

Master or Usher of any Grammar School in any of the said last mentioned Counties."

(2). 9 Vic., Cap. LX, Act 1846.<sup>1</sup>

An Act in amendment of the Acts now in force relating to Grammar Schools.

Passed April 14, 1846.

"Whereas 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.

I. Be it enacted, etc., "That from and after the passing of this Act, the Scholars of the several Grammar Schools in this Province shall be taught Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, Natural Philosophy, the practical branches of Mathematics, the use of Globes, the Latin and Greek languages, and such other useful learning as may be judged necessary."

II. And, etc., "That in every such Grammar School there shall be an average number of fifteen Scholars over ten years of age in daily attendance, and that the following branches of Education shall be taught in said schools respectively, English Grammar, English Composition, Ancient and Modern History, Natural History, Natural Philosophy, Arithmetic, Geography, the use of the Globes and the practical branches of Mathematics."

III. And, etc., "That it shall be the duty of the Master of every such Grammar School to keep a true and correct Register of names and ages of the several scholars and to mark daily therein the presence or absence of each scholar as the case may be, and to furnish the Trustees and Directors of such Grammar School, semi-annually, with a true copy of the same, and also with a Return pointing out the number in daily attendance, with the several Branches of Education taught to each Scholar."

<sup>1</sup>Taken from the Acts of New Brunswick, etc., printed 1846.

#### AN INGENIOUS PARAPHRASE.

"In spite of the clamour of the Noes, the Ayes won," was dictated from the history book, and the pupils were called upon to write out what the passage meant. One of the replies was: "Though he made a disagreeable noise by breathing through his nose, he had such fine eyes that he persuaded the parlyment to vote for him."—*Teachers' World*.

#### SUMMARY OF DR. A. H. MACKAY'S ADDRESS AT THE CENTENARY OF THE PICTOU ACADEMY.

On looking at this magnificent panorama extending to the picturesque horizon encircling the sky-blue harbor of Pictou, I am transported back for more than forty years of time, and imagine I should know, as of old, everyone in this large audience. But I am twenty-seven years out, and find that to recognize most of the multitude now before me in the prime of life I have to ask, "Who was your father, or your mother?"

I have been so overpowered by this reception due to my association with my old colleague the veteran principal of the Pictou Academy, by whose side I sat in the triumphal car on its historic procession to this platform from the old Academy which I entered as a student over forty-nine years ago, and as its principal about forty-three years ago, that I cannot express the sensations awakened in me. The hearty cheers from the crowd, among whom were recognizable many of the most distinguished men of our country, made us feel that there may be a time when the service of the erstwhile humble school master will be remembered, and he can enter into his kingdom of usefulness acknowledged.

High above these is the first principal and founder of the Pictou Academy. One hundred years ago he came to a new but goodly land, stocked with a people not rich in material wealth, but endowed with physical strength and intellectual power, strong moral consciousness and a high religious outlook. The potter had the clay without which he could do little. But the potter himself was a genius, and of a transcendent order. He not only fashioned many vessels to honor, but he created a fashion which has been reproducing itself for a hundred years, with an ever-widening circle, promising to go still widening down the ages. He is the man who made it possible to call together this large and historic home-coming of leaders of men, not only from our own province and continent, but literally from every quarter of the globe.

Think of Rev. Dr. Thomas McCulloch one hundred years ago, busy in the spiritual interests of his people as well as in their material advancement, yet able to stimulate the origination of new laws for the elementary and secondary education of his people, and at last successful