

1852, the state of parish school education in this province does not seem to be in a very prosperous condition.

In 1852 there were, in winter, 31,901
in summer, 33,624

In 1857 in winter, 31,626
in summer, 37,087

which shows a falling off in school attendance of 275 in winter, and only an increase in five years of 3,463 in summer. During this time the population must have increased 30,000 over that of 1851, when the census was taken, which would bring the population to 300,000. Hence, Nova Scotia only sends one in nine of her population to school.

The sum paid for education :—

In 1852, by the province,—£11,995
by the inhabitants,— 26,851

In 1857, by the province,— 13,379
by the inhabitants,— 32,055

The cost of each pupil at the parish and grammar schools, is 12s. 10½d. per annum, of which 8s. 7½d. is paid by the people, and 4s. 3d. by the province.—The number of schools in 1852 was 956, in 1857 there were 905.

The number of grammar schools have only increased *one* in this time, while the pupils have increased 400. In support of these schools the province pays £800, and the inhabitants £2,400, per annum.

The attendance at the normal school in 1857, was 23 males, and 41 females; 125 pupil teachers have graduated since the commencement of the school in 1855, 89 of whom are teaching in the province.

The average attendance at the model school in 1857, was 165.

The number of male teachers throughout the province was, in 1857, 655; and 250 females.

The normal and model schools are in a very efficient state; but the remuneration to teachers is too small. The schools of a country will not flourish,

while the standard of the teacher's fees is so very low.

The learned superintendent entertains the most enlightened views on the subject of education, both as to its moral and intellectual bearing. On the subject of *direct assessment* for schools, Dr Forrester very justly says, that he approves of the principle :—

1st. Because it appears to me to be the view most fully accordant with the principles of justice and equity.

2nd. Because it breathes the spirit of purest philanthropy and patriotism.

3rd. Because it is strikingly in accordance with the true principles and ends of civil government.

4th. Because it is most economical.

5th. Because it generates in those educated under its auspices a spirit of self-reliance and industry.

6th. Because it is best fitted to keep alive and extend the deepest interest in the whole matter of education.

7th. Because it is most advantageous to the Teacher, and cannot fail to impart dignity and importance to his office.

8th. Because it makes the best provision and furnishes the strongest inducement for the education of every youth in every school section of the land.

9th. Because it will elevate the quality as well as most effectually secure the adequate quantity.

10th. Because it is in perfect keeping with the greatest practical principles of our common Christianity.

11th. Because it has been proved for 200 years and nobly stood the test.

12th. Because wherever it has been faithfully and honestly tried, it has received the cordial support of the most enlightened and benevolent of the community—and the people themselves have courted its continuance rather than its removal.

SHORT PARAGRAPHS.

SACKVILLE ACADEMY, Mount Allison, N. B., has obtained legislative authority to confer degrees on its students.

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ACADIA COLLEGE, Nova Scotia, is under heavy pecuniary embarrassments :

and the Baptist bodies of the lower colonies, to whom the institution belongs, are about to make a special effort in its behalf. This institution has long held a prominent position among the literary institutions of Nova Scotia. It has been found very useful in swelling the edu-