

was further enacted that the trustees might admit any number, not exceeding eight, to be free scholars. By the terms of the act £200 was allowed by the province towards the construction of a school building, and £100 per annum towards the master's support.

During the next few years the grammar school building was erected in part by local effort, but chiefly by the aid of the province, the House of Assembly making a number of appropriations towards its completion. The particulars connected with the opening of the school may be gleaned from the following advertisement inserted in the *St. John City Gazette* and other papers of the day:

NOTICE!

The public are respectfully informed that the GRAMMAR SCHOOL of *Saint Andrews*, New Brunswick, was opened for the education of youth on the first inst., with a suitable address and prayers by the Rev. Jerome Alley, A. B., Missionary and President of the Board of Trustees of the said school, and afterwards a very excellent dissertation on education by the Rev. Mr. Cassel, Principal. The terms are as follows, per annum:

For those pupils who learn reading, writing, arithmetic and English grammar only,....	£5	0	0
For those who learn also French, geography and mathematics,.....	6	5	0
And for those who, in addition to the above, learn the dead languages,.....	7	10	0

Payments quarterly.

N. B.—A few boarders can be accommodated.  
Saint Andrews, June 5th, 1819.

The Rev. Mr. Cassel, first principal of the grammar school at St. Andrews, was a Presbyterian minister, who, in addition to his scholastic duties during the week, appears to have conducted divine service for the Presbyterians on Sundays until there was a resident clergyman placed in charge of that denomination a few years later.

It will be noticed that the terms for pupils who took the full course of study at the St. Andrews grammar school were \$30.00 per annum, and it is evident that only the children of wealthier parents were likely to avail themselves of the advantages of the school. Provision, it is true, was made by law for the admission of eight free scholars, but the stigma attached to a lad who was a "free scholar" was a fatal hindrance to the higher education of poor children. The St. Andrews grammar school still flourishes, having had an uninterrupted existence of about seventy-seven years, during which it has accomplished very much excellent work under succeeding masters. It now ranks third in regard to seniority among our educational institutions, the only ones having a prior existence being the grammar schools at Fredericton and St. John.

For the REVIEW.] NATURE LESSONS.

Lichens.—I.

This is the forest primeval. The murmuring pines and the hemlocks,  
Bearded with moss, and in garments green, indistinct in the twilight,  
Stand like druids of old, with voices sad and prophetic,  
Stand like harpers hoar, with beards that rest on their bosoms.

*Evangeline.*—LONGFELLOW.

TEACHER. So you have brought in plenty of samples of the "tree-beard." Where did you get it?

SCHOLAR. I got this long bunch from the limbs of a withered fir tree.

ANOTHER S. I got it from the lower branches of a soft-wood tree which was growing all right.

ANOTHER S. I got this stubby kind of beard on the trunk of a hemlock tree, growing on the bark.

T. But if you look at the fibres of your stubby "tree-beard" you will find that they are not so round and thread-like as the others. They are stiffer and angled. It is a different kind of lichen.

S. Lichen? The "tree-beard" is a moss, is it not? According to our "Evangeline" the trees were bearded with moss like the long beard of an old man which rests on his bosom, and that was just like this specimen when it was on the tree.

T. You are quite right in seeing what the poet saw; but you must remember your "Evangeline" is poetry. It is a word painting for everybody, whether he knows much botany or not. But when we look sharply we must see that there is a great difference between one of the mosses you have collected and the lichen. You have quite a variety in your collection, I see, of what everybody calls "moss." Now all the mosses have a central stem, some of them branching, and the stem and the branches are all covered with —

CHORUS. Little greenish leaves.

T. And you will find that when they fruit they send up sometimes quite a long, slender bristle, with a little box on the top of it, which is filled with its very fine dust-like seed, called "spores." Before these little capsules are ripe the spores are wet, forming a greenish paste. Have you ever seen anything on the tops of these capsules?

S. Yes. One big moss has squarish capsules which carries a little cap over it like a little thatched roof.

ANOTHER S. Oh, yes. We use to pull the little cap off, and then eat the little capsule before it became powdery.

T. Very well. You see that this tree-beard has no leaves. There is nothing truly green about it like the green of a growing leaf, except what the botanists say