

profitable in mid-winter, provided the material is available. Practise by grafting willow, alder or other wild trees as well as apple trees.

Don't neglect to gather your hardwood cuttings at once, and bury them in sand until towards spring.

Chapters XXI and XXII are autumn ones. Gather all available material possible which will illustrate these chapters. The pictures in the text are worth much. But the real fruits and seeds are worth more. The children's combined efforts will soon get together a very creditable collection covering the chapters mentioned.

No other chapters force themselves upon us this fall. But these must be got out of the way before the spring rush begins, and while material is still available. Aim to have them done by Christmas vacation. In all cases, study the material first. Then read the book. Then study the material again.

TURKISH SCHOOL CHILDREN.

"Turkish children recite their lessons all together in the old-fashioned schools, and if you could hear them, you would think that you had gone into Wonderland with Alice where 'things wouldn't come straight.' The little girls go to school in groups, and with them is always an old servant who carries all their books on what looks for all the world like a small clothes-tree. The boys go and come in two long lines attended by their teacher. They carry their own books and wear long trousers and fezzes exactly like their fathers. Some of the tiny girls carry their own little tables and drawing-boards. In the gipsy village in Scutari the children learn their lessons by songs in the street. They stand in a circle with a big girl in the middle, and they get noisier and noisier the more interested they grow."—Lindamira Harbeson, in the November *St. Nicholas*.

China has determined to maintain the form of a republic, but the chief ruler will be virtually an emperor. He will still be called president, but the appointment to that office will be permanent and hereditary.

A LEGISLATIVE HISTORY OF NEW BRUNSWICK EDUCATION.

1802 — 1847.

JOSEPHENE H. MACLATCHY.

(Continued.)

The Law of 1802¹ was superseded by a more elaborate enactment intituled "An Act for encouraging and extending literature in this province," passed March 5, 1805.² The preamble reasserted "That the education of youth is of utmost importance in society" and continued that "public attention to that object has been by experience found to be attended with utmost beneficial effects." The first eight sections of this Act were concerned with the establishment of a Grammar School in the City of St. John. The remaining five sections dealt with the establishment in "each and every county of this province" of two schools for the instructing of youth of both sexes in English language, writing and arithmetic, which schools shall be under the direction, regulation and control and management of the Justices of the Peace for the said Counties." Five duties of the Justices in administering these Parish Schools were stipulated in this law. The first was to "appoint the masters for the said schools from time to time and to displace them at their pleasure."⁴ A second duty was "to direct and appoint the places where such schools are to be kept or holden from time to time so that only one of the said schools shall be kept or holden in any one parish at one and the same time for one continued year and no longer, and shall then be removed to another parish and shall be continued in like manner, until each and every parish shall

¹Dr. W. O. Raymond, in "New Brunswick Schools of Olden Times," has the following paragraph—"The House of Assembly were desirous at this time to promote common school legislation, and on March 11, 1803, it was ordered that Archibald MacLean, (member for York), and Robert Pagan (member for Charlotte) be a committee to prepare a bill for the establishment of common schools throughout the province. This bill, however failed to pass, and for ten years, the Journals of the Legislature are almost a blank as regards educational matters." (ED. REVIEW, December, 1893, p. 115). Dr. Raymond must have obtained his copy of the law of 1805 after the Sections referring to common schools had expired. They were enacted to last for six years, to 1811, and were continued by 50 G. III, Cap. 33 to 1816.

²45 G. III, Cap. XII, Sects. 9-13. See Part II, No. II (1) of this paper.

³St. John excepted. Ibid. Sect. 9.