

register, report and return, that any grammar school is in any respect deficient and short of the hereinbefore prescribed requirements, that it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor by and with the advice of His Majesty's Executive Council to reduce the annual allowance of such grammar school in their discretion, so that the same shall in no case be less than £50 per annum to any one school."¹

The preamble of this Act stated that "it appears that the benefits derived from some of the grammar schools are not commensurate with the large sums of money annually granted for their support," so the curriculum of the grammar school was extended to include "orthography, reading, writing, and arithmetic."² which was the curriculum of the parish schools.³ The law makes a condition that in every grammar school there must be at least "an average of fifteen children over ten years of age in daily attendance, who are taught English grammar, English composition, ancient and modern history, natural history, natural philosophy, arithmetic, geography, the use of globes, Latin and Greek languages, and the practical branches of mathematics."⁴

The various provisions for the grammar schools remained comparatively uniform throughout this period. Two main developments appear. The first is in the matter of reporting, the means whereby the government was able to determine the schools deserving grants. The earliest legislation regarding grammar schools, indeed, until the Law 1846, simply stated that the trustees shall be accountable to the legislature." The development of the principle of reporting which had reached such an extent in the administration of parish schools was now applied to grammar schools. The necessary content of these reports was explicitly stated. The second change which appeared in these enactments was the extension of the curriculum. In 1846, English composition, ancient and modern history, natural philosophy, arithmetic and geography were included in the curriculum for the students of the grammar schools.

Throughout this legislation, it seemed that the law-makers felt more confident. They did not limit their enactments by years, but closed with such clauses as "this Act shall be deemed and

taken to be a public act and shall be judiciously taken notice of as such."¹ This may be explained by the fact that there was more precedent in the organization and administration of grammar schools of this type in the legislation of the older British colonies and England than for parish schools. The various states of the United States and the provinces of Canada were during this early period working out their systems of parish schools. The grammar school and academy had been worked out during an earlier period. The grammar school of New Brunswick seems to be a combination of these two ideas.

CHAPTER V.

CONCLUSIONS.

We have reviewed hastily those general acts of the Provincial Legislature of New Brunswick, regarding the establishment and administration of parish and grammar schools, passed within the years 1802 and 1847. During that time forty acts were passed, of which seventeen were concerned with parish schools; twelve with grammar schools; five were concerned with matters of administration connected with land grants and buildings; six acts dealt with the College of New Brunswick or King's College; and one act confirmed the Charter of the Madras School Board of New Brunswick.

The legislation dealing with parish schools had a development quite distinct from that of grammar schools. There seem to be no evidences of borrowing suggestions from the Grammar School Legislation and applying them to parish schools. But there seem to be two cases of borrowed ideas in grammar school enactments. The Board of Administration for St. John and St. Andrews grammar schools were composed of nine members, who were called directors. The Act of 1816,¹ which provided for the establishment of grammar schools in each of the remaining counties of the province detailed the administration of these schools to a committee of three or more trustees or directors appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor. This small committee resembles in the number and character of members the parish school committees provided by 56 Geo. III, Cap. XXIII, (1816).

¹Ibid., sec. 5.

²Pre., sec. 1.

³56 G. III, Cap. XXIII, sec. 10.

⁴9 Vic., Cap. IX, sec. 2.

¹9 & 10 G. IV, Cap. XXIX, sec. 31.