

The following tabular statement will show the progress made during the years indicated thereby:—

Years.	No. of Teachers.	No. of Pupils.	Governmental Allowance.
1849.	521	15,736	£ 9,771
1850.	550	17,732	9,453
1851.	647	18,386	11,985
1852.	688	18,591	13,252
1853.	774	24,127	13,656
1854.	635	21,977	17,526
1855.	768	27,744	18,414
1856.	866	29,007	20,639
1857.	882	30,000	21,048

It will be observed by the preceding table that the number of teachers and students have nearly doubled during the last nine years, while the government allowance has been more than doubled.

Until very recently, teachers generally engaged to teach on condition of having board and lodging secured to them by the subscribers. Hence the government allowance was all that they had for their labour—in fact the law only required the fulfilment of a contract of this nature by the inhabitants. We have been led to believe that this state of things had undergone a great change during the last five or six years, and still think such is the case in many localities: but on examining the report for 1857, it is obvious that teachers still do not receive more in a general way than the government allowance. The amount subscribed by the inhabitants 17,599*l.*, which if divided by 892, the number of teachers employed during that year, would not give an average to each teacher of more than 20*l.* per annum, a sum sufficiently small to defray expenses of board and lodging. Teachers, it is true, are more in the habit of finding their own board and lodging than formerly, which they can do, some in their own families, etc., much cheaper than with their subscribers; and in this way they may save an amount over and above the government allowance: but, after all, let them use all the economy they can, especially in districts where the inhabitants are few and far between, and also in very ordinary pecuniary circumstances it is not much they can save above the provincial allowance.

The amount annually paid by New Brunswick, in aid of education gene-

rally, is far above that paid from the revenues of any other colony or state on this continent; still it does not appear to be sufficient to induce the teachers to make teaching a calling, and follow it as an art. Male teachers only appear to follow it until some more lucrative and satisfactory calling presents itself, when they "bid good bye" to school teaching; females generally continue until marriage, when they generally leave their places for others to fill. In order to secure the continuation of good teachers throughout the country, the inhabitants will have to increase their subscriptions—raise the teachers' salaries, so as to induce teachers to continue in the calling, prosecute self-education, and such other requirements as will tend to elevate themselves, and advance the moral and intellectual character of the youth of the county.

SCHOOL REGULATIONS FOR NEW BRUNSWICK.

THE Board of Education for the province of New Brunswick has recently issued a number of regulations for schools, which are as lengthy, as the act upon which they are based. These regulations define the duties of officers connected with the administration of the school law, teachers of parish schools, and pupils, in the most minute manner. For instance, the fourth paragraph, under the head of "the duties of pupils," reads thus:—"The pupil is required" to deliver accurately, and as soon as possible, all messages to or from his parents or guardians, and from time to time remind them when the school fees are due, and when books or paper, pens or ink, pencils or slate, or any other things may be wanted for use in the school." Many of these regulations are very good, and may be applied to the advancement of education; while other sections are inapplicable and childish: indeed all the regulations required might have been comprehended in half the words.

The section of the regulations defining the time to be devoted to teaching seems to call for some consideration.—There are to be two vacations of two weeks each, in every year, besides "every alternate Saturday, or half of each Saturday, and Queens' birth day;" which will amount to *fifty-one days*, exclusive of provincial holidays—leaving