

combining of the duties of school master and parish minister, as seen in the light of history, clearly was not beneficial to the interests of the churches to which these clergymen ministered, and on the other hand it appears to have been equally unsatisfactory from an educational standpoint.

An agitation was commenced against the continuation of the system, and in the year 1827 the House of Assembly on the 29th of February passed a resolution:

"That it is the opinion of this House that the trustees of grammar schools in the different counties shall yearly forward to the secretary of the province a specific statement of the condition of the school house, the name of the master, whether he be in Holy Orders, the number of scholars in each school, with the number of free scholars and their names, with the reason of their being admitted as such, with the rate of tuition money paid by scholars and by whom received."

At the next year's session of the legislature the committee on schools, Messrs. W. Crane, Alex. Rankine, Thomas Wyer, E. B. Chandler and John W. Weldon, reported —

"That it appears to them, from facts which have come under their own observation and from information they have received from respectable persons residing in different parts of this province, that the very liberal grants of money appropriated and paid by the legislature in support of grammar schools in this province have not produced that beneficial effect which was expected to result from those establishments."

The discussion that ensued resulted in the passing of an act which provided that —

"From and after the 1st day of January, 1830, no beneficed clergyman of the established church or minister of any sect or denomination of Christians having charge of a congregation shall be eligible as master or usher of any grammar school."

In addition to the establishment of county grammar schools, other efforts were put forth from time to time for the encouragement of secondary education; one of the earliest of these was that of the Rev. Oliver Arnold of Sussex, a gentleman who throughout his life took the greatest interest in educational matters. The particulars in the instance here referred to may be gleaned from the following advertisement in the "Royal Gazette," dated March 26th, 1793:

ACADEMICAL INSTRUCTION. The pleasing success and apparent reputation of the public school at Sussex Vale, together with the solicitations of a number of respectable gentlemen, have induced the DIRECTORS to engage accommodations for a larger number of scholars than have heretofore attended. The accommodation will be in readiness on the 1st of May next for the reception of any young gentleman who may be sent to the said school, where he will be taught READING and WRITING, MATHEMATICS and NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, LATIN and GREEK LANGUAGES.

Any gentlemen who may wish to send their children to said school for education may be assured that good accommodations are provided in decent families, that strict attention will be paid to their morals; and that it may reasonably be presumed their progress will equal the most sanguine expectations.

The whole expense for the English scholars, including boarding, lodging, washing and the tuition, will amount only to eighteen pounds currency per annum.

A separate agreement will be made with those who may wish to be taught navigation, surveying, the Latin or Greek languages.

N. B.— It is well known to every gentleman who has visited Sussex Vale that its local situation is central, and such as to render it very pleasant and easy of access from every part of the province.

Any letters on the business of the school may be directed to the Rev. Mr. Arnold.

Doubtless the modern boarding school has made a very marked advance on the facilities provided in this pioneer boarding school established by Sussex enterprise so shortly after the settlement of the country, but it is at least questionable if the modern boarding school will ever be able to rival the old Sussex school in economy of management. Boarding, lodging, washing and tuition, with "strict attention to the morals" of the pupils can hardly be hoped for in these days at the rate of £18 currency per annum.

It may be here noted that the Rev. Oliver Arnold petitioned the House of Assembly at the session in February, 1816, for aid towards establishing a grammar school at Sussex Vale. The grammar school, however, went to Kingston, then the shiretown of Kings County.

Another project, looking to the providing of higher education for girls, was started in St. John about the year 1816. Mr. Thomas Millidge, a member for St. John County, on February 20th, 1817, presented the petition of the mayor of St. John and others, praying for aid towards establishing a Seminary at St. John for the education of young ladies, and the House of Assembly on the 15th March following voted to commissioners, to be appointed by the Governor in Council, the sum of £300, to be by them expended "in aid of individual subscriptions" to establish the proposed seminary at St. John. The seminary for young ladies does not appear to have been a success and its existence was brief.

EVERY professional and business man has felt the need of some kind of a receptacle, in which could be placed and constantly within reach, reference books such as he uses daily. Just such an article has at last been invented, and is shown and described in another column in this paper. We have tried it and found it satisfactory.