

ed by 3 Vic., Cap. 39,¹ which provided for an equal amount of provincial aid to both men and women, at the same time increasing a maximum grant for any parish to 260 pounds. This Act of 1837 was three times continued,² but was finally superseded by the Act of 1847.

By this Act of 1837³ the trustees were authorized and empowered to divide the parish into districts, "as may be found convenient and necessary."⁴ They were required to visit and inspect the schools once in three months.⁵ The schedule of the Justices was to be filed twice a year with the Lieutenant Governor. The number of female teachers was limited to three in each parish. The most important innovation in this Act was that of the appointment of a Board of Education for each county by the Lieutenant Governor in Council.⁶ With this Board was vested the duty of licensing teachers, for "it is expedient that the applicants for parish school licenses shall undergo an examination as to moral character, literary attainments and loyal principles, before obtaining legal authority to undertake the highly important and responsible duty of teaching."⁷

Governor Colebrooke in his speech before the House in 1844, commended the legislature for its liberality in educational matters. "The liberal appropriations you have made for the support of schools attest the importance which you justly attach to the education of the people. As the Act⁸ for the support of parish schools will expire in 1845, a careful inspection during the present year of the whole of the parish schools throughout the province, would, with the aid of a training and model schools facilitate the adoption of an improved and comprehensive system for their more efficient management."⁹ A commission was appointed "consisting of James Brown, M. P., John Gregory, and S. Z. Earle, M. D., to make a careful inspection of all grammar and parish schools and other institutions receiving provincial aid for educational purposes."

¹See Act, etc., 1840.

²By 2 Vic., Cap. 10, to 1843, by 6 Vic., Cap. 38 until 1845, and by 8 Vic. 96, to 1847.

³7 Wm. IV, Cap. VIII, Acts, etc., of New Brunswick, 1837. See Part II, No. II (4) of this paper.

⁴Ibid., Sect. 3.

⁵Duties of Trustees, Ibid., Sect. 3.

⁶Ibid., Sect. 10. ⁷Ibid., Sect. 10.

⁸7 Wm. IV, Cap. VIII.

⁹Journal of the House of Assembly, 1844, p. 16.

QUESTIONS ON "A CHRISTMAS CAROL."

M. W. McGRAY.

1. When was Dickens born? When did he die? Who was reigning in England during this interval? Name some of Dickens' contemporaries. Give any great events which took place during Dickens' lifetime.

2. Write a short history of the life of Charles Dickens.

3. What books did Dickens read in his youth? How many of these have you read?

4. Dickens worked for several newspapers. Name them. Name several of the best newspapers and magazines published in England at the present time; in Canada; in the United States of America.

5. Name six of Dickens' novels. Which have you read? Which one do you like best? Give reason for your preference. Which novel did Dickens say that he liked best?

6. In which of his novels does Dickens call attention to the evil effects of imprisonment for debt? In which does he describe life in a workhouse? Which novel tells the story of Dickens' life? Which gives an unfavorable impression of the United States of America? Which novel describes a wretched boarding-school for boys? Which novel is a story of the French Revolution? Which is woven around the Gordon Riots of 1780?

7. In which of Dickens' novels do the following characters figure: Little Paul, Tiny Tim, Pip, Little Nell, The Doll's Dressmaker, Jo, Mrs. Jarley, Little Em'ly?

8. Dickens was very particular about the names he gave his characters. Describe the sort of person to whom the name Gradgrind would apply. Do the same for the following: Mr. Bumble, Uriah Heep, Harold Skimpole, Jeremiah Flintwinch, Sairey Gamp, Major Joe Bagstock.

Give examples of names that fit the characters from "A Christmas Carol," and explain wherein lies their peculiar fitness.

9. Boz was the nom-de-plume of Dickens. Explain nom-de-plume. Why did he choose that name?

Give the real name or the nom-de-plume of the following: Thackeray, George Eliot, Mark Twain, Washington Irving, Owen Meredith, Marion Crawford, Ian Maclaren.

10. Is "A Christmas Carol" a novel? Give reasons for your answer. What is a novel? Explain carol, glee, catch, air. What is the moral of "A Christmas Carol?"

11. Give examples of humor and pathos from this story.

12. Dickens' father earned £200 a year. How much is that? What does the average man in your town earn? Account for the extreme poverty of the Dickens family. Young Dickens at eleven years of age earned six shillings a week. How much is that? About how much could an eleven year old boy earn now? How much did Scrooge's clerk earn? Explain: Crown, farthing, five-and-sixpence, bob, guinea. Is the guinea in use at the present time?

13. Where is the British Museum? Why did Dickens frequent this building? What would you want to see if you went there?

Taking the British Museum as a starting place, in what direction and about how far are the following: Westminster Abbey, St. Paul's Cathedral, Mansion House, Tower of Lon-