

QUESTIONS.

What does geology treat of? Where is the new red sandstone of Nova Scotia situated? In what does its minerals consist? Where is the carboniferous district, and what are its minerals? Devonian and upper Silurian rocks, where situated, and of what kinds are its minerals? The metamorphic district,—where situated, and of what kinds are its minerals?

Describe the various geological systems and

minerals of New Brunswick,—where situated, and of what extent?

To what geological system does Prince Edward Island belong? How are soils formed? What kind of soils, agriculturally considered, do the red sandstone, grey sandstone, Silurian, Cambrian, mica, slate, trap, and gneiss systems form? Why does trap form good soils in some places? What sort of soils does transported materials form?

For the meanings of the systems, etc., see title—"Explanations."

REMARKS ON THE NEW BRUNSWICK SCHOOL BILL.

In the April number of the *Parish School Advocate* we gave an outline of the contents of this bill as submitted by the government; in the present number the reader is presented with the act in full.

The country has not yet forgotten the dissatisfaction everywhere manifested against the bill as submitted to the legislature by the government; and the act even now, after having passed through the legislature, much improved though it be, does not give general satisfaction. It contains the principles of the last act, slightly altered.

The most important alteration in the bill, in its passage through the legislature, was the bold and manly manner in which the reading of the sacred scriptures was introduced and secured to every child whose parents do not object to it,—Protestants to use their own version, and Catholics theirs also. This is just as it should be; and we hope this part of the law will be practically carried out, and that every child may be thoroughly made acquainted with the Divine Law,—the best passport to prosperity.

Another important alteration is the paragraph enjoining teachers of first and second class schools to teach the "geography, history, and resources of the province of New Brunswick, and the adjoining North American colonies."—But where is the proper book from which this geography, history and resources are to be taught? The book is much wanted.

The section referring to the establishment of "superior schools," is also improved, and may in some places be carried out to advantage.

The act fixes the salaries of officers as follows:

	Per ann.
Superintendent,	£300
Travelling charges and contingencies of office of superintendent, not fixed—say,	100
Clerk,	150
Four inspectors, each £250	1000
Training master,	250
Male teacher of model school,	125
Female " " "	75

£2000

The cost of administering this law will amount at least to £200 or £300 more than that of any other act ever promulgated in the province: besides about £500 spent in legislating the bill into existence.

We were in hopes that the inspectorship on the present system would be done away with, and the trustees appointed to that service. But, no: £2000 per annum, the half of which, at least, will be wasted, while the men who are required to divide the country into school districts, and make reports of the same; agree with the inhabitants in employing teachers; suspend or displace teachers, and report the same; advertise and call as many meetings of rate-payers as there are school districts, for the purpose of electing school committees; accompany inspectors in the examination of schools; examine schools once a year; employ assistant teachers when necessary; and apportion all monies raised for schools by local assessment;—and for all this labour, and much more, do not get one farthing: while they may be made liable to pay two penalties, one of £10 and another of £20. Members of school