOLS.

It was nearly twenty years after the formation of the Province of New Brunswick before our legislature made provision for common school education, and then it was of the most meagre description. The first school act was passed in the year 1802; it provided that the sum of £10 per annum should be voted each parish in the province to assist in the organization and maintenance of schools. The sum named was a mere pittance, and the results, naturally enough, were not very satisfactory.

The journals of the Court of General Sessions of the Peace supply some information as to the working of the act in Charlotte County. Under date April 13, 1805, an entry occurs in substance as follows:

A draft having been made to decide upon the two parishes that should be the first to divide between them the provincial allowance of £50 voted for the encouragement of the schools of Charlotte County under the new act passed by the House of Assembly, St. Stephen and St. Andrews were the parishes drawn, and it was agreed that the school for St. Stephen parish should be kept six months at "the Ledge" and six months at "the Ridge," and that the school for St. Andrews be kept in the upper part of the parish.

The justices of the peace in their several parishes were appointed "visitors" of the schools, and masters were appointed on their nomination, approved by the General Court of Session of the Peace.

The old Sessions' journals show that in the year 1806 the sum of £5 was voted Thomas Wyer, Esq., for establishment of a school on Deer Island, and a like sum to David Owen, Esq., for a school at Campobello; the government grant of £50 for this year was divided between the parishes of St. George and St. Patrick.