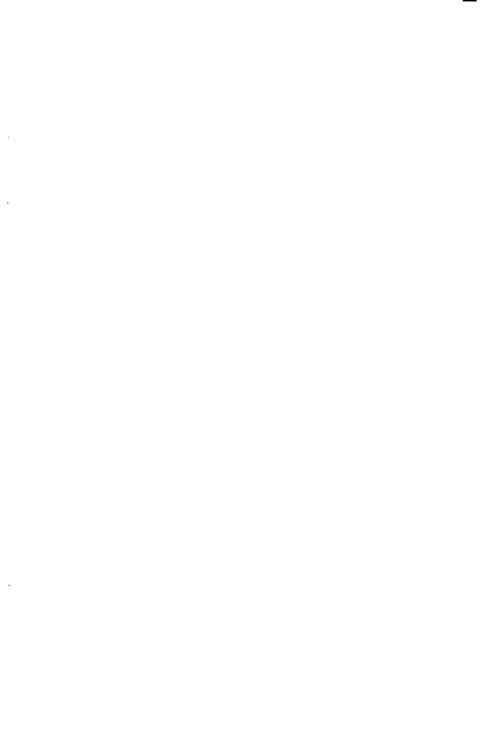
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No. 14.

THE

EDUCATIONAL CIRCULAR.

RECULATION 43 OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.—Educational Circular: The Chief sperintendent shall forward to the Secretary of the Board of Trustees of each litrict a semi-annual Circular, containing official notices, educational information, and especially a detailed statement of the Provincial Grants paid to Teachers, and teapportionment of the County Assessment Fund to Trustees. These Circulars hall be permanently filed by the Trustees, and shall be accessible to Teachers in set District.

THEODORE H. RAND,

Chief Supt. Education.

Energion Office, Fredericton, N. B., 1882.

SBURSEMENT OF PROVINCIAL GRANTS AND APPORTIONMENT OF COUNTY FUND FOR THE SUMMER TERM ENDED OCTOBER 31, 1881.

There were 97 teaching days in this Term in St. John, and Portland; al 98 in Fredericton, Woodstock, and some other Districts. In dissibiling the Provincial Grants and apportioning the County Fund to the Districts above named, the time the Schools were open and the attendace made, were raised to the basis of 108 days—the full Term required fithe Schools in the country.

In the following statement, names in *Italies* indicate the Teachers to taught in poor Districts, and whose Grants, and those to the Trussfrom the County Fund, were increased beyond the ordinary amounts. In Grants to licensed and eligible Class-Room Assistants (c. r. a.) are rehalf the ordinary Grants to Teachers, according to the class of license and rank of Frhool. The ordinary Provincial Grants per *Term* are, as provided by Sec. 13 of Chap. 65 of the Consolidated Statutes, sollows:—

M.I. S55; M. II. S40; M. III. S30; F. I. S35; F. II. S25; F. III. S20; F. dehers whose Schools are classified by the Inspectors receiving in Mition per Term, First Rank, S20; Second Rank, S12.50; Third lank, S5. The Superior Allowance is apportioned annually at the close the School Year; and the Schools which participated in it are indicated by printing the names of the Teachers in small capitals. The specific process of the Teachers in small capitals.

14.]

Prov'l G

KAZ

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Mona Milton.
Mary E. Carm
Ww. J. JONES.
Grace Ayer...
Nelson Smith.
Addaide R.
Annie J. Moo

lane D. Reed Augusta F. C John Home. Nehemiah J. S Isabella R. Jo

Fagnata A. Cath. A. Bull Eliza Ackerso Laura A. Bro William Taylo A. H. Surraw Eliza Moores, Jrs. J. Tait. Walter S. Mit

Wilmont E. S.
Annie B. Ad
Blanche M. M.
Annie A. Cog
Allison W. C.
Louisa M. N.

Mary L. Britt Isae P. Curt Beco R. Tee S.D. Alexano

lary E. Boy liqsey A. Gr Lillie B. Mile Ada DeWolfe Eatle Crabb. Annie Corbel Ilden Murph James Keema Mary Corbett Bella C. Pric-Strah J. McV Gertrude H. Chas. T. Baile Tustees clai April, 188 Alder B. Boy Maria Sharpe Elide J. Alex C. L. S. Jami Jazzs H. Ha

COUNTY OF ALBERT. .

NAME		COUN	TY OF AL	BERT.	
NAME.	Prov'l Grant to T	l'eachers.	Locality.	County Fund	l to Trustees.
NAME.		;		•	AMOUNT.
Lefia J. Turnier	NAME.	Clars. Legally authorized day actually employed. Amount of Grant.	parish.	No. of District. Legally authorized Schools were opp Pupils enrolled. Grand Total days.	On account of comploye On account of attendance of Total amount
Lelia J. Turnier	6	54 3	2	1 2 3 4	5 6 7
Martin E. Bray. 2 104 24 07 3 Annie J. Godfrey. 2 103 33 33 " 3 108 30 2313 20 00 15 64 556	Lelia J. Turner. Maggie J. Martin. Thos. E. Colpitts, A. B. Marila Strong. Marion Harris. Lavinia J. McLatchey. Araminta Milton. Frances A. Gaskin. Mary J. Campbell. Pamelia J. Carter. Mary J. Campbell. Pamelia J. Carter. Mary J. Gamet. Mary J. Campbell. Pamelia J. Garter. Mary J. Steeves. Emice J. Bennett. Maryt. L. Horsenan. R.M. H. Horsenan. R.M. H. Golffers. Mary J. Steeves. Kate E. Carvoll. S. A. Stryens. Bal. to Trustees from J. April. 1881. Offiver Geldert. John Forders Peters. Frant H. Blakeney George H. Laskey W. W. P. Starratt. Alice M. Annette. Thomas H. Dennill. Carrie M. Kelly. Leonora L. Rogers. Lena P. Woodworth. John Cairnes. David Gillespie. Rosacil. Wilbur. Flora E. Reid. JANE MOORE. NATH. DEFFY. Josephine M. Kinnie. Selina E. Brewster. J. TRUEMAN STEEVES Nettie MeLatchie. CHIPMAN BISHOP. Isabella S. Gross. Annie E. Dobson. Alexander Smith. S. C. Wilbur. Beattie C. Steeves Trustees' claim for J. April. 1881. Pita M. Milton. Ada F. Irving. Kate A. Dawson. Sarah A. Sterens. Gliva H. Bartlett. Howard Steeves. Ogo. H. Miner. Allen W. Bray. Ruffer S. Steeves.	108 820 60 A 106 83 730 1 108 25 60 1 108 25 60 1 108 25 60 1 108 25 60 1 108 25 60 1 108 25 60 1 108 25 60 1 108 25 60 1 108 25 60 1 108 25 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 6	Coverdate	3 96 51 1911 5 196 67 4231 1 108 26 1325 2 108 19 1052 3 107 24 1435 4 108 20 1146 5 108 32 1820 10 108 32 1820 10 108 20 1136 11 108 20 1332 15 108 22 1513 1 108 20 1332 2 183 84 raised 3 108 44 2013 5 108 52 28127 1 108 52 183 3 108 44 2013 5 108 108 10 172 9 108 52 2812 1 1 108 17 1338 1 108	17 76 12 92 76 27 60 12 15 00

COUNTY OF ALBERT.—Continued.

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NT.						i			!	-	ا خ	A.	MOUNT	r.
	-1 County Found	NAME 6	G Chass.	Legally authorized days actually employed.	to Amount of Grant.		Parish.	1 No. of District.	Legally authorized days Schools were open.	ω Pupils enrolled.	A Grand Total days, attendance of Pupils.	cn On account of Teachers employed.	On account of average attendance of Pupils.	Jotal amount from County Fund.
47 83	- •	Mona Milton	3	97	\$17	97;	Hopewell	5	97	19	1189	\$13 46	\$S 03	\$21 49
92 : 61 : 96 : 11 :	20 S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S	Hary E. Carnwath Wy J. Jones. Grace Ayer Kdson Smith Addaide R. Carnwath Annie J. Moore	30133301	108 107 108 36 <u>1</u> 108 106 <u>1</u>	20 67 20 10 26 21	00 94 00 14 66	"	6 7 8 9 10	108 215 36 <u>1</u> 108 106 <u>1</u>	29 86 28 12 45	1681 <u>1</u> 4718 4791 8801 10183	15 00 29 86 5 07	11 37 31 90 3 24 5 95 6 89	21 67
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2 3 3 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	9) 31 34 51	May E. Boyer Hepsey A. Gregg Lillie B. Miles. Ma DeWolfe. Katie Crabb. Annie Corbett. Helen Murphy. Janes Keenen May Corbett.	333333	105 105 85 108 51 108	25 17 20 25 21 20 18 26	00 72 00 95 00 00 88 66	« « « «	2 3 4 5 8 10 11 12	108 96 108 105 85 108 51 108	47 47 38 41 24 52 35 60	2567 1828 2366 2748 1283 1891 1209 3037	15 00 13 32 15 00 19 43 15 73 15 00 9 44 20 00	6 61 9 74 6 23 15 64	33 58 22 34 24 74 15 67 35 61
21688 048	188513 S	Bellà C. Price. Sarh J. McWaid. Gertrude H. Wiggins. Chas. T. Bailey. Trustees claim for) April, 1881.	3	107 107 107 108	24 10	77 77 83 00	"	13 14 15 2	107 107 107 108 62	26 31 23 28	996 1600 1081 1400 1553	14 85 14 85 14 85 15 00 8 61	1 22 01	19 98 23 09 20 42 38 82
7 46 9 46 5 64	:32:	Alder R. Boyer. Maria Sharpe. Elide J. Alexander. G. L. S. Jamicson Jams H. Harper.	239	107 108 105 57]	25 25	34 00 95 29 33		5 7	107 108 105 57}	49 34 19 40	3689 22701 1772] 1530]	14 85 15 00 19 43 7 98	11 69 9 13	26 69 28 56

COUNTY OF CARLETON .- Continued.

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Clara Hughes 2108 20 00 Richmond 2 108 43 1746! 15 00 9 00 24 0 8 8 8 1746! 15 00 9 00 24 0 8 8 1746! 15 00 9 00 24 0 8 8 1746! 15 00 10 8 10 10 10 10 10	

COUNTY OF CARLETON .- Continued.

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tees.	Prov'l Grant to	reache	rs.	Locality.		Co	unt	y Fur	ad to	<u> Trust</u>	ees.
ST.								d-	A	MOUN	r.
Total amonnt from		cn Class. Legally authorized days actually employed.	63 Amount of Grant.	PARISH. 2	I No. of District.	Legally authorized days Schools were open.	ω Pupi enrolled.	Grand Total days' attend- ance of Pupils.	On account of Teachers on employed.	On account of average attendance of Pupils.	Total amount from County Fund.
15,823	ii Cath. A. Kilpatrick	3 108	\$25 00	Wicklow	6	108	30	9543	\$20 00	\$4 92	\$24 02
88 21 45 17	Agues L. White Wande A. Page Sure McKay	2 S6 2 108	25 00 26 53 25 00	"	8 9	108 86 108	48 24 31	2413 1252 <u>1</u> 1531	15 00 15 92 15 00	12 43 6 45 7 89	27 43 22 37 22 89
50 21 21 21 21 21 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22	me M. Sincock. M. F. Turner. L. Coulland July Sincock. Ma. E. Hartley. Ma. E. Lundon. July Since S. Laverty. Manie S. Carman Lundon.	2 105 3 107 1 108 2 108 2 45 2 108 2 108 2 108 2 88}	25 00 20 48 55 00	Woodstock	10 12 13	105 105 107 108 108 45 108 108 88½	35 35 43 30 45 31 51	1692 <u>]</u> 1483 1931 2343 <u>1</u> 1576 <u>]</u> 1257 <u>1</u> 2021 <u>]</u> 1635	14 57 14 57 14 55 15 00 15 00 15 00 15 28	\$ 72 7 64 9 94 12 07 8 12 6 48 10 41 8 42 6 13	
22 1: 47 1: 59 1: 50 2: 50 2: 50 2: 50 2: 50 2: 50 2: 50 2: 50 3: 50 4: 50 50 4: 50 50 6: 50 70 6:	1 25 kg. McLean. 1 25 kgelins Fauikner. 1 3 kgelins Fauikner. 1 5 kg. Price. 1 5 kg. Price. 1 6 kg. Kg. Munroe. 6 6 kg. Elizabeth Cupples 0 5 kmira J. McDonald.	1 98 1 98 1 98 2 98	25 25 66 33 35 00 94 64 47 65 45 00 55 00 25 00	. "	5	972 rsd.	483	32356 raised	135 00	166 65	301 65
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COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE.—Continued.

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		<u> </u>		 -	-	 				-	
Geo. E. Armstrong Whitfield O. Dunham Louis S. Pickett J. A. DUNHAM Annie Magee Ellen Rogers Tea. pd. in St. John Co.	1 108	\$17 77 10 83 61 70 100 32 29 81 60 00	} " Lepreaux and }	2 3 4 5	\$6 103 200 108	95 70 108 39 8	2287} 3054 5997 1903} 455}	\$11 94 14 30 27 76 5 41	\$19 44 25 97 50 99 16 18 3 87	40 : 73 : 21 :	da B. A luy McH toria A. blaide I cas G. A
	3 108	30 00	d Musquash f Lepreaux	3	108	45	1885	15 00	16 03		ns T. Mo
John Gillespie Bank of St. Stephen, balance due, Ap. 'Sb. Agnes E. Crickard Wilfred L. Randall. Mary Magowan Cath. I. Spean A. W. Wilkinson, A. B.	2 108 2 101½ 2 108 3 97 2 86½ 1 98	0 60	Pennfield	12345	108 1015 108 97 863	29 63 34 52 23	1347 4884 2074 2559 1061 <u>}</u>	15 00 14 09 15 00 13 46 16 01	11 45 41 52 17 63 21 76 9 02	35 32	cre M. P della Bla Sie Han Lie D. Ha cuel O. Lin G. Cra m J. La 20 A. Tu
Emma Waycott. Annie P. Hauson S. Agnes Algar Augusta B. Wade. Maggie G. Jones.	2 98 2 98 2 98	25 00 25 00 25 00 20 00	St. Andrews	1	587 <u>1</u>	273	18230} raised		155 00		ulla M. Ala Rid A Freeze AS. B. W
Annie L. Rigby. Thomas A. Hartt Ida A. Mitchell Alice M. Murray. J. F. Scribner Agnes E. Kcay A. F. Millien	2 65	13 88	" & Dumbarton	3	60 65 59 80	12 31 21 19 42	301 <u>1</u> 1089 <u>1</u> 783 822 <u>1</u> 17671	S 33 9 02 8 19 11 10 15 00	6 06 6 99	16 13 14 13	is Lee II is D. L. is B. Bog in M. Ro is M. Ha is M. Ha is Lanie Ve
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Maria Milliken, e. r. a	3 86	30 13 7 97	; " & St. James	. ~	93	50	2833	12 91	24 00		L McAlli 2nd H. I
Katherine F. Brown. Laura McCann Sarah E. Gilley Abner Gaskill Emily Markee Aspies Bond. Marjory McCann Mary E. Currie. Sarah McOrae. Gre. W. Hoben, A. B	3 624 2 78 2 63 2 90 2 108 2 97 2 99 2 53 1 98	7 97 15 45 18 17 14 70 33 33 9 26 31 25 22 57 22 91 12 26 60 66	"	23 4 5 6 7 8 9	621 781 90 40 108 971 99	26 47 31 35 40 28 19 47 36	940 <u>!</u> 1953 717 <u>!</u> 1547 <u>!</u> 1179 1884 945 2433 <u>!</u>	11 57 10 90 8 S1 12 49 5 55 20 00 13 53 13 74 Retu	13 16 10 02 16 02	51 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	icia T. Jo sulotte M. E.S. Kirli case M. V. Trace ale L an E. Mc left J. Lo sely T. W sie F. Bo
Thomas O'Malley Eliza Magowan Mrs. J. A. Dunham	2 98	40 00 35 00	Si. George	1	330	154	9572 raised	50 51	S1 33	•	Fount:
Mrs. J. A. Dunham Adelia Raynor. George Allen. Annie Gilmour. Hugh Copley. Lorinda McKinney. Catharine Condle. Annie Datey. Adelaida Camp. Sarah A. Meek. Maria E. Gates. James Doherty. Clara M. Clark. Lydia Maxwell. Enoch Thompson. Jessie G. Pettigrove.	2 108 3 108 2 108 2 108 2 108 2 108 3 108	9 69 34 74 70 00 50 36 26 66 25 00 12 03 17 79 30 00 17 32 17 73 21 11 57	& Pennfi'd	5 6 7 8	108 108 108 108 108 108 108 108 52 96 108 108 75 105	39 13 40 23 19 15 14 20 20 101 60 32 49 48 24	20721 747 747 20441 1341 11754 16941 1514 4384 664 5119 2425 11224 2255 3050/ 700/	15 00 15 00 18 88 20 00 20 00 20 00 7 22 13 32 15 00 15 00 10 41 14 57	17 38 11 40 9 99 14 41 12 57 5 65 43 61 20 62 9 54 19 18 25 94	35133353555	ckV. Llc INS. L. Yo In J. M. De I W., De WETMOI WETMOI WETMOI WETMOI WETMOI HARTL, c phine H L. Cook Roum

COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE.—Continued.

	n Chart			Y 144	==	==	_				==-
ees.	Prov'l Grant to	reache	rs.	Locality.			uni	y Pia		Trust	
Total amount from	NAME.	Class. Legally authorized days actually employed.	Amount of Grant.	PARISH.	No. of District.	Legally authorized days Schools were open.	Pupils enrolled.	Grand Total days, attendance of Pupils.	count of Teachers comployed.	On account of average of attendance of Pupils.	Total amount from County Fund.
17	6	5 4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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50 10 20 13 66 11 99 13 03 30 12 33 09 37	Tan Huddle. 14 Freeze, A. L. 25 B. WATHEN 25 Lee Barnes. 25 D. Lawson. 21 B. Bogart. 22 M. Robinson. 22 M. Harvey. 10nie Vezzey. 250f S. Dowling. 256f A. Inch. L Medlister. 2nd H. Lyle. 2na T. Johnston.	1 98 2 98 1 98 1 98	05 97 55 00 55 00 25 00 35 00 35 00 35 00 37 43 34 64 40 00			SS1 -		raised		346 21	
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1	mie M Vurdock. mee srown sie L. Jase. m. E. Morrell sie T. Wathen sie F. Boyd a. Fountaine. sie Sutil. ek V. Lloyd, c. r. a. sin L. Young si J. Meneill, c. r. a. l. W. DeVeber t. Wetwork. Uetwork. Uetwork. Lutton, Oct. So phe M. Adams, c. r. Lutt, c. r. a. Lutt, c. r.	3 574 1 69 3 102 3 108 2 534 1 57 3 57 1 105 1 3 102 2 103 1 107	71 03 1 23 08 1 26 88 2 24 65 7 74 02 1 11 88 1 8 52 8	" & St. James" " & St. David " & St. James" Vest Isles	18 1 2 3 4	\$4 75 873 69 102 108 \$31 57 105 105	14 16 23 22 29 27 20 51 73 31	588 942 955 753½ 1591 1724 1073½ 1582 4389½ 1723	11 66 13 88 12 15 9 58 14 16 15 00 11 59 7 91 14 57 15 00 14 85	9 13 13 45 37 30 14 65 43 63	21 \$0 20 27 15 99 27 69 27 69 29 60 20 72 21 36 51 \$7 29 65 58 48
13 51:54 20 62 33	ephine Hanson L. Cook L. Rommell	3 101	!-	"	61,	107 <u>1</u> 101 108	50 27 49	3334 2366 3904		28 35 20 14 33 19	43 27 38 83 53 19
9 54 2 19 18 2 25 94 4 5 96 1			\$4644 72	j		j	7005	261,1261	\$1662 20	\$2220 10	33332 30

Surah For Ministreed

COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER.

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Prov'l Grant to	Ceac	cher	s.	Locality.			_00	unt	y Fun				Prov'l
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NAME	Class.	actually employed	Amount of Grant.	P.	ARISH.	-	Legally authorized days Schools were open.	Pupils enrolled.	Grand Total days' attendance of Pupils.	On account of Teachers employed.	On account of average attendance of Pupils.	Total amount from	Ŋ.
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COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER -Continued

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COUNTY OF KENT .- Continued.

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COUNTY OF KENT .- Continued.

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COUNTY OF KINGS.

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COUNTY OF KINGS .- Continued.

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COUNTY OF KINGS .- Continued.

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COUNTY OF MADAWASKA.

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COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

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COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND .- Continued.

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COUNTY OF MORTHUMBERLAND

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COUNTY OF QUEENS .- Continued.

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COUNTY OF QUEENS.—Continued.

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COUNTY OF ST. JOHN

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COUNTY OF ST. JOHN.—Continued.

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Mary J. Rodgers. 3 97 20 00 Mary A. Collins, c. r. a. 2 42 5 41 MARGT. M. CARR. 1 97 108 62 JANET P. ROBERTSON. 1 97 10 63 Ellen M. Freeman. 1 45 25 52 SARAH J. PARKIN. 1 50 74 67 Hannah Crawford. 1 97 35 00 Wiss. Hopking the property of the proper	Minnie Hea, c. r. a. 2 2 2 Mary Shoratann 1 9 Frances McLeod 2 9 Bridget Cosgrove 3 9 Elizabeth Estey 1 9 Minnie Smith 2 9 Minnie H. Frost 2 9 Fannie L. Dienaide 2 9 Davin P. Cilishou 1 7 John Thompson 1 5 Minnie H. Gartlett 2 9 Minnie McKay 2 2 Frank Kelly, 2 2 Catherine R. Bartlett 1 7 Abigail A. Williams 1 9 Minnie H. E. 2 6 Ellen M. Freeman 1 3 Minnie Hea 2 6 Lanes Barry 1 4 Edward O'Brien 3 4 Lanes Barry 1 4 Sarah MeDermott 2 4 Mary N. Tobin 2 4 Mary N. Tobin 2 9 Minnie C. Power 2 9 Agnes O'Sullivan 2 9 Minnie C. Power 2 9 Mary L. Nealis 2 9 Mary L. Walsh 2 9 Mary L. Walsh 2 9 Mary L. Rodgers 3 9 Mary L. Rodgers	7 25 90 10 83 15 15 16 16 16 16 16 16	-Town of Portland		- 1983 Philiped	2200	150,551 130,551	2650 47	S. 184.3	GRITA	B. Horton la Barlow de S. Honking

COUNTY OF ST. JOHN .- Continued.

Frust	ees.	Prov'l Grant to	Teacl	ers.	Locality	· .		Cou	nty F	und t	o Tru	stees.
On account of average , 5 attendance of Pupils.	2 Total amount from	NAME.	G. Class. Legally authorized days actually employed	& Amount of Grant.	PARISH.		I No. of District. Legally authorized days	Schools were open. Pupils enrolled.	Grand Total days' attend-	-	AMOU	NT.
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Prov'l Grant to	Teach	ers.	!	Locality.		Co	ount	y Fu		Trust MOUN'	
NAME.	Class. Legally authorized days actually employed.	Amount of		'ARISH.	No. of District.	Legally authorized days Schools were open.	Pupils enrolled.	Crand Total days' attendance of Pupils.	On account of Teachers employed.	On account of average attendance of Pupils.	Total amount from County Fund.
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COUNTY OF SUNBURY.

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J. Newton Thorne, bal
Clara R. Fullerton 2 104 63 91 " 7 104 23 1181 19 25 6 89 26 14
S. Grace Young. 2:108 64 90 Burton 1 108 21 1471 15 00 8 58 23 58
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Elizabeth M. Crombie. 3 108 26 66 " 8 108 45 2925 20 00 17 07 37 07
Jannie Mersereau 3 79 19 52 " 9 79 34 1344 14 63 7 83 22 46
Mary Hayes 3 101 76 00 " 10 101 32 1947 18 03 11 37, 29 40
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Dora R. Petersen 3:10S 20 00
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Mary H. Colman 3, 86 21 25 " 7 86 14 996 15 92 5 84 21 76
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Addie DeWitt 2:108 25 00 " 3 108 51 2634 15 00 15 37 30 37
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Alice L. Gough 2:107 84 28 " 6 107 14 8231 19 80 4 81 24 61
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This District received special aid as a Poor District.

Prov'l

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Sarah G. Mc John P. Stun Lizzie M. Ur Thomas Wr Louisa Bulye Annie E. Col Geo. H. V. E Ida A. H. Ba Alberta H. C

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W. TOMLINSE
R. W. Grover,
Annie C. Sloat
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Total amount from County Fand.

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C	OUNTY	OF SUNBUI	RY	-Con	tinue	d.		
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NAME.	Legally authorized days actually employed. Amount of Grant.	Parish.	ľ	Schools were open. Pupils enrolled.	Grand Total days' attendance of Pupils.	int of Teachers inployed.	On account of average a	Total amount from County Fund.
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COUNTY OF WESTMORELAND.

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COUNTY OF WESTMORELAND .- Continued.

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COUNTY OF WESTMORELAND.—Continued.

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Sophia M. Nisbet	1 99	35 36	1				raised			777/07 11"
Pl. P. Gaudet	3 74	37 73 01 6								wizo hi
Melanie Légère Rebecca A. Armour		31 75		103	. 89	46	2717	12 35	16 05 M	emie McC Emie T. I
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Fred. N. Welling	1 97	54 41		11	97	34	mised	14 84	14 37 29	eler M
Marie B. Bourque	:: 108	20 fer	**	12	108	::0	1711 1	15 (0)	10 31 2	ay A. C
Aime M. Vinneau	:: 105	41) (HI	44	1::	103	59	::612	20 60	21 75 417	
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Moses M. Cormier		39 80			1073	44	2411	19 59		Jan Par II. Evel
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Susan Goodwin, c. r. a.		19 92		2	108	76	3925	15 00	23 03 23	faile J.
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W. W. Wells	1 56	35 (6)) "	7	200	39	18821	13.88	11 35 5	ELS LII
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COUNTY OF YORK.

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.8€	Prov'l Grant to	reache	ers.	Locality.		Co	unt	y Fui	ad to	Frust	968.	
3.1				!				.	Λ	MOUNT	r.	
Polyd marght from	NAME.	Class. Legally authorized days actually employed.	Amount of Grant.	PARISH.	No. of District.	Legally authorized days Schools were open.	Pupils enrolled.	Grand Total days' aitend ance of Pupils.	On account of Teachers employed.	On account of average attendance of Pupils.	Total amount from County Fund.	
1	6	5 4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
THE STATE OF THE STATES OF THE PROPERTY OF THE	smie McGibbon, e.r. a. Isaic T. Dunphy, c.r. a. Isaic T. Dunphy, c.r. a. Isaic Grant. Seley McKeen Iny A. Colter Ser H. Jehnston. Isaic Parlie. Ill Evelyn Leery Isaic A. Bird. Isaic Barnett. Isaic Barnett. Isaic J. Sansom. Isaic Johnston Isaic Johnston Isaic J. Sansom. Isaic J.	1 105 2 105	111 1000 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 10	" & Queensbury Canterbury " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	5 6 6 7 8 9 to 1 2 2 3 4 5 7 8 9 to 1 1 2 2 3 4 6 7 8 9 to 1 1 1 2 2 3 1 2 3 4 6 7 8 9 to 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	106 106 108 108 108 107 107 107 107 108 108 108 108 108 108 109 108 108 108 108 108 109 108 109 109 109 109 109 109 109 109 109 109	520 21 1 4 2 2 1 1 4 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	6820	10 05 14 71 15 00 15 00 10 05 13 95 20 00 15 00 15 00 15 00 15 00 14 44 15 00 14 44 15 00 14 44	75::0::75:25:55:55:51:416:520	21 727 02 17 59 56 76 57 58 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56	
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COUNTY OF YORK .- Continued.

Prov'l Grant to	Teachers.	Locality.	y Fund to Trustee:	
•	7.			AMOUNT
NAME 6	Griches. Logally authorized days actually empioyed. Amount of Grant.	Parish, 2	Legaly authorized days. Schools were open. Pupils enrolled.	Grand Total days' attendance of Pupils. On account of Teachers on account of actendance of Pupils.
•			•	-
Ida McAdam Amie T. Moore. Louisa Pickard. Sarah A. Brymer Berron C. Foster, A. E. Frances I. Ross. Frances I. Ross. Frances I. Ross. Go. E. Croscup. M. Maude Narraway. Jennie Lyle. E. A. Minard. Joonna Peters. Ida McAdam Aanie T. Moore. Jea. Mexonea. Sara G. Duffy Elizabeth O'Regan. Rebecca E. Gallagher. Lizzie H. Yandall. Aater K. Mexonea. Louisa Winter. I. S. Molson. S. Ross Ruel.	1 49 17 59 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	City of Fredericton	1 104 54	2362] 514 44 59 45 25 9
Robt, J. Kincuid	. 2 106 40 00		106 42	22371, 15 00 S 25 raised 495
Trust, claim for Ap. '81	<i>.</i>	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	117	25844 15 00 10 33
W. EGERTON EVERETT. Henry H. McKeen	. 2 108 - 1 33 . 2 107 - 39 62		3 108 40 4 107 42	2409 15 00, 9 63 24 6 18201 14 85; 7 32 22 6
Amy Kelly	. 3 108 20 00	**	5 108 22	10531 15 00 4 21 192
Ruth B. Hartt Trust, claim for Ap. '81	. 2108 2500	' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' '	6 108 35	1554 15 00 6 21 41 3 20801 15 00 8 32 41 3
Marguret A. Mosfitt	. 2 1052 30 50		7 105]; 31	15411 19 52 6 16 25 6
Mary Handlan Ruth Long	. 3 108 25 60 . 3 94 23 24		8 168 16 9 94 22	771 20 00 3 08 256 1152 17 40 4 61 22 0
Neil Lockary.	. 2 107 39 62		10 107 25	711 14 85 2 84 17 6
Anna M. Gibon.	. 3 701 17 43	••••••	11 701 18	1226 13 65 4 90 17 8 21201 14 52 53 5 52 6
Mice G. Duffy	1	Manners Sutton	1 95 45	raised 14 as 5 45 20 th
Alex. Heron, jr Michael Connelly	. 2.103 38 14 . 3 108 30 00		2 103 62 32 108 32	
Maggie Bonnar	. 3 165 120 00	٠	4 108 28	19932 15 00 7 61 22 6
Mary McKenzie Lizzie M. Hunter	. 3 108 - 20 00	• • •	5 108 32 6 108 17	1681 15 00 6 72 2172 952 15 00 3 81 188
Annie C Hartt	. 3 102 15 90		8 102 (30	15:31 14 16 6 13 20 2
Alberta Hartt	. 2103 3177	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	10 103 14	924 19 07: 3 @ 22 3
Margt. A. Kelly Mary A. Miller	. 1 108 46 66 3 105} 19 56	New Maryland	11 108 17 1 105) 31	1363 14 61 5 45 29 6
Annie E. Gough	. 2 108 25 00	· · · & Lincoln	1a 108 23	1391 15 00 5 56 29 8
M. M. Louisa Carman. Lizzie R. Dunlop	. 3 105 20 00 . 3 104 19 27		2 108 23 3 104 17	12141, 15 00, 4 96 19 8 1039 14 44 4 15 18 9
Mary E. Ring John Furlang	. 3 85 21 00	•	4 85 12	1023 15 73 4 00 19 2
John Furlong	. 3:103 , 44 47 . 2:104 38 51	North Lake	131,103 26 14 104 39	1793 19 07 7 17 953 22361 14 44 S 94 23 S
John A. Atherton	. 2 S5 19 67		, 15 , 85 31	1201 11 80. 5 0 10 0
Trust, claim for Ap. '81. Mary E. Moore	3 107 19 8	**	16 54 18 107 21	840 7 50 3 36 10 8 1449 14 85 5 79 20 6
Mary E. Moore Sarah Graham	. 3 107 19 \$3 . 3 108 45 00	******	18 107 21 19 108 17	1449 14 85 5 79 20 6 882 15 00 3 53 18 3

COUNTY OF YORK .- Continued.

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. 39 <i>0</i>	Prov'l Grant to	Teach	ers.	1	Locality.		_ [_ C	our	ity Fu	ind to	Trus	tees.
T.						_	_	•	- د بنه	7	MOUN	T.
Total amount from	NAME.	Cr Class. Legally authorized days actually complexed		P.	Arish.	No. of District.	Legally authorized days		Grand Total days' attendance of Pupils.	On account of Teachers	On account of average attendance of Pupils.	Total amount from County Fund.
7	6	5, 4	J_3	i 	2	1	_2	3	. 4	5	6	7
•	Ea Johnson. Jans A. Johnson. Jans A. Johnson. Jers H. Hovt, A. B. Jary Ellgood. Janey Cawley. Frail Henry Jetilda L. Graham Jean E. Milbery Jesie A. Yardie. Jim Brown Jakel E. Barker. Jenna Burden Jed. P. Johnston Jee E. Balmain. Jer A. Johnston Jee E. Balmain. Jer A. Johnston Jer M. Johnston Jer A. Michell Jer Stuart. Jea M. Sanson Jean S. Brakery.	11	11 S0 20 00 15 54 82 54 80 51 24 80 91 22 30 96 40 00 15 20 90 90 10 27 20 90 42	Queens	bury	3 4 5 6 7 9 10 1 3 4 5 6 7 8 10 11 1	108 103 107 98 108 108 108 106 108 105 106 108 106 108 106 108 107	42 20 55 55 27 22 31 75 55 31 55 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32	2105 <u>1</u> 2168 1501 <u>1</u> 2920 1660 <u>1</u> 1464 2456 <u>1</u> 2020 1194 2488 1706 1207 1002	14 50 15 60 14 85 13 60 20 00 14 92 15 00 13 74 14 71 15 00 14 64 14 71 15 00 14 64 14 71 15 00 14 16 15 00	9 57 6 06 6 64 5 85 10 82 8 08 8 77 6 42 6 9 55 5 19 8 20 8 21 8 22 8 38 8 21 8 22 8 23 8 24 8 25 8 25 8 25 8 25 8 25 8 26 8 27 8 27 8 27 8 27 8 27 8 27 8 27 8 27	24 17 21 00 26 51 20 24 25 874 21 25 77 22 77 19 65 21 40 21 29 21 29 21 20 21 20 20
	A Flewelling, c. r. a. W. McCrraby, A. B	3 104 1 97 1 97	19 26 125 51 74 04	{	•••••	1.	107	59	3125	14 \$5	12 50	27 35
40 E	finic Burpee	3 92 <u>3</u> 3 97	51 76 59 41	Š "	•••••	2	384	211	130S11 raised	58 77	52 32	111 00
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41.3	Ext. Goodspeed, c.r.a LA Gunter	3 47	S 71 22 96	j	•••••	4 5	105	54 35	2000	14 57	11 63	26 20
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202	sie McFarlanc Sas Hartin	3:102	17 23 25 33	**	••••	7 8	93 102	32 51	16671 28661	12 91 14 16	6 67 11 46	19 58
247	a F. Vanbuskirk Lyzret Lockhard En Fisher	2110S	40 00 20 00	"	••••	9	108	53 33	3570	15 00	14 27	25 62 29 27
20.55			20 00	44	••••	11	10S 10S	48	2467 3330	15 00 15 00	9 SG 13 31	24 86 28 31
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	COU	NTY	OF YORK.	(Cont	inu	ed.			
Prov'l Grant to	Teach	ers.	Locality.		Co	un	y Fu	nd to	Trust	ees
	1 1	;		!				Λ	MOUN	T.
NAME	Class. Legally authorized days actually employed.	Amount of Grant.	PARISII.	No. of District.	Legally authorized days Schools were open.	Pupils enrolled.	Grand Total days' attend ance of Pupils.	On account of Teachers employed.	On account of average attendance of Pupils.	Total amount from
6	5 4	3	2	1	2		4	5	6	, 7
Martha B. Douglass. Martha V. Gilmore. Ellen C. Elliott da Fletcher. Isabel Anderson. Ada J. Freeze. Abigail Starkey. Maggie J. Douglas Scarah E. Howe. May O. Wade.	3 96 2 86 3 101 3 108 2 108 2 108 2 108 2 108 2 108 2 108	\$40 \$6 42 35 71 76 59 22 66 52 60 73 65 00 74 77 \$6 66 \$6 44	" & Studholm	11 12A 13 14 15	96 86 101 108 108 98 108 108 108 103 103	43 S1 27 17 14 40 41 28 24 22 12	23471 2796 <u>1</u> 16151 830 2540 raised 2221 17301 2058 1334 1320	18 69 15 00 20 00 15 00 15 00	11 18 6 48 5 26 3 32 10 16 8 82 6 83 5 34	র্ম স অভারত রূম স জন্মন
	•	S7151 68				5591	275,449	\$2108 72	\$100138	×0170 10

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No Cubridge,. Chiman, ...

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attendance of Pupils.

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Superior Allowance to Boards of Trustees for the Year ended Oct. 31, 1881.

An equal amount was also apportioned to the Traciers presenting the Pupils, which is included in the foregoing Tables.]

An equal amount was a	iso app	ortic	in	to the 1 the foreg	BACHERS presenting the Pupils, which is included ing Tables.
ESPECTORAL DISTRICT.	Numl of Pappresen Stand:	ber pils ted. ard.	No. Pupils passed.	Amount paid to the Board of Trustees.	INSPECTORAL DISTRICT. Number of Pupils presented. Standard. VI VIII VIIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIIII VIII VIIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIIII VIII VIII VIII VIIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII
No. 1. ddington, No. 1 Eresford, 2 Chatham, 4 Entry, 1 Burham, 8 Eresford, 2 Chatham, 4 Eresford, 3 Chatham, 4 Eresford, 3 E	225	\$ 8 2 6	510005000144	\$28 27 5 65 11 31 11 31 28 27 11 31 11 31 11 31 5 65 22 61	No. 4. Norton
No. 2. Esthurst, 9 Pandas, 3 Harcourt, 5 New Bandon, 9	4 .	4	5 1 5 4	28 27 22 61 28 27 22 61	Sussex, 1 7 7 39 57 9 8 45 23 9 8 45 23 9 8 45 23 9 8 45 23 9 11 33 9 13 33 No. 5.
Eichibueto,	6 3 6 2 2 2	3	3533212	16 96 28 27 16 96 16 96 11 31 5 65 11 31	Lancaster, "2
B-siord, 11 1 14 1 15 1 16 Averhester, 2 1 18 1 20 Begin, 2 1 17 Billioner, 1 1 12 1 13 1 13 1 14 1 15 1 15 1 15 1 15 1 15 1 15 1 15	5	7 4 3 7	335355164137	16 96 16 90 28 27 16 96 28 27 16 96 5 65 28 27 5 65 22 61 5 65 33 92 22 61 5 65 30 64	No. 6. Burton & Gaget'n, " 14
Hopewell,	1	5 5 10 7 8	3:: 4512456714222	16 96 67 66 67 66 67 66 67 66 67 66 67 66 67 66 67 66 67 66 67 67	Bright 3 3 3 3 3 26 96 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9
No. 4. Cubridge, 12 Cubran, 45 1 5 1 6accown, 6 6 Hanton, 6 6 Hardon, 5 5 1 10 1 10 Nation, 5 5 1 11 Nation, 6 2	221 5 5 4	2	21112542121210	11 5 65 5 65 5 65 5 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 6	No. 8. Andover, "2 2 2 2 11 31 Gordon, "1 3 3 16 96 Simonds, "1 13 9 5 9 5 9 7 Wakefield, "5 12 5 28 27 " " 7 6 6 6 39 92 Wickiow, "14 6 4 22 61 Wilmot, "5 18 2 13 73 62 Woodstock, "5 18 2 13 73 62 TOTAL, 434 387 620 \$3492 35

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

FOR SCHMER TERM ENDED OCTOBER 30TH, 1881.

LOCA	LITY.	TEACHERS.	Legally authorized days Principals' Department open.	Amountd Provincid Gram.
Carleton, Charlotte, Gloucester, Kent, Kings, Northumberland, Queens Restigouche, Saint John, Sunbury, Victoria, Westmoreland,	Woodstock, Saint Andrews, Bathurst, Bichibueto, Hampton, Chatham, Gagetown, Dalhousic, City of Saint John, Sheffield, Andover, Shediac,	Thos. E. Colpitts, A. B. James McCoy, A. W. Wilkinson, A. B., George W. Mersereau, A. B., C. H. Cowperthwaite, A. B., John Raymond, Chas. G. D. Roberts, A. M. David Wilson, A. B., Alex. Ross, A. B., J. Wilson, A. B., Geo. H. V. Bulyca, A. B. Rupert W. Grover, A. B., A. J. Deuton, A. B., G. R. Parkin, A. M.,	98 98 98 98 98 101 <u>1</u> 98 101 <u>1</u> 98	\$200 60 200 00 200 00 200 00 200 00 200 00 200 00 187 90 200 00 187 90 200 00 197 90 200 00 198 30 202 00 \$500 00

Not in Union. Paid through Hon. Receiver General's Department direct.

Further (atement)

c. dia Sincocl irah J. McW CH Annie J. Th Allington C J.A. Freeze, J.E. Begart, Lenzo B. Cai Lanes O'Me Eta H. Knie karbaru A. M.

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Libé M. Mai Akina Boudr Pracoise Gir Krie Merzer Leph Comm Larbine M. V Jahn Gillies, Amie Brown Bargie Grahn Ezaie A. W.

adlington J Famie A. CA Dras S. Cla Whim Mell Canda S. S Ledell J. W. Mila Kierst Sarb A. Sha Finness A. G A. W. Crabb. Eary E. Sim Pax William Job N. Pitti Castana A. Elanud H. Sect. R. Sh William William H. Sart R. Sh William H. S

Artie M. Sm Eart. E. Ell Eary A. Per E tence Vai Gorge W. F

[†] Paid through the Secretary of the Board of Grammar School Trustees.

aid from the "University Grant."

mountd Provincid Grant

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Further payments of Provincial Grants to Teachers (not included in the foregoing stement), made up to 18th April, 1882.

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NAMES.	AMOUNT.	names.	AMOUNT.
CARLETON COUNTY. glia Sincock	\$16 52 24 54 \$41 06	Madawaska County. Abraham Perron. Sophie Martin. Sophie J. Pellitier Rebecet. M. Proulx. Serephine Albert	\$16 66 6 66 12 59 5 60 4 79
CHARLOTTE COUNTY. Samie J. Thompsor. Allington Camp. A. Freeze, A. B. B. Begart Leave B. Calder. Leaves O'Malley En H. Knight Arbara A. Mitchell.	12 03 19 79 20 00 19 83 12 50 12 44	Northumberland County. Helem McDonald. Annie L. Brown Delina Pouliot. Mary J. Russell. Annie M. Hanson Rachel Watson. Elsibet Archibald. Amy Archibald.	\$45 50 \$12 50 16 24 5 53 19 40 20 60 12 50 10 74 4 80
GLOUCESTER COUNTY.	\$18 75		\$101 71
KENT COUNTY. Libé M. Maillet. Mina Boudreau. Inncoise Gironard Lirie Metzerolle. Laph Commeau. Jardine M. Warman Jardine Brown. Lirie Graham. Esnie A. Wathen, c. r. a.	\$24 38 24 77 23 99 16 66 21 14 35 38 20 00 12 39 12 50	QUEENS COUNTY. J. Wesley Smith. A. Brunswick Foster. T. Annic Kerrigan. RESTIGOUCHE COUNTY. Susic S. Gerrand. Agnes McCormac. Annic Miller.	\$20 00 19 49 18 80 \$58 29 \$24 57 19 66 19 83
¥7	\$199 49	SAINT JOHN COUNTY.	\$64 00
Kings County Edington Jenkins Eding A. Carpenter Edins S. Clark Wilsim Meltae Lunda S. Scott Lizhi Rierstead Eth A. Sharp Fances A. Green I. W. Crabb Eary E. Simpson Em Williams Josh N. Pitt Cristiana A. Travis Edmud H. Fowler Tert. R. Sherwood Edit Jackson Late Jackson Late Jackson Late Jackson Late Jackson Late M. Smith Lary A. Perkins Fance Vail Gerge W. Foster.	16 92 10 49 32 72 53 61 19 03 19 43 19 43 19 74 10 74 10 00 8 33 25 00 12 18 25 00 12 18 33 33 33 25 34 60 39 83 40 60 9 79	Mary Scaly Robert Evans. Peter MeIntyre Alice M. Harding. Alice Perley. Michael Kely. Minnie A. Robertson. Catharine Armstrong. Maggie A. Nisbet. Charence L. Darrow Harrict O. Howard. Mary McAlpine. Emma F. Berry. Barbara F. Kein. George F. Fownes. Hilary O'Keefe. Cath. Donovan. Alice K. Lawson. Louisa B. Bean. Sunbury County. Chester M. Robinson. W. H. Fowler.	52 72 19 14 16 52 39 44 31 57 49 88 20 00 57 98 12 25 7 45 14 94 24 61 12 39 26 67 4 91 8497 88
	\$676 82		\$64 65

NAMES.	Амоикт.	names.	Амот
VICTORIA COUNTY. Julia C. Frost	\$17 78 26 66 11 10 \$35 54	Westmoreland County.—Con. Placide P. Gaudet. John N. Wells. Win. Foxlow John Friel.	90: PT
WESTMORELAND COUNTY. Thomas H. DeMille. James E. Graves John Keenan Hanford C. Keith Annie Colpitts. Neil McDougall Mary Weir George J. Dobson.	12 15 19 06 12 40 16 66 16 66 26 16 16 66	YORK COUNTY. A. B. Cronkhite. Alonzo Kelly. H. Evelyn Leery. Mary E. Ring. Rachel Watson. Sarah J. Alexander. Annie G. Hartt.	\$115 206 165 401 154 155
Fredérick Goodwin Eliza A. Joyce Samuel R. McFarland Wm. A. Humphrey. Clara P. Atkinson. Henry C. Charters. Joseph Red. Valentine P. Landry.	16 66 7 50 9 58 25 67 19 66 35 29 20 00	Manda J. Lint. Ellen F. Peake. Anny Kelly. Geo. A. Lounsbury.	11 : 20 : 13 : 14 : 2195 : Innie \$195 : Innie Innie Innie

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FOR WINTER TERM ENDED APRIL 30, 1882.

COUNTY OF ALBERT.

Prov'l Grant to Teachers. Locality. County Fund to Trustees,										
Prov'l Grant to	reach	ers.	Locality.		Co	unt	y Fu	nd to	I rust	ees.
		,						A	MOUN	r.
NAME.	Or Class. Legally authorized days A actually employed.	& Amount of Grant.	parish. 2	- No. of District.	N Legally authorized days Schools were open.	ω Pupils enrolled.	A Grand Total days' attend- ance of Pupils.	cn On account of Teachers employed.	On account of average attendance of Pupils.	Total amount from County Fund.
nnie J. Moore	9117	825 00	Alma	2	117	44	28261	\$15 00	317 25	832 25
loggie J. Martin. homas E. Colpitts irilla Strong. dina E. Brewster. " Lion Harris winia J. McLatchey raminta Milton rances A. Gaskin laard H. Wells melia J. Carter.	2 117 3 97 1 117 2 117 2 117 2 117 3 116 2 111 2 117 2 117 3 69 3 112	22 10 95 00 65 00 33 33 59 66 82 68 64 81 65 00 17 69 104 37	Coverdale.	3 5 9 1 2 3 4 8	97 234 117 92 116 111 117 69 112	36 68 22 17 20 18 25 18 19 31	1432 5615 1736 1398 1344 1301 1050 1120 896 15304	16 57 30 00 20 00 15 72 14 87 14 23 15 00 15 00 8 85 14 36	8 74 84 28 10 66 8 53 8 20 7 94 10 07 6 84 5 47	25 31 64 28 30 60 24 25 23 07 22 17 25 07 21 84 14 32
al to Trustees, Oct. '31 Ary Jonah. Enice J. Bennett. incita O. Steeves. Ary aret L. Horsemen Alph Colpitts. Ary J. Steeves.	2117 2114 3 55	64 91 85 12 38 80 113 33 95 00 59 35	} " " Elgin ,	9 10 12 14 1 2	117 114 55 117 229	35 23 15 20 89	2320 1363 5251 15521 6578	8 41 15 00 19 48 7 05 20 00 29 36	9 34 14 16 8 32 3 21 9 48 40 15	32 11 29 16 27 80 10 26 29 48 69 51
any J. Steeves. Let E. Carrol. Let M. in Kings Co. John Forbes Peters. Fank H. Blakeney. Lenge H. Laskey. F. W. Starratt. Lee P. Annette. Lonas H. Demillo. Lonis H. Demillo. Lonis H. Rogers. Stianie Moore. Las P. Woodworth. John Cairnes. Lonas Harnet. Lastel Wilbur. Lastel Wilbur. Lastel Wilbur. Lastel E. Dobson. J. Timeman Steeves.	2 116 2 116 2 117 2 117 2 117 2 117 2 117 2 117 2 117 2 117 1 102 1 103 1 103 1 117 3 116 3 117 3 116 3 117 3 116 3 117 3 116 3 117 3 118 2 117 3 118 2 117 3 118 2 117 3 118 3 119 3 119 3 118 3 119 3 119 3 119 3 119 3 118 3 119 3	59 35 64 61 37 60 27 00 80 00 106 66 84 83 29 74 85 00 65 00 103 77 50 76 40 00 126 66 20 05 58 37 20 06 58 37 20 06	" & Cardwell" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" ""	3 6 7 8 9 10 11 13 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 8 12 1	116 110 19 117 117 117 116 117 102 108 117 116 117 116 117 117 88 114 117	19 7 15 31 25 24 24 33 34 26 60 33 18 32 30 22 17 17 29	\$31 324 736 376½ 1511 1627½ 1720 2032 2032 3008½ 1667½ 1298 2568 2521 1438 21121 1452 1664	14 87 18 80 3 24 15 00 20 00 15 00 15 00 13 08 15 00 19 83 20 00 20 00 15 00 10 83 20 15 20 00 20 00 20 00 15 00 16 00 17 00 18 00 19 00 19 00 10	5 07 1 90 4 49 2 30 9 24 9 93 10 54 17 90 8 31 18 36 10 18 7 92 15 68 17 22 8 78 6 84 8 86 10 16	19 94 • 1 96 23 29 5 54 24 24 29 93 24 39 22 33 31 31 44 24 92 35 51 37 22 28 78 21 88 22 47 25 16
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Anne E. Dobson, Oct. '81 Mc. Smith. 2 C. Steeves Zta M. Mitton. 4th F. Irving. Latha E. Bray. North A. Stevens. Leva H. Bartlett. Borard Steeres. Gorge H. Miner Lith Egott, c. r. a.	2 115 2 95 2 112 3 116 2 112 2 117 3 113 1 117 1 114 3 60	59 66 24 63 86 66	«	4 5 7 8 9 10 13 14 15	115 95 112½ 116 112½ 117 113½ 117	57 24 31 9 43 17 27 33 53	3404½ 874 2222 449½ 1834 1340 1524½ 3001 3890	14 74 12 18 19 23 14 87 14 42 20 00 14 55 20 00 14 61	20 78 5 34 13 56 2 72 11 20 8 18 9 31 18 32 23 74	35 52 17 52 32 79 17 59 25 62 28 18 23 86 38 32 38 35

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rilda E. Can n A. Manzo ma E. Milbo make M. M ussa J. Bro ze D. Reed. . ac A. Toms acs L. Whit mis A. Tayl orgia A. Wi . IL Johnsto wde A. Page a J. Mekilli A. Couillard ill. Trucey, dia M. Sinco anic A. Truc la F. Turne

COUNTY OF ALBERT .- Continued.

Prov'l Grant to	Teach	ers.	Locality.		C	oun	ty Fu	nd to	Trust	ees.	Prov'l
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NAME	Cass. Legally authorized days actually employed.	1 '	PARISH.	No. of District.	Legally authorized days Schools were open.	Pupils enrolled.	Grand Total days' attend- ance of Pupils.	On account of Teachers employed.	On account of average attendance of Pupils.	Total amount from County Fund	XAI
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COUNTY OF CARLETON.

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Isabella R. Joyner		33 04		3	116	58	4403		3 20	48	46 31
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Louisa Noble, c. r. a	2 75	14 42								-	
Walter S. Mitchell	2 117	69 60	! "	4	117	63	66214	15 0	YI 39	29	67 6
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Allison W. Clark	3 117	68 14		10	117	26	1509	15 0		96	23 5
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Lilla E. Giberson		42 21	"	3	101	51	26 60	13 3	3 15	78	29 11
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John Farley	3 83	28 37	"	Ð	S3	29	1775	14 1			24 77
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Mary Corbitt	3 113	25 76	"	11	113	33	20631	19 3		21	31 35
Kate Crabb	3 116	26 47	"	12	116	50	4656	19 S	3 27	63	47 45
Patk. O'Donnell	2 116	52 87	"	1:3	116	49	3145	19 8			33 13
Sarah J. McWaide		37 85	" & Pcel	14	117	24	13213	15 0		SI	25 8
Richard Sutton	3 73	18 72	"	16	73	30	1043}	93			15 5
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Alder B. Boyer	1 116	74 35) ,, -	-	1 1	51		14 S	- 07	اده	42 7)
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COUNTY OF CARLETON.—Continued.

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	es.	Prov'l Grant to		ors.	Locality.				yrui	nd to		
T	Total amount from County Pand	NAME.	Class. Legally authorized days actually employed	Amount of	PARISH.	No. of District.	Legally authorized days Schools were open.	Pupils enrolled.	Grand Total days' attend- ance of Pupils.	On account of Teachers employed.	On account of average Control attendance of Pupils.	Total amount from County Fund.
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<u>୍ତ୍ରିମ୍ବାଧ୍ୟର୍ଥିତ ନ କ୍ରିଟ୍ରକ୍ରଣ ଶ୍ୟର ଓ ସେମାନ୍ତ</u>	ALCONTROLL BER DE BERBERGE BER BERBERGE BERBERG	inie R. Dumlop Fila J. Alexander Amund W. Stevens Am L. Bacon Site A. Meisay Ame H. Barnes Amers B. Perkins Amesel T. Hendry Fasel H. Burnes Amesel T. Hendry Fasel Mulherin L. S. Jannieson W. Lawrence L. J. Sherwood Immah Lewis Linda Hughes Amere B. Martin Hane Kirkpatrick Kim M. Morgan Lena K. Mulherin Mel A. MeBride Amerika Campbell Any G. Carmont Ery C. H. Freming LA. L. Dougherty L. Fenkson, A. E. Es A. Lawrence Isline Kilburne For E. L. Dunn May E. Carter Lenia E. Cox. Cre M. Smith Amy Miller V. Sherman Hennah Sob W. Sherwood Mil M. McKenzie Orge Stekney L. Wiggins Front E. Sipperell Am E. Campbell M. McKerett Cass M. Gibson Cass F. Hellerton Lidda E. Campbell M. M. Miller Lina E. Milbery Lande M. McGee Criss J. I Frown Las J. Brown Las J. Brown Las J. Brown Las J. Brown Las J. Taylor Las A. Wheeler L. J. Johnston L. Covillard L. M. Hilligan L. Covillard L. M. Milligan L. Covillard L. M. Milligan L. Covillard L. M. M. C. C. P. L. S. M. Gibson Las A. Wheeler L. J. Johnston L. L. Covillard L. M. Milligan L. Covillard L. M. Milligan L. Covillard L. M. M. L. C. P. P. L. M. Milligan L. M. Covillard L. M. Taylor L. M. Milligan L. M. Covillard L. M. Taylor L. M. Milligan L. M. Milligan L. M. Traylor L. M. Traylor L. M. L. Traylor L. M. L. Traylor L. M.	3,117 1,113 3, 107 3, 102 3, 103 3, 103 3, 103 3, 103 3, 103 2, 1	\$20 000 105 07 105 07 105 24 24 87 37 65 57 86 83 65 18 97 18 97 18 97 18 97 19 86 19 86 19 86 19 86 19 86 19 86 19 86 19 86 19 87 19 87 1	Norh'ton & Brigh'n "" Simonds	57123 4 61234122245678991021345577 89910213456789102134567891000000000000000000000000000000000000	117 117 113 117 113 323 74 115 117 117 117 117 117 118 119 119 119 1117 117 117 117 117 117 11	594532 12 9512445344412652445333555449 4 648433 13 68554 5 685544655545 5	3014 1856; 1856; 1856; 1856; 2857 4517 876 3625 8631 1290 12511 1290 12511 1251 1251 1251 1251 1251 1251 12	\$15 00.00 14 41 47 49 49 14 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76	\$\frac{1}{5}\$\frac{1}{10}\$\frac	001747244 33 01747251 444 27 002551768551768 1783 1783 1783 1783 1783 1783 1783 178
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COUNTY OF CARLETON.—Continued.

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Prov'l Grant to	reache	ers.	Locality.		Co	oun	ty Fu	ad to	Trus	tees.
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NAME	Chass. Legally authorized days actually employed.	3 Amount of Grant.	PARISH.	No. of District.	Legally authorized days Schools were open.	& Pupils enrolled.	Grand Total days, attend-	On account of Teachers employed.	On account of average attendance of Pupils.	Total amount from
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Frank B. Carvell. Ida B. Jones. Joanna M. Ring. Alice Palmer. May Hume. Cath. A. Kilpatrick. Florence J. Carvell. Lenora Hamilton. John T. Tuthill. Alice M. Patterson. Ida E. Williams. Merab S. McGuire. Lydia J. Irvine. Annie L. Hartley. Edmund Lundon. Lizzie S. Laverty. Mimie S. Carman. James McCoy. Isaiah J. McCoy, c.r.a. Charles McLean. Charles O'Donnell. Angelina Faulkner. Jane Price.	3 61 1 61 3 114 2 104 3 117 2 117 2 117 2 117 2 117 2 117 1 116 1 116 1 116 1 116	\$39 31 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	" & Wakefield " Woodstock.	4 5 6 7 3 9 10 12 13 15 16 1 2 3 4	232 116 117 116 117 1116 117 1116 117 117 1		2514 31744 32734 12524 17894 1177 931 9474 2191 1051 2478 32914 2350 2217 1818	7 S2 7 S2 14 61 17 77 20 00 15 00 14 S7 15 00 14 GS	14 95 18 83 19 45 7 47 10 65 5 55 13 00 6 24 14 75 13 15 10 75	233443334133333333333333333333333333333
Eva E. Hovey Susan Price Maria Sharpe. Myra J. McDonald. Wm. T. Kerr Minnie E. Wiley Cath. E. Garety Lizze C. Watson. Alice J. Lundon Maggie Lundon	2116 2116 2116 2117 2117 2117 2109 21111 2117	45 00 65 00	} "	6 7 9 23,	234 10:1 95 225]	\$4 35 26 50	6600 1826} 2402 3280	30 00 13 97 16 75 29 30	10 St 14 21	49.29 20.00 54.00
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COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE.

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Victoria A. Thompson	2 117	25 00	{ Dumbarton and } St. Patrick		117	31	23213	15 00	15 3	ដ្ឋនធ
Nancy Reardon	3 63	18 41	Dumbarton	3	63	24	ຄຄ3	8 08	178	
Emma J. McLaughlan	3 116	75 12	**	4	1770	1 11	11112	19 83	4 3 6	1. 3 W

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Thompson Eliza Petti; Marianne (

Annie L. Rig Thomas A. I Ilia A. Mitch Alice M. Mu I. F Scribin A. E. Milliga Eary D. Dib Florence S. Avaie L. Bre Lydis Maxke Marke Morr Vary J. Mon Levie Roule Larjory McC

Little Route Marie
COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE.—Continued.

es.	Prov'l Grant to	Teach	ers.	Locality.		Co	oun	ty Fu	nd to	Trust	ees.
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COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE.—Continued.

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NAME.	Co Class. Legally authorized days actually employed.	60 Amount of Grant.	PARISII. 2	- No. of District.	Legally authorized days Schools were open.	6) Pupils curolled.	A Grand Total days' attend ance of Pupils.	cn On account of Teachers employed.	On account of average attendance of Pupils.	2 Total amount from	
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Lizzie Gray. C. M. Clark C. M. Clark S. Arah E. Gilley. Famite J. Thompson. Jessie G. Pettigrore. Zena J. ii Talen. Mary McK. Mabey. Minna J. McKay. Adelaide V. Gartley. James G. Atkinson. Emma T. McCann. Ema T. McCann. Emen T. McCann. Eliza A. Turner. Litza G. Crawley. Mary J. Lintor. Laura McCann Laura McCann Laura McCann Laura McCann Laura McCann Laura McCann Anther McCann Annie M. B. Wathen. Chas. L. Barnes James D. Lawson. Fred. O. Sullivan Alice M. Robinson. Annie M. Harvey. Eleanor S. Dowling L. Annie Veazey. George A. Inch. R. J. Love E. L. McAllister. R. H. Lyle, Oct. 'SI Charlotte M. Caswell. Joanna T. Johnston. Tillie S. Kirk. Fannie M. Murdock.	3 110 2 110 2 112 2 33 3 178 3 178 2 178 2 178 3 390 2 110 2 110 2 110 2 110 2 110 2 110 2 110 2 110 1 116 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	ଅଧାର ହିନ୍ଦି । ଜନ୍ମ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟ କ୍ଷିତ୍ର ପ୍ରତ୍ୟ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟ ଅଧିକ ଅଧିକ ଅଧିକ ଅଧିକ ଅଧିକ ଅଧିକ ଅଧିକ ଅଧିକ	st. Patrick.	161 2 3 4 5 7 S 9 0 103 14 15 6 1 1 2 3 4 5 6 S 1 2 3	10 117 90 110 112 110 75 16 113 140 110 110 12 25 117 115 117 117 117 117 117 117 117 11	5 15 40 00 35 22 23 47 13 13 11 10 13 11 11 12 13 13 14 17 18 20 15 20 1	60.1 121.3 1951.1 4024.2 1749 608 17884 1779 21461 283 157 21461 2770.1 2142 2142 1350.1 2770.1 1498 1613 1566 3967.4 raised	103 46	31 72 4 79 114 126 114 126 114 126 114 126 114 126 114 126 114 126 115 115 115 115 115 115 115 115 115 11	មានមក្សភាស្ត្រ មានបង្គមានបានបានបានបានបានបានបានបានបានបានបានបានបា	The No. 10 to 10 t
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COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER.

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COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER—Continued.

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COUNTY OF KENT.—Continued.

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NAME.	Class. Legally authorized days	Amount of Grant.	PARISH.	of District	Legally authorized days Schools were open.	Pupils enrolled.	Grand Total days' attendance of Pupils.	account of Teachers employed.	average upils.	Total amount from County Fund.	
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		\$3432				88	183,636	\$1324	\$1541	\$2365	

COUNTY OF KINGS.

Prov'l Grant to	Teac	hers.	Locality.		C	ount	y Fu	nd to	Trus	ees.	Pro
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NAME.	ca Class. Legally authorized days		PARISII.	L No. of District.	Degally authorized days	w Pupils enrolled.	A Grand Total days' attendance of Pupils.	on account of Teachers employed.	On account of average attendance of Pupils.	2 Total amount from County Fund.	
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Wm. Levinge. Jane Brown. Sarah A. Sharp. Adram Belyea. Famile P. Moore. Laurence S. Ryan J. Fred. Brown. Mary E. Simpson. "" Sarah A. Henry. Amanda S. Scott. Maggie R. Sherwood. Wm. J. Virtue. Maria S. Coy. Haunah Raymond. Fred. E. Whelpley. Emma S. Smith. Angusta Peters. Laura A. Purves. Edmund Puddington. John Itobertson, e. r. E. Maud M. Allen. Amile A. Jackson. Tea. pd. in St. John Co. Kate Brown. Sarah M. Burnett. Wm. E. Burnett. Elmer E. King. Frank H. Hayes. Calvin F. Alward. Minnie W. Coates. H. Allen Seribner Elizabeth J. Parlee. Zephie Saunders. Angelina A. Hubley. Tea. pd. in Westn'd Co. Zephie Saunders. Sarah M. Daley. Agnes Northrop. John H. Declang. Allend M. Morowald.	1 100 111 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	S70 90 90	Cardwell. " & Elgin " Oct Sl Greenwich. " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	1 3 6 7 9 1 3 3 3 4 5 4 5 6 1 2 3 5 6 7 8 20 1 2 4 7 8 9 11 3 14 15 5 1 2 4 5	205. 117 110 94 117 117 117 117 117 103 117 101 118 117 103 117 104 117 103 117 104 117 105 117 117 117 117 117 117 117 11	C2 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	4096 9.404 1.906 1	\$25 92 15 00 15 00 12 05 15 00 15 00	\$27 \$2 6 393 12 95 12 95 11 15 95 11 16 92 11 17 97 11 18 95 11 18	REST. OF SRS S REFERENCE RES CERRESERVES NEW SPINE THERE REST. SERVES REST. SERVES REST. SERVES	Hiram W. Anaette J. I Exercit Edwin A. I seph H. Let. Rob Carles A. Lizzie Rol Leo. B. N. Wm. H. I. Minu Cr B. M. Nor B. M. Nor Lockel Sh F. C. Mel
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COTINTY OF KINGS -Continued

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<u> </u>	E S. Baxter	2	116 105	53 84	"			105	50	20533	13 46		27 41

COUNTY OF KINGS .- Continued.

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NAME.		Legally authorized days actually employed.	Amount of Grant.	PARISH.	No. of District.	Legally authorized days Schools were open.	Pupils enrolled.	Grand Total days' attendance of Pupils.	On account of Teachers employed.	On account of average attendance of Pupils.	Total amount from Count Fund.
6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rosanna Dunn. Lucretia Marvin. Celia Frost. Sarah L. Ryan. Alice K. Lawson. Hattie Lawson. Mannie M. Smith. Bal. to Trustees, Oct. 'SI Hattie C. Fowler. Lelia E. Wetmore. Peter Girdwood. Chas. G. Tabor. Thomas Marrisay. Julia F. Bates. Phæbe E. McMonagle. Bessie A. Adair. Sarah J. Lockhart. Andrew Sprague " bal Oc. 'SI John W. Caulfield. Isaac N. Thorne. David A Murphy. Maggie Henderson. Annie M. Hoyt. Cassie McIntosh. Wm. Melkae. Walker B. Flewelling.	200000 .00000000000 .1000000000000000000	1117 95 1117 95 1117 95 89 1117 1117 1116 1117	20 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30	Sussex. "" Upham. Simonds "" "" Waterford "" "" Westfield "" "" Kingston	11213 1515 15 4 5 6 7 1 2 3 5 6 8 2 3 4 6 6 7 10 112	117 95 117 971 117 89 117 	43 19 20 20 33 43 43 43 44 44 44 45 45 46 47 46 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47	875± 1280 1008 1739 1698 3505 1802± 917 2268 2375 1001± 2563 1001± 1406± 1664± 1931 12262 11930 11930 11930 11930 11930 11930	16 24 15 00 15 60 15 60 15 21 15 00 14 27 14 23 12 65 13 15 15 00 15 00		22 12 23 77 27 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26
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COUNTY OF MADAWASKA.

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Malvina Daigle	3 97				97	26	1989			23 68	
Victoria L. Gagnon	3 116	19 83	St. Ann	1	116	31	2483	14	87	29 56	44 4
Thomas Chasse		39 32	f "	2	1115	20	2051	19	65	24 42	44 0
Dora H. Lynch	3 19	3 25	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	4	119	25	352	2	44	4 19	66
RebeccaM. Proulx	3'117	20 00	St. Basil	1	117	42	2385	15	00	28 39	43 3
Eléanore Therriault !	3.115	19 66	"	2	1115	31	1865	114	74	22 20	36 9
Seraphine Albert		20 00	"	3	1117	33	2102	15	00	26 10	41 1
Euphemia II. Soucie !	3 117	20 00	"	4	1117	25	1097	15	00	23 78	33 7
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Louis Pelletier		49 19	St. Francis	2	1116	31	1571	14	87.	18 71	33 5
Agnes Nadeau	3 116	19 83	**	3	116	33	1873	14	S7	22 20	
Elise Martin		26 66	"	10	1117	29	2748	20	00	33 72	53 7
Flavie Pinette	3.102	23 25	"	12	102	45	2744			32 67	
Mary E. Trudel	3 117	60 00	St. Hilaire	1	117	26	2033	15		24 21	
Julio Rossignol	3 117	30 00	"		117	37	2124	15	00	25 29	
Cyr J. Cyr		23 46	"	3	913	28	12901	11	74	15 37	27 1
P. M. Justin Deffairs.	3 116	29 74	"	4	116	20	1324	14	S7	15 77	SO 6
Georgianna Quillett		16 19	"	7	71	18	1137	12	13	13 54	
Sonhie St. Germain		25 29	St. Jacques		1111	19	2069	18	97	24 64	
Amanda E. Sarlabous		25 52		5	112	19	1524	19	15	18 15	
Mamra A. E. Hammond			St. Leonard	2	1117	41	1841	1 15	00	21 92	30 9
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COUNTY OF MADAWASKA.—Continued.													
Prov'l Grant to Teachers. Locality. County Fund to Trustees. AMOUNT.													
NAME.	Class.	Legally authorized days actually employed.	Amount of Grant.		PARI	SII.	No. of District.	Legally authorized days Schools were open.	Pupils enrolled.	Grand Total days' attend- ance of Pupils.	On account of Teachers employed.	On account of average attendance of Pupils.	Total amount from County Fund.
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COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.													
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26 31												
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	Alexandrina Russell	2 1144	49 19	"	3	1144	11	642	14 68			62
30 90	Jos. E. Lauteigne	2 1161	58 51	"	4	1161	45	35001	14 94	43 3		25
34 30	ilden Young	3 1151	55 44	«	6	115%	26	1103	19 75	13 6		39
26 73	Este A. Cotter	3 74	12 65	Blackville	1	74	28	955	9 49	1118		31
27 35	Cath. M. Hogan	2 94	55 12	"	2	94	28	8924	12 05	1110	1 23	09
28 04	L S. McIntosh, Oc. '81.		19 25	"	5					1		
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34 88	John Flanagan	2 109	46 77	"	7	109	39	17351	13 97	21 4	71 35	44
30 71	John Curran		88 60	**	9	117	20	1160	20 00	14 3		35
23 30	Annie M. Pond			Blissfield		117	25	2156	20 00	29 6	3 46	68
	Sigh A. Bamford		20 00	"	2	117	26	15581	15 00	19 2	3 34	28
33	Amelia A. Wiison		54 62			117	24	16453				38
· ·	Ming A. Stout		100 69		3		22	1902	20 00			54
ಕಾಣಕ	Bowland Crocker		36 07			104	43	2041	13 33			59
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	S. M. Williston		70 25	1'	١ ـ			! [١		
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	leaisa J. Duffy		75 69		l	rsd.	l	raised		l	Į.	
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44 43	L Jackson Steeves		55 00		-	1 '					1	
44 07	leanie E. McRae, c. r. a.		9 23	l} "	3	117	85	53372	15 00	66 6	6 81	66
8 63	Egie M. McIntosh	2 78	16 66	l i	}) :	1	ll		l	1	
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7 23 57	hame McIntosh	11107	74 75		1 09	1.01	1 52	12202	10	1 .0 .	^ -"	
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Bal. to Tr James I David W J. Leslie Samuel Ceo. W. Abbie C ER. Hol Enj. H J. Macl David F

COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND .- Continued.

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Prov'l Grant to !	re	ach	ers.	Locality.		Co	oun	ty Fu	ad to	Trust	ees,	Pi
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name 6	Cr Class.	Legally authorized days actually employed	to Amount of Grant.	PARISII.	H No. of District.	D Schools were open.	& Pupils enrolled.	A Grand Total days' attendance of Pupils.	G On account of Teachers employed.	On account of average attendance of Pupils.	L'amount from	
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Elizabeth A. Gillis. Sarah McEachren. Elizabeth A. Gillis. Sarah McEachren. Theresa O. Doyle. Peter Doucett. Scholastique Fountaine Maggie Perley. Annie J. McLeod. Robert Moir. Donald McIntosh. Hedley V. Henderson. Helen McDonald. Ella G. Parlee. Mary Carney. C. M. Hutchison. J. M. Coyngraylanne. Eliza Hickey. Annie M. Hanson. Gertrude A. Thomson. Sarah J. Reid. Gertrude A. Thomson. Alice Perley. Kate E. Falconer Lizzie E. Ryan. Annie Morrell. Wm. Sivewright. Julia Jordan. Clementine Robinson. Lizzie M. Murphy. S. Jane Currier. Eva T. S. Austin. Jessie R. McLeod. Alice M. Adams. Annie Keys. Ida H. Adams. Annie Keys. Ida H. Adams. Thoresa B. Holk.	323322233223333322221232221112121113323332222322	112 114 36 117 109 117 118 97 117 113 1116 39 77 116 116 116 116 117 118 119 110 110 110 1110 1110 1110 1110	12 Tr	" " Ludlow Noison " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	11.507.90 10.14.5.3.4.1.2.3.4.5.8.9.10.1.1.2.5 6	117 57 117 331 116 117 1011 78 1021 118 117 119 119 119 119 119 119 119 119 119	442 25 22 240 39 36 37 33 33 343	960 32544 4164 1083 2082 8044 1017 1295 17789 1290 1407 1789 1990 1407 1407 1408 1408 1408 1408 1408 1408 1408 1408	15 00 15 00 15 00 15 00 15 00 15 00 15 00 15 00 15 00 15 00 15 3 37 15 3 3 37 15 3 3 37 15 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	11 0 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Hertherman & Seriebereserrichender of the seriebereserrichen & Seriebere	Sant'l Malon
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Total amount from County Fund.

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COUNTY OF QUEENS.

				Locality. County Fund to Trustees.							
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name.	Ch Class.	A actually employed.	w Amount of Grant.	Parish. 2	- No. of District.	N Legally authorized days Schools were open.	& Pupils enrolled.	A Grand Total days' attendance of Pupils.	cn On account of Teachers employed.	On account of average attendance of Pupils.	Total amount from County Fund.
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masa Ryder. mil C. Alward. alcolm D. Brown D. Branscombe anke L. Dykeman sggie E. Taylor geliua Wasson enwick C. Wright mily G. Blatch. J. Flower mie E. Colwell arrio C. Palmer ettic L. Belyea P. Harris ettic L. Briggs mas E. Yerxa mases R. Barton muel H. Moore Jennic Oakley annic P. Fraser J. B. DeLong d. to Trustes, Oct. '81 mes Barnett. Leslie Smith anuel C. Weston so. W. Dill bbie Coy, c. r. a. R. Hoben, c. r.a., Ap'31 kaj. Hayes. Machum waid Patterson. Ta. J. Nickerson To. Vallis Wesley Smith wanda J. Crawford ea Bogle. kab Bogle. kab Bogle. kab E. Davis	5 32 111 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 1	16 98 177 177 773 783 63 17 12 16 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17	3	Brunswick "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "Waterboro Gagetown "" "" "A Canning "" "" "A Canning "" "" " & Canning "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" ""	1 12124507791012355GA4411315 1 2A 3 4 6 8A 14 4 5 0 7 8 9 10 15 1 2 4 5	116 117 1115.2 77 73 78 63 116 117 117 1116 1117 114 117 117 117 117 117 117 117 11	3 1833841672321124271321442424271321424271321424271321424242713214242713244262213142225	4 11461 23034 1352 1353 137031 1385 137031 1385 1387 1385 1385 1499 11083 1214 10432 1214 10432 1214 10432 1214 10432 1214 10432 1214 10432 1214 10432 1215 10432 1216 10832 1216 10832 1216 10832 108	5 12 31 15 00 14 31 15 00 14 31 15 00 14 31 15 00 14 31 15 00 14 31 15 00 14 31 15 00 14 31 15 00 14 31 15 00 14 31 15 00 14 31 15 00 15	8	7 \$23 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52
twaveth S. Clark			35 61 33 33	** ······	7 8	117	10 15	1577	17 09 20 C0	6 27 11 89	23 36 31 89
i u Taylor, Oct. '81	21	17 20	40 00 7 41	} "	9	117 20	34	2221 <u>4</u> 423	15 00 2 78	19 94	37 72
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	NAME. NAME. NAME. All C. Alward. Alcolm D. Brown D. Branscombe. Anke L. Dykeman. Aggie E. Taylor. Aggie L. Briggs. Aggie L	NAME	NAME.	NAME.	NAME.	NAME.	NAME.	NAME.	NAME	NAME.	NAME.

COUNTY OF QUEENS .- Continued.

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Prov'l Grant to	Teach	ers.	Locality.		Co	un	ty Fu	nd to	Trust	ces.
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NAME	Class. Legally authorized days actually employed.	Amount of	PARISII.,	No. of District.	Legally authorized days Schools were open.	Pupils enrolled.	Grand Total days' attend- ance of Pupils.	On account of Teachers employed.	On account of average attendance of Pupils.	Total amount from County Fund,
6	5 4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	в	7
John S. Covert Thomas A. Lindsay. Christiana S. Travis. John M. Colman. Mary Horrigan. Julia Cairnes. W. F. McDonald. Harry H. Ferguson. Amelia J. Beacom. Emma J. Fouler John J. McKinnon. Robert Derrat. Wm. Tilley. Margaret S. Cox. Geo. W. Eleming. S. J. Thorne. Melinda A. Smith Ida May Akerley. Robert T. Baird. Geo. M. Wetmore. Gertrude T. Akerley. R. J. Craft. Eugenia A. Craft. Eugenia A. Craft. Geo. W. Foster. Mary A. Monteith. Deborah M. Worden.	2 98 2 117 3 116 2 117 2 117 2 110 3 51 3 117 2 89 2 105 3 92 2 117 2 116 2 100 3 117 3 117	\$39 78 40 00 19 \$3 40 00 25 60 23 50 23 50 13 0\$ 30 00 11 26 92 23 53 33 39 65 5 41 18 30 00 33 30 33 50 69 25 25 50 33 50 69 25 25 50 31 66 25 50 31 66 25 50 31 66 25 50 31 66 25 50 31 66 26 10 31 60 31	«		98 1117 1110 1117 1110 51 1117 110 51 105 92 117 116 10 110 117 117 117 117 117 117 117 117	24 37 29 39 35 11 31 33 30 19 31 40 18 40 22 22 20 27 31 15	11501 12481 11532 1372 1322 8461 9471 861 13581 13581 13581 1458 2000 2983 2005 7081 1698 1698 1464 1381 1494 1494 1494 1494 1494 1494 1494 1494 1494 1494 1494	15 00 14 87 15 00 15 00 14 10 6 54 15 00 11 41 17 95 11 79 20 00 14 87 12 82 16 00 20 00 20 00 12 56	18 72 13 82	23 03 24 5 5 20 6 23 23 29 23 24 44 23 23 24 44 23 23 25 23 25 25 27 26 28 26 28 27 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 br>28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 2
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COUNTY OF RESTIGOUCHE.

James M. Palmer 1 6C \$29 87 F. M. McLeod 1 52 24 66			1			1	1
Ella Kerr, c. r. a 3 115 9 91 4 Allington	1	350	186	13618	S14 S7	142 14	187 01
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Essie M. Rivers 2 21 4 49 Colborne	1	21 117	47 65	614 3615	2 69 15 00	6 41	9 10
Mary McMillan 2 117 25 00 "	3	117	36 19	27261		28 40	43 46
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Annie B. Doyle 2 114 24 66 Dalhousie Annie McIntyre 2 115 24 78	1	rsd.	151	raised	i	122 73	101 31
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kr. P. Quinn, Ap. '81.	2117	26 66 33 33	"	11 11	ii7	35	3963	20 00	37 32	57 32 92 16
Aniel Morrison Anie E. Martin	2114	54 05 24 35	} "	13	229	98	6923	29 36	65 20	94 56
D.O'C. McGinnis V.H. Allingham	2 116	80 00	"	15	117	53	36981	15 00	34 83	47 13 49 83
î L T. Wiggins	2115	39 31	Musquash	i 6	115	52	34084	14 74 19 75	32 10	28 45 46 84 33 36
llice M. Harding anes A. McIntyre	2 117	31 66 52 63	"	10	117	29	1838	20 00	17 31	37 31
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an J. Dev o ed Kirkpa cher H. W. Injie E. Ru ies. Hopki in Barlow. In Borces a pd. in Kir any A. Per

COUNTY OF ST. JOHN .- Continued.

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Alicia McCarron. Sarah Burchill. Frances Bourgeois. J. G. A. Belyca. Sarah Taylor. Bertie A. McLeod Ada McDonald. Cath. Armstrong. Amy Iddles. Sarah A. Armstrong. M. Anna Ward Eliza Wetherall. Joseph A. Wetmore. Mary G. Gunn. Cath. Martin. S. L. T. Frost. Margt. Wood. Isabel Humphreys. Lizzie J. Thomas. Lizzie J. Thomas. Lizne S. Read. Maggie A. Watts. Annie Meray. Annie Meray. Annie Meray. Annie M. Hea. Harriet O. Howard. Mary Shortland. Francis McLeod. Bridget Cosgrove. Elizabeth Estey. Minnie J. Smith. Wm. C. Simpson. Edwin H. Frost. Fannie I. Dienaide. D. P. Chisholm. John Thompson. W. C. Vincent. Wm. S. Carter, A. B. Abigail A. Williams. Minnie B. Everett. Edith M. McBeath. Minnie B. Power Mary S. O'Keefe. Minnie C. Power Mary S. O'Keefe. Minnie C. Power Mary S. O'Keefe. Minnie C. Power Mary A. Tobin. Agnes O'Sullivan. Winitrod P. Hayes. Sarah McDermott. Mary B. O'Sullivan. Winitrod P. Liayes. Sarah McDermott. Mary B. O'Sullivan. William J. Wilson Alicia R. Green. Fannie L. Hanson Margt. Nealis. Ellen McKenna.		116 116 116 116 116 116 116 116 116 116	\$5 00 \$6 00	Town of Portland		£110F	2005	154,036 rnised.	F0 2005	03 0513	F3 02028

COUNTY OF ST. JOHN.—Continued.

Prov'l Grant to	reacher	s.	Locality.		Co	ount	y Fu	ad to	Trust	ees.
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COUNTY OF ST. JOHN .-- Continued.

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Emma L. Clarke. Fred. M. Walsh. Arthur Park. Annic G. Flaherty. Annic A. Herrington. Lizzie M. Hicks. Mary McAlpine. B. Agnes DeVeber. Bella P. Nugent. May E. Roberts. Lizzie G. Corbett. Tea, pd. in Kings. Do. do. Oct. '81 Rebecca J. Neill Emma Orchard. Hannah L. Holland. Alma B. Horton.	2115 2117 2 99 2117 2 98 3 1101 3 117 2 116 2 114	39 31 40 00 21 15 25 00 20 93 18 89 20 00 33 04 24 46	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	9 10 12 13 14 15 16 18 19	117 232 99 117 98 1101 116 1141 1161 116 116 69	55 82 457 333 913 25 25 12 5 82 15 82 15 82	42433 65444 3276 2754 1801 14134 2105 1432 1432 1044 481 301 5714 1220 918 846	15 00 19 83 14 '8 14 94	\$39 97 61 64 39 \$5 74 16 96 13 32 8 39 19 82 13 4S 9 \$3 4 05 2 \$3 2 \$4 2 \$3 1 49 8 66 7 95	ន នេះ នេះ នេះ នេះ នេះ នេះ នេះ នេះ នេះ នេ	Fm. H. Fow Romas Wrig. F. H. Densin Izzie E. Buly iet A. V. Bi it A. H. Ban Berta H. Cl essie A. Brid
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COUNTY OF SUNBURY.

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COUNTY OF SUNBURY .- Continued.

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COUNTY OF WESTMORERLAND.

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COUNTY OF WESTMORELAND.—Continued.

Prov'l Grant to	reachers.	Locality.	. c	ount	y Fur	nd to	Trust	ees.
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NAME.	Go Class. Legally authorized days actually employed O Amount of Grant	PARISII.	Loguly authorized days	ω Pupils enrolled.	A Grand Total days' attendance of Pupils.	cy On account of Teachers employed.	On account of average attendance of Pupils.	Total amount from County Fund.
Ella L. Stevens. Theora Fillmore. Addic \ McCarthy. Mary Weir.	2115 84 C	0 Moneton j	5 138	5 746	56678 raised	179 08	490 79	67S S7
Maggie P. Simpson. Tea. pal. in Kent Co. catharine Donovan. Ellen Walsh ti. L. Edgett John Keenan. Caroline A. Trenholm. Alberts: Steeves. J. Harry Huestis. Mary E. McLood. Francis L. Steeves. Claim Trustees, Oct. 'SI Sand A. McFarlane. Willet W. Keith. Bora E. Smith J. A. Collicutt. John C. Beatty. Mary E. West. Neil McDougall. Agmes M. Lockhart. Flora A. Powell. Fedinand Le Blane. Els. to Trustees, Oct. 'SI Lia J. Turner. Ertha J. Cook. Mary Fawcett. Kittee Barnes. Class E. Lund. Mddie Bulmer, c. r. a. John Ed. Dean. Mary M. Lyons.	3 113 58 1 3 116 20 4 2 117 100 0 3 113 58 0 15 2 117 100 0 3 113 58 0 2 117 50 0 2 117 50 0 2 117 50 0 2 117 50 0 2 117 50 0 2 117 50 0 2 117 50 0 2 117 50 0 2 117 50 0 2 117 50 0 2 117 50 0 2 117 50 0 2 117 50 0 2 117 50 0 2 117 12 117 12 117 12 117 12 117 12 117 12 117 12 117 12 117 12 117 12 117 12 117 12 117 12 117 12 117 12 117 12 117 13 117 13 117 13 117 13 117 13 117 13 117 13 117 13 117 13 117 13 117 13 117 13 117 13 117 13 13	4 /	7 S9 S 110 S 110 S 110 S 111 S 112 S 113 S 116 S 117 S 117	37 76 10 13 41 35 22 35 23 20 29 14 19 23 15 22 23 24 29 24 25 24 25 24 25 24 25 24 25 24 25 24 25 25 26 26 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27	804	\$11 41 19 83 14 74 15 00 14 49 15 00 15 00 15 00 15 00 20 00 20 00 20 00 20 00 20 00 20 00 20 00 20 00 3 8 08 13 16 6 54 13 14 10 6 54 11 28	19 37 12 45 12 45 10 67 9 55 19 80 20 59 34 69 20 59 34 69 13 24 13 10 15 60 13 23 16 33 16 33 16 33 16 34 22 14 21 69 14 69	89 197 045 56 197 197 197 197 197 197 197 197 197 197
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John Brittain	2:113 61		!	1	raised	29 48	61 00	90 48
Nettie A. Colpitts	!	"	2 117	.] 23	1518 <u>1</u> 1282 <u>1</u>	15 00	11 31	2S 39 11 31
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Eunice Price	2 117 86 (77 "	1 14 171	1 23	1 1911	1 20 00	1 11 49	. 31 43

COUNTY OF WESTMORELAND .- Continued.

Prov'l Grant to	Prov'l Grant to Teachers.			Locality.	•:	C	oun	y Fu	ad to	Trust	ees.
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Wm. A. Humphrey	3	117	\$10 00) Salisbury and)	1	1,,,,,	29	2598	\$20 00	200 01	1
Amos O'Blenes, Oct. '80 W. Amasa Clark	٠	 115	19 25 78 97	i Havelock i	1	1117	}			21 90	\$42 91
A. J. Beckwith, c. r. a. Minnie McNaughton		64 117	13 67 64 91	Salisbury	16	115	54	2483 <u>}</u> 3545 <u>}</u>	15 00		36 61 46 27
Anna Bella Lewis Chas. W. Belyea	2	117 116	S4 91 39 65	-t	19	117	43 35	28621 16981	15 00		40 24
Carrie A. Keith	. 3	116 117	59 47 86 67	, " & Havelock		117	39 18	2141	Retur	ms too	late.
Edna A. Gorham Samuel C. Murray T. A. Patterson	1	117 116 <u>3</u>	63 43 63 43) _"	24	2331	140	9560	29 94	\$4 30	
Edith T. Lellane Sylvain Cormics	3	115 115 117		Shediac	1 2	115	47 45	2526 27124	14 74 20 00	22 27 23 92	37 01 43 92
E V Countaino		117	60 92	"	1 3	117	38 30	1540 1942 1	15 00	13 58	28 55
Hippolyte LeBlane Valentine P. Landry	3	116 54	69 57 26 16	"	5	.116 54	28	848	14 S7 9 23	7 48	32 00 16 71
Honore D. Cormier Eugene Theriault	3	115 117	\$9 66 69 S1	**	67	115 117	03 00	2707 2161 <u>1</u>	14 74 15 00	23 S7 19 06	34 06
François X. Legere Jas. H. Hoyt, A. B	i	110 114	76 21, 54 05	<i></i>	8	110	+1	2699	14 10	23 30	37 90
Agnes Lawson Sophie M. Nishet	1	112 116	73 09 75 00		10	573	220	14974	74 00	132 03	206 12
Mary R. Williams Melanie Legere	2	116 115	84 S2 24 78	j		1		raised			
Rebecca A. Armour Fred N. Welling	1;	117 115	72 95 93 53	"		117	46	4072 2826	15 00 14 74	35 91. 24 92	50 91 39 66
Sophia M. Harshman M. B. Bourque, Oct. '81	3	117	20 00 24 89	} "		117	25	1574	15 00	13 88	23 88
Aimé Vinneau	3	117 117	93 33 93 33	´ "	13	117	47 33	3940 1883}	20 00 20 00	34 75, 16 61	54 75 36 61
Philias J. Boudreau Narcisse Gould	3	107	36 57	«	15	107	31	2276	18 20	20 07	38 36
Maggie A. Graham Peter H. Legere	3,	116 115	S4 S9 29 49,	" & Dundas	174	116	24 12	1595 <u>}</u> 641 <u>å</u>		14 07 5 66	33 90 20 49
Sarah Bourgeois W. B. Weish	3	117 116	60 00° 39 65	Westmoreland	18	117	48	4460	20 00 14 S7	43 51 39 33	C3 51 51 20
James Doyle	• • • •	174 '	38 97			114	60 40	4171	14 61 15 00	36 78 19 15	51 30
Frederick Goodwin Wm. J. Goodwin	2.	117 117	10 00	"	-1	117	49	23041	15 00	20 32	35 82
Alexander Murray Willie W. Wells	1	117 117	40 00 55 60)	; 5 , 6	117 117	67 74	3779 <u>1</u> 4635	15 00 15 00	33 34 41 32	4S 34 56 32
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Henry Georg Mary Heler Zache Sarah Jane Hann Louis Fred. Ed. T Laura Mary John Rhod: Teach Mario: Alonz Abran Abran Mary Marth Alice Lillian Marth Albert Henry Jessie Mario Eliza Letiti John Mary Carri Ruth Geo. Brun Mary Adel Geo. Geo. Jas. L. J. Jam C. G LIZZ Ella Jan Ida Lor Ser Ger An Fr Ge U.

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Total amount nem County Fund.

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COUNTY OF YORK

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Prov'l Grant to	Feach	ers.	Locality.		Co	ount	ty Fu	nd to	Trust	ces.
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NAME.	Gr Class. Legally authorized days actually employed.	& Amount of Grant.	PARISH. 2	- No. of District.	& Legally authorized days Schools were open.	ω Pupils enrolled.	Grand Total days' attendance of Pupils.	G On account of Teachers employed.	On account of average attendance of Pupils.	Total amount from Count Fund.
Henry H. McKeen,	0 113	ls38 62	Bright	1	1772	35	16473	\$34.40	\$13 16	1997 05
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COUNTY OF YORK .- Continued.

	OI TOIVIE.			County Fund to Trustees.						
Prov'l Grant to	reachers	-	Locality.			unt	y Fui			
NAME.	Class. Legally authorized days actually employed.	Anivente of Grane.	PARISII.	No. of District.	Legally authorized days Schools were open.	Pupils enrolled.	Grand Total days' attendance of Pupils.	On account of Teachers employed.	On account of average Control of Attendance of Pupils.	Total amount from County Fund.
6	5 4	3	2	1_	2	3	4	5	6	7
Jer. Meagher Sarah Q. Duffy Elizabeth O'Regau. Rebecca E. Gallagher. Mark Neville. Alice K. Meagher. Louisa Winter. Rosa Ruel.	1 115 73 2 115 63 2 113 38 1 116 74 2 109 50	00 44 50 58 96 28 03 86	City of Fredericton		114	1021 43	2911}	\$14 G1	\$28° 25	 837 SG
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Mary McKenzie Lizzie M. Hunter Aaron H. Libbey Hetty A. Taylor Alberta M. Hartt Minnie Wheeler	3 116 59 3 115 29 3 77 13 2 117 65 2 113 29	28 49 16 8 8 14	(New Maryland) and Lincoln	6 8 9 10	116 115 77 117	22 25 7 13 17	1515½ 1746 478 817 1337½	14 87 14 74 9 87 20 00 14 49	12 10 13 95 3 82 6 53 10 68	26 97 28 69 13 69 26 53 25 17 24 90
Mary M. L. Carman. John A. Atherton. Mary E. Moore. Sarah Graham. laggie Johnston. Ella Johnson. Mary Elligood. Edna Payson.	2 115 30 3 117 20 3 117 20 2 114 3 3 116 19 3 116 19 3 116 19	00 00 2 47 0 83 0 83 6 04	North Lake	1 3 4	113½ 115 117 117 114 116 116 88	20 43 19 15 16 33 21 51	1295 30011 14871 9201 1064 1742 17661 1830	14 56 14 74 15 00 15 00 19 48 14 87 14 87 11 28	7 35 8 50 13 91 14 11 14 61	33 71 26 35 22 35 27 55 28 55 28 55 28 55 28 55
Tilda L. Graham. Abigail Henry. Emma Waycott. Amy Kelly. Lizzie Brown. Katie Flewelling.	2 42 11 2 117 22 1 712 2 3 34 3 2 117 49 3 117 20	96 6 00 1 39 5 81 77 0 00	" " " Queensbury	5 6 7 9 10 1 S	117 42 117 71 <u>3</u> 34 117	33 15 48 25 29 27 35	1886 413 2446} 11784 6174 17403	15 00 7 17 15 00 9 17 4 36 15 00 15 00	9 41 4 93 13 90 15 24	30 06 10 47 36 00 18 58 9 29 28 90 30 24 31 38
Wm. J. Burden	2 115 3 2 68 2 2 117 7 3 107 5 2 117 6 2 42	3 24 5 52 3 83 5 00 5 97	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	3 5 6 10 11	115 104 117 107 117	31 32 22 32 32 24	2083} 1628 1836 1836 940 2167	14 74 13 33 15 00 13 72 15 00 Retu	13 01 14 67 7 51	26 34 29 67 21 23 32 30
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COUNTY OF YORK .- Continued.

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Prov'l Grant to	Teach	ers.	Locality.		Co	unt	y Fu	nd to	Trus	tees.
				Π			i .	A	MOUN	T.
NAME.	Class. Legally authorized days actually employed.	Amount of	PARISH.	No. of District.	Legally authorized days Schools were open.	Pupils enrolled.	Gran	On account of Teachers employed.	On account of average attendance of Pupils.	Total amount from County Fund.
6	5 4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Geo. E. Morrell. John A. Gunter. Fred. White. Ellen F. Peake. Mary A. MeBean Dora McBean. Annie J. Sansom Robert M. Dennison Maggie McBean. Win. Balmain Abr. B. Cronkhite. Minnie A. Craig. Geo. F. H. Hartin Elspie McFarlane. Jas. S. VanBuskirk Margaret Lockard. Celia A. Fisher. Irleodosia A. Hartt. Sarah H. Haines. Janes Hartin. Chas. W. Nevers. Ruth Long Eliza Anne Dodds. Annie A. Young. Ellen M. Sansom. Martha B. Douglas Alice M. Johnston Ellen C. Elliott. Ida J. Fletcher. Addie J. Freeze. Louisa M. Young Abigail Starkey Maggie J. Douglas Sarah E. Hove. May O. Wade.	3113 2117 2116 2117 3110 3 35 2116 3114 2117 3117 3117 2117	38 28 51 14 32 32 32 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33	"	5 6 7 8 10 12 13 14 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	112 116 113 54 117 117 117 117 117 117 117 117 117 11	20 34 31 37 6 23 33 6 23 36 25 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 8 7 8 8 7 8 8 8 8 9 8 9 8 9 8 9 8 9	23141 23121 18591 11859 24101 12071 24101 2510 24101 2510 24101 2510 24101 2510 24101 2510 21101 2510 21101	14 36 49 15 16 16 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	18	\$33 54 \$32 936 \$37 62 \$37 62 \$10 49 \$28 797 \$25 60 \$42 30 \$30 42 \$30 42 \$31
		¥629%	<u> </u>		"	-	388	\$1707	\$1890	83507

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

FOR WINTER TERM ENDED 30th APRIL, 1882.

Loc	ALITY.	TEACHERS.	Legally authorized days	Amount
counties.	PARISHES.	1 bachans.	Principals' Department open.	Provincial Grant.
Carleton, Charlotte, Cloncester, Rent, Kings, Northumberland, Queens. Restigouche, Saint John, Sunbury, Victoria, Westmoreland,	Woodstock, Saint Andrews, Bathurst, Richibucto, Humpton, Chatham, Gagetown, Dalhousie, Saint John City, Sheffield, Andover, Shediae,	Thos. E. Colpitts, A. B. James McCov, A. W. Wilkinson, A. B., George W. Mersereau, A. B., C. H. Cowperthwaite, A. B. John Raymond, Johns G. D. Roberts, A. M. James M. Palmer, A. B. David Wilson, A. B., Alex. Ross, A. B. Wum, M. McLean, A. B. Geo. H. V. Bulyea, A. B. R. Granville Day, A. B. Jas. H. Hoyt, A. B. G. R. Parkin, A. M.	116 116 116 116 116	\$200 00 200 00 200 00 200 00 200 00 200 00 74 13 \$6 20 193 27 200 00 1300 00 198 29 183 62 196 55 \$500 00
				\$3,137 06

^{*} Not in Union. Provincial aid paid through Hou. Receiver General's Department direct.

[†] Provincial aid paid through the Secretary of the Board of Grammar School Trustees.

[#] Provincial aid paid from the "University Grant."

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS-AUGUST, 1882.

GR. SCII.

THE SCHOOL SYSTEM.

Time, 1 hr.

- 1 Detail (1) the mode of support provided by the Schools Act, and (2) the principles regulating the apportionment of School funds derived from different sources.
- 2 Specify the duties of the District with respect to School accommodation.
- 3 (1) What determines the close of the School year in respect of Teachers' contracts? (2) does it close at the same time in all parts of the Province? and (3) what are the dates of its close?
- 4 Give a summary of the Regulations of the Board of Education respecting (1) the duties of Teachers, and (2) the requirements of pupils.
- 5 State the gross amount of the annual Superior allowance, and the principles on which it is apportioned.
- 6 Give in detail the Regulations respecting (1) the ranking of Schools, (2) the conditions on which Boards of Trustees may offer School prizes from District funds.
- 7 What is meant by the Grand Total Days' Attendance, and Grand Total Days' Attendance as rectified? Shew how each may be found.
- S Specify the conditions of eligibility for examination for each class of Teachers' license.

Gr. Sch.

TEACHING.

Time, 3 hrs. for papers 2 & 3 together.

- 1 (a) Give J. S. Mills' definition of Education with Bain's criticism thereon; or (b) Give the definition of any prominent writer (naming him) on Education, with your own views thereon.
- 2 Give several Educational principles inferable (a) from the nature of mind, (b) from the nature of knowledge.
- 3 "Early study should begin with an empirical stage."—Herbert Spencer. Explain this statement and illustrate it by describing the method you would adopt in the early study of Geometry.
- 4 Give the distinguishing features of the system of one of the following Educational Reformers, with some criticism thereon:—Comenius, Locke, Fræbel, or Pestalozzi.
- 5 State the principles that should guide you in teaching one of the following subjects in Standard I. and give an outline lesson on it:—Number, Form, Object Lesson.
- 6 Give directions and illustrations to a Primary Teacher as to the mode you wish her to adopt in teaching the sounds of the letters.
- N.B.—Candidates for this Class will meet the Principal of the Normal School in his class-room at 92 m, August 2nd, when the assignments for practical illustrations in method will be made.

GR. SCIY.

SCHOOL MANAGEMENT.

Time, 3 hrs. for papers 2 & 3 together.

- 1 What do you mean by order in a School? Specify several conditions necessary to secure it.
- 2 Two pupils, one of six years and the other of ten, commit similar faults; detail your mode of procedure with each pupil. (Specify the fault).
- 3 Show how public opinion in a School may be made to operate in favor of discipline.

- 4 Show in what way you propose to inculcate in your School (a) habits of cleanliness, (b) habits of economy, (c) the importance of self-denial, (d) the importance of temperance.
- 5 Examine Standards VII. and VIII. in the Course of Instruction placed before you, and draw up a weekly Time-Table for a School embracing both Standards. Give reasons for the order or succession in which you take up the subjects.

J. [1]

CANADIAN HISTORY.

Time, 1 hr.

- 1 Describe one of Jacques Cartier's Voyages of Discovery.
- 2 Give a brief sketch of the career of Champlain in connection with the following:—His efforts to repel the inroads of the English—to protect the rights of France in the fur trade and the fisheries. His founding of Quebec—Policy with the Indians. Efforts to interest the French in Canada and their result. Surrender of Quebec to the English.
- 3 The Loyalists—Who were they? Date of landing in New Brunswick. Description of their landing place. Causes of discontent. Their claims. Opposition to their claims. How these claims were eventually settled.
- 4 Give a brief account of one of the campaigns of the Anglo-American War.
- 5 Explain the terms:—Bill, Statute, Legislature, Parliament, Executive, Senate, Responsible Government, Confederation.

Exhibit the work.

I. [2]

ARITHMETIC.

Time, 1 hr. 30 m.

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- 1 Bought 250 bbls. of flour for \$1642.12; twelve bbls. were worthless; for how much must the remainder be sold per barrel to gain 18 per cent. upon the original cost?
- 2 Required the present worth of a bill of \$416 drawn 8th March at 6 months, and discounted at the Bank 3rd June, at 5 per cent. per annum?
- 3 Reduce 36245 to a vulgar fraction, and show how you obtain the denominator of your answer.
- 4 What sum must be lent at compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum at the birth of a child so that the amount may be \$3,000 at the end of 21 years?
- 5 A person spent a sovereign on cloth, paying '0125372 of a sovereign per yard. How many yards did he purchase; and how much per cent. would be gain on his purchase by selling it at '0250744 of a sovereign per yard?
- 6 What is meant by the root of a number? Extract the square root of 5 true to six places of decimals. Extract the square root of a number centaining at least four figures, and explain the operation as if to a class.
- 7 Extract the cube root of \(\frac{1}{3} \) of 2\(\frac{1}{2} \).
- S What is the primary unit in the Metric System? How is it obtained, and what is its value in English measure? How many cubic metres of air does a room contain whose height is 4.3 metre., breadth 3.5 metres, and length 5.4 decimetres?

N. B.-7 questions will be considered a full paper.

Part I. 66: Part II. 34=100

GEOGRAPHY.

Time, 1 hr. 30 m

I. [3]

PART I.

- 1 Make a list of the British possessions in (1) America, (2) Africa, (3) Asia Name the chief exports of each.
- 2 India—Its boundaries? Mountains? Rivers? Name its chief towns and give some important facts respecting two of them.

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- 3 Where are the following places, and for what is each noted:—Mecca, Buenos Ayres, Fez, Bangkok, Alexandria, Joppa, Yeddo, Ayr.
- 4 Name the six Vegetable Zones into which it is usual to divide the earth, and give the chief productions of each.
- 5 Explain as if to a class in Standard VI. the change of the seasons.
- 6 (a) Describe your mode of teaching problems on the globe. (b) Find when the sun rises and sets on any day at a given place.

PART II.

7 Draw from memory an outline map of Africa, with the principal ranges and the chief rivers accurately inserted and named.

1. [4] SCHOOL SYSTEM. Time, 30 m.

- 1 The County Fund—How ordered? How levied? How amount to be levied is ascertained? What principles regulate its apportionment?
- 2 Detail the principles which guide the Inspecto. In assigning the rank of the School.
- 3 State fully the means of support provided by Law for Schools.
 - 4 What is the nature of the Teacher's agreement wifh the Board of Trustees?
 - 5 What is the duty of the Tcacher (1) in respect of pupils in the play ground.(2) Public Examinations. (3) Time-Tables.
 - 6 Show how to find the grand total number of days attended by all the pupils.

The work must be done without figuring.

N. B.-6 questions will be considered a full paper.

I. [6] COMPOSITION. Time. 1 hr.

1 What is meant by accuracy of language. Point out its importance. In what does inaccuracy of language consist? Correct the error in each of the following sentences, and specify the kind of error:—They did not fail to enlarge themselves on the subject. The King, whom it highly imported that the two monarchs should be at peace, acted the part of the mediator. The gardens exhibited much that was glaring and bizarre. I have always found him well posted in his subject. True wit is nature dressed to advantage; and yet some works have more wit than does them good. Though raised to an exalted station, she was a pattern of piety, virtue and religion. It is impossible to persuade him of his error.

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- 2 When are words said to be used figuratively. (a) State what figures of speech are used in each of the following sentences:—The child is father to the man. Thy word is a lump to my feet. Now came still evening on and twilight gray had in her sober livery all things clad. Loud waved the angry occan. (b) Make comparisons for the following subjects:—A troubled conscience. Mournful yet pleasant music. (c) Personify the following subjects:—The hills. He drew his sword.
- 3 What is a biographical theme. Under how many divisions may it be treated. Name the divisions and state what they include. Write a Biographical Theme on one of the following:—William Cowper, Lord Bacon, Joseph Addison, Samuel Johnson, Sir William Scott, Henry W. Longfellow.

I. [7] GRAMMAR AND ANALYSIS. Time, 1 bi.

- 1 Give examples of adjectives used as abstract and concrete nouns.
- 2 The man's hat: the hat of the man; which form of expression is used when the phrase is followed by the relative who, and which when followed by the relative which! Name instances in which the use of the objective case with of is preferable to the possessive case.
- 3 Explain the terms infinitive mood, participle, gerund.
- 4 Name the inflected parts of speech; state the inflections to which they are subject, and give the inflectional forms of two of the parts of speech you name.
- 5 Analyze generally and in detail, in the usual form, the following passage:—

 Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy
 But not expressed in fancy; rich, not gandy;

But not expressed in fancy; rich, not gaudy; For the apparel oft proclaims the man, And they in France of the best rank and station Are of a most select and generous chief in that.

6 Parse the words in italics.

I. [S] INDUSTRIAL DRAWING.

Time, 1 la.

Both the written answers and the drawings are to be given on this paper. The drawings should be at least 4 inches in breadth.

The Examiner will expect BOLD and FIRM lines; and that the lines, both straight and curved, shall be fairly SMOOTH and EVEN.

The lines of the drawings required by question 4 must not be ruled.

- 1 What is a rhombus? An elipse? An oval? Draw an example of each.
- 2 Explain the terms symmetry and balance, distinguishing between them.
- 3 Draw from memory a simple design of conventional leaves, with or without flowers, symmetrically arranged about the centre of a circle or of a hexagon.
- 4 Make one of the following (freehand):—(a) A drawing of a right cone with its axis horizontal and its base turned slightly towards you,—using proper shading to express solidity. (b) A flat drawing of a vase or goblet, with simple ornamentation in "half tint."

[9] AGRICULTURE AND CHEMISTRY OF COMMON THINGS. Time, 11:

- 1 Describe the preparation and collection (1st) of a light gas, and (2nd) of a heavy gas, selecting any such gases of which you have knowledge.
- 2 Name three well-known compounds of sodium, and indicate the composition cach as definitely as you can.
- 3 Give two instances of elements that exist in two or more different forms, and point out the contrasted properties in the case of one element.
- 4 Divide the food of plants into two classes, and give as full a list as you can determine the substances belonging to each class, arranging or classifying the according to their chemical character.

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Clover. Barley. Turnips.

Detail the uses of ploughing or of draining.

USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.

Time, 1 hr.

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Like poles repel, unlike poles attract each other. Explain this principle and shew how you would illustrate it to a class.

What is it? What are its uses? Explain the principles upon Earometer. which it works.

Name and describe the parts of a complete flower. Give a general description of the Lily Family.

Give the general characteristics of metals.

Give the prominent structural characteristics of the Cat Family.

CONDITIONS OF HEALTH. m

Time, 45 m.

Point out the necessity for a proper use of soap and water for the body. Mention some of the advantages of ventilation, and state how you would seek

to have your schoolroom properly ventilated.

Name the groups or classes into which you divide foods. State the purposes of each. What do you mean by concentrated food? Why is it difficult of digestion?

What can you say of the effects (1) of alcoholic drinks on the human system, and (2) of tobacco?

Describe as briefly but as clearly as you can the processes by which a solid her-beef and potatoes-is digested and turned into good blood.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Time, 1 hr.

HAMLET. Name the speakers of each of the following and the occasion on which it was uttered :-

> (1) Give thy thoughts no tongue, Nor any unproportioned thought his act.

(2) It is a custom More honored in the breach than the observance. (3) There's something in his soul O'er which his melancholy sits on broad.

(4) O limed soul that struggles to be free

Art more engaged! (5) Now cracks a noble heart.

Reich the character of Hamlet as brought out in the events of the Play. Quote where necessary.

fire Hamlet's opinion of Polonious and quote instances in support of it. What is your own opinion? Quote in confirmation of it.

Let me not burst in ignorance : but tell Why thy canorized bones, hearsed in death, Have burst their cerements.

II On what occasion were these words uttered?

Comment upon the following words, with respect to meaning, accent, &c. : -Canonized, hearsed, cerements.

Rightly to be great Is not to stir without great argument, But greatly to find quarrel in a straw When honour's at the stake.

In what connection are they used? What Whose words are these? mference does the speaker draw from them?

Paraphrase the passage, using your own words.

I. [13]

BRITISH HISTORY.

Time, 13

1 Give the opening and closing dates of each of the following Periods of Brit History:—Plantagenet Period, Tudor Period, Stuart Period. Give 1 leading features of each Period.

2 Charles I. Sketch of his Reign as far as relates to—The Petition of Right Ship Money; Puritan Emigration; The National Covenant.

- 3 Anne. Her Reign as far as relates to—The Spanish Succession; Victoris Marlborough; The Union of England and Scotland; The Treaty Utrecht.
- 4 Explain the following:—Star Chamber; Magna Charta; Septennial & Habeas Corpus Act; Catholic Emancipation Bill; The Reform Bill 1832; British North America Act.
- 5 Give a lovief account of one of the following:—Alfred the Great; Richard Wolsey; Nelson.

I. [14]

BOOK KEEPING.

Time, 4:

1 What two forms of Book-Keeping are used? Explain the difference between them.

- 2 What is the use of the Day Book? Give a specimen with 4 transactions.
- 3 What is the use of the Ledger? Post the transactions you have written answer to Question 2, in the Ledger.
- 4 Journalize the following:—Bought of H. Toms goods amounting to \$3.43 paid as follows:—Cash \$895. Robertson & Co.'s note for \$1,000, do months hence, less discount \$12.50, my own note for \$500. The balancemains on account.
- 5 Explain-Invoice, Cheque, Bill of Exchange, Note of Hand.

I. [15]

ALGEBRA. -- (MALES).

Time, 1 hr. 3

1 Find w from $4x - \frac{12 - x}{x - 3} = 22$.

 $2 2x\sqrt{-(a+x^2)+2x^2+a^2-a}$.

- 3 A person laid out a certain sum of money in goods, which he sold for \$24,5 lost as much per cent. as he laid out; find how much he laid out.
- 4 The product of two numbers is 24, and their sum multiplied by their differ is 20. Find the numbers.
- 5 Find the square root of $4x^6 4x^6 7x^4 + 4x^2 + 4$.
- 6 When are surds said to be similar. Make the following surds similar, i add the results: -√12, √75, √48.
- 7 Rationalize the denominators of the following fractions :-

$$\frac{\sqrt{3} \pm \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{2}} = \frac{2\sqrt{5} \pm \sqrt{3}}{5\sqrt{5} \pm 2\sqrt{5}}$$

S (1) Investigate the Rule for finding the sum of a given number of terms Geometrical Progression, the first term and the common ratio being key (2) Find the sum of 6 terms of the series 1, 3, 9, 27.....

1. [16]

GEOMETRY.

Time 1 kr, 5

1 Prove that parallel chords intercept equal arcs.

2 Prove that through three given points not in a straight line one and only circle can be drawn.

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(: F An angle at the circumference is 54°; find the angle at the centre on the same arc.

Show that all equal straight lines in a circle will be touched by another circle.

Inscribe in a given circle a triangle equiangular to a given triangle.

Parallelograms and triangles, between the same parallels are to one another as their bases.

If two triangles have two angles of the one respectively equal to two angles of the other, they shall be similar.

Draw a cir .le passing through a point and touching two straight lines.

pefine the term locus. Show in what way you would give the pupil a clear conception of the term.

N. B.—S Questions will be considered a full paper for a male candidate, and 6 for a female.

[[7]] NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Time 1 hr. 30 m.

Give Newton's Laws of Motion, with familiar illustrations of each.
Which of Newton's Laws establishes the parallelogram of motion? Enunciate
the parallelogram of motion and illustrate it by a diagram.

Explain the formula S = Vt+ 1 gt2.

If a body is projected upward with a velocity of 100 ft. per second, how far will it be from the starting point at the end of 5 seconds, and what will be the whole space it will have described?

A body is projected downwards with a velocity of 12 ft. per second; what will be its velocity after it has fallen through SO ft.?

What is meant by Conditions of Equilibrium of Forces? What are the conditions of equilibrium, (1) when three forces act upon a point, (2) when three forces act at points in a solid body and are not parallel?

Express in symbols the conditions of equilibrium of the Lever, and of the Inclined Plane.

With a wheel and axle a power of S lbs. sustains a weight of 12 lbs.; what is the radius of the axle, that of the wheel being 24 inches?

A steam engine is moving at the rate of 20 miles an hour when the steam is let off; if the force of friction be equivalent to $\sigma_{x,y}^2$ of the weight of the engine, after what time will it stop?

N. B.-S questions will be considered a full paper.

[5] GENEI

GENERAL HISTORY.

Time, 1 hr. 30 m.

Give a brief outline of Ancient Egyptian Civilization as it related to Government, Caste, Citics, Architecture, Sculpture, Science.

descriptions. Their supposed origin? Extent of the Assyrian Empire? Causes of decay? Capture and description of Ninevell.

Sparta. Give an account of (1) Spartan education and its results; (2) Constitution of Sparta; (3) Conquests.

State Literature and Philosophy. (a) Name (1) The chief Epic and Dramatic Poets; (2) Historians; (3) Philosophers. (b) Give a brief account of one of the Philosophers, and name the distinguishing feature of his philosophy.

Fire a brief account of the Roman Civil War from the time of the Graechi till the death of Sulla.

Carlemagne. Object of his wars—His enemics—Conquests (1) in Hungary—
(2) Spain—(3) Italy. Extent of his Empire when he was crowned Emperor.

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I, [19] PRACTICAL MATHEMATICS. Time, 11

Female Candidates and required to work this paper, but credit will be given for work don't required to secure the minimum average for license.

- 1 If the cylinder of a steam engine be 3 feet in diameter, and 5 feet deep, by much steam can it contain?
- 2 What is the diameter of an acre of land in the form of a circle?
 - 3 How much paper would be required to cover a globe 18 inches in diameter?
- 4 A circular well 24 feet in depth and 1 yard in diameter is half full of water how many gallons are in the well?

5 Find the contents of a field from these measurements, A being the first and the second station.

On chain line.	Otisets.
Ag = 150	gC = 141 to left.
Ah = 323	hE = 180 to right.
Ai = 597	i D = 167 to left.
Ak = 624	kF = 172 to right.
$AE \approx 769$	-

6 State how to find the area of a quadrilateral when its diagonals and t inclination are given.

7 Show how to find the distance between two inaccessible objects.

I. [20]

TEACHING.

Time, 1 hr. 39

1 What is meant by the observing powers. Specify some subjects which are writted to cultivate these powers. Give an outline lesson on one of its subjects, placing what you have to say under the Heads-Matter; Melli

2 State the principles which should guide you in teaching Arithmetic; and conformity with these principles, show how you would teach Simple ! portion to a class.

- 3 Draw up a Scheme of lessons in Oral Grammar.
- 4 Define memory, imagination. Describe the mode you would adopt to secure culture of each.

I. [21]

SCHOOL MANAGEMENT.

Time, Lhr. 3

1 (1) Name four principles which should guide you in constructing a Time-Table (2) Construct in conformity with your principles a Time-Table (c) Department consisting of Standards V. and VI. of the Graded Course a Time-Table for an Ungraded School in a Country District.

2 Give your opinion of the following modes of punishment, with your reast therefor: -Corporal punishment; keeping in; impositions in the shape writing or committing to memory; standing a pupil up in front of

3 What do you understand by persistent disobedience? If any instances have Drav

under your observation, describe them; if not, suppose a case. Do consider that, in these cases, the fault lay entirely with the pupil? your reasons.

4 Specify four principles relating to class management. Discuss two of them

II. [1]

CANADIAN HISTORY.

Time, 1

[Same as under Class I.]

Exhibit the work.

II. [2]

ARITHMETIC.

Time, 1 kr. 3

1 In a School District containing property valued at \$600,000, a tax has to levied to pay salaries amounting to \$900, and other expenses amount to \$300; what amount of tax does a person pay who owns prop valued at \$3,500.

II. [3]

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2 How much stock which is selling at 10 per cent. premium should I receive for \$5,000, allowing an agent \(\frac{1}{2} \) per cent. on the amount invested.

- 3 What is the difference in meaning between Simple and Compound Interest? Find the compound interest of \$850 for 16 years at 41 per cent. per annum.
- 4 How many weeks of 6 days each will be required to count \$1,000,000 at the rate of 5 in 3 seconds, the day being equal to 8 hours.
- $\frac{16\frac{3}{4} \text{ of } 5\frac{1}{3}}{4\frac{2}{3} \text{ of } 3\frac{1}{3}} \text{ of } \frac{5\frac{1}{3}}{2\frac{3}{3}} \div \frac{7}{3} \text{ of } 2\frac{9}{7}.$ 5 Simplify
- From the formula Prt. I, deduce the formula for finding (1) P, (2) r, (3) t. Frame and solve a question for finding r.
- 7 Give the rule for reducing a vulgar fraction to a decimal. Explain the reason of the rule by means of an example. How may the number of places in the finite part of the decimal be determined without solving the question?
- 3 What is the primary unit of Liquid Measure in the Metric System? What is its relation to a metre? How many imperial gallons are contained in 10 hectolitres?

N. B .- 7 questions will be considered a full paper.

Part I. 66: Part II. 34=100.

GEOGRAPHY.

Time, 1 hr. 30 m.

PART I.

- 1 Describe the course of one of the following Rivers :- Elbe, Oder, Rhine or Vistula. Name its tributaries and the chief towns on its banks, and state any important facts connected with them.
- In a voyage from Dantzic to Constantinople name the waters through which you would pass, the Counties and Islands on the left, and any important places that might be visible on the right.
- igive the boundaries of England, Scotland and Ireland; name the longest River in each country and state the general direction in which it flows.
- A State briefly what you know respecting recent Geographical discoveries in Africa.
- i (a) State how latitude can be determined from the meridian altitude of the Sun. (b) Find from the Globe the duration of twilight at a given place on a given day.

shape Explain the cause of clew, rain, hoar frost.

PART II.

Draw from memory an outline Map of North America, inserting and naming the great mountain ranges and chief rivers.

.[<u>+]</u>

SCHOOL SYSTEM.

Time, 30 m.

[Same as under Class 1.]

The work must be done without figuring.

MENTAL ARITHMETIC. Time, S m. . [ö] lig of a dollar can buy 14 yards of cotton, how many yards can be

bought for \$9?..... ld my goods is worth \$2,148, what is 50 per cent. of them worth?.....Ans.

U.	20 The Editional Orcalar.	LNo.
5 6	Bought apples at the rate of 5 for 3 cents, what do I pay for five dozen At what rate per cent. will \$60 give \$12 interest in 5 years?	Ans. Ans.
		e, 1 hr.
1	When is an element of a sentence said to be enlarged? Enlarge the form sentences by such clauses as are suitable, naming at the end of sentence the kind of clause you have employed:—I respect him. He has ascertained ———. My friend departed ————. Example the end of	of each
2	What rules should be observed in transposing from the metrical to the order? Transpose the following into the prose form:— "And soon again shall nusic swell the breeze; Soon, issuing forth, shall glitter through the trees Vestures of nuptial white; and hymns be sung, And violets scattered round; and old and young, In every cottage porch, with garlands green, Stand still to gaze, and gazing, bless the scene; While, her dark eves declining, by his side Moves in her virgin-veil the gentle bride."	e prose
	Weave the following propositions into a compound sentence: A. Youth is delighted with applause. 1a'. Applause is considered as the earnest of some future good reason). 2a'. The prospect of life is far extended (adv. reason). × B. To me there is little to be feared from the malevolence of men. b'. I am now declining to decreptude (attr.) + C. Less is to be hoped from the affection and esteem of men.	9
4	Distinguish between a simple and an expanded paraphrase. Write an expanded paraphrase on, "Thrice is he armed that hath his quarrel just."	pande
II.	[7] GRAMMAR AND ANALYSIS. Time	e, 1 h
1	Name (1) six nouns which have no singular; (2) six which have a plural; and (3) six which have the singular and plural alike.	doubl
2	What is meant by Case? How is it formed? Name any instances in your Rule does not apply.	
3	Make a list of the defective verbs, also of the impersonal verbs.	3 1
4	Name all the words which can be used as relative pronouns. Give an er of the use of each.	*
5	Give the general and particular analysis of the following passage in the form:—	s nen T [1
	"The service past, around the pious man, With ready zeal, each honest rustic ran; Even children followed with endearing wile And plucked his gown to share the goodman's smile.	L [14
6	Parse in tabular form the words in italies.	Ma
7	Give the Past Tense and Past Participal of all the irregular verbs in the pa	IW Etcal
II.	[S] INDUSTRIAL DRAWING. Time	
	[Same as under Class I.]	For
II.	[9] AGRICULTURE AND CHEMISTRY OF COMMON THINGS. Time,	1 Pai

[Same as under Class I.]

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II. [10]

USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.

Time, 1. hr.

- 1 Name and illustrate by means of familiar facts the different kinds of attraction with which you are acquainted.
- What are the important points to be considered in connec-2 What is a lever? tion with it. Point out some of the applications of the lever.
- 3 State the difference between the general and essential qualities of a mineral or metal. Give the essential qualities of lead and of iron.
- 4 In giving a lesson on a Lion, what are the prominent structural characteristics to which you would call attention?
- 5 Describe a flower which you have examined.

IL [11]

CONDITIONS OF HEALTH.

June, Time, 45 m.

[Same as under Class I.]

II. [12]

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Time, 1 hr.

- 1 Name the Author of each of the following quotations, and the poems from which they are taken :-
 - (1) Then each at once his falchion drew; Each on the ground his scabbard threw. The breezy call of inceuse breathing morn.

(3) Eager to run the race his father ran.
(4)

Despair and anguish fled the trembling soul. Absence of occupation is not rest;
A mind quite vacant is a mind distressed.

Dewy with Nature's tear Crops,

The sun went down, nor ceased the carnage there,-Tumultuous murder shook the midnight air; On Prague's proud arch the fires of Ruin glow, His blood-dyed waters murmuring below;
The storm prevails—the rampart yields a way—
Bursts the wild cry of horror and dismay! Hark! as the smouldering piles with thunder fall, A thousand shricks for hopeless mercy call!— Earth shook! red meteors flashed along the sky! And conscious Nature shuddered at the cry!

(1) Explain the following words and phrases:—Carnage; Tumultuous murder; Prague's proud arch; The rampart yields a way; Conscious Nature. (2) Name and quote the figures of speech in the passage. (3) Name the measure and scan the first two lines. (4) Name the Author and his chief works.

Make a paraphrase of the above passage in your own words.

Quote any two stanzas of Gray's Elegy, or of the Sky Lark by Hogg.

1 [13]

BRITISH HISTORY.

Time, 1 hr.

[Same as under Class I.]

BOOK-REEPING.

Time, 45 m.

Write an order on a person for money.

Make a bill for the following goods, and receipt it properly:—Sold to R. Smith 14 yds. print at 12 cents, 41 lbs. sugar at 102 cents, 1 pair shoes at \$2.15.

What is the meaning of the terms Dr. and Cr. as used in Book-Keeping? What is meant by the Day Book?

For what is the Ledger used?

Paid my tax bill of \$60. In what book shall I enter the amount, and how?

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II. [15]

ALGEBRA.

Time, 1 hr. 30 m.

(Males, and for Females of Class I.)

Female Candidates of Class II. will not be required to work this paper, but credit will be given for work done if needed to secure the minimum average for license.

- 1 Give the Rule for Substraction, and by means of an example make a clear explanation of the Rule.
- 2 Resolve into two or more factors (1) 36 y^2 49 x^2 . (2) a^4 16 b^2 . (3) a^2 4 b^2 9 c^2 + 12 bc.
- 3 Find the G. C. M. of 5 (x^2-x+1) , 4 (x^6-1) .
- 4 Find L. C. M. of $x^2 1$, $x^3 + 1$, $x^3 1$.
- 5 From $\frac{x}{4} = \frac{5x+8}{6} = \frac{2x+9}{3}$; find x.
- 6 From $\frac{x-5}{x-7} = \frac{x+3}{x+9}$; find x.
- 7 At what time between 2 o'clock and 3 o'clock is one hand of a watch exactly over the other.
 - 8 Find the number, the double of which being added to 24 the result is as much above 80 as the number itself is below 100.

Female Candidates will be credited for any work done on this paper, if needed to secure the minimum average for livense.

II. [16]

GEOMETRY.

Time, 1 hr. 30 m.

- 1 Prove that in equal circles equal angles at the centre stand on equal arcs, and that equal arcs subtend equal angles at the centre.
- 2 Prove that the exterior angle of a triangle is greater than either of the interior non-adjacent angles. (Prove it in the case of both angles.)
- 3 Demonstrate that when two isosceles triangles stand on the same base, the straight line which passes through their vertices will bisect the base and be perpendicular to it.
- 4 When a straight line cuts two parallel straight lines, it makes the alternate angles equal, the corresponding angles equal, and the interior angles on the same side equal to two right angles.
- 5 Prove that the diagonals of a parallelogram bisect one another.
- 6 Show that the locus of points equidistant any two intersecting straight lines is the bisector of the angles between them.
- 7 Construct an isosceles triangle, having given the base and altitude.
- 8 Give an outline of the plan you would adopt to awaken correct geometrial conceptions. Illustrate your statements.
- N. B.-7 Questions will be considered a full paper, but question 8 must be answered.

II. [20]

TEACHING.

Time, 1 hr. 30 m.

- 1 What is meant by Method? Name and describe the Methods you know.
- 2 When do you propose to teach the sounds of the letters? Describe how you would proceed.
- 3 What are the qualities you would seek to attain in teaching Arithmetic State specifically how you would endeavor to secure them.
- 4 Draw up a scheme of lessons in Number for the first two Standards either in Graded or in Ungraded Schools, (specifying which).
- 5 State the principles which should guide you in teaching the Tables of Weight and Measures. Show how you would teach Measure of Capacity.

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III. [3_]

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III. [3]

II. [21]

SCHOOL MANAGEMENT.

Time, 1 hr. 30 m.

- 1 Give your weekly allotment of time, in an ungraded School in a country district for the following subjects:—Arithmetic, Reading, Useful Knowledge Lessons, Geography.
- 2 What plan would you adopt with a view of securing attention to prescribed lessons at home? Show the reasonableness of your plan.
- 3 Specify at least four conditions that tend to make an inattentive and disorderly school.
- 4 What benefits result from attention to physical exercises! Of your various exercises name six sets, and point out the special purpose of each.

III. [1]

CANADIAN HISTORY. [Same as under Classes 1 and 2.1] Time, 1 hr.

Exhibit the work.

III. [2]

ARITHMETIC.

Time, 1 hr. 30 m.

- 1 Explain and give examples of factor, multiple, measure, prime number, denominate fraction.
- 2 A labourer's wages amounted to 90 cents per day; he paid off a debt of \$14.40 in 6 months, what fraction of his daily income did he require to save to enable him to do so? (Reckon 24 working days per month.)
- 3 If \$15 can purchase 150 yards of cotton, what sum will purchase 240 yds. if 2 yds. of the former are equal to 3 of the latter?
- 4 Bought 300 barrels of flour at \$6.50 per bbl., paid 1½ per cent. commission, 5 cents per bbl. for freight, and \$2 for truckage. I wish to gain \$100 on the amount expended; at what rate per barrel must I sell the flour?
- 5 From the sum of $16\frac{3}{8} + 5\frac{2}{5}$ take $\frac{5}{12}$ of $7\frac{1}{6}$ and divide the remainder by $\frac{4\frac{1}{5}}{7\frac{1}{3}}$ 6 Multiply '0192 by 3:146 and divide the product by 85:365.
- 7 State some of the fundamental principles of fractions, and show how you would communicate a knowledge of them.
- \$ How many acres in a field of 7 hectares, 2 ares?

 N. B.-7 Questions will be considered a full paper.

Part I. 66: Part II. 34=100.

GEOGRAPHY.

Time, 1 hr. 30 m.

- 1 Name in order the large rivers of North America which flow (1) into the Arctic Ocean, (2) Hudson Bay, (3) Lake Winnipeg, (4) Atlantic Ocean.
- 2 Name in the order of their population the four largest towns of the Dominion; describe their situation, and state any important facts connected with them.
- 3 Describe the situation of the following towns, and state for what each is noted: —Oxford, Manchester, Leeds, London, Belfast, Aberdeen, Coleraine, Glasgow.
- 4 (a) What are great circles, small circles, meridians, the tropics. (b) How do you find latitude and longitude from a map. (c) Name any two towns in N. America, and give their latitude and longitude.
- 5 Winds are usually divided into three classes, permanent, periodical and variable. Briefly describe each class.

II.

6 Draw from memory, on the paper given you, an outline map of New Brunswick, inserting and naming the chief towns.

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Time, 30 m. III. [4] SCHOOL SYSTEM. 1 Name the different sources from which the Teacher's salary is derived. 2 What is the County Fund?' Upon what principles is it (1) levied; (2) apportioned to schools. 3 State the conditions necessary to make a School eligible for examination for ranking. 4 When does the school year end in any district? When is the annual school meeting held. 5 What constitutes eligibility for examination for License? 6 What is the Teacher's duty with respect to (1) Reports; (2) Public Examina. tions; (3) The School Register. The work must be done without figuring. MENTAL ARITHMETIC. III. [5] Time, S m. 2 Divide 60 cents between two boys, giving one of them & more than the 3 If \$15 can purchase 60 yards, how many yards can be purchased for \$144?.. Aug. 4 A person sold 25 per cent. of 1500 barrels of flour; how many barrels did N. B.-6 questions will be considered a full paper. COMPOSITION. III. [6] Time, 1 hr. 1 Make such corrections in the following sentences as you think necessary:—It is evident that one or two of them is to blame. Whence all but he hath fled. He had not ought to do it. Between him and I there are no difference. He don't believe he can complete it. He has laid down for the last three hours. They and their friends have went to Paris. The sentiment he now makes does not agree with what he made formerly. A man he was to all the country dear And passing rich with forty pounds a year. 2 Put the following passage in prose order of construction:—(Attend to punctaation).

"Sweet was the sound, when oft, at evening's close, Up yonder hill the village murmur rose; There as I passed, with careless step and slow, The mingling notes came softened from below."

3 Write a letter to a friend describing a holiday ramble in the country. Attend to the proper use of capitals, form of address, &c. (In subscribing the letter use a fictitious name).

III. [7]

GRAMMAR AND ANALYSIS.

Time, 1 hr.

- 1 What is a personal pronoun? Why is it so called? How are compound personal pronouns formed? Name the relative pronouns, and specify those that have only two cases.
- 2 Make a list of the adjectives that are irregularly compared.
- 3 Give the past tense and past participle of sink, swear, go, cat, beat, lay, burst, lie, ring, drown,
- 4 How is the plural of nouns ending in f formed? Name any exceptions to the rule.

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5 When is a sentence in the direct order? When in the indirect? Give three examples of the direct and change them into the indirect.

6 Give the general and particular analysis in the usual form of the following:—
Nor in a distant hour,

Another voice shall come from yonder tower, When in dim chambers, long black weeds are seen And weepings heard where only joy has been.

7 Parse in tabular form the italicized words of the passage above.

III. [8]

INDUSTRIAL DRAWING.

Time, 1 hr.

[Same as under Classes I. & II.]

III. [9]

AGRICULTURE.

Time, 1 hr.

- 1 What are the principal agencies employed in the formation of soil? Describe briefly the action of each.
- 2 What is meant by the "rotation of crops"? Give two rules which have been generally accepted as those which should regulate this rotation.
- 3 Distinguish between the active and dormant ingredients of the soil; and their uses.
- 4 Show in what respect manures are of service to the soil.
- 5 Name some of the changes which have been made in our "improved breeds" of stock, whereby they have become more economical producers of meat.

III. [10]

USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.

Time, 1 hr.

- 1 State what you know as respects qualities, locality, and uses of two of the following named Minerals:—Limestone, gypsum, antimony, manganese, bitumenous coal.
- 2 Describe two of the following, and state to what uses they are applied:—The White Pine, The Butternut, The White Ash, The Hemlock, The Hackmatac.
- 3 Name several of the prominent structural characteristics of the Camel, and state the purpose of each in connection with its mode of life.
- 4 Name the distinctive qualities of lead. Name several uses arising out of the qualities.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

(Organized 1877, under authority of the Board of Education.)

SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING, JULY 11-13, 1882.

OFFICIAL MINUTES.

First Session.—Tuesday Afternoon.

The sixth annual meeting of the Educational Institute convened in the Assembly Hall of Provincial Normal School, Fredericton, on Tuesday, the 11th of July, 1882, at half-past two o'clock, p. m.:—Theodore H. Rand, D. C. L., Chief Superintendent of Education, in the Chair.

At the request of the Chair, a song was sung by the student-teachers of the Normal School, under the Direction of Mr. E. CADWALLADER, A. B., their musical

instructor.

The Chief Superintendent welcomed the members of the Institute in a few appropriate words, and called upon the Secretary to proceed with the enrolment. Forty-seven persons were enrolled as members at this session, whose names were read by the Secretary.

The Report of the Executive Committee was then read, as follows:—

REPORT.

To the EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE OF N. B.

The Executive Committee beg to report as follows:-

The Accounts of the Secretary-Treasurer for the past year have been duly audited and found orrect. They show the receipts to have been \$118 from the Institute and \$100 from the Board of

1. The Accounts of the Secretary-Treasurer for the past year have been duly audited and found correct. They show the receipts to have been stils from the Institute and \$100 from the Board of Education to aid in meeting the expenses connected with Prof. Walter Smith's visit; the expensive service of the Prof. Walter Smith's visit; the expensive service of the Prof. Walter Smith's visit; the expensive service of the December meeting of the Eventive Committee, called for the purpose of making arrangements for the annual meeting of the Institute, a communication was received from a committee of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of New Brunswick, asking that opportunity be allowed for an address on Temperance in Schools, by Mrs. M. H. Huntof Massachusetts. The Executive Committee, having fully considered the matter, replied in effect that they would assign an hour for an address upon the importance of Teachers using fully and conscientiously the means contemplated by the earsting Regulations of the Board of Education respecting instruction on Temperance. This was accepted by the committee of the W. C. T. Union. The Committee further appointed certain centlem to follow the address of Mrs. Hunt, with suggestions for the giving of the lessons of Temperance required by the Course of Instruction.

The other arrangements made for the Institute were substantially those which appear on the printed programme.

programme.

On behalf of the Executive Committee.

HERBERT C. CREED.

Secretary-Treasurer.

FREDERICTON, July 11, 1882.

On motion, the report was adopted.

The following gentlemen were severally nominated and elected to compose the Nominating Committee: -Messrs. John Montgomery of St. John, G. W. Fennick, A. B., of Fredericton, John Lawson of Portland, D. P. Chisholm of St. John, G. Chesant A. P. of Parallel and Committee of St. John, G. Chesant A. P. of Parallel and Chesant A. C and G. E. CROSCUP, A. B., of Fredericton.

While the Nominating Committee were out attending to their duties, the Insti-

tute was entertained with a piece of music by the student-teachers.

The Committee having returned, reported, through their Chairman, recommending the names of Mr. Herbert C. Creed, A. M., as Socretary, and Mr. Thomas STOTHART of St. John, as Assistant Secretary.

On motion, the report of the Committee was unanimously adopted.

Dr. Rand announced that he had secured for the members of the Institute the privilege of visiting the Legislative Buildings and Library, and proposed that all who wished to avail themselves of the opportunity should do so this afternoon.

On motion, the Institute adjourned at 3.30 o'olock, p. m.

Second Session.—Tuesday Evening.

The Chief Superintendent having taken the Chair at S o'clock, the Secretary read the minutes of the first session, which were approved.

The Rev. Joseph McLeon, Chaplain of the House of Assembly, read a portion of Scripture and offered prayer, after which a sacred chorus was sung by the student-teachers.

The Chairman then introduced Mr. HERBERT C. CREED, M. A., Instructor in the Provincial Normal School, who delivered the opening address before the Institute, on the subject of "Physical Education—its place and Scope in Public School

Work."

After the singing of a patriotic song by the Normal School students, the Institute adjourned at 9.30 o'clock.

Third Session. - Wednesday Morning.

The Institute was called to order by the Chief Superintendent, at 9.30 o'clock. The minutes of the second session were read and approved.

A song by the assembled student-teachers followed.

Mr. G. R. PARKIN, M. A., of Fredericton, Chairman of the Committee on the High School Course, reported verbally to the effect that the removal of some members of the committee from the School service in this Province, the remoteness of others, and other circumstances, had prevented concerted action, and that no report had been prepared. He proposed that, after such discussion as might be had at this session, the number of the committee should be filled up, in order that they might come together during the present meeting, and present a report before its close.

The Chairman having invited the Institute to go into the consideration of the general subject of the High School Course, Messrs. J. G. A. Belyen, A. B., of Portland, W. P. Dole, A. B., Inspector, of St. John, John March of St. John. G. R. PARKIN, and H. C. CREED, DR. RAND, Dr. JACK and PRINCIPAL CROCKET

took part in the discussion, several of them speaking repeatedly.

The time allowed for this subject having elapsed, Mr. Cadwallader was called on for a piece of music, and a recess of five minutes was announced from the Chair.

Business being resumed, the Chief Superintendent said that, with the approval of the Institute, he would defor the appointment of the Committee on the High School Course until after the election of the Executive Committee.

Mr. JOHN MONTGOMERY, Principal of the Albert School, Carleton, St. John, being introduced to the Institute, read a paper upon the question, "How to ensure

success in teaching Writing."

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A discussion followed, upon the subject of Writing in Schools, in which Messrs. Dole, Parkin, Montgomery, Chisholm, Creed, D. Morrison of St. John, John LAWSON, and G. H. BURNETT of Richibucto, took part.

The hour for adjournment having arrived, the Chairman announced that the discussion would be resumed at the beginning of the next session.

On motion, the Institute adjourned at about 12.30 p. m.

Fourth Session-Wednesday Afternoon.

The Iustitute resumed business at 2.30 o'clock, the Chief Superintendent in the Chair.

The minutes of the third session were read and approved.

Another chorus from the "Canadian Song Book" was sung by the studentteachers.

The discussion on the subject of teaching Writing was continued by Messrs. BELYEA, CROCKET, JOHN LAWSON, DOLE, J. MEAGHER of Fredericton, and CREED. During this time Principal Crocket occupied the Chair.

Upon the return of the Chief Superintendent, he introduced Mr. Eldon Mullin, A.B., Inspector of Schools for the 7th District, who read a paper on "Organization

in Ungraded Schools."

Remarks bearing upon the subject of the paper were made by Dr. RAND, PRIN-CIPAL CROCKET, Mr. BELYEA, Mr. F. H. HAYES of Havelock, and Mr. CHISHOLM.

Mr. DANIEL MORRISON, of St. John, moved the following resolution, with a few remarks explanatory of his views on the subject therein referred to:

Resolved, That the Educational Institute would respectfully submit for the consideration of the Board of Education that in the apportionment of the Superior allowance, a principle more nearly in harmony with that contained in the Lill before the Legislature at its last assion—of which bill the Institute highly approves—be recognized by the Board, and embodied in any new legislation to be had in this matter.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. WM. THURROT of Maugerville, and a free expression of opinion on the subject was invited by the Chair. Remarks were made by Messrs. J. H. Wright of Clitton, Kings County, J. G. A. Belyea, James D. Lawson of St. Stephen, G. H. Burnett, John Lawson, Insp. Dole, Dr. Rand, J. Montgomery, D. Morrison, Insp. Mullin, W. Thurrot, Insp. Wetmore, Insp. Smith, and Principal Crocket. The resolution was carried unanimously.

The Institute then adjourned at 5.30 p. m.

Fifth Session.—Wednesday Evening.

The Chief Superintendent took the Chair at 8 o'clock.

The minutes of the fourth session were read and approved.

A cheerful song was sung by the Normal School chorus.

Mr. WILLIAM CROCKET, A. M., Principal of the Normal School, having been introduced by the Chairman, read a paper on the question, "Can the Method of traching the first steps in Reading recognized by the Course of Instruction be justified on Principle and by Experience?"

At the conclusion of his paper, Mr. Crocket invited the Teachers to propose any questions, or to discuss the subject frankly and fully, -and the Chief Superintendent seconded the invitation.

Messrs. March, Wright, Creed and Crocket spoke to the question, after which, on motion of Mr. Morrison, it was resolved to suspend the discussion until the latter part of the sixth session.

After a piece of music, a motion to adjourn was carried at 9.40 o'clock.

Sixth Session .- Thursday Morning.

Dr. Jack, President of the University, took the Chair at 9.45, and announced that Dr. Rand was unhappily prevented from being present.

The minutes of the last session were read and approved, after which the studentteachers sang a chorus.

The Chairman introduced to the meeting Mrs. M. H. Hunt of Massachusetts, who had come here by invitation, for the purpose of addressing the Educational Institute on "The importance of Teachers using fully and conscientiously the mean, contemplated by existing Regulations, respecting Instruction on Temperance. Mrs. Hunt spoke for about three-quarters of an hour, and was listened to with the greatest attention.

The Chairman followed with a few remarks, and called upon Mr. Cadwallader

Mr. John Lawson, Principal of the High School, Portland, at the call of the Chair, delivered an address illustrating the character of the Lessons on Temperance required by the Course of Instruction.

Mr. E. T. Miller, who had been appointed to follow Mr. Lawson with an address on the same topic, not being present, remarks on the subject were made by Dr. Rand, who had entered meanwhile, and by Principal Crocket.

At the suggestion of the Chair, the audience expressed by hearty acclamation their grateful appreciation of Mrs. Hunt's valuable address.

The discussion on the subject of Principal Crocket's address was resumed, and remarks were made by Messrs. Belyea, Mourison, Parkin and Creed, Miss FLORENCE D'ORSAY, Insp. Dole, Miss Adelia Keirstead, Miss Harriet Grego, Mr. Montgomery and Dr. Rand.

The Iustitute then adjourned at 12.45 p. m.

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Seventh Session .- Thursday Afternoon.

The Institute was called to order, at 2.30 o'clock, by the Principal of the Normal School, in the absence of the Chief Superintendent, who entered a little later, however, and took the Chair.

The minutes of the sixth session were read and approved.

The report of the Nominating Committee, laid on the table at the morning session, was read by the Speretary. The following sixteen persons were therein named, from among whom the Institute should elect eight to be members of the Executive Committee, viz:—

Executive Committee, VIZ.—			
G. R. Parkin,	York.	J. H. Wright,	Kings.
G. A. Inch,	Charlotto.	D. Morrison,	St. John.
W. M. McLean,	.St. John.	G. W. Fenwick,	York.
F. H. Hayes,	Kings.	W. J. Goodwin,	. Westmoreland.
John March,	.St. John.	J. Meagher,	York.
D. P. Chisholm	.St. John.	T. Stothart,	St. John.
G. E. Croscup,			
W. H. Parlee,	.St. John.	John Lawson,	St. John.
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The vote of the Institute was taken by written ballot. Insp. Wetmore and Mr. C. T. Hendry were appointed tellers, and retired to count the votes.

A piece of music was here introduced.

The Secretary made announcements concerning travelling passes, after which remarks in relation to the qualifications for membership in the Institute, the famous of the Institute, the time of holding the annual meeting, etc., were made by the Secretary, Mr. Wright, Mr. Mullin, Dr. Rand, Mr. Morrison, Mr. Hayes, Mr. Meagher, Mr. Inch and Mr. March.

The tellers, having returned, reported the eight names for which the highest

number of votes had been cast (whole number of ballots, 63).

The Chief Superintendent thereupon declared that the members of the EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE for the ensuing year would be the following

Ex officio Members:

The Chie	ef Superin	tendent	of Education,	THEODORE H. RAND, D. C. L.
The Pres	ident of t	he Unive	ersity of N. B.,	W. BRYDONE JACK, D. C. L.
The Prin	cipal of the	he Norm	al School,	WILLIAM CROCKET, A. M.
The Ins	ector of S	chools fo	or the 2nd District,	VALENTINE A. LANDRY, Esq.
"	•	44	4th District,	DAVID P. WETMORE, Esq.
**	**	"	6th District,	Ingram B. Oakes, A. B.
"	"	46	Sth District,	W. GRANT GAUNCE, A. B.

Elected Members:

	WILLIAM H. PARLEE, Esq., St. John.
feank H. Hayrs, Esq., Havelock.	Geo. A. Inch, A. B., B. Sc., Milltown.
	WM. M. McLEAN, A. B., St. John.
lens Lawson, Esq. Portland.	GEO. E. CROSCUP, A. B Fredericton.

Principal Crocker was again introduced, and proceeded to address the Institute con the subject of "Oral Instruction on Minerals, Plant Life and Animal Life."

Discussion upon the subject was opened by Inspector Mullin, and continued by

Discussion upon the subject was opened by Inspector Mullin, and continued by Issector Wetmore, Messrs. Morrison, Belyfa and McLean, and Dr. Rand. Mr. J. G. A. Belyfa moved the following resolution, which was seconded by

Mr. Montgoverry, and passed unanimously :-

Restreet. That the Executive Committee be requested to bring about, if practicable, the publicated a Fourthlet containing information for the Teacher on that part of our Course of Instruction Ling to Minerals, Plant Luie and Animal Life, both in graded and ungraded Schools.

Mr. J. March expressed his belief that it would confer a very great benefit upon to Teachers of the Province if the paper read by Principal Crocket this afternoon and he way placed in their hands at once

all be in some way placed in their hands at once. In Rand accepted the suggestion and promised to have it carried into effect.

On motion, the Institute adjourned at 5.15 o'clock.

The Chief Superintendent took the Chair at 8 o'clock, and called for the reading of the minutes of the seventh session, which were approved.

The Institute was favored with a pleasing part-song and chorus by the student. teachers.

The Chair appointed the following gentlemen to compose the standing Committee on the High School Course: - Messis. Parkin, Crocket, March, McLean, Mongomery, Oakes and F. H. Hayes.

The Secretary read a report from the Executive Committee, recommending the adoption of the following preamble and resolutions:-

Believing that the progress of education in connexion with our School System is one of the mosstriking features in the growth of this Province, and that a classified exhibit of such results as an be set forth to the eye would be a matter of simple justice only to the labors of hundreds of menary women employed in this great department of Provincial industry, and also a source of great interest

and legitimate pride to all our people, this Institute resolves as follows:

1. That the Executive Committee be requested to represent to the Board of Education the inportance of a representative and complete educational exhibit being made, by the Education beggment, in connexion with the Dominion Exhibition to be held in St. John in 1853; and to solid a a liberal appropriation in aid of this object.

That the Executive Committee be requested to co-operate in all practicable ways with the Edg.

cation Department in efforts that may be made to secure a satisfactory exhibit.

3. That isoards of School Trustees and Teachers generally be hereby solicited to second the effors of the Education Department and the Executive Committee of this Institute, in order that a fell and creditable education exhibit may be secured from all the counties and towns of the Province.

Dr. RAND, by request of the Executive Committee, gave the Institute the benefit of his views, somewhat in detail, in reference to the character of such an educational display as might be made,—describing, by way of illustration, several of the collections in the Educational Department at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia in 1876.

Mr. MARCH moved the adoption of the preamble and resolutions, which was seconded by the Secretary, supported by Messrs. Montgomery and Parkin, and passed unanimously.

The following resolution was then moved by Mr. MARCH, seconded by Mr. Parkin, and passed unanimously :—

Resulted, That, in the event of a favorable response being received from the Board of Educatio, the Executive Committee be empowered to appoint such local sub-committees as they may deca necessary.

INSPECTOR WETMORE moved the following resolution :--

Resolved, That the thanks of this Institute be tendered to Mr. H. C. Creed, Mr. John Montgeman Wr. Eldon Mullin, Mr. William Crocket and Mr. John Lawson, for the care and attention they be bestowed on the excellent papers and addresses read and delivered at the different sessions of the Institute.

This was seconded by Mr. W. M. McLean, and adopted unanimously.

Moved by Insp. Dole, seconded by Mr. Montgomery, supported by Mr. MARCH, and passed by acclamation,-

That the thanks of the Institute be tendered to Mr. Cadwallader and the student teachers of the Normal School for the very admirable music furnished by them for the entertainment of the Institute.

On motion, the Chief Superintendent left the Chair, which was taken by Mr.

Principal Crocket.

On Motion of Mr. Parkin, seconded by Inspector Wetmore, the hearty thanks of the Institute were tendered to Dr. RAND for the felicitous and able mannering which he had presided over the meeting.

The minutes of this closing session were read and confirmed, after which

motion to adjourn was carried.

At Dr. Rand's request, the student-teachers, accompanied on the organ as usual by Mr. Cadwallader, sang Tennyson's patriotic song, "Hands all round!"-where upon the meeting closed.

The ex officio members present at the several sessions occupied seats upon the platform.

HERBERT C. CREED, Secretary,

THEODORE H. RAND, Chief Supt. Education.

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MEMORANDUM.

SUMMARY OF MEMBERS IN ATTENDANCE.

Teachers enrolled as Members	84
Other School-officers enrolled	3
Members ex officio	7
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•	94

NUMBER OF TEACHERS FROM EACH COUNTY.

Albert 4	Queens 2
Carleton	Restigouche 0
Charlotte 7	St. John
Gloucester 2	Sunbury 0
Kent 2	Victoria 1
Fings12	Westmoreland10
Madawaska 0	York (Fredericton)13
Northumberland 2	York County 4

No. of Ladies enrolled, 28; No. of Gentlemen enrolled, 59.

There were also in regular attendance the Student-Teachers of the Normal School to the number of about 130, representing the different Counties as follows:—

Albert 7	Queens S
Carleton	
Charlotte 6	St. John
Gloucester 2	Sunbury 5
Kent 7	Victoria 1
Kings20	Westmoreland
Madawaska 1	York26
Northumberland10	

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II. PAPERS, ADDRESSES AND DISCUSSIONS.

A .- Opening Address by Herbert C. Creed, A. M.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION,

Its Place and Scope in Public School Work.

Physical Education is that part of the science and art of Education which relates to the physical nature of the human being. It has been defined as that systematic training of the bodily power which tends to render them, in the highest possible degree, efficient in their several functions. What mead of intellectual culture does for the mind, physical culture does for the body.

What meath or intellectual culture does for the mind, physical culture does for the body. But ther all, the phrese Physical Education is one-sided and inadequate. And these definition we have given and accepted express but a part of the truth. They are therefore to a certain extensifisheding. Are mind and body so distinct as these terms imply? Do they not act and react it one up a the other, so that the condition of the one affects that of the other? Whatever of good will the one receives, the other shares. They are joined together, "for better, for worse." North this all. The mind acts through a bodily organ, according to certain philosophers is but the sum of the complex activities of that organ. And in this view, if physical training aims to produce normall, developed being, with all his organs in full health, prepared to respond promptly and vigorous? to every demand, then it necessarily includes the training of the mind, or brain-powe. I do not propose, however, to discuss the subject from this point of view, but to employ the terphysical its usual a ceptation. I have spoken thus rather for the purpose of bringing out the though. That the word "education" is emmandly employed in too restricted a sense. In overy-dayspee in it means learning,—it means store of knowledge—it means to the more intelligent asy cultivative of the mind, increased power of thought, and so forth. But it does not mean anything concerning the body. The builty presence may be weak, and the speech, as far as all good qualities of voice are core and, "contemptible," and yet the man may be "thought discusted." Then may be nespring in the step, no fire in the eye, no vigor in the arm, no power in the time in source of the man is said to have "a silendid cancation." Now against this error it is time for a concerning the body. The mast not employ the term in so narrow as sense. Whether the use of this phrase "playsical culture" has anything to do with the prevalent notion that the mind can be educated while the body is neglected, it is diffi

Now some may ask, if physical training is so much over-estimated, where is the necessity for a plea in its favor? I answer, the training which makes a successful rower, or cricketer, or a swalpman, or a bi-close thin, however good in its way, is not in any true sense physical education. The English $\gamma = r(b)$ is possible at aim while at Enton School and Oxford University is to be the hero of the few all ground and of the river, and the Turkesh school how whose days are spent in memoring and r pearing rates and maximum in unnucliatible Arabic,—will both of them leave school with a

why imported education.

"The off a in the most extensive sense of the word," says Paley, "may comprehend every preparation that is made in youth for the sequel of our lives.

Some such preparation is a constraint of the constraint of the miserable, and will probably be vious, when the great up. And another writer says, "The influence of physical causes, in the formation of infollectual and moral character, has never been such early regarded in any system of educated transportant extraction, temperament, things affecting the senses or bourly functions, are as closely linked with a right of the facilities, as the material and condition of an instrument of music with this wonderm, result called includy. But the preparation referred to by the first writer, and the right management of the builty frame and its organs haded at by the second, must be carried as system, for the ordan is a good thing for everybody, not only for the wielder of the ordan checklifes. For the ordan is a good incomory is invaluable to Canadians as well as to Turks. Nother the one for the other will be the prime object or the chief result or a well-ordered education course.

Lot me recapitulate. Education is the culture of youth toward a well-equipped, perfect me hood or yours lood. Phy ical education is that part of an elecation which has to do directly with not their gradient and the length of musics, symmetry of form, gradual electly of novement. It may also be considered to include the training of the voice and of the sources of Signt, too to, meaning, etc. In a harmonious and complete system of education, all functions in life. But the prevailing systems of education have been too obsessibled in practice? circling deviating means of discipline for the mind, while almost ignoring the new

xaminati most of th But it is iresh air, i their own thinking, A recen points out pressure n hand a fal been gene which oug general la thing else, casual pall Spencer's perfection intelligent anthor of cannot be and cordin ret, while most of us tional auti exercises i of instruct shat our teachers or and Hygie Vocal Tra an incalcul Let us h Our earl powers are especially a the repute mown "g at least in

> and gymma experience These greenibitions an account Efferent, the Pythia felebrated of August 1 ressation ras declare

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of physical training. To take a definite example: Our colleges prescribe certain studies, theses, examinations, etc., for the purpose of cultivating a habit of correct reasoning: what provision do the

examinations, etc., for the purpose of cultivating a habit of correct reasoning: what provision do the host of them make for cultivating a proper habit of breathing?

But it is urged that boys and girls will walk and run, and exercise their limbs, and breathe the fresh air, naturally, without being required to do so. So they will think, and crason, and learn, of their own accord, and even without any set purpose; and yet we deem it necessary to guide their thinking, to train their reasoning in right methods, to cause them to learn certain set lessons. A recent writer in Macmillan's Mayazine, discussing the subject of Athletics and Education, points out the existence of two opposite evils in English school life—on the one hand an excessive pressure upon the studious on account of "an overdone system of examinations," and on the other land a false estimate of athletics as mainly a form of anuscement. He was on to say it has not points out the existence of two opposite evils in English school life—on the one hand an excessive pressure upon the studious on account of "an overdone system of examinations," and on the other land a false estimate of athletics as mainly a form of anusement. He goes on to say it has not been generally recognized, "either by parents or schoolmasters, that physical education is a thing which ought to be as scientifically studied, and as carefully managed, as intellectual education. If some of our most highly-gifted youths are growing up with narrow chests, sallow checks, and general lack of vital energy; and if, among others, competition in games, like competition in everything else, is running to fever heat, it is surely the duty of all concerned, not to apply empirical or easual palliatives, but to investigate the subject from its first principles." He quotes from Herbert Spencer's essay on Physical Education, showing how absurd it is to make a science of the physical perfection of horses, and to let the physical training of boys and gris manage itself. To this every intelligent person doubtless will, in the abstract, agree. So shall we all agree substantially with the author of Guesses at Truth, when he says, "The body has its rights; and it will have them. They cannot be trampled upon or slighted without peril. The bedy ought to be the soul's best friend, and cordial, dutiful helpmate. Many of the studious, however, have neglected to make it so." And set, while we assent to these sober words and need no argument to convince us of their truth, the most of us will probably go on in the future much as we have done in the past, unless our educational authorities deal with the question, and mark out for the guidance of teachers a course of instruction intended to inform and discipline their minds. Just here let me say, I do not ignore what our Board of Education has done in this direction, in prescribing for the use, whether of teachers or pupils, such text books as Dr. Smith's Manual of Health, Brown's Educatio Sic wei ions tio: xteri t tk od e or i Sun uce 1 an! one. tere thu v-daj alsi thing hus i'here -115 or 🖸 ise d

Let us here, for the better understanding of the whole subject, offeny refer to some samen points in the history of physical training, past and present.

Our earliest recorded examples of systems of exercises expressly intended to augment the bodily powers are found in the athletic contests of the ancient Greeks and Romans. The former people specially gave great prominence to feats of physical strength, skill and endurance, and even before the reputed founding of Rome, about eight centuries before the Christian en, they had their well-mown "games" fully established as a part of their social system, with the natural accompaniment, at least in somewhat later times, of schools, private and public, for the physical training of youth. The precise character of the exercises to which the Greeian lads were subjected in these paleastras and symmasia cannot be very clearly learned from extant literature; but they were such as apprience had shown to be adapted to qualify for competing in the "games."

These great competitions may be compared in some respects to our agricultural and mechanical exhibitions, to which the people throng from all quarters for the purpose of seeing what their country can accomplish in their special lines of effort. But in other respects, of course, they are widely inferent. Nearly every year, whether at Olympia, at Nemica, at the Corinthian Isthmus, or near the Pythian shrine, one of the great athletic spectacles took place. The greatest of all—the elebrated Olympic Games—took place every fifth year, and occupied five days in the month of July or largust. If there was war between any of the Grecian states, heralds prociaimed throughout Greece tessation of hostilities during those sacred days. The territory of Elis, where Olympia was situated, as declared inviolable. The competitors, according to some writers, were required to undergo a reparatory training for ten months in the Gymnasium of Elis, and as the close of that period drew ear crowled of spectators flocked to the place to witness the ex reparatory training for ten months in the Gymnasium of Elis, and as the close of that period drew tear crowds of spectators flocked to the place to witness the exercises. On the first day of the games 2e great initiatory sacrifices were ofiered, the competitors were duly classed and arranged, and consists of trumpeters took place. The second day is thought to have been devoted to competitions of bys in nearly the same performances as these of the men on the two following days. These were its races, once, twice, or many times around the course,—wrestling, throwing the discuss or quoit to agreetest possible distance,—throwing the dart at a mark,—the long leap,—the pendatilon, consting of the five preceding contests,—boxing,—and the pankration, which combined boxing and restling and was very severe, permitting every kind of violence except biting. This last performace was of such a character that it would not be tolerated now, even in the prize ring. On the fifth dythere were processions, sacrifices, and banquets to the victors, who were crowned with garlands in wild olive, and presented to the spectators with palm branches in their heads, while heralds proximed the name of each and the name of the city or country that was honored as his birthplace. On the victor's return home he was welcomed with great distinction, songs were sung in his praise states were erected to him, and a place of honor was accorded to him at all public spetacles. A man the repeatedly won a crown was thought to have attained the summit of human greatness, and he has came off victorious in all the contests was raised to almost divine homes. Happy were the lead its and fellow-citizens of such a hero, and thrice happy were his parents.

And now what was the character and the extent of the results obtained from these periodical consist, with the preparatory training, the accompanying splendors, and the consequent meed of tylanse or of ridicule awarfed to the successful and unsuccessful competitors? It may be difficult as as at this day to answe tion B icions nation linke! lı tası right tou or rs and our of Souther أننابانا

which is very shocking to modern ideas; and not all the ideal splendour of Pindar's praises, or d which is very shocking to modern ideas; and not all the ideal splendour of Pindar's praises, or of Phidas' art can raise the Greek pankratiast as an athlete much above the level of a modern prize fighter. But me ortheless, by the aid of their monumental statues, their splendid lyric poetry, and the many Interacy and musical contests which were combined with gymnastic contests, the Greek contrined to raise very common things to a great national manifestation of enture which we cannot hope to equal." The writer goes on to picture the accompaniments of the games, —"the both about the course filled with fallers, pleasure-mongers, and the scan of Greek society. Tumbling thimble-regging and fortune telling, along with love-making and trading, made (1) mpla a scene milke the Derby." He concludes with the following suggestive sentences. "The dust and dose of human conflict, the blood and the gall, the pain and the revenge - all this was laid aside like the athlete's dress, and could not hide the above of his naked strength and his iron collurance. The of mandar comment and one and the gain, one paint and the extension and this sound and the state at the state of the state study the deeper beauty of human admiration have vanished with the motly crowd, and left us freely study the deeper beauty of human vigour with the sculptor, and the spiritual scurets of its hereitary origin with the poet. Thus Greek gynnastic, with all its defects, perhops even with all its absurdities, has done what has never been even the dream of its modern sister; it stimulated the greatest artists and the last intellects in society, and through them canobled and purified publicates and public morans.

Of the athletic training of the Romans, which produced their invincible soldiers and their fanory gladdators, as well as their men of "well-attempered frame" in the peaceful walks of hie, there is not time for us to speak particularly. These two facts, however, must be noticed in resort to the ancient system of bodily entrare. (1) It was fashioned without any knowledge of true physiological science, and (2) It was adapted to strengthen the strong, to quicken the action, to add stanning to the bod and hardy; but it made no provision for the feeble or the inactive or the faint-hearted.

It is not surprising, therefore, to learn that one of the earliest notable attempt; made in modern times to introduce a system of physical exercises was almost equally partial in its aims and adulations, but in the opposite direction. I refer to the system of Free Gamastics devised by Perz Henrik Ling, the Sweedish poet and enthusiast, who died in 1839. His theory was that, as everes a essential to health and strength, and as exercise consists of muscular movement, the well directed practice of mere movements, so contrived as to bring into play every part of the muscular system would prove sufficient for the period development of the human frame. This principle he extended to the case of persons who, from illness or constitutional weakness, were incapable of performing such movements of themselves, maintaining that like beneficial results might be obtained from passive exercise in their case; in other words, that askilful manipulator, by moving their limbs and the various parts of their body in a suitable manner, would accomplish for them in a measure what they could not do for themselves, and in this way many ailments might be wholly or partially curd Such, in general, is the Swedish movement cure. By great perseverance as I much patient effort and through much opposition, Ling at length had the satisfaction of seeing his system adopted by the government of his country, and also introduced to some extent in other countries. In 1813 or the government of the control of the purpose of Symustics was established at Stockholm for the purpose of corrupt out Land's method, and he himself was appointed director. There can be no doubt of the carrying out Ling's method, and he himself was appointed director. There can be no doubt of the value of kinesipithy or the non-ement cure, in very many forms of disease or infirmity; but Ling's theory of simple movements is inadequate to meet the wants of the health, and able. Exercise means Exercise means more than movement, as we shall see.

In Germany, before the time of Ling, gymnastics were first introduced as a part of school training by Basedow or Basedau, the great educational reformer, in the famous institution called the Philanthropm, at Dessau, founded under his management, in 1774. Johann-Gutsmaths, celebrated for his efforts in behalf of physical education, was the means of introducing symmastics extensively in the Prussian schools about the year 1749. Other German writers published valuable works upon the subject. Pestalozzi, the father of modern methods of teaching, whose works are written in German, gave prominence to physical exercises as an important instrumentality in the general culture of mar As is to be expected, therefore, this department of education is distinctly recognized in German; but that it does not occupy its true position is inferable from the fact that, in a detailed a count of the work of schools in Germany I find no mention of gymnastics or physical training. The Germany tymnasia, so called, are not gymnasia in our acceptation of the word, but merely academies or high schools—preparatory to the universities. There are, however, gymnastic schools, and one four of these, known as turn-versine, has spread from Germany to other countries, including the Unital Control of the properties of the countries of the Control of the Cont

States, where they are now very numerous.

How far from the truth are the current notions on this subject is shown, it seems to me, in these Not only in Germany and France, where nearly every man is a soldier at some time in his naces. Not only in teermany and ranner, where nearly every man is a somet at some time in its nic, but in England and elsewhere, it is mainly in connection with military life that we fed systematic bodily training and discipline enforced. (And even in this Canada of ours much has been said about introducing military drill into the schools than about introducing systemate physical education.) The only other sphere in which training is deemed a necessity is what is known as "the sporting world"—the world of boxers, boat-racers, foot-racers, ball-players, and therefore Now a well-trained army is deubbless of great value to a nation, in the present stated themes and these carriers sometages are all let us quint, good congret in themesides. But mailed things, and these various sports are all, let us admit, good enough in themselves. But until ve have learned that physical health, strength, activity and endurance are more to be desired forth masses of men and women engaged in the ordinary useful callings of life, than for the comparative small numbers of soldiers and athletes, – till then there will be room for reform.

Both the German and French Governments have carefully matured and put in operation scheme of physical exercises intended to convert the undisciplined recruit into the trained soldier. Inte or physical exercises meaned to convert the undscriping recruit into the trained source. The Prussian system the men are drilled rigidly and continuously in a few movements and posities; simple in their character, but executed with great precision. The French system, on the other hand, embraces an immense variety of exercises, with and without apparatus, which are divided into Exercices Elémentaires (Preparatory Exercises) which include those adapted to l'assoupliss ment (unstificining), and Exercices d'Application (Practical exercise). Concerning this system architect purples thus a valuable work on Physical Education,—an authority on the exhibited purples thus.

subject,-writes thus: "A system of bodily exercise, but not a system of bodily training, based on, in many respect erroneous principles of physical culture, yet productive of great benefit, physically and morally, b the sol applied militar avidity Wei aluciti Monte

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the soldier; with much that is useless, much that is frivolous, much that is misplaced and misplied, and much that has no claim whatever to be admitted into any system of bodily exercise. military or civil-yet, upon the whole, national in tone and spirit, and, as has been proved by the withing with which it has been practised, not unsuited for the men for whom it was organized."

We must now turn to old England, and inquire into the position of matters there as regards physical

ducation. As to the army, it is enough to say that the authorities, more than twenty years ago, slopted the system recommended by Mr. Maclaren,—had it adapted to military purposes, provided for the thorough qualification of a staff of instructors,—organized a gymnasium at Aldershot, to be a normal school for the preparation of other teachers, and to form the centre of the military symmastic system,—and subsequently introduced the system in the Military Colleges of the Kingdom.

Thus the army is well provided for in this respect.

But what of the schools, publiciand private, the colleges and the universities? If all this costly granization is deemed necessary to provide for the physical training of full-grown men of sufficient afforms that whose frames are "impressionable in the highest degree, capable of being affected affirms that, "Except the two Military Colleges of Woolwich and Sandhurst, and Radley Colleges but one of our large educational establishments is provided with a regular organized gramasium, aith properly qualified teachers." This, however, was some years ago, and there may have been a hange since that time. However that may be, it is still true that systematized physical culture forms no prominent factor in Euglish school life. And yet perhaps there is no country in the world where bodily exercise forms so large a factor of school-life as in England. How are these two assertions to

both exercise forms so large a factor of screening as in rangiana. They are these two assertions to be reconcided? Let a recent writer in the Atlantic Monthly help us to answer the question.

"I believe it to be almost impossible," he says, "for an American thoroughly to realize the overshelming importance that is attached to physical exercises and field sports in the minds of the wellto-do classes in Great Britain." And again, "Physical superiority is the fashlon in England, and the public will shout louder and longer at excellence in amusements than they will at excellence in the public will shout folder and longer at excenence in antisements than they will at excenence in those qualities which help to advance their country and the cause of civilization, and the good of men." "Antisements"—that is the key-word. It is in games such as cricket, foot-ball, hare-and-bands, etc., that the average English boy at school finds nearly all of his exercise. At the University he will find it in cricket or in rowing. In his after-life, whether he be a professional man, a the Church or at the Bar, or in the editor's sanctum, or a politician, or merely a gentleman of sixty, he will find his exercise and recreation in fox-hunting, deer-staking, fishing, shooting and ther sport. In his eyes these things are not only unobjectionable, but indispensible, even meritorious,—and certainly sufficient to meet the requirements of a healthy Englishman in the way dout-door exercise. In fact they are, each and a-l of them, "the thing."

Any one who has intelligently read "School Days at Rugby" and "Tom Brown at Oxford,"—books

Any offewing and the strength of the strength egge, many boys do not get nearly exercise enough, on some days few get enough. On the other land a great many spend far too much time at their games, and are thereby to a certain extent capacitated for study. Again, there are two classes of boys, as a writer on the subject has pointed

out, who need exercise the most and who get it the least. These are the delicate, home-indulged boys and the "intellectual produgies" or hard students.

Such facts as these have pressed themselves upon the attention of thoughtful men in the mother-

Cauntry, and the questions they raise are demanding practical answers.

Have not the same problems a place in "this Canada of ours," and in our own little Province of New Brunswick? What are we doing in the line of Physical Education in our schools, and what zore ought to be done? For the better answering of these questions, let me at this stage point out the leavest definitely, but as briefly as possible, what I conceive to be the province of Physical Edu-

And first, observe that it is both a science and an art. In other words, viewing the matter from the tacher's standpoint, there are facts, and principles, and laws to be learned by study and experience; there is facility and skill to be obtained by actual practice. In the second place, viewing the subject the other side, the youth under training need to receive such instruction as will give them an idelligent acquaintance with the underlying principles of bodily health and growth; they also need be placed and kept constantly, if possible, under right physical conditions, and obliged to practice ostimually suitable physical exercises. If these demands are just,—and I think no person will dispte them-they render necessary

For the teacher, (1) Adequate "nominal" instruction, (2) proper text-books on Physiology, Hygiene, Athletics, etc., and (3) thorough drill and practice in such exercises as are to be used in the schools:

For the pupils, (1) Frequent lessons on the manifold requirements for the preservation of health, such as fresh air and how to breathe it, wholesome food and how to eat it, proper clothing and how to wear it, exercise and rest, work and recreation and how to use them; (2) the existence of such arrangements as will secure to the pupils, as far as possible, the enjoyment of all the conditions of health both the passive and the active—and will form in the pupils by practice correct habits in all these respects.

To meet these demands for the teacher is within the province of our educational authorities,is I speak of the public schools of the country, and it needs no argument to prove that, if physical election is an essential part of an educational system, the state is bound by the same obligations to

roude for that department as for intellectual culture and general instruction.

On the other hand, to meet the demands made on behalf of the pupils is largely within the provement of the cacher. Hence the propriety of discussing the subject in this assembly of the teachers nour public schools. It is important that we should hold correct opinions as well as have ample nany respects and morally, to Estimation on the subject. Allow me, therefore, to lay down a few general principles, and then to the principles and then to the principles are principles. I. In the words with which Mr. Maclaren begins his treatise—"The frame of every individual has its ultimate size, shape and capacity determined from the commencement of its organization—bears within itself the germ of its perfectability; but to this it will only attain when the laws and agents which regulate and support its growth and development are faithfully observed and duly administered.

II. The objects of physical training are (1) To encourage a just development of the bodily powers both generally and specially, and (2) To check morbid development and maintain the health.

III. It is health rather than strength or agility that is wanted by the large majority of persons in these days.

IV. Youth is the time for physical culture, while the body is plastic-before the full growth, maturity and tirmness are attained.

V. It is not enough to teach the principles that govern the preservation of health and the development of the human system: they must be regularly practised. You may tell a boy a hundred times that he ought to sit creet, but he may never form the habit unless he is so exercised as to strengthen the muscles that support the trunk, and to make it natural for him to maintain an upright posture.

VI. Ability to perform labor or put forth exertion depends upon

(1) Muscular power, which is increased by the destruction and renewal of the muscular tissues by means of muscular contraction and relaxation.

(2) Power of respiration, which is augmented by the enlargement of the chest and the strengthening of the respiratory muscles.

VII. Of all the available means of promoting bodily growth and development, the only one that can be regarded in an educational light is Exercise. This alone is capable of being reduced to a regular system.

VIII. Exercise may be defined as muscular movement, produced by muscular contraction.

IX. Exercise, to be valuable, must give occasion for energetic contraction of the muscles, and will not produce its full effects unless the movements meet with resistence.

X. The proper time for exercise, the manner in which it should be taken, and the extent to which it should be carried, are questions to which few persons give serious consideration, -- but the practical answers to which are of the greatest importance.

XI. Exercise, physical, as well as mental, should be carefully adapted to the peculiar condition of each individual, under wise supervision. Some pupils require stimulus in one direction, some in another; and it is equally true that some must be held back from study, others from play. All need guidance.

XII. Exercise is of three kinds, recreative, educative and operative. In other words it may take the form of labor, play or training. Upon this I must enlarge somewhat,

Concerning operative exercise, or that which is performed by large classes of persons from necessity, in working for their daily bread, it is not within the scope of this paper to treat particularly. I would only remark in passing that most men and women engaged in daily active labor, at the anvil or the plough, the washtub or the spinning wheel, the ashlar or the work-bench, would be greatly benefited by a modicum of recreative and disciplinary exercise. Their various forms of labor are commonly thought to impose upon them quite enough bodily activity, but they produce out a very partial local, and hence not wholly healthful development.

produce out a very partial local, and nence not whonly neathful development.

Recreative exercise includes all active games and sports, whether followed by boys and girls or by adults. Several of these have been repeatedly referred to in this paper. They are of the greatest importance, because they have much to do with moulting the characters as well as the frames of our youths. It is very generally supposed that they are sufficient for the complete, healthy development of the physical powers during the years when play is the chief business. No doubt they do ment of the physical powers during the years when play is the chief business. No doubt they do conduce to health and strength; but health, and strength, and growth are not their objects. The skill, the art, the gaining the mastery, is the first consideration; and the cultivation of such moral qualities as self-reliance on the one hand and self-forgatulness on the other hand is one of the mest valuable out-growths of these games, when rightly played. There is this defect, however, in all sports as exercise,—they bring into action only certain parts of the body, and the concentration of energy in these parts produce an irregular and abnormal development. In aimost every form of sport the lower limbs do by far the most work, the right arm holds the next place, and in rowing the muscles of the loins have much to do. Accordingly it is found from the examination of large numbers of men and boys whose exercise has been wholly of the recreative sort, that the lower half of the body is largely developed to the neglect of the upper half. The chest in such cases is frequently narrow and flat, the shoulders drooped or of unequal height, and the spine curved. Such results show the necessity for some better form of exercise than these games furnish. Recreative results show the necessity for some better form of exercise than these games furnish. Recreative exercise, it taken regularly and judiciously, may suffice to meet the wants of adult persons in god health, who have attained their full growth and development, but they should be supplemented by something more definite and systematic in the case of youths whose frames are plastic, and subject to the case of youths whose frames are plastic, and subject to the case of youths whose frames are plastic, and subject to the case of youths whose frames are plastic, and subject to the case of youths whose frames are plastic, and subject to the case of youths whose frames are plastic.

to continual change, especially when a large part of their time is spent in the continuous postures This brings me to consider the third form of exercise—the only form that properly belongs to a

usually assumed during study.

system of education.

That exercise may be so conducted as to be rightly termed educative—that such educative exercise. or systematic physical training is of the utmost importance—that it is even necessary for the periet development of the body and its complex powers—that youth is the natural period for this training,—indeed the only time when it can be fully effective,—that the school and the teachers are therefore the place and the agents for the working-out of a system of physical exercises,—these points, I think, have been brought out somewhat clearly, though not in the most orderly manner; and, for my present purpose, they need not be argued further.

Did time permit I might adduce the testimony of professional teachers of gymnastics with reference to the almost amazing extent to which imperfectly developed chests, stooping backs, round

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shoulders, awkward carriage, and other defects may be remedied in a very short time by a judicious course of exercises. But omitting this, I must go on to name one or two of the modern systems of physical culture which may be regarded as suitable for adoption in our schools.

Such systems are spoken of generally under the names of Gymnastics and Calisthenics:—the latter designating those lighter exercises which are especially adupted for females, though frequently used in the education of persons of the other sex; and the former (Gymnastics) comprehending the whole rango of systematized bodily exercises, but in a more restricted sense denoting those intended for men and boys.

Of the former, Miss C. E. Beecher, in her "Educational Reminiscences," remarks, "When physical education takes the proper place in our schools, young girls will be trained in the class-

physical education takes the proper place in our schools, young girls will be trained in the classroom to move heads, hands and surms gracefully; to sit, to stand, and to walk properly; and to pursue calisthenic exercises for physical development as a regular school duty as much as their studies. And these exercises, set to music, will be sought as the most agreeable of school duties." For mixed schools, light gymnastics has been found to supply the most guitable form of exercise. The system introduced by Dio Lawis, and known by his name, is probably one of the best, from its alaptation to all varieties of physical constitution and every degree of strength. It requires no fixed or cumberous apparatus, but employs only such inaterials as light rods, rings, clastic straps with handles, bags of beans, etc. It embraces an endless variety of exercises, bringing into healthful extension and every most of the muscular extension.

handles, bags of deans, etc. It embraces an endless variety of exercises, bringing into neadmin action every part of the muscular system.

Prof. Linus B. Monrog's system of physical and vocal culture, at present prescribed for use in the schools of this Province, is admirable as far as it goes. Its professed objects are to promote symmetry of form, proper position and carriage of body, right habits of breathing, good voice, and in general that greatest of earthly blessings, health. These are among the most important objects in general that greatest of earthly blessings, health. These are among one most important objects of all physical training; and if the system were supplemented by certain exercises in which exertion would be not by resistence, so as to increase the muscular strength, and if it were extended by the introduction of a greater variety of exercises, it would perhaps be as good as we could adopt. There are many other excellent systems, of which time forbid me to speak. I must speedily draw to a close after mentioning the system practised in the Gymnasium at Oxford, England, and fully described by Archibard Macharen in his useful book. The system embraces five progressive

miny described by Antonian Machanism in the destribed of the control of the contr other courses which requires little or no fixed apparatus, would be admirably suited, it seems to me, after courses which requires little or no fixed apparatus, would be admirably suited, it seems to me, for use in our schools. In the Preliminary Course there are three divisions: (1) Movements and Positions, (2) Practice with Dumb-bells, (3) Practice with the Bar-bells. (The latter implement is simply a straight bar, about three feet long, with a ball of iron or lead at each end.) In each of these three divisions there is a great variety of exercises. The simpler "Exercises of Progression," such as walking, running and leaping, might, to a certain extent, be adopted from the other four courses, for practice in the play-ground. Thus there would be formed a scheme or system of exercises whose practical character is guaranteed by the mature judgment and experience of their author. To detail the exercises more specifically would be out of place here.

Several objections will no doubt be raised against the introduction of "gymnastics" and "monkeyticks" as they will be sneeringly styled—into our public schools. But then objections have been vigorously piled against every good thins, every great reformatory movement the world ever saw.

igorously plied against every good thing, every great reformatory movement the world ever saw. Some persons will say that play is exercise enough, and that the play-ground is the proper place for

Some persons with say that play is exercise enough, and that the pray-ground is the proper place for play. This objection has been met before-hand in the present address.

It may be urged again that there is no time for such things in school-hours. I reply, (1) There is time for whatever is necessary, and (2) These exercises need take but little time from the regular kssons. Fifteen minutes a day would be an ample allowance for both precept and practice, if judiciously occupied. In reality the practice of well-ordered physical exercises will enable the tacher to get more work out of the pupils, or the same amount of work with less fatigue and

Persons of discernment may object that a large proportion of the Teachers in this, Province are respill-qualified to carry out by instruction and exemplification a system of calisthenies or other posical exercises. To this it may be answered, they are no doubt quite as well qualified to underthe this department of education and work it out in course of time, as they are to deal with the

intellectual part of their work.

Other objection have been in substance answered already. But whether every objection can be adisfactorily met or not is not the question. The question is,—are there more and weightier argu-ments for or against that for which the plea is made—that physical education be accorded its true place in our public school system, its true place in the estimation of the teaching fraternity, its true pisce in the homes of the people.

B.—Discussion on the proposed High School Course.

After Mr. Parkin had explained the absence of a formal report from the Committee (see Official Minutes, 3rd Session), the Chairman, Dr. Rand, suggested that twould be profitable for the Institute to go into a free discussion on the High School Course.

Mr. Belyca, of Portland, thought further discussion unnecessary, as the subject ad been fully dealt with at the last Institute. He expressed himself as being avorable to an amalgamated course, but thought that the classical course contained

to much work.

Mr. Dole referred to page 499, of Circular 13, that the Committee, in their port, recommended that the Course in Circular 12 be adopted with amendments. was the double course, which the Board of Trustees of St. John wished to

He would like to know whether that board had made the School arrangements which would enable them to carry out the double course.

Mr. March Secretary of the Board, in reply, said that the Board of Trustees of St. John consider themselves warranted in pressing upon the Grammar School Board to make provision for the double course, but, as no Legislative action was taken last winter, the Grammar School Board had. He was prepared to say, however, that the School Board had taken the first step by employing a third master and had made provision for enlarging their premises. He was sure that the double course could be carried out with these provisions. Mrs. Carr had carried forward instruction in the girls' High School, under the general course laid down in Circular 12, with fair results. The course was fairly adapted to the wants of the people of St. John. A little more latitude might perhaps be allowed. he thought, ought to have more room, in making selections from given authors. It was desirable, he thought, to have an amalgamated course for those places not in a position to adopt the double course.

Mr. Parkin said he found it impossible in his School with four teachers to carry out effectively the double course. Where there is a preponderance of English scholars, as in the St. John High School, the course may be practical. He thought better results were obtained from a classical course. Experience had taught him

that pupils made greater progress with a classical course than without it.

Mr. Dole did not see that there should be a preponderance of English scholars

in the St. John School unless it is received in that direction.

Mr. Creed gave his experience as a Teacher in a High School. He did not think the large number of subjects in a course should interfere with all having some con-He had often found that one lesson a week in oral instruction only, in any one branch, had excellent results. The time devoted to each subject should be entirely governed by the relative importance of such subject from an educational standpoint. He objected to an increase in the number of text-books, especially classical, but there might be little doubt that change can be made from time to time in the nature of class books.

Dr. Rand remarked that it was provided by the Board of Education, that a selection could be made from certain classical authors, where it was found neces-

Mr. March said that he had no communication with the St. John Teachers regarding the possibility of carrying out the course in St. John, but thought they

could do better by the double course than by the amalgamated. Dr. Jack said the more time they allowed for a given subject the better, but thought there was a limit. He could easily conceive how it could be absolutely necessary to devote more time to a subject where there were large classes, but

thought a Teacher could do with less time with a small class.

Inspector Dole believed that classics had been almost entirely pushed out in the St. John schools except in the Grammar School. He freely criticised the course as now laid down.

Principal Crocket defended the course as amended at the last session of the He believed he could Institute by the committee of which he was chairman. carry on the Fredericton High School on the present course with three teachers. Provision should be made in the course for both modern and classical instruction. The School had an almost entirely classical air.

Mr. Parkin replied that while he claimed the School did good classical work, he would not acknowledge that English education is neglected, claiming that results in the University and Normal School indicated that such was not the case. ical scholars in competing with English, will beat them on their own ground.

The Chairman contended that Mr. Parkin's argument founded on the success of his students in the preliminary examinations at the University was not just, inasmuch as such examinations are away down below what a High School should be able to prepare for. He asserted that the Board of Education would never attempt to carry the load of prescribing a merely classical course for secondary education for the Provincial schools. He regretted that we have no properly organized plan of secondary education in the Province, and he hoped the gap would soon be filled up.

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C .- Paper by Mr. John Montgomery, of Carleton.

"How to ensure Success in Teaching Writing."

In the absence of the paper itself, the following summary is taken from the St. John Daily Sun:—

Our subject is writing as taught in our schools. How it can best be taught may not yet be known. The object we are aiming at is a most desirable one and if we can by our discussion to-day further the end in view we shall not have labored in vain. I will not assume that I have discovered the means of procuring any very high results, but will endeavor to tell you what I have found to be both useful and practicable in my own case under some unfavorable circumstances. You will not faid in what follows much originality. What little I do know on this subject has been gathered from reading or from what I have seen put into actual practice by experienced and successful teachers of

the art in various places.

We all desire system in this branch as in others. But no doubt we have seen excellent results obtained where system was unknown. Wherever a good model is put before a scholar who has the power of initation, especially where this is accompanied by strict supervision, good writing will invariably be the result. But what a useless expenditure of energy it requires. And yet we know that many conscientious teachers depend on nothing else, and how much worse is it when the copy is put before the scholar without either instruction or supervision. Even in this case children will learn to write after a long time. It is to be hoped, however, that such instances are few. This method is called "Teaching made easy." However these things may have been in other times and places, surely in our day of universal progress, the New Brunswick schools are entitled to a more

enlightened course.

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In graded schools where some teachers are at work with one system, and some, it may be, with a different one, there cannot be a proper utilization of the forces at command. One is sometimes found doing what another has done, hence a waste of teaching power. [Here Mr. Montgomer, illustrated by showing that the different teachers in the graded schools may have entirely different modes of holding the pen, of position at the desk, etc., and the pupils as they pass through the several grades have to submit to all the changes.] To remedy this a uniform system of writing should be adopted and improved positions also. Let this system be started in grade 1 and carried to the highest. He urged strongly the importance of illustrative lessons, showing the principles mon which the letters are made up before the children are allowed themselves to take up the writing materials. He recommended at the close of the school session and four times a week, three-quarters of an hour on each occasion, as sufficient time to devote to this branch. Regarding the systems, he had found Payson, Dunston & Scribner's as thomost practical, although too scientific to be followed desely. He had gained much of his own knowledge from Staples and Buck, principally from the former, and these systems he explained and illustrated fully. In closing fir. Montgomery added that a thorough knowledge of system, the ability to criticise justly, may enable a poor writer to teach well, but how much better he could do the work if he could bring to it the ability to write well himself. But boyond all this is the fuith he has in his system, the energy with which he works, the sampathy he has with his class, and the enthusiasm he can create. These qualities are beyond the paramanship.

D .- Discussion on the Teaching of Writing.

Mr. Parkin said the practical business man paid little attention to style of writing, desiring rather a plain, legible hand and one that could be written with speed.

Mr. Montgomery said the proper style learned in School will be developed into beautiful hand by practice in an office where speed and facility are required.

Mr. D. P. Chisholm said the progress made in this branch is not commensurate with time given to it. He emphasized the necessity of a distinct system, aided by proper illustration and supervision by the teachers. He commended the system advocated by Mr. Montgomery and gave his practical experience in teaching the subject. He deprecated the too common method of putting a copy before the pupil and expecting him to master the subject by mere mechanical following of the copy, and advocated the necessity of an instructor in writing for the teachers in the Province. In reply to Mr. Creed he said he preferred the blank book to the copy already set.

Mr. Morrison expressed the impossibility of dispensing with the set copy with-

out sacrificing time which is required in other branches.

Mr. Lawson spoke of the necessity of great care in teaching the pupil the proper method of sitting at the desk and holding the pen. He thought these matters had not been sufficiently emphasized. He believed any person may become a good writer by studying the principles underlying the formation of letters coupled with proper diligence.

Mr. Burnett said he would not permit a pupil to use a pen before the fourth gade, as his hand is not sufficiently large to handle it properly, and his time can

be better employed in understanding as far as possible the principles. He believed that a boy's hand formed in school will be carried through life and will be beautified by his practical work afterwards.

The discussion was continued in the afternoon by Mr. Belyea, Principal Crocket (the latter expressing his warm appreciation of Mr. Montgomery's paper), Mr. John

Lawson, Inspector Dole, Mr. Meagher, Mr. Creed, and the Chairman.

E .- Paper by Mr. Eldon Mullin, A. B., Inspector of Schools.

"ORGANIZATION IN UNGRADED SCHOOLS."

It is neither my purpose, in the present paper, to attempt anything at all approaching an exhaustive disquisition on the subject of School Organization in general, nor do I consider it relevant to the purpose I have in view to trace the history of school organization from the time, now shrouded in the mists of antiquity, when the tyrant of Syracuse is said to have opened a school somewhere (which I presume the proper authorities promptly suppressed, as the record only says he opened it), down to modern days

Happily for me, and perhaps fortunately for this Institute, the subject allotted me takes a much

more modest range.

I desire to present, as concisely as I can, some observations on the Organization of Ungradel Schools in Country Districts, such as have suggested themselves to me in my experience of the workings of the class of schools I have named, and in my remarks on this more limited field I have thought it best for myself, and more likely to be of service, at least to the younger and more inexperienced members of the very intelligent guild which I have the honor of addressing on the present occasion, if I narrowed the discussion to those bearings of the question which relates to the practical operation of schools in Country Districts, as defined by our Course of Instruction. This, I

practical operation of schools in Country Districts, as defined by our Course of Instruction. This, I take it, is the proper scope of the present paper, and it is within these unambitious limits that I propose to venture some suggestions, the result of my experience as a Teacher, and an Inspector. I am perfectly aware at the outset of the danger I incur of wearying the patience of this Institute with trite observations on what must be, to every Teacher who has been in the educational harmes for any length of time, a somewhat thread-bare theme; and I can scarcely hope to say anything new, and certainly nothing striking, on a subject which in its wider sense of School Organization in general, has precived for more explanative treatment at for ables hands.

general, has received far more exhaustive treatment at far abler hands.

Nevertheless, as the subject is an eminently important, even if somewhat prosaic, one, I will endeavor, as far as in me lies, to offer a few thoughts on it, and while I bespeak the patience of the Teachers before me, I can promise them that I do not intend to be very diffuse, and I hope the brevity of my remarks may make some amends for their shortcomings in other respects.

On taking charge of a miscellaneous country school the question which inevitably presents itself to every Teacher is, How shall I organize my school? How shall I, having due regard to its capabilities and its possibilities, as well as to the most economical and effective oul y of the teaching power a my command, secure such an arrangement of school work in all its b arings, as will ensure to my pupils the progressive mental, moral and physical development which the Course of Instruction

contemplates?

The proper determination of these inquiries brings the Teacher face to face with his work. the outset I should advise him to do nothing hastily in the premature attempt to answer the fore the outset I should advise him to do nothing hashly in the premature attempt to answer the forgoing questions. He must catch his educational hare before he can cook it to his liking. Let his endeavor to take in all the facts relating to his school, with its surroundings. He will know the probable number of pupils he will have to instruct; he must take into consideration the size and seating capacity of his school-room, and class-room, if any; the character and arrangement of his school furniture; the lighting, heating, and ventilation of the school-room; the supply of apparate to carry on the work he designs; the extent and condition of his play-grounds and premises. All these are important factors in determining the success of his work, in so far as external conditions can do so.

If he should find the school deficient in any of the above respects, as he probably will, he should resolve himself into a sort of educational Daniel O'Connell. He should pursue a systematic policy of constitutional agitation, until the local authorities fall in with his views. He may, in fact I may say he will, find some difficulty in inducing his Trustees, who, having the fear of their constituences before their eyes, are likely to be rather conservative to take exactly the same view of the requirebefore their eyes, are likely to be rather conservative to take exactly the same view of the requirements of the school as his own, but if his demands for improved accommodation are reasonable, and presented with moderation, and the humble boldness which the moral support that the prescription of the course and the general tendency of our system of Public Instruction supply, he will be likely to effect his object. When he is tolerably satisfied with the external condition of his school, should next address himself seriously to the part of his duty to which all the externals are instrumentary, viz., the internal organization of his school for work.

The Course of Instruction recognizes two classes of Country Schools, and it bases its distinction on the number of enrolled pupils. When less than 35 pupils are enrolled, it presumes that the Teacher we will the instruction without seriotres.

the number of enrolled pupils. When less that can give all the instruction without assistance.

When the number of pupils enrolled is 35 or upwards, it recommends the employment of one &

more class-room assistants.

In either case the Teacher's first care should be to secure a workable or approximate classification of his school on the standards of the course

I say approximate, for in the case of a Teacher who takes charge of a school without any previous knowledge of it, he can scarcely hope to do more than to approximate to a thoroughly efficient classification at the outset.

He will, doubtless, be able to discover the traces of its classification in the hands of the Teacher.

who has preceded him, and he will do well to avail himself of it, as far as he can do so, wither prejudicing his own individual judgment, or the educational prospects of his pupils.

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The list of "passed pupils" on record in the district will also assist him. In fact, it should be the the use of "passed pupils" on record in the district will also assist him. In fact, it should be the basis and guide for his classification of the pupils named. Any pupils not included in the "passed list" may be placed where the Teacher reasonably supposes their attainments, their intelligence and their age would naturally entitle them to stand. Having secured a classification which will meet what seem to be the present necessities of the school, the Teacher is next concerned to prepare such an allotment of school work as will best preserve the relative importance and the proper sequence of the subjects prescribed in the Course.

I assume that the Teacher possesses the requisite degree of professional knowledge and skill to enable him or her to frame a properly adjusted Time-Table, and that he or she intends to follow the order of school exercises indicated in such Time-Table, as closely as practicable, subject, of course, to their right to alter or vary such order as may from time to time seem advisable in the interests of

the school, or any portion of it!

Having arranged a tentative classification, and having prepared a properly constructed Time-Table, the Teacher and the School are now in a position to begin the systematic prosecution of the studies

prescribed in the Course of Instruction.

In the case of a school whose enrolment requires the employment of an assistant or assistants, the Teacher should carefully select these from among the best qualified pupils, if a regularly trained Teacher can not be had, and they very seldom are met in this capacity.

A great deal of the success of that part of the work which he intends to delegate to assistants, will depend on the care with which the Teacher chooses his helpers.

They should be selected from those in whom the Teacher may discern, after observation, a special

fitness for imparting instruction.

The Teacher should himself impart to them such a knowledge of principles and of method as will enable them to carry out efficiently the work assigned to them, and should carefully observe their practice at frequent intervals, criticise their manner and their methods, and give them useful and helpful suggestions as to the most effectual discharge of their duty. In a short time, if his selection has been properly made, he can rely on the quality of the instruction imparted in his class-room. He should not, however, relinquish entirely his control of the classes with which the assistant is mainly concerned. On the contrary, he should arrange to assume their instruction himself, as often as he may think necessary.

He will be able to estimate his assistant's ability and the pupils' progress perhaps more surely from

this occasional contact, than in any other way.

this occasional contact, than in any other way.

Then as to the character of the work assigned to his assistant, the Teacher should exercise a wise discretion. The Course suggests that drill work be more especially assigned the assistants, and my experience fully sustains this suggestion. I take it for granted that the Teacher of such a school as I have described, covering the work of Standards I to VI, inclusive, or even of I to IV, as prescribed by the recent Regulations of the Board of Education to take effect on November 1st next, would assign the work of the lower of those standards mainly to his assistant. But he should first assure himself that the instruction in all the fundamental subjects of these standards, such as Reading and Number, will be properly and effectively given. He might, if necessary, employ his assistant in any work of the Higher Standards which required merely superintendence, and not instruction.

But the whole school should feel, at all times, the directing influence of its responsible head, and the whole educational life and energy of the pupils engaged in each standard of the course should be made to flow in those directions and towards those ends only, which the matured mind, and trained intelligence of the Teacher has deliberately selected as the best administration of the Course of

Instruction.

As a rule, the Oral Instruction which the Course prescribes, cannot be safely entrusted to assistants. The proper management, and the p.oper effect of these lessons call for higher and more special prefessional training than an assistant may be presumed to posses, and the judicious Teacher will reserve the instruction in these subjects for himself, at least until he feels perfectly confident that their effect will not be impaired or lost in the hands of his assistant.

In the case of a school with an enrolment of under 35, the Teacher will find the occasional use of the best qualified pupils as assistants advantageous, more especially if he intends to present pupils

ler participation in superior allowance, at the Annual Inspection.

It might possibly be argued that any system of School Organization which depended on the employment of class-room assistants for the performance of any considerable portion of the work, would be found ineffective from the lack of quality and the incompleteness and inconsequence of the work of the assistants. But such is not my experience. If a Teacher selects his assistants judiciously, and keeps a constant and sympathetic as well as a helpful supervision of their work, there is very little earger of any inadequacy either in the quality of instruction given by them or in the proper and normal mental development of the pupils. I have seen several cases of schools where the primary work has been principally entrusted to assistants, and have been surprised and delighted at the thoroughness and the intelligence which their work evinced.

It is an admirable field for any one seeking admission to the teaching profession, and the sense of responsibility which is implied supplies all the check necessary outside of the superintendence of the

Principal. The school being now completely organized, the Teacher must remember that, in this as in all other public instrumentalities for the improvement of mankind, eternal vigilance is the price of

He must be constantly on the watch for irregularities in his classification, or evidences of friction

He must be constantly on the watch for irregularities in his classification, or evidences of friction in the practical workings of his organization, and when these are discovered he must thoughtfully st himself to trace them to their cause, and thus be best in a position to remove their effects.

Irregularities in his classification may arise as his work progresses, from irregular attendance or from lack of the natural intelligence on the part of the pupil to overtake his work properly, or from the constitutional or wilful indifference of some to perform their work. The first of these causes, in some cases, is entirely beyond the control of the Teacher; in others he may, by endeavoring to interest pupils and parents in school work, in all proper ways, overcome to a great extent. In this cannection, I may say that my experience is that the schools which are most widely useful, and most cancelling successful have least to complain of irregularity of attendance.

This fact shows, indubitably, that it is largely in the power of an intelligent and carnest Teacher,

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who probably uses all legitimate external and internal influences to induce a more regular attendance.

to succeed in this important particular.

The second of the causes of inequality of classification, viz , lack of natural ability, can be removed by no efforts of the Teacher. But he must never give a pupil up as hopelessly stupid, and he in all instruction of his classes, on no account omit to give all such pupils the same opportunity to profit, as their nore highly-endowed class mates. He must sow the seed, and it can not be held to be his fault that some must inevitably fall on barren and unfruitful ground. But I am honestly of opinion that it will be found a positive waste of time to allot to such pupils more attention than the others, as some hold the Teacher should do. It has been long esteemed rather difficult to transform the auricular appendage of a certain animal into silken purses, and the wise Teacher will not make the attempt. The third case I have enumerated, that of constitutional or wilful indifference, will be a sore trial to the Teacher's patience, and an excellent opportunity for him to practice that long-suffering and imperturable forbearance, for which the guild is proverbial. However trying it may be, he must patiently and kindly, but at the same time judiciously and firmly, address himself to reclaiming such a pupil, and when he does succeed, as he will in nine cases out of ten, he will be blessedly conscious of the fact, that there is joy in the school-room, "over one sinner that repenteth, more than over ninety and nine just persons who need no repentance."

Any friction likely to arise in the workings of the various classes can be remedied by a careful revision of the allotments of the Trace Table, and this the Teacher will be easily able to do.

In general, though I am strongly convinced of the utility of mechanical helps, in the carrying out of a Course of Instruction, I am equally positive that there is danger, in the slavish adhere ce to any fixed allotment of School work, that it may become of the machine, mechanical. The Teacher should never forget that his aim is not merely to turn out a certain amount of work within a given time; not to be able to exhibit a certain number of facts drilled with mechanical

accuracy into the minds of his pupils, as the results of his year's work. In such a light his work degenerates into mental drudgery, and his school will show its effects in intellectual deadness and inability to deal with a subject unless presented in a certain time-honored and well thumbed way. He must do far more than this. He must never be forgetful that to him is committed the important if comparatively humble trust of preparing the minds of the generation to come for the performance of their moral, intellectual and social duties, and he must constantly endeavor to turn out trained intelligences, prepared for all the active duties of life, and not merely minds prepared on examina-tion day, to go through a specially-crammed for course of mental gymnastics. His whole scheme of School Organization should keep this responsibility steadily in view, and the more nearly he approxi-mates to his ideal, the more completely will his School Organization, and his School, fulfil their tree function, that of a part or the most powerful agency for humanizing, civilizing, and enfranchizing mankind.

F .- Paper by Mr. William Crocket, A. M.

FIRST STEPS OF READING AS SUGGESTED BY THE COURSE OF INSTRUCTION-CAN THE METHOD BE JUSTIFIED (1) ON PRINCIPLE AND (2) BY EXPERIENCE?

The Course lays down the steps in order as follows: -Wall Cards-Primer-Sounds and names of the letters—Word-building from sounds—Sounds of diphthongs and double consonants. It then directs that each story on the Wall Cards be taught from the Blackboard, sentence by sentence, before introducing the Cards. The Course then, taken in connection with the prescribed Wall Cards and Primer, certainly suggests the Sentence Method.

As we gain a fuller appreciation of one subject by comparison or contrast with another subject, so we gain a clearer view of one method by comparing it with another. I shall therefore consider the method suggested by the Course in connection with the other two recognized methods, viz., the Alphabetic and Phonic. Let me first briefly describe each method, before considering the principles

on which it rests.

on when it rests.

The Alphabetic Method, as you are all aware, teaches the names of the letters first. This preparatory step is rather a dull and tedious one, as all who have practised or witnessed it can testify. When what is called reading is commenced, each letter of the words is named by the pupil, and the teacher thereafter pronounces the word, which is repeated by the pupil. This spelling process is continued from mere habit, even after the pupil recognizes the word, and when he is compelled to lay it aside, he continues for a long time to spell the words metally before pronouncing them. After this habit is broken, he may be taught to read naturally.

The Places Sustein is the method by which the sexuals of the letters are first taught and after.

them. After this habit is broken, he may be taught to read naturally.

The Phonic System is the method by which the sounds of the letters are first taught and afterwards combined to form words. The short sounds of the vowels are taught in the first instance, and words formed to exemplify these sounds. For example, after the short sound of e is taught, the pupil is led to form such words as met, pet, set. The long yowel sounds are then taught, and words formed containing them; e.g., after the long sound of a, such words as mate, pate, fate are formed; and so on through the various vowel sounds. The diphthongs and double consonants are that taken up and treated in a similar manner. To meet to some extent the varieties and irregularities of sounds, all words of two letters are regarded as "sight words;" e.g., is, as, on, etc. By these sight words and the words which the pupils form from sounds, he is taught the first steps of reading reading
The Look and Say" Method. This method is subdivided into the Word Method and the

Sentence Method, both requiring the pupil to look at the word or sentence and then say it

When the pupil has, by the Word Method, learned a number of separate words, they are formed into sentences, which he is drilled upon until he can read them with fluency. When he has made some progress in reading in this way, he is taught the sound of the letters, after which he is expected to make out from the sounds such words as can be formed from them

The Sentence Method begins with a sentence instead of a word. The pupil is first engaged in a

short lively conversation with a view of leading him to use intelligently the words which form the

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sentence. The sentence is repeated several times, care being taken that each word is distinctly pronounced. His attention is then directed to the printed form of the sentence on the blackboard, which is repeated several times by the class, as also by some of the pupils individually. The pupils are then required to distinguish this sentence from others. A word of the sentence is then selected are then required to distinguish this sentence from others. A word of the sentence is then selected and the pupil is drilled upon it in various ways until he can readily recognize it in any position. Each word of the sentence is dealt with in a similar manner. A like process is adopted with each sentence till those forming the first story on the Wall Cards are gone over. The story is now read from the Wall Card. The next story on the Card is also taught sentence by sentence from the blackboard before reading it from the Card; and so with each story. The Primer is next taken up. The lessons in large print are the same as those on the Cards; the lessons in smaller print are different, but are all formed from words which the pupil has already met with on the Cards. Each lesson is read first in order; afterwards the contense are taken in any each which the Twoder was

descends out an interest from words which the pupin has arready not with our the Carlo Easen is read first in order; afterwards the sentences are taken in any order which the Teacher may devise, and miscellaneous drill is given on the separate words.

When the pupil has in this way become familiar with several lessons in the Primer, he is led to a knowledge of the sounds of the letters through words which are familiar to him. From the sounds he is taught to build up such words as can be formed from them. Such is the process usually

adopted by us in the first steps of Reading.

I shall now briefly consider the principles upon which these methods rest. The merits or defects of a method can only be estimated by a reference to principles.

1. It will be conceded that all instruction should be intelligent. 2. The mind should be impressed with the idea before the sign_that_represents_it_is given. 3. Instruction should proceed from the

known to the unknown. 4. The means should be consistent with the end.

Applying these principles to the Alphabetic Method, we find it sadly defective. The names of the letters which the pupil is obliged to learn are the signs of things which to him have no meaning. He names them, but no idea is associated with them. He might as well give the Greek or Hebrew names, so far as ideas are concerned. The hieroglyphics of the ancients had some meaning. They were the representatives of something which was known to them, just as a picture is to us; but our letters, which probably arose out of this picturing process and had a meaning to those who knew the original forms from which they were constructed, have no meaning for us. But when they are learned, they are of no service to the pupil as regards reading,—the end ostensibly for which they represent the pupil as regards reading,—the end ostensibly for which they There is no relation between the sound of the word LIGHT and the names of the letters were taught. were taught. There is no relation between the sound of the word neutrand the names of the reduces which mark the sound upon paper, —ell-reve-ee-artell-rea. The pupil analed can no more make the word light out of these names than he could create the light himself. Also could be ever devine that see-oil-double-roy could make cow? The names of the letters, for reading purposes, are not only arbitrary, but essentially meaningless and absurd. But suppose the word could be formed from the names the process would be a violation of the acknowledged principle of reaching the unknown through the known.

Let us look, however, into this Alphabetic Method more narrowly, and see if it bear any relation to the other recognized methods. We have seen that the practice is for the pupil to name the letters and for the teacher to give the word, which, as we have seen, cannot be reached through the names. The child eventually comes to know the word from its sign or printed form. Would be have known it earlier without the names of the letters? Undoubtedly be would. The names increased the difficulty of recognizing the word. If we strip the method then of this whole preliminary process of learning the alphabet, we bring it into a Word Method—a method which from the outset, to a certain extent, appeals to the child's intelligence and is fitted to awaken interest. That it should ever have exicity, appears to the child's intelligence and is fitted to awaken interest. That it should ever have been complicated with the painful and laborious task of learning and naming the letters—means entirely out of joint with the end—can only be accounted for on the supposition that practical teachers did not consider the rationale of the plans on which they worked, but carried them out with unquestioning faith, on the lines they had troublen themselves.

The Phonic Method was thought to be a step in the right direction. It was supposed that, when the numit of a provided of the counter of them.

The Priorite Actions was thought to be a step in the right direction. It was supposed that, when the pupil got a knowledge of the sounds and from these formed words which were selected for him, at least one of the fundamental principles of instruction (the unknown through the known) was observed. At first sight this would seem to be the case, but on reflection you will find that a fallacy lurks here. Nothing is a known thing to a child or any one clse unless there is some intelligent idea associated with it. To be able to give the sounds of b, c or c, whenever these symbols are presented, does not by any means imply that the child knows them. He may know them; but we are no more warranted in drawing the conclusion that he does from the simple fact of his naming them when he sees the signal, than we are warranted in asserting that a learned pig knows the letters it points to at a given signal. It is not possible for the sound of a letter to be a known thing until it is realized to be a part of something that is already known. The word of which the sound is an element is not supposed to be known; the sound is therefore to the child only sound. The principle then of leading from the known to the unknown which the advocates of the method claim for it, does not belong The process is also an unnatural one. If children are to be interested in school "ork, their to it. The process is also an unnatural one. If children are to be interested in school "ork, their first days at school must be, as far as practicable, a continuance of their home life. What could be further from all their past associations than to set them sounding n. p. E. (That is giving the powers of the letters, not their names)? Such a process stamps artificiality at once on school life, and produces impressions which even long and circful training may not remove. The mames of the letters are things which the pupil is likely to hear talked of before he goes to school, but the sounds of letters have very little, if any, place given to them at home.

But this method is very defective from the nature of our language. The words which the child

uses and which we use in our common, every-day speech, are in the highest degree irregular in their formation. The sound given to a symbol is more frequently the exception than the rule. For example, the symbol o is \hat{o} or \hat{o} or anything. Put x before \hat{o} , and it is $n\hat{o}$, put x after it and it is \hat{o} ; put z after on and it becomes one, put x before this and you hear the sound of the first \hat{o} in toxic but on, put earter or and it occomes one, put toctore this any of hear the solution the first of instead of the put u, and it is one i. Ease is ear (pronounced like aiv); front it with an u and it is break. Yes is Yes, but front it with an u, and it is rese. Then again, while the sound remains the same, how often in our commonest words is it represented by different symbols. For example the long sound of u is wait, by right in which, by u is any u in wait, by right in which, by u is an u in
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VIEW, by EAU as in FEAUTY, by UE as in TUESDAY, etc. In fact, out of our 26 letters, we have only eight true and fixed sounds. The remaining eighteen have different sounds at different times and in different positions, and sometimes they have no sound at all, while many of them have to do the work of others. A vowel may have 30 offices to perform. A consonate is not so hard pressed, but it has often several. Of our thirteen (or 10?) vowel sounds, there are over one hundred ways of representing them to the eye. The child has to ask himself, What value here? What value there? or, Has it any value at all? Neither sign nor sound keeps faith with the eye or ear of the child; the sign may have any sound or no, sound, and the sound may be represented in a vast variety of ways. What the child learns to-day he must be told does not lold good to-morrow; his faith of to-day must give place to a new faith to-morrie. We undertake to lead him so far on the way to a certain place, assuming that he will successfully perform the rest of the journey himself. What aid have we given him, or what power has he acquired under our leadership? We took him so far and then told him, That is not the read. That will do for a certain place, but it won't suit for this one We take him so far in another direction and tell him the same story; and so on we continue day by day. Can we blame the child for losing confidence in us, or for not finding out the rest of the way himself? This is not an inapt illustration of the phonic method. We have tortured the child, let him as powerless as he was, with greatly diminished confidence in himself and in us. If our method should be consistent with the end,—should lead to the formation of right habits, should lead to the unknown through the known, awaken interest and develop power, we should not begin the First

Steps of Reading by the phonic method.

The Word Method (a division of the Look and Say Method) is to a certain extent an appeal to the child's intelligence. In many instances he is called upon to recognize in printed form words which childs intelligence. In many instances he is cancer upon to recognize in printer form words which convey to him a meaning. So far this is in accord with the recognized principles of teaching. In many cases, however, the pupil is called upon to learn the printed form of words which do not convey to him a y intelligent idea. Connectives, relational words, qualifying words and many others are not understood by children in their detached positions, but only as they are used in connection with the words to which they relate. The Word Method, therefore, though greatly in in coincetion with the words to which they relate. The Word Method, therefore, though greatly in advance of the Alphabetic or Phonic as respects the principles of method, is in many respects defective. It is true the pupil will learn the meaning of the words when he comes to build up the sentences from the separate words; but if a method can be found which associates the idea with the symbol in the first place, that method is unquestionably preferable.

The Sentence Method.—This method, carries out to the full extent the principle of appealing to the intelligence of the pupil from the outset. The conversation which precedes the recognition of the printed form of the sentence provides for this. The child is only called upon to learn the symbol which is taken to the first the lack by the printed to be sentence; but which it has been the the sentence is to

which stands for the idea he has expressed. It may be objected to by some that the sentence is to complicated a form for the child to recognize at once. This objection would be well-founded were he mable to reognize the sentence as a whole without being acquainted with each separate part or of the lesson from any other sentence, just as he has little difficulty in distinguishing the sentence that is the subject of the lesson from any other sentence, just as he has little difficulty in distinguishing one tree from another tree or one object from another object without examining its separate parts. The general form of objects first impresses itself upon us. A tree with its trunk, its branches and leaves, will have its form as essentially impressed upon our minds, as the form of a single branch, though the special parts of each are not known. I do not mean to say that the sentence is known. I only mean to say that its form is so far impressed upon the child's aind that he can distinguish it from any other form. The faculty of discrimination, which psychologists tell us is the first of the intellectual faculties to manifest itself, has been daily exercised since it could distinguish its mother from any other person. By the time it comes to school it is quite prepared to distinguish one sentence from another. From what I have witnessed in the Model School and in the Primary Departments of the other schools of the city. I can testify that such is the case. I have no doubt that the experience of all primary Teachers, when they have succeeded in gaining the child's attention, will enable them to testify to the same fact. I have spoken at this length on this part of the process, because I know

that some very intelligent Teachers take exception to it.

The next part of the process is to lead the child to recognize the separate words. Under the impression that the child may possibly conceive the whole sentence to be one long word, the Teacher at some of the first lessons transposes the words of the sentence, pointing to them at the same time. This plan will probably tend to disabase the pupil of such an idea if he had one; but something more than this is sometimes done. The pupil is required to do the same thing as the Teacher did. Howe than this sometimes done. The paper is required to do the state thing a the Lorentz war. He becomes puzzled; he cannot point to the separate words, and the Teacher is apt to conclude that either the pupil is stupid or that the method is wrong. Now it is not to be expected that the pupil can point to the separate words and name them until he become acquainted with each word. The plan of making the pupil transpose the words before he knows them individually, does not belong to the method at all. If we are afraid of the pupil's imagining the sentence to be one long word, we may, before taking up the sentence at all, selectione of its concrete words and deal with it as in the word method. Suppose the word hen was to be in the sentence, a picture of the hen might be first shown; or, in the absence of a picture of the object, a short conversation on it might be held, then the word hen printed on the black board and dr lled upon. Such a plan would effectually prevent the pupil from falling into the error referred to; nor would it in any case be a violation of any principle, to preface each sentence, by selecting in this way some concrete word in it.

The mode of recognizing the separate words has been described. After wholes the mind naturally studies parts. The parts are intelligently understood; their relation to the whole and to each other is seen. In the case before us each word has a meaning to the pupil, and he has some motive for learning to recognize it. It is the sign of something which he knows, and if he does not manifest any interest, as it is somethines said he does not, the fault lies somewhere else than in the principle of the method. Is it possible that he would be more likely to take an interest in seeking to recognize

a letter, or a symbol for an arbitrary sound, or a word with which he associates no idea. If he does not take an interest in the one case, much less can he be expected to take an interest in the other. From what I have said it will be seen why it is preferable to present the sentence before the separate words. If a word is an intelligible whole to the pupil, we may teach it first; but the majority of words in a sentence are to the pupils unintelligible wholes, until they know their con-

nection and relation in a sentence.

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The next step in the process is teaching the sound of the letters. This step is based upon the same principle as the preceding, viz., wholes before parts. In this case the whole is the known word. Out of this word the elements or sounds are learned by the Teacher's slowly repeating the word, dwelling on each sound. As the sound is uttered, the pupil sees it to be a part of his familiar word, and consequently an intelligible part. In the phonic method we have seen that it could not be regarded as an intelligible part, and no explanation as to its being a part of a word could be appreciated until he find for himself that it is so.

There is another step to be noticed—the building up of sounds into words. It is true, as has been already said, that the number of words to which the pupil can apply his knowledge of the sounds is limited; but so far as that building up process can, from the nature of our language, be carried on, the pupil who has been taught the sounds in the way I have indicated can do so intelligently. the paper with this been taughts are sounds in one way I have indicated can do so intengency. The knows what each element or sound is, and may be led to take as much delight in putting these sounds together as in putting his blocks together in any of his constructive amusements.

Now, in looking back to our different steps, it will be seen that the methods holds the intelligence of the child as a most sacred thing, not a step being taken without a direct appeal to it; that each step is related to the preceding; that what is known is the basis for the unknown; and that each specific end we have had in view has been naturally reached through the means we have employed. Out of the faintly recognized form of the sentence each word was dwelt upon until known; these were composed into the whole again when it became fully known so far as the reading of it is concerned. This process is based on the principle—wholes—parts—recomposition of the parts into wholes, -a principle recognized in all elementary teaching.

Now some will ask, When the pupil has finished the Primer, what then? He had to be told the words in the Primer, except the occasional word which he made out from the sounds, how long is this telling process to continue? You will observe that this question should not be specially applied this tetting process to commute? You will observe that this question should not be specially applied to the Sentence Method. It is as applicable to every method. In the Alphabetic Method every word had to be told; in the Phonic Method nine-tenths of the words had to be told. Is the pupil taught by the Sentence Method in a worse position as to his subsequent course of reading? Is he not rather in a much better condition for future progress? He is not burdened with the habit of naming the letters before he names the word, as in the Alphabetic Method; nor when he has to naming the letters before he names the word, as in the Alphabetic Method; nor when he has to make out a word which can be formed from sounds, is he required to put things together which he does not understand, to form some new things. In these respects the pupil of the Sentence Method has the decaded advantage. But he has a far higher advantage than this. He has been acquiring the knowledge or the power he has obtained for the conquest of the unknown. He sees what learning is; he sees there must be a method in it; he sees that every unknown thing must be attacked on the basis of what he knows.

Now to return to the question, how love is this telling, process to continue? It was he approach.

Now to return to the question, how long is this telling process to continue? It may be answered by asking another. How have all who have been taught on the Alphabetic Method learned to read after leaving the Primer? Simply in this way The child naturally associates the sound of a word with its form, and this association which he makes in one word he instinct vely applies to every other with its form, and this assertation which he makes in one word an instance very applies to consider a word which gives him opportunity. He is not conscious of doing so: it is a law of his nature to do it. One word leads to another and another, and so the child, notwithstanding alt the hindrances placed in his way by the meaningless alphabet, was enable to overcome them and read as a child in his right mind. How much more easy for one to learn to read who has had no such obstacles placed in his way, and who has moreover, from the nature of his training in the Primer, acquired the habit of associating intelligent ideas with all his words!

2. Can the method be justified by experience?

As to the pupil's progress in any subject, much depends upon the attention given to it, the Teacher's heartiness in the work, and his knowledge of the plan upon which he is working. Hearty, carnets work carried out upon a plan with which the Teacher is acquainted, will do more for the pupil's progress than the best method coldly and unskilfully conducted. A Teacher who has taught the First Stope when the Alphabetic of Phonic who and her supposed in which the Progress than the progress than the progress that the the First Steps upon the Alphabetic or Phonic plan and has succeeded, would not be likely to meet with the same success on the Sentence plan, until he had familiarized himself with it and entered as hartily into it as in the plan he had been pursuing. Experience may therefore be against the method; it may be in favor of it. There are so many considerations to be taken into account that experience cannot be regarded as a reliable test. Again, prejudice against anything that is considered newfangled, has to be overcome.

We cannot with our prejudices see anything that is confact we can just see what we wish to see. I read not long ago in one of our newspapers that a gentleman who was somewhat prejudiced against this so-called newfangled method, entered one of our newspapers. country schools in order to be able, as he said, to form a judgment upon the method. He heard a Primer class read, and having seen one boy read with his book up-side down, he characterized the whole performance as a bogus affair. His prejudices were too strong to allow him to make any include the strong to allow him to make any He saw what he wished to see and was satisfied. How did he know but that the boy reading with the book up-side down was one of those geniuses who had outstripped his class, and was taking this mode of showing his superior attainments? But this was just what he did not want to

He wanted to see something turned upside down, and he saw it I am free to confess that many pupils may be found who can give the lesson from memory or read it in order in the book, but cannot tell the septrate words. This defect should not, however, be attributed to the method, but to the want of attention to the method.

But let us come to the question and briefly reply. The method has been practised in the Province for the last ten years, and I think it will be generally conceded that the reading is more intelligent, more natural, with very little, if any, of that sing-song tone which was the invariable accompaniment of the juvenile reader under the other methods.

Looked at from every point of view, I think we have reason to congratulate ourselves that our Province practices a method which can be justified by the soundest educational principles, and which, if skilfully and faithfully carried out, cannot but result in promoting the acquisition not only of good reading, but of those habits which are needed in the daily discharge of our duties.

G .- Discussion on the First Steps in Reading.

At the close of Mr. Crocket's address, Mr. March briefly expressed his approval of the views set forth, and his belief that the experience of successful primary teachers would be found to accord with those views.

Mr. Wright spoke at considerable length in favor of the Word Method as pre-

ferable to the Sentence Method.

After a few words from the Secretary, who agreed in the main with the last speaker, and a few words from Mr. Crocket by way of explanation, the discussion was suspended.

When the subject was resumed at the sixth session, Mr. Belyea took the floor, and mentioned some of the objections urged against the Look and Say Method,

especially that it made poor spellers.

Mr. Morrison recounted some of the difficulties he had experienced years ago in

teaching by the alphabetic system.

Mr. Parkin expressed his appreciation of Principal Crocket's paper and the subsequent remarks of some of the speakers. He confessed some regard for the old plan of learning the alphabet first, and believed it could be judiciously combined with the more mondern methods. Parents could better watch the progress of their children in the old way than the new, which they did not so well understand.

Mr. Creed highly approved of the general plan recommended by Mr. Crocket, and said he had observed with satisfaction the superiority of the results obtained in our schools over those witnessed in the schools in Nova Scotia, where the Phonic System was practised. As regards the first steps, however, he was convinced, both by reason and observation, notwithstanding all the arguments advanced in favor of the Sentence Method; that the Word Method, rightly carried out, was more in accordance with established principles and more fully justified by experience.

The ladies being called on for their opinions, Miss Florence D'Orsay gave her testimony in favor of the Sentence Method, which she had used in her schools; but in the country schools where the facilities for blackboards, etc., were not so great, and the parents were somewhat against the Sentence Method, she had adopted the

old plan with success also.

Inspector Dole said that in Miss D'Orsay's country schools the reading was par-

ticularly good, whatever method she had used.

Miss Keirstead and Miss Gregg, at present students in the Normal School, but who had had some years experience in teaching, were fully satisfied with the Sentence Method, which they had used almost exclusively in their schools.

Mr. Montgomery said the new system had proved fully successful from one end of the country to other. It was correct in principle and practically produced more

efficient results than any other.

Dr. Rand justified the adoption and use of the Sentence Method as being the Word Method rationalized. He said the latter had long been practised in different countries, but that leading educationists now favored the former as more in harmony with 'the natural development of the child's mind. He characterized the dissent expressed by Mr. Creed as a heresy, and believed that gentlemen had not adequately studied the subject.

Mr. Creed, claiming the privilege of replying, said he had given the subject a great deal of consideration during the past nine years, had carefully observed the working of the method in the Model School and elswhere, and had listened attentively to all that had been urged in support of the Sentence Method, but had only

been more and more confirmed in the opinion he had already expressed.

The discussion was then closed.

H .- Address by Mrs. Hunt, of Massachusetts, on Temperance in Schools.

Mrs. Hunt began by saying that if we had the map of the world before us, and were to study the extent of dominion, the power and the strength of the countries governed by the great ruling powers of the earth, we should all come to one conclusion, and that would be that the Anglo-Saxon race is the dominant race. If we put our fingers on the lands, on both sides of the water, occupied by this race, we would find that we had gathered the best lands for human habitation in all spheres. The Anglo Saxon race was the dominant race to-day. The history of this race had been peculiar. It had been developed under hardships. Various causes had combined to bring about their greatness. The

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most potent force, however, in shaping the civilization of this race had been the knowledge of most potent force, however, in shaping the civilization of this race had been the knowledge of nature's power—the disclosing of nature's secrets, including the remarkable discoveries in science—mariner's compass, telegraphs, steam engines, etc.—the mastery of nature's forces. This race had been aggressive, progressive, and inventive. What was the secret of this success? The best reply their coins, "In God we trust." The underlying principle was righeousness, and by it had the Saxon race become dominant. "We know," said Mrs. Hunt, "there are things that might be improved. We do not claim to come up to the full idea; but in the underlying principles this race, in government, ing into its untold recesses, and inquire, What shall it bring? At one time the Roman race was dominant. With every victorious general there came back to the Imperial city a long line of captives—princes, kings, generals, victims and spoils of war; these were sold in the slave market. They were planting seeds of vice, disunion and decay for this people. Little by little times grew hard, the Roman farmer could not compete with his richer neighbor, the middle classes, the strength of any country, were destroyed, and with that went down the power of Rome."

This was the decline of a great dominant race, and the speaker proceeded to draw a comparison between that event and the signs of the time in our own time and country. "There is a danger," she continued, "that our race may be brought down by a secret enemy—I speak of the habit of drinking alcoholic beverages. There is a danger that this dominant race will wax weaker and weaker mony of medical men and men of science go to prove that alcohol is a poison." She referred to a medical convention she had recently attended at St. Paul, Minn., at which resolutions were passed that intoxicants should be classed with the most powerful drugs, and condemning the use of intoxicants should be classed with the most powerful drugs, and condemning the use of intoxicants of the poverty and crime entailed by dru nature's power—the disclosing of nature's secrets, including the remarkable discoveries in science-

which she associated with drink as a twill crit.

In order to root out the evil we must obtain some means of bringing the truth home to the people. The Teachers of the public Schools had a greater command of the destinies of the people than any other agency. We must teach what alcohol was, and the terrible consequences of its use. It would the agency of the people than any other agency. other agency. We must teach what alcohol was, and the terrible consequences of its use. It would require just as judiciously selected text-books, just as carefully trained Teachers, as in any other branch. The subject must be as thoroughly engrafted into the Teachers, and she was glad to know that the subject had been already introduced into the schools of several states. The plan was to introduce it into every State, Institute and Normal School in the Union and make it a compulsory subject of education. The schools of New Brunswick, which reached all classes, were the place to introduce the subject of temperance, where it could be incorporated as a part of the education and development of the children, and its effect could not be other than great and important. The Schools were the vehicles of Temperance and the Teachers were in the best position to bear the responsibility. She placed the position of Teachers in the front rank of temperance workers, as they had the facilities to reach all classes. In closing, she made a strong appeal to the Teachers to temperance.

K. - Paper by Mr. John Lawson, of Portland.

SUGGESTIONS FOR LESSONS ON THE EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL.

The great hope of the Temperance reform to-day is with the young. The main thing to be done is to induce them to abstain from all intoxicants. The right field for successful effort is in the school and in the home. It is the province of the parent, the pulpit, the teacher and the press to instil total in the home. It is the province of the parent, the pulpit, the teacher and the press to instil total abstinence principles. Every church ought to have a temperance wheel in its machinery. Every teacher in a public school ought to teach his pupils as thoroughly as may be, concerning the nature and the evils of alcohol. To do this is perfectly legitimate if it can be fairly included under the science of Physiology and Hygiene. If it can be established as a scientific fact that alcohol is a poison, harmful, and only harmful, to the system, and that in proportion to the amount taken,—it is then perfectly proper to teach this to children. The investigations and experiments of Dr. Richardson (whose "Temperance Lesson Book" has been prescribed for Teachers by the Board of Education), abundantly prove all that the most ardent temperance reformer could desire in this respect.

ihen perfectly proper to teach this to children. The investigations and experiments of Dr. Richardson (whose "Temperance Lesson Book" has been prescribed for Teachers by the Board of Education), abundantly prove all that the most ardent temperance reformer could desire in this respect.

By a careful selection and preparation of these lessons and adapting them to the requirements of the particular grades as oral lessons, the carnest Teacher may accomplish an amount of good, compared with which a great deal of necessary school work is of small value.

In the eleventh century some alchemist, by way of experiment, distilled wine, and obtained therefrom a transparent fluid which he called the Spirit of Wine, leaving behind what proved to be substantially water. This Spirit of Wine, since called alcohol, is the active agent in all intoxicating iquors. It is now obtained by other and less costly means than the distillation of wine.

Good and wise men of all ages have deplored the evils of alcoholic beverages. When we consider that the demonstrations of Solomon, Demosthenes, Seneca, and other sages of old time had reference solely to the use of "natural" wines, produced by the fermentation of grape juice,—none of which can possibly have more than seventeen per cent. of alcohol, we are led to think how much more awful would their warnings to man be, if they could read the tragedies in real life which cannot be kept out of our newspapers,—the universal outcome of the use of those modern mixtures containing from forty to fifty per cent. of this powerful poison—alcohol.

A pigeon will take, without showing the slightest symptoms of discomfort, as much opium as would kill several men. Similarly a goat will swallow tobacco or a rabbit will swallow belladonna, enough to kill several men, and without injury. But no animal, so far as known, can swallow alcohol witheold consists of one or more of the kinds of substances required to build up and nourish the body, namely, water, for the purpose it serves in the animal economy; alb

tion of muscles and other active organs; salts, for building up of the skeleton and other uses; fat, sugar, or starchy substances, to produce animal warmth and power. Chemistry shews us that alcohol contains none of these, and hence it cannot be a true food.

alcohol contains none of these, and hence it cannot be a true food.

The blood consists for the greater part of water, in which float numberless minute round bodies, called blood corpuscles. These absorb oxygen in the lungs, carrying it to the capillaries, where it combines with carbonaceous substances also carried in the blood, causing heat and producing carbonic acid. This carbonic acid is carried back by the corpuscles and given off in the lungs, and oxygen again taken in. Even a small dose of alcohol will cause the blood corpuscles to shrink in size and become irregular in shape—much diminishing their power to absorb and carry the oxygen and the carbonic acid. The corpuscles, when irregular in shape will sometimes adhere, forming a chat which cannot ness through those very fine blood vessels, the canillaries. Congestion may thus clot which cannot pass through those very fine blood vessels, the capillaries. Congestion may thus be caused in different parts of the body.

But the most marked effect is that produced on the brain and nervous system. Alcohol interrupts the flow of nervous force and deadens nervous sensibility. If a small quantity of Alcohol be retained in the mouth for a few minutes it will be found that the sense of taste is, for the time, destroyed. In the mouth for a few minutes it will be found that the sense of taste is, for the time, destroyed, The insensibility to pain and to injury shewn by intoxicated men is a matter of common observation. Alcohol may thus have a use, in an extremity when nothing better can be had, as an anaesthetic. The flow of blood through the capillaries is regulated by the nerves. Under the influence of the poison the nerves lose this control—the blood flows with much greater rapidity, the heart beats faster. This causes an increase of heat for a short time, over the surface of the body, amounting to half a degree F. But no more heat is produced, so that in a short time heat of the body falls very much below the standard. The excessive liability of intoxicated persons to freeze to death can be noticed almost every winter. It is just as if you removed the hall of the needlulum of a be noticed almost every winter. It is just as if you removed the ball of the pendulum of a clock. A careless observer might say, that the moving power of the clock had received a great increas. More force is certainly being expended in a given time, but more is being produced. The only effect will be to bring the machinery to a stop all the sooner. Similarly the sense of heat produced by Alcohol is a delusion.

duced by Alcohol is a delision.

When a surgeon wishes to preserve a tumor or other evidence of his professional skill, he simply immerses it in alcohol. While thus immersed no chemical change is possible. Alcohol thus prevents chemical change in all organic substances. When taken into the stomach it arrests the chemical changes necessary to transform the food into blood—at the same time it deadens the sensibility of that most sensitive organ. The nerves controlling the pyloric orifice, ordinarily allow no food to pass out till thoroughly digested. Under alcoholic influence this control is lost—the food passes out undigested, or imperfectly digested,—it does not assist in the formation of blood, and fails entirely to nourish the body. The subject is therefore soon hungry. Hence the demand for the "bitters," to create an appetite. Very soon, under such a course, the stomach becomes permanently deranged, and the deluded sufferer becomes a confirmed dyspertic, if no worse consequences follow. The after-dinner glass of wine is, not unfrequently, a bribe to quiet the clamouring of the overloaded and disordered stomach by deadening its sensibility.

overloaded and disordered stonach by deadening its sensibility.

I have in this bottle the white of an egg, which is almost pure albumen and water. I pour into it a very small quantity of alcohol and shake the bottle a little to bring them into contact. At once, you see, it coagulates, becoming an almost solid mass. Now albumen enters largely into the structure of the body; -the lining of the internal organs, that wonderful membrane in the lungs where the blood comes in contact with the air,—these are largely composed of albumen. The brain the seat of nervous sensibility is almost pure albumen, not unlike the white of an egg in its composition. Is it not natural to infer that they will be similarly affected by the same aggent. And the inference is right, as post mortem examinations have proved. Of course the life-force in the body modifies the effect, but it only modifies, does not change. The drunkards brain is literally "mandded."

A very large percentage -little short of the whole amount—of the crime, disease, and insanity in the civilized world can be traced directly or indirectly to alcohol. Now here is an agent for which alone we maintain jails, hospitals and lunatic asylums, and a large police force—for police are nunceessary in those towns in New Jersey and elsewhere, where prohibition has been enforced. Mankind would be wiser, healthier and happier, could its use he confined to manufacturing and industrial purposes. In the human stomach, as has been proved, it is an unmitigated evil. Does it not become us then as eachers, to use every endeavor to spread correct scientific knowledge concerning this deadly and subtle poison. The duty is clear; let each one see that it is done.

L.-Address by Principal Crocket.

ORAL INSTRUCTION ON MINERALS, PLANT LIFE AND ANIMAL LIFE.

The object of this paper is rather to show what the Course of Instruction requires in respect of these subjects, than to give any information concerning the subjects themselves or any directions as to the Method of teaching them.

The general principles of method are at least fairly known by the great majority of our Teachers, and when the subject of instruction itself is known, they have little difficulty in presenting it in an intelligible form. When the subject is one, however, which is comparatively new in our schools and upon which some teachers may not have had special instruction, they often feel at a loss as to what is actually required, and as to the mode of dealing with it.

I shall therefore treat this paper under the two heads:—

First, The minimum amount of knowledge on the part of the Teacher to meet the requirements of the Course, and

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Secondly, Some suggestions as to the mode of arranging this knowledge for teaching purposes.

I. We do not ask the question how much Grammar or Arithmetic a Teacher should know to qualify him to teach these subjects. We take it for granted that he knows the subjects as far as he is required to teach them. We do not assume that he has that minute acquaintance with them which a Grammarian or a Mathematician has, but we believe that he is as well fitted to teach them to the extent. Moreover, it is generally found that he is more successful. required of him. Nice distinctions and rigid demonstrations do not form a part reason is obvious. of early mental discipline. As with the Grammarian or Mathematician so with the man of Science. He will be apt to bring the minute, the scientific into every stage of his instructions. His much learning will make him mad, unless he is a very wise man. This error is well illustrated in the Science Primers written by the first Scientists of the day. With one or two exceptions-among which may be specially mentioned Geikie's Geology and Physical Geography-they are all scientific treatises pure and simple. The Authors eminently know their subjects, but they do not appear to know how to adapt them to young minds.

The requirement made by the Course as to these lessons has produced unnecessary anxiety on the part of many Teachers. They imagine they must be Mineralogists, Botanists, and Zoologists to qualify them for their work. Under this mistaken idea they have judged themselves incompetent to conduct the required instruction, and have either neglected the lessons altogether, or given them the

most perfunctory treatment.

Let us now consider the nature and extent of the instruction which the Course The subjects are all embraced within the first six Standards for Graded The successive steps are these :-

Standard I. Distinguishing and naming wholes.

Standard II. (1) Minerals, application of previous knowledge to familiar objects. (2) Plants, distinguishing principal parts. (3) Animals, such uses and habits as

are likely to fall under the pupil's observation.

Standard III. (1) Distinction of Minerals continued, but more resembling each other, e. g. freestone and limestone. (2) Application of previous knowledge to pointing out from simple observation the grounds of distinction between the three classes trees, shrubs and herbs. (3) The uses or functions of special parts of the body; distinguishing by means of pictures such animals as the pupils have not seen, but are likely to read about in Reader No. II., and pointing out prominent features.

Standard IV. (1) Distinction of Minerals continued, but limited to the principal minerals of the Province, with instruction as to their localities and uses. Distinction of trees continued and limited also to the principal forest trees of the Province. (3) Domestic and wild animals of the Province; general structure of such animals as were the subjects of the lessons in Standard III., but treated in relation to their habits, e. g. in the case of the camel,—feet spreading and not compact like the horse's, thus fitted for the sand, the eye protected from the sand,

knee adapted to kneel down for the reception of load, &c.

Standard V. (1) Summing up the qualities that distinguish one mineral or metal from another, i. e. "essential qualities." Lead e. g. is distinguished from all other metals by its peculiar colour, softness (for a metal,) its ready fusibility. (2) General and special characteristics of plants. This requirement, which has not been weil understood, can only be interpreted in connection with the Course itself and the degree of observing power which the pupil may reasonably be expected at this stage to possess. It will be seen from the requirement of the following Standard that the characteristics here indicated are intended to prepare the pupil for classifying plants into Orders or Families. Such characteristics then as are sufficient for this purpose and are at the same time within the range of the pupil's observation are all that are intended or can be expected. General characteristics have been taken up in previous Standards: (1) those characteristics which distinguish one class from another class e. g. trees from shrubs, and (2) those which distinguish one tree from another tree e. g. the oak from the birch. (Standard III.) In Standard V., however, general characteristics must refer to such characteristics as are common to plants of the same Order or Family, (the terms Order and Family mean the same thing in Plant Life,) the shape of the flowers, the number of petals,

stamens and pistils, &c. The special characteristics are those which are peculiar or special to different members of the same family. . In the Lily Family, for example, the general characteristics are regular symmetrical flowers, with six petals of like colour, six stamens and one pistil, parallel veined leaves, bulbous roots, &c. The special characteristics are those differences in the form of the flower, length of stamens, breadth of leaves, form of roots, &c., which distinguish different members of the same family, such as Tiger Lily, Lily of the Valley, &c. (3) General and special characteristics of animals. These terms have meanings slightly different from the above. In animal life Orders and Families do not mean the same thing. An order may embrace several families; one of the orders of Swimming Birds for example is divided into six families—the Pelican Family, the Frigate Family, the Cormorant. Family, &c. General characteristics refer to such characteristics as are common to an Order, and special characteristics to such as constitute a difference in the Order The general characteristics of one of the orders but which are common to a Family. of Swimming Birds are-boatshaped bodies, short legs and placed far back under the body, plumage thick with soft down underneath and the water feathers overlapping each other, webbed feet and long necks, &c. The special characteristics of a Family such as the Duck Family-bill formed of small thin plates, three toes united by a web, wing medium length, tail short, &c.

Standard VI. Classification of Plants and Animals into Orders and Families from such characteristics as formed the subject of the last preceding Standard. The requirement in this Standard is little more than a review of the pupil's previous knowledge with a view of arranging or systematizing it. In connection with these lessons as well as those referred to in Standard V. some such helps as Prang's Natural History Series will be found indispensable; no graded school embracing these Standards can afford to be without some such aids. The last requirement of this Standard and of the Oral course is a very fitting summary of the Course, viz.: to show in what respects these three great Divisions of Nature which have been the subjects of the five preceding Standards differ essentially from each other.

The Course it will be seen begins with wholes, then takes up parts and ends with classification in Standard VI. The Teacher who possesses a sufficient amount of knowledge to teach Standard V. can teach Standard VI., the former being the data upon which classification proceeds. The data also upon which to determine the distinction between the three kingdoms of nature have been furnished in the course of previous lessons. It now only remains to contrast the mode of increase or growth between a mineral, a plant, and an animal; the materials that furnish nourishment to plants and animals; the mode in which the nourishment is taken in, the evidences of consciousness or the lack of it, &c.

It would then seem that Standard V. is the one by which the Teacher can determine whether he has a sufficient amount of scientific knowledge to enable him to give the oral instruction required by the Course, i. e. such instruction as is required to be given to a pupil in the tenth year of his age. That Standard requires the Teacher to know not mineralogy, but merely the properties that distinguish an ordinary mineral or metal from another; to know not Botany, but the parts of a flower; and to know not Zoology, but the general structure with some special features of a few Mammalia and Birds. (The classification being after the plan adopted in Prang's Natural History Series which deals only with these two Classes of Animals warrants this conclusion.)

With this amount of knowledge secured, the Teacher may so far as his scientific knowledge is concerned properly discharge his obligations in connection with this part of the Course. I am free to admit that he would be greatly aided by some systematic training in the subject such as is given in the Normal School, but I wish to point out to Teachers who consider themselves unqualified to teach this part of the Course that their fears arise not so much from their want of knowledge as from want of a thorough examination of what they are required to do.

In ungraded Schools the Course does not go beyond Standard IV. of the graded Course nor are the requirements of the preceding Standards of the ungraded Course definitely laid down, it being assumed that the Teacher aided by the graded Course will give such preliminary instruction as is necessary to the intelligent study of this Standard. (IV).

I may be permitted in this connection to refer to some sources of information in the teaching of Standard IV. As respects forest trees, much valuable assistance of I Circ call the the stud scien

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n in ance will be found in the "List of Trees and Shrubs of N. B." by Prof. Bailey and Mr. E. Jack, published in Educational Circular, No. 12, and with respect to the principal Provincial Minerals Mr. G. Mathews' paper on the "Useful Minerals of N. B." read at the Educational Institute of 1881, and published in Educational Circular No. 13, will be found of great service.

The Oral Course then it will be seen neither contemplates the giving of what is called scientific instruction, nor calls for much scientific attainment on the part of the Teacher. All that it seems to demand so far as science is concerned is that the pupil shall be conducted to a stage where he can intelligently begin the formal study of the subject, and that an opportunity shall be given him of having any scientific tastes which he may possess awakened.

II. Some suggestions as to the mode of arranging this knowledge for teaching

purposes:

In what respects do these Oral lessons differ from the so called Object Lessons? The primary design of the Object Lesson as you all know is to stimulate and strengthen the powers of observation. They serve a very useful purpose besides. They are the means of familiarizing the pupil with the properties of many useful things of which he would otherwise have very probably remained ignorant, even though the objects themselves have been under his eyes every day. The same may be said of the Oral Lessons, both as respects their educative value and their utility. The matter and the mode of treatment of a single lesson may be the same. A lesson on a mineral, for example, whether regarded as a simple object lesson or one of a serier of lessons on minerals would embrace the same points and proceed in the same order for pupils in the same Standard. When introduced at one stage it would be taken up as far as the pupil's previous knowledge permitted and the requirements of the grade exacted; it would be introduced at a later stage or grade under new and less obvious respects in both cases. Coal at first would be noticed for its observed uses and very obvious properties, at a later stage its more hidden or less obvious properties and their relation to its uses, and finally the properties that relate distinctly to it and make it the particular mineral it is.

So far both classes of lessons are alike in their aims and in their treatment. But they differ widely with respect to the order in which the lessons follow each other. In the object lesson there is not necessarily any connection between one lesson and another. A lesson may be and ought to be a unity in itself, but the following lesson has necessarily no bearing upon it, nor probably any relation to the one that follows it; unless when taken up in subsequent grades as has been instanced. A lesson may be on a thimble to-day, a pencil to-morrow, and on the third day upon something else as dissimilar. The Oral lessons on the other hand are a connected series. Each lesson is not an end in itself, but a step towards an end—the arranging or systematizing of the knowledge that is being acquired—the building up of sound knowledge. Each lesson it is true is an object lesson, but it is related to what goes before and comes after. It is one of a series of systematical object lessons. The child needs such lessons. It is true that the picking up of fragmentary knowledge by means of the simple object lesson is interesting because natural to a child, but it is no less true that he will by and by as naturally seek to elassify his little stock of knowledge where an opportunity is afforded him. These Oral or systematized object lessons give him that opportunity.

A Scheme of Lessons. A prearranged scheme of lessons is desirable in any subject where it is practicable, but where the lessons are related to each other and given orally, a scheme becomes an absolute necessity. In Oral teaching there is a tendency to make an exhaustive treatise on any subject taken up—to include in one lesson not only the successive steps in the same standard, but to trench upon the requirements of the following Standards. Such a practice must be attended with tad results. The pupil learns nothing definitely or accurately in his own Standard, and when he passes on to the next higher it makes it doubly difficult for the Teacher to gain his attention from the fact that the pupil believes that he learned it all long ago. Misconception and self conceit have to be cast out before any

progress can be made.

The following scheme is merely an expansion of the Course of Instruction and is extricted to Plant Life—one subject being sufficient to enable me to illustrate the plan. As I have also in view a clear apprehension of the Course, I shall add some explanation by way of a Note to any Standard which may seem to require it.

Standard I. Distinguishing Common Plants—Colour—shape—size—Names and number of principal parts. The plants themselves in all cases to be shown and handled by the pupil.

Note. The exercise on each of these points should merely bring out simple observation and verbal description. Some may think that this scheme or outline exceeds the requirements of the Standard, inasmuch as it takes up parts which are not named tial Standard II. This is true as respects description of parts, but the names and, if important, the number are needed to aid in the general description. It may also be said that it is unnecessary to give such easy lessons on a plant which the pupils know. If they know it the lesson is certainly unnecessary, but it must be remembered that a pupil may see a plant or anything else every day, and name it and yet he may not have observed it so as to be able to say anything accurately about it.

Standard II. Stems—different kinds—large, small, slender, soft, straw, woody. Leaves—colour, shape. Roots—different kinds—like a ball as the turnip, like a cone as the carrot, roots consisting of fibres only. Obvious uses of roots.

Note. The obvious uses of roots though not named in the Course, are implied. (See the requirements of this Standard under Animal Life.)

Standard III. Trees—their size—trunk—branches from trunk. Shrubs—size—branches proceeding from the earth. Herbs—stalk, soft not woody—die generally every year. Leaves—shape, more definite and precise than in Standard II. e. g. egg shaped, heart shaped, &c. Venation, different kinds—bark, colour—hard—rough—striped—uses.

Standard IV. Forest trees of the Province. A tree as learned from last Standard described by pupil—a tree not known by pupil described and contrasted with known tree—a picture of tree then shown or a drawing of it on black board, also parts of the tree itself shown and examined. Similar process continued with other unknown trees. Uses arising out of qualities—c. g. axe handles, &c., from the hardness of the wood.

Note. The relation between qualities and uses is implied, though not specified (see requirement of Standard under Animal Life). The exercises of this Standard cultivate not only the observing powers, but make direct appeals to the imagination.

Standard V. Flowers. Shapes—bell—funnel—tubular, &c. Parts—petals—calyx—stamens—pistils—ovary—roots. Differences in flowers that have general characteristics alike in respect of colour—shape—length and number of parts.

Note. The subject of Trees need not be taken up in this Standard except in as far as the knowledge of them acquired from Standards III and IV may be serviceable in illustrating similarities or differences in flowers. The flowers themselves must be examined so far as they can be procured, in addition to pictures.

Standard VI. Classification—meaning of the term brought out by illustration or reference to subjects in which the pupils have already been classifying. Review of general characteristics of some flowers in last Standard—all have a Family likeness. Lily Family: Review of some differences between flowers of this Family—A member of this Family, e. q. White Lily or Yellow Lily. Similar outline for Pink Family and Rose Family. Distinction between the three kingdoms. How a mineral increases in size. How an animal grows. How a plant. The food of animals—of plants. How a plant takes in food—how an animal. Whether the food is assimilated with or without a stomach. What evidence of consciousness on the part of the lowest animals. Any evidence of consciousness in plants.

Note. The three Families of Plants named above are all that are necessary to give the pupil a general idea of classification. They are the three given in the Manual accompanying Prang's Natural History Series.

Such an outline as the above will enable the Teacher to guide the order of his lessons, to see the end from the beginning, and if not well acquainted with the subject, will aid him in getting up his knowledge in a methodical manner.

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M.—Remarks by Dr. Rand in reference to an Educational Exhibit at the Dominion Exhibition to be held in St. John in 1883.

I need not say that this committee had before them the fact that in these modern days, great projects are very largely promoted, by bringing in some striking manner, before the masses of the people, the characteristics of the work, or some feature which will enlist an interest in their work or project; and in modern days, attempts have been made, with some success, in the work of education in this direction. As all will see, the great results of our industry cannot be set forth to the eye in the ordinary way. A good deal must be taken on trust. But there is a method of approaching this subject by which those engaged in the work of education will be greatly profited. This is by witnessing an exhibit by which hundreds and thousands will have their attention arrested and led to bestow such a careful consideration upon it as they never did before. At the Centennial Exhibition I spent ten days in going through the educational exhibits. I gave every forenoon to working up the educational departments; and I was frequently impressed with what I saw, and very much instructed too. The committee thought it might be possible for us to do something. Ontario thoroughly understands this one point in reference to education, that she takes people as they are, and makes a presentation calculated to bring to her the greatest possible renown. I examined the educational exhibit of Ontario, and I know that it is confessed throughout the world that Ontario's exhibit surpassed all others. I will tell you how she gained that trophy. Her education department has at its disposal untold resources. One of its appropriations was for the establishment of a book and map depository from which apparatus and library books were supplied to any school district at one-half When the Centennial Exhibition was started, the Department sent Dr. May, of the Educational Department, and said, "Go down to Philadelphia and take up the largest possible space, and take it in the finest place in the Exhibition" and then the Department said, "fit it up"—so it was filled with magnificent cases of beautiful manufacture. Then these cases were filled in like manner. They sent from the depository, in Toronto, all the books they desired to send. Beautiful cases were filled for \$25—a fine collection of books for a library—one \$50, another \$50, \$100, \$200, \$300 and so on until there was an immense array of Not a single book did I see that was published in Ontario—no product of Ontario: but of the wealth of the Educational Department of Ontario. But in respect to any exhibit of what Ontario schools, teachers and pupils could do, there was not a single scratch. Then there came splendid exhibits of maps, certain forms of apparatus, some of which were not manufactured by the department itself. They were taken from the department's repository, and represented all kinds used in the schools. Then there was a fine display of exhibits from the educational museum of Toronto. Among them were found busts, hands, feet, parts of the human body Then there came finely arranged photographs of school -admirable exhibits. houses, and brackets could be thrown out, leaf after lea! could be swung, showing fine specimens of photographs of school houses. These exhibits gained for Ontario the trophy; but in respect to any exhibit of her schools, of her work, in which teachers or pupils were engaged, there were none. Pennsylvania was crowded out, because of Dr. May, and had to creet a separate building for her exhibit. Although Philadelphia had no great display of wealth, she had the most attractive display of educational work. Some features I might detail-exhibits of school furniture, model school-houses of Norway, erected on the grounds, fitted up with You might see a perfect Swedish school house. There were in some departments answers to questions by pupils, bound neatly in calf and paper. Well, you can fancy how very instructive that would be. Massachusetts made a magmificent exhibit in industrial drawing—specimens of carpets now in the market; of numberless things now in the market, from the desks of pupils in Massachusetts. I won't go into this further; but there was a great educational fair, interesting to educational men and to all people.

Ontario made an immense impression. It was not on account of her school work, but it seized and held the popular eye, and she is reaping the fruits of it to-day. The committee of management thought it desirable to obtain a handsomely amanged statistical statement of each county; photographs of some of our school houses, furniture, maps and globes, a display of various text books, besides an adequate supply of libraries secured through booksellers. It was thought that a

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map of the Province showing school statistics might be shown with color, with school houses and grounds properly laid down. That, you see, would need the co-operation of School Boards. It might be practicable to get views and plans of school houses, such as those of St. Stephen. We would not want an exhaustive collection. We might obtain school furniture from the manufacturers. We might make an adequate display somewhat adapted to arouse the attention of the public. We might make a display of the manual work done by the pupils—drawing, printscript, writing, maps—work done in the Normal School and the Victoria School, St. John. There might be a historic sketch of the education of New Brunswick, showing the provisions that are made for education. If we do nothing and some other province exhibit, we would appear in a wrong light. All that this Province has done will be buried up and we can't afford to take a back seat in that in which we have been the pioneers. It must appear on consideration that this should meet with the liberal support of the governing body of our Province.

ADDITIONS TO THE LIST OF NEW BRUNSWICK PLANTS.

[See Educational Circular, Nos. 9 and 11.]

The following report of the Committee on Botany of the Natural History Society of New Brunswick furnishes pleasing evidence of the stimulus given, by the labors of Professor James Fowler, A. M., to the careful study of the Plants of this Province. It is encouraging to see members of the teaching profession foremost among those engaged in the systematic classification of our hitherto unclassified plants. This is as it should be. The Teachers of New Brunswick can make themselves helpful in a high degree in obtaining and disseminating correct knowledge in every department of Natural History. When they are not in a position to become members of a Society organized for this special purpose, they can become associate or corresponding members of the Society in Saint John, or other places. The article on the Birds of New Brunswick will, we doubt not, be perused with deep interest, and we hope it may prove suggestive and stimulating to all workers in the educational field. In so far as it does so will it enrich the simple oral lessons on Useful Knowledge now required to be given in all our schools:—

The Committee on Botany report that they have been engaged during the past week in determining plants which have been collected in several sections of the Province during the past two seasons of 1880 and 1881. They have found their labors comparatively easy, having been guided greatly by the valuable lists published in 1879 and early in 1880 by Prof. Jas. Fowler. In addition to the plants named in these lists they find that about forth species new to the Province have been detected, and that many plants which were supposed to be rare, or limited to certain localities, are more widely distributed and occur in different sections of New Brunswick. In the list appended hereto the names of these species and details regarding the distribution of some of the rarer forms will be given, and other facts will be brought out, showing that in several districts the botany of our country is now being attentively studied by the increasing numbers of amateurs and others interested in the subject.

But while viewing with much satisfaction the progress made in arriving at a knowledge of our Flora during the past few years, which is largely due to the zeal and untiring labors of Prof. Fowler, and the enthusiasm he awoke in a few others, your Committee would recall the fact that the botany of the Province, taken as a whole, is yet far from being known. No section of it, indeed, has been systematically studied, except, perhaps, the County of Kent, where Mr. Fowler reside for some years. The ambitious and enterprising student will therefore find here for many years to come, a most inviting field for his investigations. Besides the County of Kent, the only districts which have been at all examined botanically are: portions of York County in the vicinity of Fredericton and Keswick, by Prof. Bailey, Prof. Fowler, and others; Saint John County by Messrs. G. F. and R. Matthew, Prof. Fowler, and Mr. G. U. Hay; certain parts of Charlotte

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County by Mr. JAMES VROOM; and of Restigouche and Gloucester Counties by Prof. Fowler and Mr. R. CHALMERS. The Flora of the central and western portion of the Province is comparatively unknown, having scarcely been looked upon yet by the eye of the botanist.

The contributions and donations to this Society having reference to our Flora, so far as we can ascertain, are as follows: A list of the Plants of New Brunswick, collected previous to 1864, and read before the Society on Sth April of that year, by Mr. R. MATTHEW; an original and interesting paper by Mr. G. F. MATTHEW, "On the Occurrence of Arctic and Western Plants in Continental Acadia in 1869;" and during the past year a valuable Herbarium added to the Museum by Mr. G. U. HAY. This Herbarium consists of over three hundred and fifty species of our phænogamous plants, including nearly all our grasses and sedges; in addition to which there are about 35 species of the ferns of this Province,—the whole mounted To these Mr. CHALMERS adds a considerable number of plants, and labelled. representatives of the Flora of the northern section of the Province. Mr. James VROOM has recently sent a collection from Charlotte County, some of them rare and valuable; Mr. I. Moser, specimens from York County; and Mr. Arthur I. TRUEMAN a number of plants collected chiefly in Westmoreland County; so that our Herbarium now represents a Flora of nearly six hundred species.

The thanks of the Committee are due to Mr. J. Moser, of Nashwaak: Mr. J. BRITTAIN, of Petiteodiae; Mr. A. I. TRUENAN, of St. John; Mr. G. H. BURNETT, of Keswick, and other gentlemen, for specimens collected in their neighborhood.

In the following catalogue of plants we have used the numbers in Prof. Fowler's Thus (a), the number of the plant in the following list indicates that it should come before No. 1 in Prof. Fowler's List, Educational Circular, No. 9, because Clematis verticillaris in Gray's Botany is named before C. Virginiana (No. 1 in Fowler's List). The (*) after No. 199 in Fowler's List shows that this plant Ludwigia palustris comes after the No. 199 in that list. The reference marks (b) and (c) are explainable in the same way.

GEO. U. HAY, ROBERT CHALMERS. JAS. VROOM.

Committee on Botany of Nat. Hist. Society of N. B.

St. John, January 17th, 1882.

LIST OF PLANTS.

a. CLEMATIS verticillaris, D. C. Found at St. 1 Stephen by J. Vroom, and at Nashwaaksis by J. Moser, 1881.
7. Thangraya diojeum, L. Grand Lake, G.

U. Hay; Fredericton and Nashwaaksis, J. Vroom.

Ma. Aconitum Napellus, L. In an old garden

21d. Aconitum Napellus, L. In an old garden at Fredericton, Vroom.
21. Caulofivillum thalictroides, Michn. Pappoose-Root. Found at Nashwaaksis by J. Mozer, 1881.
24a. Brasenia peltata, Pursh. Near Cox's Point, Grand Lake, Hay; at Saint Stephen and Fredericton, Vroom.
31a. Addumia cirrhosa, Raf. Climbing Fumitory. A sport in gardens at Saint Stephen.

A sport in gardens at Saint Stephen, Vroom.

45a. Draba incana, L. Whitlow-Grass. Nash-wasksis, collected by J. Moser, 1881; said to have been found at Bathurst in June, 1881, by Mr. Chas. Lindon, of Buffalo, New York.

53a. Viola canina, L., var. sylvestris, Regel. Bathurst, 1881, R. Chalmers. Abundant near Saint John, Saint Stephen, and also

on Grand Manan; Hay and Vroom.

57. V. Tat-colos, L. Escaped from gardens near Rathurst, Chalmers; on Ballast Wharf, Saint John, Hay.

- 68. SILENE INFLATA, Smith. Rather abundant in several sections of the Province.
- 71a. Lychnis Vespertina, Sibth. Evening Lychnis, Saint Stephen, Vroom.

 71b. L. Flos-cucult, L. Meadow Lychnis. Campbellton, Chalmers, June, 1877.

 73. Arenaria peploides, L. Restigouche, Chal-
- mers.
- SSa. PORTULACA OLERACEA, L. Saint Stephen, Vroom.

- 98. GERANIUM Robertianum, L. Lower Norton, collected by Arthur I. Trueman.
 98a. Eroneum cicutarium, L'Her. Storksbill.
 Ballast, Carleton, G. U. Hay.
 101. POLYGALA paucifolia, Wild. Saint Stephen and Millkown, Vyroom.
 114. TRIFOLIUM ARVENSE, L. Lancaster, Hay.
- 115a. T. Hybridun, L. In clover field at Norton,
- Hay; Saint Stephen, Vroom.
- 117. T. AGRARIUM, L. Fredericton and other
- places, not uncommon, Vroom.
 123a. Medicago vaculata, Willd. Spotted Medick. Carleton, on ballast heaps, Hay.
- LOTUS CORNICULATUS, L. from Fairville. Found at Ballast wharf,
- Saint John, Hay. 137a. Arios tuberosa, Mænch. Wild Bean; Ground Nut. Occurs at Keswick Ridge and along banks of Saint John River near

Fredericton; found also at Saint Stephen | 402a. LAMIUM AMPLEXICAULE, L. in 1881 by J. Vroom.

161a. Runus occidentalis, L. Black Raspberry; Thimbleberry. Keswick Ridge, Hay, July, 1850. Said to occur in Westmore-land County.

182. Saxifraga Virginiensis, Michx. Mouth of Mactaquac, York County, Vroom, 1881.
186. Pexthorum sedoides, L. Mouth of Jemseg,

Hay. 194. Circha Lutetiana, L. Keswick Ridge, Hay,

1880. 199. Lupwiota palustris, Ell. Water Purslane. Nashwaaksis. Collected by J. Moser,

1850; Saint Stephen, Vroom.
244. Euraronius ageratoides, L. Lily Lake, St.
John, Hay, 1881.

252a. ASTER æstivus, Ait. var. lætiflorus, Gray. Kennebeccasis River, near Saint John,

Hay, 1881. 265a. Sombago bicolor, L. var. concolor, Gray. Tattagouche River, Gloucester County, Chalmers, 1880.

310a. Canadicas, 2530.

310a. Canadicas, 2530.

Courtenay Bay, City of Saint John; apparently naturalized, Hay, 1881.

313a. Tracorogoor Pratense, L. Meadow Salsify.

Weed in Todd's field, Saint Stephen,

Vroom, 1830.

221a. Lactuca Canadensis, L., var. integrifolia,
Torr. and Gray. Norton, Hay, 1880.

222a. Soxchus oleraceus, L. Common Sow
Thistle. Is found sometimes with S.
Asper, Vill., at Saint John and Saint

Andrews; Hay and Vroom.

Lobelia cardinalis, L. On Magagnadavic,
Saint Croix, and tributaries, G. F. Matthew and Vroom. 326.

330a. Campanula aparinoides, Pursh. St. George, Vroom, 1880 ; Grand Lake, Hay, 1881.

3305. C. RAPUNCULOIDES, L. About Saint John and Saint Stephen, Hay and Vroom, 1881.
331. GARLESSAGIA dumoza, Torr and Gray. Saint Stephen, Vroom, 1881.

331a. G. FRONDOSA, Torr and Gray. Blue Tangle;

Dangleberry. Grand Lake, Hay, 1881. VACCINIUM corymbosum, L.

133. VACCINEM COTYMIDOSUM, L. Grand Lare,
Hay, 1831; Saint Stephen, Vroom.
1348a. Pyrola chlorantha, Swartz. Lily Lake,
Saint John, Hay, 1821.
1352a. Monotropa Hypopitys, L. Lily Lake, Saint
John, Hay, 1831; collected at Petiteodiae,
Westmoreland County, by John Brittain, 1881.

363a. Anagallis arvensis, L. Ballast, St. John, Hay, 1881.

368a. APHYLLON uniflorum, Torr and Gray. One-308.3. APHYLLON IMMOVIM, 1077 and Gray. One-flowered Cancer-root. Nashwaksis, Professor Fowler, 1850; Petiteodiac, collected by J. Brittain, 1881.
369a. LINARIA Canadensis, Spreng. Wild-Toad Flax. Saint Stephen, Vroom, 1881.
369b. L. CYMBALARIA, Mill. Ivy Linaria. Ballast wharf, Saint John, Hay, September, 1881.
369c. L. Minor, Desf. Ballast wharf, Saint John, Hay Sontember, 1881.

Hay, September, 1881.
390. VERONICA AGRESTIS, L. Ballast wharf, Saint John, Hay, 1881.
390b. PHRYMA Leptostachya, L. Lopseed. Keswick

Ridge, Prof. Fowler and Mr. Hay, 1880.

Dead Nettle. Saint Andrews, Vroom, 1881. Myosoris arvensis, Hoffin. Saint Andrews, **40**S.

Vroom, 1881.

416a. DATURA STRAMONIUM, L. Common Stram-onium, or Thorn Apple. Weed well es-tablished in Saint Stephen and Saint Andrews, Vroom.

GENTIANA AMANELLA, L., var. acuta, Hook., f. Keswick Ridge; collected by G. H. 41\$. Burnett, 1882 G. LINEAMIS, Froel. Nashwaaksis; collected

419. by J. Moser.

420a. LIMNANTHEMUM LACUNOSI'M, Grisebach. Floating Heart. Saint Stephen, Vroom, Abundant in a Lake near residence of G. G. King, Esq., M. P., Salmon River, Queen's County; Hay, 1881.

ASARUM Canadense, L. 427. Rather common about Fredericton.

461. EUPHORBIA CYPARISSIAS, L. Roadside Nashwaak, J. Vroom, 1881.

517a. Syspicocarpus factidus, Salisb. Skunk Cabbage. Found at outlet of Lake Utopia, Vroom, 1879. Mr. Matthew reports it at Milkish, King's County; and Dr. Duncan at Nigadoo River, Gloucester County, 520a. Sparganum minimum, Bauhin, Fries.

Campbellton, Chalmers.
539a. Orchis spectabilis, L. Showy Orchis. Keswick, June, 1881; collected by Rev. Mr. McKiel.

546a. HABENARIA lacera, R. Br. Ragged Fringed Orchis. Collected at Petiteodiac by

John Brittain, 1881.

550a. Spiranthes gracilis, Bigelow. Collected by
A. I. Trueman at Baie Verte, Westmor-

land County, 1876.
556. CALVESO borealis, Salisb. Collected at Somerset Vale, Bathurst, by J. Meahan, 1881; also a fine bunch from vicinity of Indiantown, as early as 1861, by one of Prof. C.

F. Hartt's pupils, and now in Aerbarium of Natural History Society, Saint John. Lipanis Lesslii, Richard. Fredericton. Vrom, 1879; and Grand Lake, Hay, 55S. 1881.

563. Cypripedium spectabile, Swartz. Occurs in York and Carleton Counties, Vroom; Restigouche, Chalmers.

568. TRILLIUM erectum, L. Restigouche, Chalmers.

5Sla. Polygonatum biflorum, Ell. Smaller Solomon Seal. Saint Stephen, Vroom, 1881.
553a. Allum tricoccum. Ait. Wild Leek. Peticodiac; collected by J. Brittain, 1881.
508a. Xrais flexuosa, Muhl. and Chapm., varpusilla, Gray. Yellow-eyed Grass. Rediction of the Stephen Vroom 1881.

pusilla, Gray. Yelloweyed Grass. Kendrick's Lake, St. Stephen, Vroom, 1881; collected by A. I. Trueman, at Point de Bute, Westmoreland County, 1876.

601a. Eleoculanus Robbinsii, Oakes. Kendrick's Lake, near St. Stephen, Vroom, 1881.

719a. Tritici M dasystachyum, Gray. New Mills. Restiguache. Chalmers. Soutember, 1880.

Restigauche, Chalmers, September, 1880
765. Woodsta Rivensis, R. Br. Found at Keswick,
Nashwaaksis, Saint Stephen, and near
Green Head, Saint John.

780a. SELAGINELLA rupestris, Spreng. Coll by G. H. Burnett at Reswick, 1881. Collectel

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BIRDS OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

With brief notes relating to their Migrations, Breeding, Relative Abundance, &c.

By MONTAGUE CHAMBERLAIN, Saint John.

From the Bulletin of the Natural History Society. 1

It seems desirable that an Annotated Catalogue of the Birds which occur within the limits of this Province should be issued for the information of our people, as well as for the use of students who may desire to trace the geographical distribution of species, as the only complete list of New Brunswick Birds which has been previously published is one that appears in the Appendix to "Field and Forest Rambles," by Dr. Adams, a book that is but little known, and the list of Birds in it contains very meagre information, being little more than a mere recital of the names of two hundred and forty-eight species.

"A Partial Catalogue of the Birds of Grand Manan," by Mr. HAROLD HERRICK, is published in the Bulletin of the Essex Institute, for 1873, and contains some interest-

ing and valuable notes on one hundred and ninety-four species.

There is a report of the Birds of an adjacent region, based on the observations of Mr. George A. Boardman, published by Prof. Verrill in the Proceedings of the Boston Society of Natural History, vol. ix., 1862, entitled "A Catalogue of the Birds found in the vicinity of Calais, Maine, and about the Islands of the Bay of Fundy." This catalogue has been accepted by Ornithologists as an authentic record for Eastern Maine, and although, from their geographical relation, the fauna of the two regions must necessarily be somewhat similar, yet even between Calais and Saint John many interesting differences have been noted, and in a large number of cases the report for Eastern Maine will not apply to New Brunswick.

But, apart from the reasons already stated, neither Mr. BOARDMAN's catalogue nor Dr. ADAMS' fully meet the requirements of the present day, for both are written in a system of nomenclature and classification that is now obsolete, and neither contain the more recent records. This latter reason derives its importance from the fact that each year new species are being discovered, and something new found out about the habits of others; so that no report of any given area can be properly called either perfect or complete, but requires frequent revision.

An Annotated Catalogue of our Birds being desirable and necessary, the present paper is offered as a first instalment of such a work, and will be supplemented by

additions and revisions as opportunity for further investigation occurs.

As yet, a systematic study of the Counties of Saint John and Kings only has been made, and for this reason the Catalogue is divided into two divisions; the first embracing the result of observations made in these Counties; the second containing the names of species which have not been found within that area, but which have been observed elsewhere in the Province, and is chiefly compiled from previous records, many quotations being made from the lists already mentioned.

The notes are neither as complete nor exact as could be made, many questions being yet undetermined; but, as a whole, the Catalogue will serve as a starting point, and the unscientific reader, for whom it is especially intended, will find in it a fairly full account of the Birds of the Southern section of the Province. Of the Northern and Central sections very little systematic investigation has been made, and I anticipate many interesting facts are awaiting discovery there; such, for instance, as the extreme Northern limit of the breeding area of some species, and the Southern limit of that of others.

While I have assumed the responsibility for the accuracy of this paper, I cannot claim that it is based solely upon my own observations, for several other members of this Society, who are interested in Ornithology, have contributed more or less

[&]quot;Field and Forest Rambles," with notes and observations on the Natural History of Eastern Canada, by A. Letth Adams, M. A., M. B., F. R. S., F. G. S., Staff-Surgeon-Major; London: Henry S. King & Co., 1878. Dr. Adams was stationed in New Brunswick in 1867-8. attached to the 22nd

information. To Mr. Harold Gilbert, especially, I am indebted for assistance His notes on the Singing-Birds and Shore-Birds, the result of some ten years close and careful observation, have been particularly valuable; indeed, without them, the report on these groups would have been very meagre. From Mr. JAMES W. BANKS I have received no inconsiderable aid in determining the breeding of many species, be having made the Oology of this locality a specialty; and from Messrs. John Hammond, John C. Allison, Peter Campbell, Frederick W. Daniel, Alfred Morrisey, and W. N. Gould I have received valuable information.

I have also to thank JAMES H. CARNALL, Taxidermist, of this Cicy, and Mr. GEORGE A. BOARDMAN of Saint Stephen, for useful notes, and regret that an offer kindly made me by Mr. Boardman to place at my service the result of his extensive observations in this Province did not reach me until the manuscript of the Cata-

logue was in the hands of the printer.

I will take this opportunity of expressing the thanks I owe Professor Spencer F. Baird and Mr. Robert Ridgway of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, for courteously rendered assistance in identifying unknown species, and for other favors; and I am also deeply indebted to Mr. WILLIAM BREWSTER, of Cambridge, and Mr. E. O. Damon, of Northampton, Mass., for similar kind services; nor can I forget to make mention of the valuable information received from Mr. H. A. PURDIE, of Boston, whose friendly aid merits my best thanks.

In writing the Catalogue, I have copied the names and arrangement of the species adopted by Mr. RIDGWAY for the "NOMENCLATURE OF NORTH AMERICAN BIRDS," issued by the Smithsonian Institution in 1881. In species that have a local name differing from the common name of the "Nomenclature," I have added

the local name, and placed it in quotation marks.

Saint John, March, 1882.

SECTION A.

Species which occur in St. John and Kings Counties.

THE THRUSHES. FAMILY TURDIDÆ.

Wilson's Thrush, "Tawny Thrush" (Hylocichia fuscescens). This specimen is a summer resident, and builds its nest 1. Wilson's here. It is rarely met with in the immediate vicinity of the City of Saint John, but occurs more frequently about Hampton and Westfield, though it is nowhere a common bird.

(THE GRAY-CHEEKED THRUSH, or "ALICE THRUSH," as it was formerly called, should be found here, but has as yet escaped detection, although during the last two seasons considerable search was made for it).

2. OLIVE-BACKED THRUSH. (Hylocichla restulata swainsoni). A summer resident, breeding in abundance. It usually arrives from the south during the first week in May, and remains until the last week in September.

FAMILY SAXICOLIDÆ.

6. BLUEBIRD. Sialiasialis. Only three authentic instances of the occurrence of this species are known. Mr. Harold Gilbert saw one on Mount Pleasant in March, 1877. Mr. Banks saw one near Millidgeville in June, 1879. He thinks this bird must have a 3. HERMIT THRUSH, "SWAMP ROBIN." (Hylocichla unalasse pallasi). Breeds abundantly, arriving and departing about the same time as the Olive-backed.

4. AMERICAN ROBIN. (Merula migratoria).
The most abundant of our Thrushes, building ing its nest in suitable localities. The larger part of these birds are merely summer residents, arriving from the south early in April; but a small number have been ob-served every winter, and occasionally large flocks are seen, as, for instance, in Januar, February, and March, 1880, when great numbers visited the gardens and suburbs of Saint John during the warmer weather, and retired to the woods when the cold mcreased.

5. CATBIRD. (Galeoscoptes carolinensis). rather rare, though irregular summer res-

dent

THE STONECHATS, &c.

nest near, as there was food in its mouth, as if for its young. Mr. Henry Gilbert shot one specimen at Rothesay on Aori. 26, 1881. The species is given by Mr. Boardman as a rare summer visitant near Calais.

FAMILY SYLVIIDÆ. THE SYLVSAS.

- 7. RUBY-CROWNED KINGLET. (Rugulus calendula). An uncommon summer resident. Mr. Banks has taken one nest, built in a dense fir thicket, in the crotch of a limb.
- 8. Golden-crowned Kinglett. I (Regulus satu-pa). This is a common resident, but ap-pears most abundant during the fall and winter months, when it is met in company with the chickadees. Breeds.

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FAMILY PARIDÆ. THE CHICKADEES.

- 9. BLACK-CAPPED CHICKADEE. (Parus artrica-pillus). This species also occurs throughout the year, and breeds abundantly.
- 10. HUDSONIAN CHICKADEE. "Hudson-Bay Tit." . Is met with occa-, and builds its nest (Parus hudsonicus). sionally at all sevhere

FAMILY SITTIDÆ. THE NUTHATCHES.

- 11. WHITE-BELLIED NUTHATCH. (Sitta canadensis). This species has been observed in early spring and in summer, though un-common at all seasons; but I can learn of no instance of its occurrence in winter. It
- is, however, given by Mr. Boardman as a resident in the vicinity of Calais. 12. RED-BELLIED NUTHATCH. (Sitia canadensis). Usually an uncommon resident; but during the summer of 1878 it was quite abundant, building its nest in all suitable localities.

FAMILY CERTHIDÆ. THE CREEPERS.

13. Brown Creeren (Certhia familiaris rufa). A rather rare summer resident; breeds.

FAMILY TROGLODYTIDÆ. THE WRENS.

14. WINTER WREN. (Anorthura troglodytes hyemalis). A common summer resident; breeds.

FAMILY SYLVICOLIDÆ. THE WARBLERS.

- 15. BLACK-AND-WHITE CREEPER. (Mniotilta) varia). A summer resident; breeds. They are common about the suburbs of Saint John only for a few weeks after arrival from the South, and again for a few weeks on their return in the fall, spending the summer a short distance inland; though an occasional pair have been known to remain and build near the city
- 16. NASHVILLE WARBLER. (Helminthophaga rujicapilla) A common summer resident; breeds.
- peregrina). A rather common summer resident; breeds. 17. TENNESSEE
- 18. Blue Yellow-backed Warbler. (Parula americana). A rare summer resident. During the fall of 1880 two were taken at Indiantown; and on June 23, 1831, I collected one at Hampton. On September lected one at Hampton. On September 30, 1881, Mr. George Thomas found four that had been killed by flying against the light-house at Point Lepreaux.

 19. Summer Yellow Bird. (Dendræca æstiva).
- This is an abundant summer resident, and of the few species of Sylvicolidae that is equally as numerous in the immediate vicinity of Saint John throughout the entire summer as during the migrations; for, although representa-tives of most of the other species that visit us nest in the suburbs, the great majority of these birds stay but a few weeks, gradually disappearing before the first of June, and retiring inland about twenty miles or more, perhaps to get rid of the fog and continuous lumid atmosphere of the coast, and to enjoy the higher and more constant temperature, which, even at that short distance, exhibits a marked difference.
 - The Yellow Warblers, however, continue to make their homes with us year after year, building their nests in aggravating proximity to the suburban haunts of the egg-greedy street gamins, who each season pillage and destroy a large number of these daintily made homes.

- 20. BLACK-THROATED BLUE WARBLER. (Dendræca cærulescens). A rare summer resident. Mr. H. A. Purdie identified the song of one at Hampton, June 20, 1881. Mr. Gilbert has collected two specimens.
- 21. YELLOW-RUMF WARBLER. (Dendraca coronata). An abundant summer resident, arriving from the south from the 5th to the 15th of May; breeds.

 22. Black-and-yellow Warbler. "Magnolia Warbler." (Dendraca magniosa). An
- WARBLER." (Dendræca maculosa). An abundant summer resident, building in the suburbs of Saint John and all suitable localities.
- 23. CHESTNUT-SIDED WARELER. (Dendræca pennsylvanica). A rare summer resident. A specimen in the collection of the Natural History Society was taken by Mr. J. Morrison, June 19, 1881, near Lily Lake. Given by Mr. Boardman as common at Calais.
- 24. BAY-BREASTED WARBLER. Dendræca castanca). An occasional summer resident. A specimen in the Natural History Museum was taken at Lily Lake, May 30, 1881, by Mr. Daniel.
- 25. BLACK-POLL WARBLER. (Dendræca striata). Common during the spring and fall migra-tions; occasionally met with in the summer.
- 20. BLACKBURNIAN WARBLER. (Dendræa blackburniae). An occasional summer resident.
 I collected one at Sutton on May 28, 1881.
 27. BLACK-THROATED GREEN WARBLER. Dendræa virens). A common summer resident.
- dent, remaining near Saint John during the summer months, and breeding everywhere.
- 23. YELLOW RED-POLL WARBLER. (Dendræca palmarum hypochrysea). This is the first of the Warblers to arrive in the spring, and is abundant near Saint John early in the season, but usually leaves the coast in a short time, often before the next comer of this family, the yellow-rump, puts in an appearance; though in 1877 a large number of them built their nests near this city.

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iner resident; breeds.

30. SMAL-BILLED WATER THRUSH. (Siurus nævius). A summer resident, but not a common bird. Three heard shiging at Hampton, and one taken at Taylor's Island on July first, are the only records of its occurrence my note-book for 1881 contains.

31. MOURNING WARBLER. (Geothlypis philadel-phia). This species had not been observed phia). This species had not been observed in this locality prior to 1830; but in June of that year, a cat attached to the estab-lishment of the light-house keeper on Parridge Island carried several specimens to her r.s.ng family, and during the last week in May of 1881; this same feline collector again produced evidence of the occurrence of the species on the Island: but not a single example could be found there on June 8th, nor on several other days during the summer when the Island was searched for it. Mr. H. B. Bailey informed me that he heard several individuals singing at Hampton on June 23, 1881.

32. MANYAND YELLOW-HIROAT. (Geothlypis trichas). An abundant summer resident. Is common near Saint John throughout the season; breeds.

33. BLACK-CAPPED YELLOW WARBLER, "WILSON'S BLACK-CAP." (Myodioctes pusillus). An uncommon summer resident; arrives in vicinity of Saint John carly in May; breeds.

34. CANADIAN FLYCATCHING WARBLER. (Myiodioctes canadensis). An occasional summer resident. A nest with eggs, taken June, 1880, is in Mr. Banks' collection.

35. American Redstabt. (Sctophaga ruticilla).
A summer resident; breeds abundantly everywhere.

FAMILY VIREONIDÆ. THE VIREOS, OR GREENLETS.

and accompanion or one

36. RED-EVED VIREO. (Vireosylvia olivacea.) A common summer resident in the interior,

where it nests, but found in the vicinity of the coast only during the migrations.

37. BLUE-HEADED VINEO. SOLITARY VINEO. (Lani-viceo solitarius). Mr. H. A. Purdie heard one singing at Hampton on June 21, 1881, and several other instances of its occur-rence are known; and though I can give no data for these, they appear to be suffici-ently authentic to warrant the species being recorded as a rare summer resident. Given by Mr. Boardman as breeding at Calais, but not common.

38. WHITE-EYED VIREO. (Vireo noveboracensis).
Mr. Harold Gilbert shot one of this species at South Bay, on May 24, 1877.

FAMILY LANIIDÆ. THE SHRIKES.

39. GREAT NORTHERN SHRIKE. BUTCHER-BIRD. (Lanius borealis). An uncommon fall and winter visitant

THE CHATTERERS, &c. FAMILY AMPELIDÆ.

40. CEDAR WAX-WING, "CEDAR BIRD," "CHERRY BIRD." (Ampelis cedrorum). A common bird." (Ampelis cedrorum). This species summer resident; breeds. This species usually arrives in June and leaves early in thefall; but occasionally, when the weather has been mild, and the berries of the mountain-ash conspicuously abundant, large flocks have been seen during the early winter, and, in 1880, were observed in March. During the season of midification they are rather wary and shy, but in the fall, when they have caten freely of mountain ash berries, they become stupidly well-less and ora certific necessity. reckless, and are easily noosed.

THE SWALLOWS. FAMILY HIRUNDINIDÆ.

41. PURILE MARTIS. (Progne subis). species is a uncommon summer resident at Saint John, but at Hampton and Westfield is quite common. It generally appears about the first week in May, but comes earlier if the weather to the southward has , been unusually warm- has been seen as early as April 15. It leaves here about the end of August. Breeds.

42. CLIFF SWALLOW. "EAVESWALLOW." (Petro-

This | 43. BARN SWALLOW. (Hirundo crythrogastra). An abundant summer resident; the first of the swallows to arrive, and the last to leave us, remaining sometimes as late as the first of October. Breeds.

end of August. Breeds.

CLIEF SWALLOW. "EAVESWALLOW." (Petrochelidon lunifrons). An abundant summer resident in two and country—arriving and departing with the martins. Breeds.

Sincutor). A common summer resident. It is more abundant in the northern parts of the province, where it is known as the "singing swallow." Breeds.

SANK SWALLOW. "SAND MARTIN." (Cotile riparia). A common summer resident. (Taychycineta 44. WHITE-RELLIED SWALLOW.

FAMILY TANAGRIDÆ. THE TANAGERS.

46. SCARLET TANAGER. (Pyranga rubra). A very rare summer resident. I saw one at Torryburn, June 20, 1879, and examined

two specimens taken near Eampton in 1880.

THE FINCHES, SPARROWS, BUNTINGS, &C. FAMILY FRINGILLID.E.

PINE GROSBEAR. (Pinicola cumcleator).
This species usually puts in an appearance about the first week in October, occasion-47. PINE GROSBEAR. ally during the last half of September, and has been seen on September 1st, remaining until March. Some seasons it is abundant,

and again, in others, very rare.

48. Punple Figure "Linkert." (Carpodacus purpureus). A common summer resident; breeds.

49. AMERICAN CROSSBILL. (Loxia curvirostra americana). A rather common resident, A pair was taken by Mr. Gilbert in July, 1879. Dr. Adams in "Field and Forest Rambles," says "this species builds its nest in February and March, and departs

in April."

50. WHITE-WINGED CROSSBILL. (Loxia leucop This species is common in both tera). countries during the winter, and has been seen in May (1879), but has not been observed here in the summer months, although it is given by Dr. Broadman as a resident near Calais, Maine, throughout the year. Dr. Adams says it builds in New year. Dr. Adams says it builds in New Brunswick in January, and leaves the Pro-vince in April. Otty Crookshauk, Esq., observed several nests back of Moosepath one February several years ago, and I have seen a nest in February with the birds sit-ting on the eggs. This species was un-usually abundant during the winter of 1879-SÖ.

751. MEALY REDPOLL (Egiothus canescens exilipes). This is one of the species that I have "leard about" only. Reports have reached n.e of its recent occurrence, but I am not satisfied that the identification has been unquestioned. Mr. John Hammond, who has always taken great interest in birds, in-forms me that some fifteen years ago it was frequently seen here, usually in company with linaria. He says he has cappany with thatma. He says he has cap-tured several of both species and kept them in cages, where the difference of plumage was readily distinguished.

52. COMMON REDPOLL. (Ægiothus linaria). winter visitant; some seasons quite abundant

"THISTLE BIRD." 53. AMERICAN GOLDFINCII. (Astragalinus tristis) An abundant summer resident; breeding in all suitable localities.

54. PINE GOLDFINGIL. (Chrysomitris pinus This species has been observed here at all seasons of the year; occasionally so common as to be almost abundant; at other times it is rarely met. Dr. Adams states that it breeds in mid-winter.

55. SNOW BUNTING. "SNOW BIRD." "WADDLIN."

(Plectrophanes nivalis). An abundant winter resident, arriving about the first of September, and departing with the cold

weather.

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56. Ipswich Sparrow. (Passerculus princeps). Mr Wm. Brewster records taking one at Point Lepreaux April 11, 1876. (Bulletin

Nuttal Orn. Club, vol. i. p. 52).
5AVANNAH SPARROW. (Passerculus san1-ichensis savanna). An abundant sum-57. SAVANNAH SPARROW. mer resident. On first arriving in the early spring it resorts to the upland fields, but as the nestling season approaches, it seeks the salt marshes and fields adjacent to the Bay of Fundy shore, where it builds.

53 Grass Fixch. (Poweetes gramineus). The only known instance of the occurrence of this bird is one identified by Mr. Purdie at

Hampton, June 20, 1881.
50. Sharr-talled Fixch. (Animodromus couldcutus). Several specimens of this Finch were taken by Mr. Purdie, Mr. Daniel, and myself, while collecting in the vicinity of

Hampton, in June, 1881.
White-crowned Sparrow. (Zontrichia leucophrys). A very rare summer resident. Carnall collected one in 1877 and W. WHITE-CROWNED one in 1878. Mr Gilbert examined another specimen taken in April, 1878. "Occurs during migrations" at Grand Manan (Her-

"Not common" at Calais (Boardrick). man)

61. WHITE-THROATED "OLD TOM SPARROW. PEABODY." ... Constriction albicollis). A summer resident, breeding abundantly in all suitable localities.

62. TREE SPARROW. (Spizella montana). somewhat irregular winter visitant; often very common, but in some seasons quite rare. Was more plentiful during winter of 1880-S1 than before. Mr. Gilbert has collested it in May.

63. CHIPPING SPARROW. (Spizella domestica). This species is a common summer resident,

and breeds here.

and breeds nere.

64. Black Snowman. "Ivony-billed Blue-midd." (Junco hyemalis). "Junco," as this specimen is familiarly styled by intimate acquaintances, is not a true "Snowbird" in this locality, for often he has left for a southern tour before the first flake of snow has fallen, and is not seen again with the attends supplying any but he are my supplying any su until the strong sunshine and warm showers of early April have bared the fields of their winterdress, though this is not an invariable rule, for during some winters large numbers have been seen, generally in company with Tree Sparrows and Redpolls. "Junco" breeds here abundantly.

breeds here abunuanus.

65. Sono Sparrow. (Melospiza faciata). A common summer resident; breeds. The average date of the arrival of this species is between the 7th and 15th of April, though the time of its coming, as indeed the coming of all our summer residents, varies very much, and is influenced by the condition of the season to the southward, for when the reports from Boston and Portland indicate a continued unusually high temperature, the birds are sure to come this far even though the fields are covered deep with snow; but if, as it sometimes happens, our season is the more advanced, the fields bare, and the air soft and balmy, while to the southward the cold still lingers, the birds are late in arriving here.

We look upon this species as our first spring arrival, for though that semi-vaga-bond trio-Robin, Snowbird and Crow-ar-generally at this time well represented, they are such an uncertain lot we are never quite sure these fellows might not have heen lurking about the forests all winter living by their wits; but when we hear the sweet carol of the Song Sparrow, we know

the spring-time has surely come. We found broods of young birds flying at

Hampton on June 20, 1881.

66. Swam Spanrow. (Melospiza palustris).

An uncommon summer resident; breeds.

67. Fox-colored Sparrow. (Passcrella iliaca.) This species passes through here on its way to a more northern summer resort, and again on its way south in the fall—though in this latter visit very few individuals ap-

pear, and but for a few days.

It can scarcely be called a true spring migrant, for usually the winter is still with us when it appears (about the first week in March), though on rare occasions it has been late in coming, and been greeted with bare fields and warm sunshine; and then, instead of the customary and simple, though contented, "tchip," with which it announces its presence, it has voiced its joy in such an exquisite melody that we

have longed to have it stay.
68. CHEWINK. TOWHER. (Piplio crythrophthalmus). Accidental. One shot at Irishtown

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on May 8, 1881, is preserved at the Museum of the Natural History Society.

69. ROSE-BREASTED GROSDEAK (Zamelodia ludoviciana). A very rare summer resident, Several specimens have been taken at Hampton.

70. INDIGO BUNTING (Passerina cyanica.) There is one skin in collection of Mr. James Mc-

Girvin, Jr., which is said to have been taken in this locality. This is the only instance of its occurrence I have heard of. although it is quite common on the western shores of Nova Scotia, and given by Mr. Boardman as a rare summer visitant near Calais.

FAMILY ICTERIDÆ. THE STARLINGS AND ORIOLES.

(Dolichonyx oryzivorus). 71. Вовоыкк. common summer resident. Arrives about last of May, and departs first week of September. Breeds. Cowbind "Cow Blackning." (Molothrus

72. COWBIRD ater). A rare summer resident.

73. RED-AND-BUFF-SHOULDERED BLACKBIRD, "RED-WINGED BLACKBIRD." (Agelous phaniccus).
A common summer resident; breeds.

74. Meadow Lark. (Sturnella magna). A rare summer resident. I saw one at Sutton on

August 15, 1881.
75. Baltinfore Oriole. "Golden Robin." (Icterus galbula). Very rare in this locality, but said to be more common near Woodstock.

(Scolecophagus ferru 76. RUSTY BLACKBIRD. gineus). An irregular summer resident. Arrives about last of April. Said to breed Arrives about the front near Garnett's Brook.

"Crow Blackbird."

"Crow Blackbird."

77. PURPLE GRACKLE. (Quiscalus purpureus.) An abundant summer resident, building its nest on trees and in barns in retired situations on the m baths in retrieu statations of the marshes. Leaves here usually about the middle of September. I saw one at Loch Lomond on October 24, 1831.

78. BROXZED GRACKLE. (Quiscalus purpureus ceneus.) A common summer resident; al-

ways found in company with the Purple Grackle. Breeds.

FAMILY CORVIDÆ. THL CROWS, JAYS, &c.

79. AMERICAN RAVAN. (Corvus corax camivorus). This species was a few years ago, not un-common, but is now rarely seen. Nests have been discovered at Saint Martins,

Dipper Harbor and Black Point.

80. Common Crow. (Cornus frugivorus). An abundant summer resident, usually breeding in communities. During every winter a few are seen, and some seasons large flocks remain. A favorite winter haunt is Courtenay Bay when the tide has left the sand flats bare.

A race of Crows that feed only on fish and gleanings of the sea visit Mace's Bay every spring, arriving about the first of February with the schools of herring, and remaining until the middle of April. It often flies in company with the Guils, and, like them, dips to the surface of the water, but has never been observed to dive under it. During the evening it frequents the shores of the creeks and streams in search of shell fish, and is most active at this hour and in the early morning, but during mid-day is rarely seen away from the Islands. In appearance it differs little from the ordinary crow; it is somewhat smaller in size, and its beak is rather sharper; its voice, also, is of a slightly different tone. It was, however, readily recognized by some miners, who first drew attention to it, they having been familiar with it at Cape Breton, where, I understand, it is quite common, and receives a distinctive name.

The first specimens I examined were two that had been caught in a trap baited with fish and set near the shore. A number of fish and set near the shore. A number of the ordinary crows flow around the trap without being tempted, but as soon as these fish-eaters caught sight of the bai, they eagerly flew to it and were captured I sent one to Mr. William Brewster, who kindly compared it with a large series of skins at his command, and decided it to be accurated tray. a common crow.

81. BLUE JAY. (Cyanocitta cristata). An abundant resident; breeds.
82. CANADA JAY. "Moose Bird." "Whisker Jack." (Perisoreus canadensis.) An abundant dant resident. Dr. Adams states that it brings up two broods, one in mid-winter and another in spring.

FAMILY ALAUDIDÆ.

HORE LARE. (Eremophila alpestris). A winter visitant. Some years ago it was 83. SHORE LARK.

THE LARKS.

quite abundant, but lately has been rather uncommon.

THE TYRANT FLYCATCHERS. FAMILY TYRANNIDÆ.

84. Kingbird. Bee Martin, (Tyrannus carolinensis). An abundant summer resident; linensis). breeds.

HERE BIRD. PEWEE. (Sayornis fuscus). A common summer resident. 85. PHERE BIRD.

80. OLIVE-SIDED FLYCATCHER. (Contopus borealis.) A common summer resident; breeds.
87. Wood Priver. (Contopus virens). A common summer resident; breeds.

SS. YELLOW-BELLIED FLYCATCHER. (Empidonar flaviventris). A common summer resident; breeds.

89. TRAILL'S FLYCATCHER. Epidonax pussillus traili). An uncommon summer resident breeds.

90. LEAST FLYCATCHER. "CHEBEC." nax minimus). A rare summer resident Mr. Gilbert has collect. four in six year. We heard one at Hampton on June 20, '51

FAMILY TROCHILIDÆ. THE HUMMINGBIRDS.

(Trochilus 91. RUBY-THROATED HUMMINGBIRD. colubris). A common summer resident; builds its nest in gardens everywhere.

Arrives early in May and leaves early it September. Is abundant at Fredericton

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FAMILY CYPSELIDE. THE SWIFTS.

92. CHIMNEY SWIFT. "CHIMNEY SWALLOW." (Chretura pelasgica). A common summer resident; breeds.

FAMILY CAPRIMULGIDÆ. THE GOATSUCKERS.

- 93. Whip-poor-will. (Caprimulgus vociferus).
 An occasional summer resident. Is never met with in the immediate vicinity of St. John, but occurs occasionally at Westfield, and more frequently between Gagetown and Fredericton.
- NIGHTHAWK. (Chordciles popetue). An abundant summer resident. Have heard of eggs being found on flat gravelled roofs 94. NIGHTHAWK. in Saint John.

THE WOODPECKERS. FAMILY PICIDÆ.

95. HAIRY WOODPECKER. (Picus vlilosus). This bird is an abundant resident, remaining

throughout the year and breeding here.

96. Downy Woodpecker. (Picus pubescens).
Abundant throughout the entire year; breeds

97. BLACK-BACKED THREE-TOED WOODPECKER. (Picoides arcticus). Resides throughout the year, but is uncommon.

98. BANDED-BACKED THREE-TORD WOODPE (Picoides tridactylus americanus). WOODPECKER. occasional winter visitant. 99. YELLOW-BELDIED WOODPECKER. (Sphyrapi-

cus varius). An oocasional summer resident; breeds.

100. PILATED WOODPECKER. LOGCOCK. (Hylotomus pileatus). This species has not been taken in Saint John County, and it seldom occ. in Kings; but it is common in the inter r of the Province throughout the year.

Sean. (Melanerpes erythrocephalus.) Neither Mr. Gilbert nor I have ever met this bird; but Mr. Carnell says he shot three near Garnett's on May 24th, 1878; and Mr. Banks reports seeing 101. RED-HEADED

a pair in the same vicinity on May 24, 1870. 102. Yellow-Shafted Flicker. "Golden-winged Woodpecker." (Colaptes auratus). An abundant summer resident; breeds. In 1879 Mr. Gilbert saw one at Mount Pleasant on December 4, and three following days, feeding on berries of the mountain ash.

FAMILY ALCEDINID.E. THE KINGFISHERS.

103. Belted Kingfisher. (Ceryle alcyon). An abundant summer resident; breeds.

FAMILY CUCULID.E. THE CUCKOOS.

104. YELLOW-BILLED CUCKOO. (Coccyzus americanus). A rare summer resident.

105. BLACK-BULLED CUCKOO. (Coccyzus crythroph-thalmus). This bird is never seen or heard

near Saint John; but a short distance inland it is a not uncommon summer resident and at Hampton is sometimes abundant.

FAMILY STRIGIDÆ. THE OWLS.

History Society was taken in April, 1878. Given by Herrick as "rather common" at Grand Manan.

107. SHORT-EARED OWL. (Asio accipitrinus). I can learn of but three instances of the occurrence of this species in this localityone in 1880 and two 1881. The two last mentioned specimens are in the collection of the Natural History Society. One of them shows the "ochraceus" and "blackishbrown" coloring, described in the books, but the other has a faded appearance, and is of a dirty-white and blackish ash plumage. "Not very common" at Calais, (Board-

108. BARRED OWL. (Strix nebulosa.) An abundant resident; breeds. The common owl of our forest.

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nt Į. 109. RICHARDSON'S OWL. SPARROW OWL. (Nyctale tengmalmi richardsoni). A few specimens of this bird have been taken here. Of these that I have examined one was shot at Garnett's Creek in August, 1880, another was secured at the same place on December 31, 1831, and two were brought into Carnell's store by a farmer on Feb. 7, 1882.

110. SAW-WHET OWL. (Nyctale acadica). Resides throughout the year, but is more common during the winter months than in summer.

106. American Long-eared Owl. (Asio americanus). An occasional summer resident.

A specimen in the Museum of the Natural (Scops axio). Mr. Carnell has seen two or three skins of this species in the collection of the late Col. Otty, of Hampton, that were said to have been taken in New Bruns-Mr. J. Morrison has a specimen taken at Black River.

> Given by Herrick as common, and breeding at Grand Manan.

RESIDENT HORKED OWL. (Bubo virginianus).
Resides throughout the year; is usually most abundant during the fall and winter. 112. GREAT HORNED OWL.

113. Snowy Owl. (Nyctea scandiaca). A winter visitant; usually of uncommon occurrence, but occasionally more plentiful. During the winter of 1875-6 were abundant near Saint John. Carnell shot one at Musquash on August 31, 1880, and several persons residing near that locality told him the owl had been observed continually in the vicinity of one piece of marsh land for four or five years. Mr. Vanwart of Jemseg, also reports one spending the summer near his farm 114. American Hawr Own. (Surnia funerea).

This is a rare bird with us, but I have exampled everyl energy to the first terms.

amined several specimens taken in the Province. A skin in the collection of the

Matural History Society was taken at Grand Lake November 7, 1831. One was taken at Black River in July, another at Fredericton Junction in August, and another at Garnett's in December.

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FAMILY FALCONIDÆ. THE DIURNAL BIRDS OF PREY.

VHITE GYRFALCON. (Hierofalco gyrfalco islandus). Several reports have reached me of "White Hawks" having been observed in various parts of the Province during the winter season, and Mr. Banks informs me he is certain he has seen two 115. WHITE GYRFALCON. examples, one at Millidgeville and another near Sandy Point; and knowing that this Falcon should be found here, I have placed its name in the list on the strength of these reports. It is given by Dr. Adams as an accidental visitant of the Province.

116. American Perronne Falcon. Duck Hawk.
(Falco pergyrinus nævius). This is probably a resident, though a very rare bird.
Said to breed on cliffs on the Bay of Fundy

shore, near Saint Martins. 117. Pioeon Hawk. (Esalon columbarius). probable resident, although it has rarely been taken in winter. It breeds here.

118. Spanrow Hawk. (Timmunculus sparrerius).

A common summer resident; breeds.

119. AMERICAN OSPREY. FISH HAWK. (Padion haliactus carolinensis). A summer resident, abundant in all parts of the Province; breeds. It frequently arrives before the ice is out of the rivers.

120. Maish Hawk. "Marsh Harner." (Circus 'ndsonius). A summer resident, and

breeds. It is quite common in immature plumage, but I know of but one adult bird being taken here.

121. Cooper's HAWK. Coopen's Hawk. (Accipiter cooperi). An uncommon summer resident; breeds. Rare

in adult plumage.

122. Sharp-shinned Hawk. (Accipiter fucus).

A summer resident; breeds. This is the commonest of our Hawks; but few are ob-

served in adult plumage.

123. American Goshawa. (Astur atricapillus).
Resides throughout the year, and breeds. The young birds are common, but adult specimens are uncommon.

124. RED-TAILED HAWK. (Buteo borealis). An uncommon summer resident; breeds. Dr. Adams reports it being very common in the interior.

125. RED-SHOULDERED HAWK. (Butco lineatus).
Probably a resident, but is very rare near
near Saint John, though reported more
common in the interior.

126. BROAD-WINGED HAWK. (Buteo pennsylva-nicus). A rather rare summer resident; breeds. Dr. Adams states that this and the Red-tailed Hawk (Buteo borealis), are the most abundant Hawks in the interior of the Province.

127. AMERICAN ROUGH-LEGGED HAWK. "BLACK HAWK." (Archibuteo lagopus sancti-johannis). A rare winter visitant, arriving johannis). A rare winter visitant, arriving carly in the fall. Given by Herrick as

"common" at Grand Manan.

123. Golden Eagle. (Aquilla chrysaetus canadeusis). There is one specimen in the Museum of the Mechanics' Institute, said to have been taken in this Province.

129. Bald Eagle. Gray Eagle. (Halicectus leucocephalus). This species resides here throughout the year, and is abundant, but retires from the coast during the winter. Its nest has been observed at Lepreaux and Red Head.

FAMILY COLUMBIDÆ. THE PIGEONS.

130. PASSENGER PIGEON. "WILD PIGEON." (Ecto- 131. MOURNING DOVE. (Zenaidura carolinensis). pistes migratoria). Some twenty years ago this species visited the Province during the summer in great abundance, but is now rarely seen, a few only being observed each year on heaths where blueberries and cranberries are plentiful.

FAMILY TETRAONIDÆ.

132. CVGVNA GROUSE. "SPRUCE PARTRIDGE." (Canace canadensis). A resident; breeds. Rather rare near Saint John, but quite common in the interior, and more abundant

common in the interior, and more abundant in the northern section of the Province.

RUFFED GROUSE. "Binch Partition."

(Blonasa unbedlus). A resident, breeding abundantly in all suitable localities. There is considerable variation in the plumage of the Ruffeld Grouse taken in this Province, for while many are referable to the twiced umbellus. Called by Dr. Comes the 133. RUFFED GROUSE. typical umbellus, called by Dr. Cones the Brown Ruffed Grouse, a large number are of much paler color, resembling the de-scription given of umbelloides, the Gray

Three of this species have been taken; one at Hampton in June, 1880, another shot by Mr. Henry Gilbert at Rothesay, on October 17, 1881, and a third, now in the collection of the Natural History Society, shot at Milkish, September 30, 1881.

The Grouse, &c.

Ruffed Grouse of the Rocky Mountains; and hetween these extremes of color are several intermediate phases. There is also a difference in the markings of these birds. A large percentage of the darker race have a continuous subterminal black band on the tail-feathers, and spots on the chin and throat, and lack the black band on the two central feathers of the tail. But neither rule is invariable, for of a very large number of specimens examined in the Saint John market during several seasons, numerous examples were found of all possible combinations of these points of difference.

FAMILY ARDEIDÆ. THE HERONS.

"CRANE." 134. GREAT BLUE HERON. "CRANE." (Ardea herodias). A summer resident; abundant

in all parts of the Province. Breeds.

135. GREEN HERON. (Butorides viresceus). A summer resident rare in these Counties, but met with more frequently farther. north.

136. BLACK-CROWNED NIGHT HERON. (Nyctiardea grisca næcia). A summer resident. Only a few have been observed near Saint John. It is reported abundant near Bathurst and at River Charlo.

"Stake Driver.' s). An abundant (Ardea | 137. American Bittern. "bundant | (Botaurus lentiginosus).

summer resident; breeds.

138. Least Bitters. (Ardetta exilis). A rare summer resident. The only district in which this species has as yet been observed is on the Bay of Fundy shore between Black River and Mispeck, where some five individuals were secured between 1877 and 1881.

THE TURNSTONES, &c. FAMILY HÆMATOPODIDÆ.

(Stepsilas interpres). 139. TURNSTONE. species is quite common along the Bay of Fundy shore during the autumn migra-tions; it is most abundant at Mace's Bay.

FAMILY CHARADRIIDÆ. THE PLOVER.

dominicus). This species only occurs in the autumn on the way south, staying about four weeks. It was at one time abundant on the marshes and lowlands along the Saint John River, but is rarely seen there now, though it is still common about the shores of the Bay of Fundy.

 140. Black-bellied Plover. (Squatarola helvetica). A common autumn visitant.
 141. American Golden Plover. (Charadrius visitant. It puts in an appearance about lites semipalmatus). An abundam attumn visitant. It puts in an appearance about first week of August, is more numerous about the first of September, and gradually disappears, all leaving by the middle of Outsider.

FAMILY SCOLOPACIDÆ. THE SNIPE, &c.

143. AMERICAN WOODCOCK. (Philohela minor). An abundant summer resident; breeds

144. WILSON'S SNIPE. "ENGLISH SNIPE." linago media wilsoni). A spring and au-tumn visitant. Not so abundant in this locality as at Sackville.

10cality as at Sackville.

145. Red-breasted Snipe; Gray Snipe. Macrorhamphus griscus). A autumn visitant. Were more plentiful during the fall of 1881 than had been previously observed.

146. Stilt Sandpiper. Micropalama himantopus.) The only known instance of its occurrence for three comes by Mr. Devider.

currence is of three seen by Mr. Daniel at Courtenay Bay on September 8, 1881. He secured one, which is now in the Museum of the Natural History Society.

147. KNOT. ROBIN SNIPE. (Tringa canutus). A rare autumn visitant. One taken Sep. 8th, 18S1, at St. Martius, by Mr. Wm. Ellis, is in the Museum of the Natural History Society

148. PURPLE SANDPIPNR. (Arquatella maritima.) A winter visitant; abundant at Mace's Bay. Herrick records taking one at Grand Manan, Aug. 13.

PECTORAL SANDPIPER. "JACK SNIPE." (Actodromas maculata). A common autumn 149. PECTORAL SANDPIPER. visitant. Rarely appears before Sept.

150. BONAPARTE'S SANDTIPER. (Actodromas fus-cicollis). An occasional autumn visitant. Three were taken at Quaco on October 26.

1891, by Mr. Ellis. 151. Least Sandpiper. "Peer." (Actodromas minutilla). A very abundant autumn visitant.

"DUNLIN." (Pe-152 RED-BACKED SANDPIPER. linda alpina americana). A rare autumn visitant. One specimen was taken by Mr. Morrisey at Courtenay Bay September 23, 1881. Mr. Ellis secured four at Quaco on October 26, 1881.

153 SEMIFALMATED SANDPIPER. (Ereunetes pusil-lus). The most abundant of our shore birds during the fall migrations, arriving

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from the northern breeding ground in August, and gradually moving south, the last being observed usually about the middle of October.

154. Sanderline. (Calidris arenaria). A common autumn visitant; usually the last of the shore birds to leave for the south.

155. MARBLED GOWIT. (Limosa fada). Very rare near Saint John; said to be common on Bay Chaleur. A specimen in Museum of the Natural History Society was taken at Mace's Bay in the fail of 1870.

at Mace's Bay in the fail of 1879.

HUSONIAN GODWIT. (Limosa hæmastica). Has been observed occasionally during spring and fall migrations. Two specimens in the Museum of the Natural History Society were taken at Gagetown on October 25th, 1881, by Mr. Gabe. DeVeber.

157. GREATER YELLOW-LEGS. TELL-TALE. (Totanus melanoleucus.) Rare in the spring, but common during fall migrations. Arrives about the first week in August, and remains until the first week in October.

remains until the first week in October.

158. YELLOW-LEGS. (Totanus flavipes). during the spring migrations, but not so numerous then as in the fall, when it is common.

159. SOLITARY SANDPIPER. (Rhyacophilus solitarius). A common summer resident ; most numerous in the immediate vicinity of Saint John in the autumu. Mr. Banks took a nest and eggs at Lily Lake in June, 1880.

160. Spotted Sandriper. (Tringoides macularius). A common summer resident; breeds.
ONG-BILLED CURLEW. "SICKLE-BILLED CUR-

161. LONG-BILLED CURLEW. "SICKLE-BILLED CUR-LEW." (Numerius longirostris). A rare autumn visitant; said to be common on the shore of the Gulf of Saint Lawrence from Point du Chene north.

162. HUDSONIAN CURLEW. (Numenius hudsoni-

cus). An uncommon autumn visitant.

163. ESQUIMAUX CURLEW. (Numenius borealis.) A rare autumn visitant.

THE PHALAROPES. FAMILY PHALAROPODIDÆ.

164 RED PHALAROPE. Mr. Boardman informs me that it is nuncommon about the islands at the mouth of the bay, and that he has taken several nests.

RED PHALAROPE. (Phalaropus fulicarius). 165. NORTHERN PHALAROPE. (Lobipes hyperbureus) Theo only occurrence of this species boreus). The only occurrence of this species boreus). The only occurrence of this species to the control of in this locality is of one that was killed at Point Lepreaux light-house in was killed at Point Lepreaux light-house in September, 1881. It is now in the possession of Mr. George Thomas, light-house

> Mr. Herrick states that "thousands may be seen all summer" near Grand Manan.

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FAMILY RECURVIROSTRIDÆ. THE AVOCETS, &C.

- 166. AMERICAN AVOCET. cana). A representation of this species in the collection of the Natural History Society was taken at Saint Martins in 1880 by Mr. Ellis, who reports taking a few every season for several years. He has usually found two together.
 - CRED STRIK. (Himantopus mexi-A representative of this species in (Recurcirostra ameri- | 167. Black-necked Stat. canus). the Museum of the Natural History Society was taken at Mace's Bay by Mr. John Ellis. who reports having observed several during former years, generally in September.

THE RAILS, &c. FAMILY RALLIDE.

Vinginian Rail. (Rallas virginianus). A common summer resident; breeds.
 Sora Rail. (Porzana carolina). An un-

common summer resident.

170. LITTLE YELLOW RAIL. (Parzana noveboracensis). A rare autumn visitant. I ex-amined one taken at Little River, Septem-

ber 20, 1881.

171. Puntle Gallinute. (Ionornis martinica).
Accidental. In September, 1880, a female of this species was taken near Gagetown, and on April 9, 1881, a male was shot by Mr. Belyea at Irishtown. Both skins are preserved in the Museum of the Natural History So icty.

1/2 FLORIDA GA LINGLE. (Gallinula galcata).
Accidental, Mr. Henry Ketchum shot a male of this species at Dick's Lake in September, 1879.

"Mcd Hen." 173. AMERICAN COOT. (Fulica americana). A summer visitant. This bird had been rarely found here previously to 1876, but since then it has been increasing each year, until now it is quite common,

FAMILY ANATID.E. THE GEESE, DUCKS, &c.

174. SNOW GOOSE. (Chen hyperboreus). Some fifteen years ago several specimens of this bird were taken near Saint John, and up to that time it had been met with occasionally each season; but since then it has been extremely rare, and the only late occurrence in the Province that is known is of one taken at Gagetown in December, of one taken at Gagetown in December, 1880, and now in the collection of E. O. Damon, Esq., Northampton, Mass.
It is given by Mr. Herrick as "rare in winter" at Grand Manan.
ZANADA GOOSE. "While GOOSE." (Bernicla

whiter as "Wild Goose (occasion)
175. Canada Goose. "Wild Goose (occasion)
Abundant during the spring canadensis). Abut and fall migrations.

176. BRANT. (Bernicla brenta.) Abundant during the spring migrations. In the fall they generally pass over these counties without alighting, though they are abundant on the Bay Chaleur.

177. Mallard. (Anas boscas). A pair of these birds presented to the Natural History Society by Dr. C. K. Fiske, were taken near Hampton by Col. Otty some fifteen years ago. Mr. Carnell had a male sent him, said to have been taken in this Prov-ince, and Mr. Henry Gilbert secured a pair

in August, 1880, near Rothesay.

178. Black Malland. "Black Duck." (Anas obscura.) This species is abundant through the summer months; in the win. ter it is rather uncommon, and is then found in company with the sea ducks feeding at the mouths of the rivers and streams

emptying into the Bay of Fundy 179. Pixtail. (Dafila acuta). This species was not uncommon here some eight years are, but the only known recent instance of its occurrence anywhere in the Province is of a

occurrence anywhere in the Province is of a female and young brood seen on the Tobique River in September, 1879, by Mr. Carnell.

180. Balbratz. "Whodens." (Marca americana). Very rate. Mr. Henry Duffell shet one off the "Ballast" wharf, Saint John, in January.

one on the Banase what, saint John, in January, 1850.
Shoveller. "Spoos-Bill." (Spatula elpenta). An occasional individual has been observed on the Saint John River late in 1S1. SHOVELLER. the fall.

182 Blue-winged Teal (Querquedula discors).
A common summer resident.

183. GREEN-WINDED TEAL (Nettion carolinen. sis). A common summer resident.

184. WOOD DUCK. SUMMER DUCK. (Aix sponsa). A rare summer resident; breeds.

185. SCAUP DUCK. "BLACK HEAD." "BLUEBILL"

(Fulix marila). Col. Otty took one at Hampton some years ago, and Mr. McManus nampton some years ago, and Mr. Medianis shot a male and female near the same place in the fall of 1878. A specimen in the Natural History Society's collection was taken near Gagetown by Mr. Heibert W. Harrison on November 10, 1881.

ZANYAS-BACK. (Æthyjæ rælisneriæ). Mr. Carvall has bed over grædiner seret historia.

186. CANVAS-BACK. (Æthyia vallisneria). Mr. Carnell has had one specimen sent him, said to have been taken in this Province. Mr. E. C. Sutton, who is familliar with the appearance of the bird, saw a flock in Grand Bay, on the Saint John River, several times during the fall of 1879.

187. Barrow's Golden-eve. (Clangulaislandica). A not uncommon winter visitant. 188. American Golden-eve. "Winstler." (Clan-

gula glaucium americana). Rather common during the fall and winter.

189. Butterball. Bufflehead., "Differ." (Clan-

gula albeola). A common resident; breeds.
190. HARLEQUIS DUCK. "Lond and Lady."

(Histrionicus minutus). A rarespring and autumn visitant. Mr. George Thomas, el Lepreaux, has seen it in Mace's Bay in winter.

191. LONG-TAILED DUCK. OLD SQUAW. "Sor" SOUTHERLY." (Heralda glacialis). Com-mon at Mace's Bay in winter, and has been taken in summer. Carnell has shot young birds at Westfield

in August 192 COMMON EIDER. (Somateria mollissima).
This species is a rather common winter visitant, arriving early in the fall and remaining until late in the spring.

Competent specialities. A

ting Eider. (Somateria speciabilis). A rare winter visitant.
American Scoter. "Butter-nuled Coor" 193. KING EIDER.

194. AMERICAN SCOTER. (Cidentia americana). An uncommon spring and autumn visitant. It arrives about March 20th, and if the weather cold remains for two or three weeks, and halts for about the same length of time in the fall, appearing usually about the mil-dle of September, though a few have been observed in August.

195. AMERICAN VELVET SCOTER. "WHITE-WINGLE COOT." (Melanetta relectina). A commen

spring and autumn visitant.

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"SURF SCOTER." (Pelionetta) 196. SURF DUCK. perspiciliata). A commong spring and autumn visitant. Arrives about April 10th and continues northward about the middle of May. A few young birds remain at Mace's Bay all summer.

Carnell shot two off Red Head in Jan-

uary, 1879. 197. Ruddy Deck. RUDDY DUCK. (Erismatura rubida). Two specimens in the brown and gray phase of plumage, said to have been taken in this Province, are in the Museum of the Natural History Society, and I have examined another killed by the telegraph wire at Lancaster Heights, September 8, 1881. These are the only instances of its occurrence known.

Given by Mr. Herrick as uncommon at Grand Manan.

198. AMERICAN SHELDBARE. "GOOSANDER." (Mergus merganser americanus). A rather common resident.

199. Red-biersted Sheldrake (Mergusserrator).
An abundant summer resident; breeds.

200. HOODED MERGANSER. (Lophodytes cuculta-tus). Occasionally seen during the spring and fall migrations.

FAMILY PELECANID.E. THE PELICANS.

Accidental. A control of the Y 201. AMERICAN WHITE PELICAN. erythrorhynchus). Accidental. A speci-men in the Museum of the Natural History Society was shot at Point du Chene by Mr.

Bobert Bustin. Another is reported to have been shot near Cape Spencer in April, 1881. Mr. Herrick records one taken at Grand Manan.

THE CORMORANTS. FAMILY GRACULID.E.

202. COMMON CORMORANT. "SHAG." (Phalacrocorax carbo). A rather common resident. Breeds on islands in Mace's Bay.

203. DOUBLE-CRESTED CORMORANT. (Phalacrocorax dilophue). A few individuals of this species

have been occasionally observed about the mouth of Saint John harbor in the months of May, June and September, but it has not been observed during any of the winter months.

FAMILY SULID-E. THE GANNETS.

204. GANNET. (Sula bassana). Occasionally observed at Mace's Bay.

FAMILY LARIDÆ. THE GULLS, TERNS, &c.

vory Gull. (Pagephila churnea). On December 18, 1880, a Gull was shot off Saint John harbor, and sent to the Smith-sonian Institute, where it was identified as 205. Ivory Gull.

an innature in do first species.

Given by Mr. Herrick as a "winter visitant" of Grand Manan.

206. Kittiwake Gull. (Rissa trydactylæ). A rather coommon resident. Most numerous

in winter. 207. GLAUCOUS GULL BURGOMASTER. (Larus glacus). Rare. On December 23, 1880, one was shot from a flock of some half dozen in Saint John harbor, and sent to the Smithsonian Institute, where it was identified as an immature bird.

295. WHITE-WINGED GULL. (Larus leucopterus).
The only instance of its occurrence that is

known is of a pair shot in Saint John har-bor on April 2, ISSI. I sent one to the Smithsonian Institute, where it was identifled as an immature bird.

209. GREAT BLACK-BACKED GULL (Larus marinus). An uncommon resident.

210. Herring Gull. (Larus argentatus). An abundant resident; breeds.
211. Bonaparte's Gull. (Larus philadelphia).
Uncommon. Rare in adult plumage.
212. Common Tern. "Wilson Tern." "Sea
Swallow." (Sterna pluviatilis). A common summer resident.

213. ARCTIC TERN. (Sterna macrura). A skin in the possession of Mr. Carnell was identified by Mr. H. A. Purdie. A second specimen was taken off Saint John harbor in October, 1881.

FAMILY PROCELLARIIDÆ. THE PETRELS.

STORMY PETREL. MOTHER CAREY'S CHICKEN. | 215. WILSON'S PETREL. (Oceanites oceanica). Oc-(Procellaria pelagica). The only instance | casional in the vicinity of Point Lepreaux. 214. STORMY PETREL. known of its occurrence near Saint John is of one picked up in the garden adjoining the residence of Wm. Jack, Esq., in an ex-· hausted condition, after a severe southerly gale.

216. LEACH'S PETREL. (Cymochorea leucorrhoa).

Occasional in the vicinity of Point Lepreaux.

FAMILY PODICIPID.E. THE GREDES.

217. American Red-Necked Grebe. (Podicess 218. Horned Grebe. (Dyles auritus). An unholddil). Occasional. One taken on Lily common summer visitant.

Lake, August 12, 1881, by Mr. Sutherland. 219. Thick-dilled Grebe. (Podilymbus podi-

(Podilymbus podiceps). A common summer visitant; breeds.

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THE LOONS. FAMILY COLYMBIDÆ.

220. Loon. (Colymbus torquatus). Two races of Loon spend the summer in New Brunswick, and breed here. They have plumage of similar colors and markings, but one is smaller than the other, being some six inches less in length.* The larger bird is common on the lakes and rivers in all sections of the Province, seldom seeking the salt water until the rivers freeze over, while the smaller is rarely found away from the sea

shore; and though only seen occasionally in the Bay of Fundy, is quite abundant on the Gulf of Saint Lawrence.

The larger species generally arrive in the vicinity of Saint John early in April, and leave after the winter has set in.

RED-THEOATED DIVER. (Colymbus september 1975) 221. RED-THROATED DIVER.

trionalis). A not uncommon summer resident, though adult males with the red patch on the throat are rather rare.

FAMILY ALCID.E. THE AUKS.

AZOR-BILLED AUR. (Utamania torda). Occur occasionally near Point Lepreaux and Partridge Island. Given by Mr. Herrick as common near Grand Manan. 222 RAZOR-BILLED AUK.

EA DOVE. DOVERIE. (Alle nigricans)
Occasionally blown in by heavy wind from
the south during the winter. Given by Mr. 223. SEA DOVE.

Herrick as a common winter resident of Grand Manan.

224. BLACK GUILLEMOT. BLACK GUILLEMOT. "SEA PIGEON." (Uria grylle). Common at Mace's Bay and Mispeck.

225. COMMON GUILLEMOT. (Lonvia troile). Occasional. Given by Mr. Herrick as common in winter at Grand Manau.

SECTION B.

Species which have not been observed in Saint John or King's County, but which occur in other parts of this Province.

STONE CHAT. (Saxicola conanthe). One shot by George Moses on Indian Island, August 25, 1879. (G. A. Boardman, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, vol. v., p. 115).
 AMERICAN TITLARK. (Anthus Indiocionanus).

"Occurs in spring and fall" at Grand Manan. (Herrick). 223. Раотномотаку Warbler. (Protonotaria

citrea). Given by Dr. Adamst as a rare migrant.

migrant.

229. Cape May Wareler. (Perissoglossa tigrina).

"Rare; may breed" at Grand Manan.
(Herrick). "Summer visitant. Common.
Breeds," near Calais. (Boardman).

230. PINE-CURETING WARHLER. (Dendræca pinus).

Cling by Dr. Adams.

Given by Dr. Adams.
231. Warbline Virgo. (Virgosylvia gilta). "Not uncommon," near Calais. (Boardman.)
232. Northern Warwing. (Ampelus garrulus).

Mr. Boardman informs me that during some winters this species has been plenti-ful near Saint Stephen.

233. LAULAND LONDSPUR. (Centerphanes lappo-nicus). "Occurs in winter," at Grand Man,n. (Herrick). Mr. Boardman informs me that he has occasionally seen examples of this species with flocks of Snow Buntings

223. YELLOW-WINGED SPARROW. (Columniculus passarinus). Given by Dr. Adams.
225. Bare Grosman. (Giraca caculea). Mr. Herrick records one shot at Grand Manan in the spring of 1861, by Mr. Cheney.

Mr. Berelow content taking capacit in Mr. Boardman reports taking several in 1862.

 236. ORCHARD ORIGIE. (Icterus spurius). Mr. Boardman writes me that he has taken three examples of this species.
 237. GREAT-CRESTED FLYCATCHER. (Mydarchus crinitus). Is given in Dr. Adams' list. Mr. H. A. Purdie informs me he found it near Woodstock in 1878.

238. GREAT GRAY OWL. (Ulula cinerea). "Occurs in winter at Grand Manan. (Herrick).

239. TURKEY BUZZARD. (Cathartes aura). A solitary instance of its occurrence is recorded by Mr. Boardman.

240. BLACK VELTURE. CARRION CROW. (Catharista atrata). Mr. Boardman writes me that he has has had some half a dozen of this species taken near Saint Stephen.

241. AMERICAN EGRET. (Herodias albit egretta). One shot at Grand Manan, November 8, 1878. (C. J. Maynard, in Bull. Nutt. Om. Chub, vol. iv., p. Gl.)

242. Killeber. (Oxyechus vooiferus.) Given b. Dr. Adams.

243. Pirino Ploven. (. Egialites vociferus). Given by Dr. Adams. 244. Curlew Sandemen. (Pelinda subarquata).

Given by Dr. Adams.

"Rather common in August" at Grand Manan. (Herrick.) 245. WILLET.

246. Ruff. (Machetes jugnax). Given by Dr. Adams.

247. BANTRAM'S SANDTIPER. FIELD PLOVER. (Bartramia longicaula). Given by Dr. Adams.
248. GADWELL. (Chaulclasmusstreperus). "Rats" at Grand Manan. (Herrick.)

^{&#}x27;I regret that a table of comparative measurement I had prepared was accidentally destroyed, and I am forced to write from memory of the relative size.

[†] Dr. Adams states that many of the land and a greater number of the waterlbirds in his list are given on the authority of Mr. Beardman. ("Field and Forest Rambles," pp. 226, 237.)

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en. (Bar-: Adams.). "Rate"

oyed, and is list are 249. LITTLE BLACKHEAD. (Fulix affinis). "Com- 259. RICHARDSON'S JAEGER. (Stercorarius crepi. datus). "Common fall visitant" at Grand (Pulix collaris). 250. RING-BILLED BLACKHEAD.

Given by Dr. Adams.

251. REDIEAD DUCK. (Ethyia americana). "Not uncommon" at Grand Manan. (Herrick.)

252. LABRADOR DUCK. (Camptolomus labradorius). "Very rare" at Grand Manan. (Herrick).

253. Black Shimmer. (Rhynchops nigra). Mr. G. A. Boardman saw a large flock of this species in Bay of Fundy in summer of 1879. (Oologist, vol. v., p. 13.) Ring-Billed Gull. (Larus delawarensis).

254. RING-BILLED GULL. (Given by Dr. Adams.

255. GULL-BILLED TERN. (Sterna anglica). shot at Grand Manan, August, 1879. (Recorded on authority of G. A. Boardman, by Mr. Ruthven Deane, in Bull: Nutt. Orn.

Manan, August, 1879. (Recorded on authority of G. A. Boardman, by Mr. Ruthven Deane, in Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club,

vol. v., p. 62.) 257. SKUA GULL. (Magalestris skua). Given by Dr. Adams.

258. POMARINE JAEGER. (Stercorarius pomator-hinus.) "Common in autumn on the fishing ground" near Grand Manan. (Herrick).

(Herrick). Manan.

200. LONG-TAILED JAEGER. (Stercorarius para-silicus). "Common in Bay of Fundy in August." (Boardman.) 201. FULMAR PETREL. (Fulmarus glacialis). Re-corded by Mr. Herrick as occurring near

the fishing grounds off Grand Manan in autumn.

262. GREATER SHEARWATER. (Puffinus major).
Recorded by Dr. Adams as a winter visitor.

263. Manx Shearwater. (Pujinus anglorum). Given by Dr. Adams.

264. Sooty Shearwater. (Pufinus fuliginosus). Given by Dr. Adams.

265. BLACK-THROATED DIVER. (Colymbus arcticus.)
"Occurs in winter" at Grand Manan. (Herrick).

266. GREAT AUE. (Alca impennis). Mr. Wyman, in the American Naturalist for 1880, expresses the belief that this, (now extinct) species probably lingered on the shores of the Bay of Fundy after the advent of the first settlers.*

267. Common Puffin. (Fratercula arctica). Given by Dr. Adams

268. LARGE-BILLED PUFFIN. (Fratercula arctica glacialis). Given by Dr. Adams.

269. TUFTED PUFFIN. (Lunda cirrhata). Given by Dr. Adams.

" "Field and Forest Rambles," p. 36.

THE PROTECTION OF CERTAIN BIRDS AND ANIMALS.

We give below important extracts from 41 Victoria, Chapter XLV, relating to the Protection of certain Birds and Animals in N. B.

After the passing of this Act no person shall hunt, take, kill, wound or destroy any Moose, Caribou, or Deer, from the first day of January to the first day of August in any year, under a renalty of a sum not exceeding sixty dollars nor less than ten dollars for each and every such act; any person who shall hereafter hunt, chase or pursue, with intent to kill, any Moose, Caribou, or Deer, with dors, shall be liable to a penalty of twenty dollars for each and every such act; and it shall be lawful for any person to destroy or kill any dog or dogs found hunting, pursuing or classing any Moose, Caribou, or Deer, or any dog or dogs which can be proved to have pursued, chased, wounded, torn or killed any Moose, Caribou, or Deer.

No person shall hunt, take, kill, wound, trap or otherwise destroy any Mink, Otter, Fisher, Sable, of Beaver, between the first day of May and the first day of September in any year, under a penalty of a sum not exceeding twenty dollars nor less than five dollars for each such act.

No person shall take or kill any Partridge, Snipe, or Woodcock between the first of March and the first of September in any year, under a penalty of four dollars for each such act

The killing of Robins, Swallows, Sparrows, and other small birds, and birds of song which frequent the fields and gardens, and the selling and offering for sale and having in possession such birds when killed, shall hereafter be unlawful.

This Act shall not apply to birds killed for preservation as specimens of natural history; and any rame mentioned in this Act may be killed at any time for purposes of scientific investigations, a special license having been first obtained for that purpose from the Provincial Secretary's Office.

The trapping, snaring, or otherwise taking alive, or selling, or offering or exposing for sale alive, dany of the birds mentioned [above], and the destroying of the nests or eggs of such birds, shall breafter be unlawful, and any such traps or snares when found may be destroyed.

Any person offending against the above provisions shall for each offence forfeit one dollar in addition to ten cents for each bird.

Any person may catch alive at any season of the year any number of Minks for the purpose of breeding and preserving them, in any box, trap, or modification of the same.

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TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

ALBERT COUNTY INSTITUTE.—The fifth annual meeting was held in the new school house at Elgin, on September 7th and Sth, 1882. The list of officers and time and place of next meeting has not been reported.

Carleton County Institute.—The fifth annual meeting was held in the Grammar School Room, Woodstock, on the 7th and 8th September, 1882. Committee of Management: Inspector W. G. Caunce, A. B., (President); C. T. Hendry, (Vice-President); E. W. Stevens, (Secretary-Treasurer); Miss Lina Faulkner; Miss Louise Noble. The next meeting will be held at Woodstock, at a time to be named by the Committee.

Charlotte County Institute. The fifth annual meeting was held in the Marks Street School House, Saint Stephen, on the 6th and 7th of July, 1882. Committee of Management: Inspector Ingram B. Oakes, A. B., (President); G. A. Inch, A. B., B. Sc., (Vice-President); James D. Lawson, (Secretary-Treasurer); A. W. Wilkinson, A. B.; M. L. Young. The time and place of the next meeting were left to the determination of the Committee.

Gloucester County Institute. - The fifth annual meeting was held on June 22nd and 23rd, 1882, in the school house, New Eandon. Committee of Management: Inspector V. A. Landry, (President); W. C. Burnham, A. B., (Vice-President); G. W. Mersereau, A. B., (Szeretary-Treasurer); Miss Cara-Welsh; Mina Stout. The next meeting will be held in Bathurst, on the second Thursday and Friday of September, 1883.

KENT COUNTY INSTITUTE. The fifth annual meeting was held at Kingston on July 6th and 7th, 1832. The names of the officers and the cime and place of the next meeting have not been reported.

KINGS COUNTY INSTITUTE.—The fifth annual meeting was held at Hampton, July 6th and 7th, 1882. The names of the officers and the time and place of the next meeting have not been reported.

NORTH MERIAND COLYN INSTITUTE. The fifth annual meeting was held at Chatham, Jul. 6th and 7th, 1882. The names of the officers for the ensuing year, and the time and place of the next meeting have not been reported.

QUEENS COUNT INSTITUTE. The fifth annual meeting was held at Lower Jemseg, July 6th and 7th, 1882. The list of officers for the ensuing year and the time and place of the next meeting have not been reported.

RESTIGUECHE COUNTY INSTITUTE. The annual meeting was held at Campbellton.—No official report has been received.

SAINT JOHN COUNTY INSTITUTE.—The fifth annual meeting was held in the Exhibition Hall of the Victoria School House, Saint John, July 6th and 7th, 1882. One hundred and nineteen teachers were enrolled. No official report of proceedings has been received.

Sunday County Institute.—The fifth annual meeting was held in Kingston Hall, Fredericton Junction, September 7th and 8th, 1882. Committee of Management: Inspector J. B. Oakes, A. B., (President); H. F. Perkins, (Vice-President); William Thurrott, (Secretary-Treasurer); C. T. McCutcheon; T. E. Coleman, A. B. The next meeting will be held at Oromoeto, at a time to be determined by the Committee.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY INSTITUTE.—The fifth annual meeting was held at Moneton, July 6th and 7th, 1882. No detailed report has been received.

YORK COUNTY INSTITUTE.—The fifth annual meeting was held in the Normal School Building, September 7th and 5th, 1882. Committee of Management: Inspector Eldon Mullin, B. A., (President); Miss F. J. Ress, (Vice-President); Jeremiah Meagher, (Secretary-Treasurer); Charles G. D. Roberts, A. M.; G. C. P. Palmer; George T. Croscup, A. B.; W. Temple Day. The next meeting will be held at Fredericton, on the second Thursday and Friday in September, 1883.

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OFFICIAL NOTICES.

No. 1.

45° VICTORIÆ, A. D. 1882.

An Act to amend Chapter 65 of the Consolidated Statutes, of 'Schools.'

Passed 6th April, 1882.

Be it enacted by the Licutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, as follows:—

The Annual School Meeting shall be field in every District on the second Thursday in October in each year, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, instead of the second Thursday in January in each year, as heretofore; and the first Annual School meeting in every School District under the provisions of the Laws relating to Schools shall be held on the second Thursday in October one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two.

No. 2.

ORDER OF THE ANNUAL VISITATION OF SCHOOLS AND DISTRICTS BY THE INSPECTORS OF SCHOOLS.

INSPECTORAL DISTRICT No. 1 .- Philip Cox, A. B., Inspector. .

To be visited during the Winter Term, beginning November 1st:—The schools and districts in the Parishes of Blackville, Blissfield, Ludlow, Derby; Nos. 2, 6 and 7, Newcastle, Alnwick, Chatham, Northesk; and Nos. $1\frac{1}{2}$, 5 and 6, Glenelg.

To be visited during the Summer Tran, beginning May 1st: The schools and districts in the Parishes of South Esk; Glenela (except Nos. 14, 5 and 6); Newcastle (except Nos. 2, 6 and 7); Nelson, Hardwick, Berceford, Durham, Colborne, Dalhousie, and Addington.

INSPECTORAL DISTRICT No. 2 .- V. A. Landry, Inspector.

To be visited during the Winter Term, beginning November 1st:—The schools and districts in the Parish of Weldford, Harcourt, St. Louis, Carleton, Acadiaville, St. Mary's, Dundas, and Shediac.

To be visited during the Summer Term, beginning May 1st:-The schools and districts in the Parishes of Sauncrez, Inkerman, Shippegan, Caraquet, New Bandon, Bathurst, Richibucto, and Wellington.

INSPECTORAL DISTRICT No. 3 .- George Smith, A. B., Inspector.

To be visited during the Winter Term, beginning November 1st:—The schools and districts in the Parishes of Alma, Harvey, Hopewell, Hillsboro, Coverdale, Elgin, Salisbury, and Moneton (except Nos. 3, 26 and 27).

To be visited during the Summer Term, beginning May 1st:—The schools and districts in the Parishes of Moneton, viz., Nos. 3, 26, and 27; Dorchester, Sackville, Westmoreland, and Botsford.

INSPECTORAL DISTRICT No. 4 .- D. P. Weimore, Inspector.

To be visited during the Winter Term, beginning November 1st:—The schools and districts in the County of Kings (except those in the Parishes of Greenwich, Westfield, Rothesay, Upham, and Hammond, which are all embraced in Inspectoral District No. 0); the Parish of Wickham; and Nos. 21, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17 in the Parish of Johnston.

To be visited during the Summer Term, beginning May 1st:—The schools and districts in the County of Queens (except those specified above for the Winter Term); and the Parish of Clarendon.

INSPECTORAL DISTRICT NO. 5 .- W. P. Dole, A. B., Inspector.

To be visited during the Winter Term, beginning November 1st:—The schools in the Town of Portland; the City of Saint John; Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 19 in the Parish of Simonds; and Nos. 1, 2, 3, 14, 15, and 16, in the Parish of Lancaster.

To be visited during the Summer Term, beginning May 1st:—The schools and districts in the Parish of Lancaster (except Nos. 1, 2, 3, 14, 15 and 10); Musquash, Saint Martins; Simonds (except Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 19); Upham, Hammond, Westfield, Greenwich, and Rothesay.

INSPECTORAL DISTRICT No. 6 .- Ingram B. Oakes, A. B., Inspector.

To be visited during the Winter Term, beginning November 1st.—The schools and districts in the Parishes of St. Stephen, Dufferin, St. Croix, and St. Andrews; School districts Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 74, * in the Parish of Dumbarton, and School district No. 1, Parish of St. Patrick; all School districts in the Parish of St. David, except No. 4½*; School districts No. 1, 3, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 10 in the Parish of St. George; School districts Nos. 3, 8, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 10 and 18* in the Parish of St. James; and the towns of St. Stephen and Milltown.

To be visited during the Summer Term, beginning May 1st:—The schools and districts in the County of Sunbury; the Parishes of West Isles, Campobello, Grand Manan, Pennfield and Lepreaux; School district No. 2½ in Dumbarton; the Parish of St. Patrick, except School district No. 1; School district No. 4½ in the Parish of St. Davia; School districts Nos. 2%, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9%, 10, 15 and 18° in the Parish of St. George; School districts Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 7 and 17 in the Parish of St. James. [The districts marked with an asterisk embrace parts of two or more Parishes.]

INSPECTORAL DISTRICT No. 7 .- Eldon Mullin, A. B., Inspector.

To be visited during the Winter Term, beginning November 1st:—The schools and districts in the Parishes of Kingselear, Manners-Sutton, Queensbury, Southampton, Northampton, Brighton, Peel, and the City of Fredericton.

To be visited during the Summer Term, beginning May 1st:—The schools and districts in the Parishes of New Maryland, Prince William, Dumfries, Canterbury, North Lake, Bright, Douglas, Stanley, and St. Marys.

INSPECTORAL DISTRICT No. 8 .- W. G. Gaunce, A. B., Inspector.

To be visited during the Winter Term, beginning November 1st:—The schools and districts in the Parishes of Wakefield; Nos. 9, 10 and 12, Wilmot; St. Francis, St. Helare, St. Jacque, Madawaska, Kent, Wicklow (except Nos. 13 and 14), Simonds and Woodstock.

To be visited during the Summer Term, beginning May 1st: -The schools and districts in the Parishes of Wilmot (except Nos. 9, 10 and 12); Wicklow, viz., Nos. 13 and 14; St. Leonard, St. Ann, St. Basil, Aberdeen, Drummond, Grand Falls, Perth, Gordon, Lorne and Andover.

No. 3.

SPECIAL AID TO POOR DISTRICTS.

EXPLANATIONS.—1. The List of Poor Districts is revised annually by the Chief Superintendent. Some districts will require special aid for a year, some for a longer period, and others permanently.

- 2. The Districts named below are hereby notified that a portion of them are to receive special aid to October 31, 1883; and a portion to April 30, 1884. Those which receive their annual visitation from the Inspector during the Summer Term (see "Official Notice No. 2") belong to the former class; while those which receive their annual visitation from the Inspector during the Winter Term, belong to the latter.
- 3. In Districts marked with an asterisk (*): The Teacher will receive one-quarter extra Provincial Grant on bonus and on Llass of liceuse (whether third, second or first); and the Board of Trustees at the rate of \$10 a Year extra from the County Fund.
- In Districts marked with a dagger (1): The Teacher will receive one-third extra Provincial Grant on bonus and on Third Class (whatever the class of license); and the Board of Trustees one-third extra from the County Fund.
- In Districts marked with an asterisk and a dagger (*†): The Teacher will receive one-quarter extra Provincial Grant on bonus and on Third Class (whatever the class of livense); and the Board of Trustees at the rate of \$10 a Year extra from the County Fund.
- In Districts not marked as above: The Teacher will receive one-third extra Provincial Grant on bonus and on class of license (whether third, second or first); and the Board of Trustees one-third extra from the County Fund.
- 4. The extra Provincial aid paid to Teachers employed in poor districts will enable them to contract with the Trustees at a less rate of local salary, while the extra County Fund paid to the Trustees will aid them in providing a School for the whole year. It is practicable for poor districts, under the above provisions, to have schools open, year in and year out, as regularly as other districts

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ALBERT COUNTY.

[See Explanations at the head of this Notice.]

Parish of Alma: Goose River, No. 1; Hastings, No. 3; Bennet Road, No. 4; Sinclair Hill, No. 6; New Ireland, No. 7; Hebron, No. 8; McFadden, No. 9.

Parish of Coverdate: Niagara, No. 0; Turtle Creek, No. *7; Leeman, No. 9; Nixon Settlement, No. 12.

No. 12.

Parish of Elgin: Pollet River, No. 1; Swift's Scttlement, No. 4; Churchill, No. 5; Lake, No. 7; Highland, No. 15; River Vale, No. 16; Grave's Scttlement, No. 18.

Parish of Harvey: Shepody Road, No. 6; Doran, No. 7; Brookville, No, 48; Tingleytown, No. 9; West River, No. 10; Inunsten, No. 11; Mount Gideon, No. 13.

Parish of Hopewell: Memel, No. 4; Ridge, No. 9.

Parish of Hopewell: Memel, No. 4; Ridge, No. 9.

Parish of Hillsboro: Osborne, No. 8; Baltimore, No. *9; Rosevale, No. 13; South Hillsboro, No. 15.

CARLETON COUNTY.

[See Explanations at the head of this Notice.]

Parish of Aberdeen: Nos. 2, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13.
Parish of Brighton: Nos. 6, 18, 11, 15, 16, 17, 118, 19.
Parish of Kent: Nos. 5, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17.
Parish of Northannton: Nos. 7, 8, 9.
Parish of Richmond: No. 17.
Parish of Peel: Nos. 4, 5, 6.
Parish of Wakefield: No. 13.
Parish of Wilmot: Nos. 2, 3, 13, 14, 15, 17.
Parish of Woodstock: Nos. 9, 11.
Parish of Woodstock: Nos. 3, 4, 8.
CHARLOTTE CO.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY.

[See Explanations at the head of this Notice.]

Parish of Clarendon: Western District, No. 2.

Parish of Dumbarton: Flume Ridge, No. *13; Pleasant Ridge, No. *12; Tryon Settlement, No. 4;

Sorrel Ridge, No. *5; Mooney's Corner, No. †1½ (and St. David).

Parish of Grand Manan: Fog Whistle (North Head), No. 1; Two Islands, No. †7; Cheney, Island,

No. 8.
Parish of Lepreaux: Lepreaux Village (and Lancaster), No. †2; Mace's Bay, No. *3; New River, No. 4; New River Mills, No. 5.
Parish of Penfeld: Black Harbour, No. *5; Bay Side, No. 6 (and Lepreaux).
Parish of St. David: Dickie Settlement, No. 2; Manu's Mills, No. *4½ (and St. James); Smith Set-

Parish of St. David: Dickie Settlement, No. 2; Mann's Mills, No. *4½ (and St. James); Smith Settlement, No. *†7.
Parish of St. George: Lee Settlement, No. 3; Red Rock, No. 9; Pomrov Bridge, No. 8½; Piscahagan, No. 10; Caithness, No. *11; Mascarcen, No. 12; L'Etang, No. 15.
Parish of St. James. Anderson, No. 14; Meredith, No. *5; Basswood Ridge Road, No. 3; Canoose, No. 11; Little Falls, No. 12; Gleason Road, No. 13; Bowery, No. 17; Beaconsfield, No. 19.
Parish of St. Patrick: Linton, No. 3; Roix, No. *9; Dig. Mills, No. *10.
Parish of St. Stephen: Burnt Hill, No. 4½; Heathland, No. *6.
Parish of West Isles: Indian Island, No. *1; Lambert's Cove, No. 6; North Harbour, No. †6½.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

[See Explanations at the head of this Notice.]

[See Explanations at the head of this Notice.]

Parish of Bathurst: Tide Head, No. 3; Upper Tettagouche, No. 4; Middle River, No. '6; St. Anns, No. 7; Kinsale, No. 18; Kinsale, No. 10; Miramichi Road, No. 11; Bass River, No. 17; Nopisiguit, No. 18.

Parish of Beresford: No. 3; Dumfries, South, No. 7] (and Bathurst); St. Louise, No. *S; Dumfries, North, No. *S!; Nigadoo, No. 9; Rosette, No. 11; St. Jorome, No. 12; Little Eim Tree, No. 13; Little Eim Tree, No. 13; Little Eim Tree, West, No 13]; St. Lawrence, No. 14.

Parish of New Bandon: North Maisonnette, No. 1; South Maisonnette, No. 2; Waterloo, No. 3; St. Paul, No. 4]; Grand Anse (2nd Concession) No. 5: Black Rock, No. 47; Canobic, No. 10.

Parish of Caraquette: Little Pass, No. 1; Caraquette Portage, No. 3; St. Simon, No. 4; Little River, No. 6; Upper Caraquette, Cand Concession), No. 18; South Branch, No. 49.

Parish of Inkerman: The Creek, No. 1; South River, No. 14; Robicheaud's Island, No. *3; Portage, No. *5; Pokemouche Ferry, No. 16; Paquetville, No. 19; Paquetville, No. †10; Green Point, No. 8.

Parish of Saumarez: Trout Brook, No. 4; Seal Brook, No. 5; St. Isidore, No. 7; St. Isidore (2nd Concession), No. 74.

Parish of Shippegan: Robichaud Village, No. *3; Abram Village, No. 39; Grand Lake, No. 4; Upper Ameque, No. 44; Pidgeon Hill, No. †5; Alexander's Point, No. *6}; Little Ameque, No. 7; Little Shippegan, No. 8; Little River, No. 8½; Miscou, South, No. 9; Miscou, North, No. †10.

No. †10. KENT COUNTY.

[See Explanations at the head of this Notice.]

Parish of Acadiaville: McInnis Brook, No. 11; Acadiaville, No. 12; Acadiaville, No. 13; Railway,

No. 14; Railway Bridge, No. 15.

Parish of Carleton: Mouth of Kouchibouguas, No. 12.; Kouchibouguas (above Mills) No. 14; Lake, No. 16; Flanagon's, No. 6½; Portage River, No. 17; Cape Sable, No. *8.

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Parish of Dundas: Landry, No. 2½; Hay's Settlement, No. 45; Cocagne Cove, No. 9; Trafalgar, No. 410.

Parish of Harcourt: Lake Stream, No. 1; Little Forks, No. 3; Dun's Forks, No. 44; Railway, No. 46; Coal Branch, No. 47; Birch Hidge, No. 8.

Parish of Richibucto: Gaspercau Creek, No. 43; Lawson, No. 9 A; Mill Crock, No. 9.

Parish of St. Lonie: Guimond, No. 1; Cameron's Mill, No. 45; Upper Northwest, No. 8; Lake Road, No. 49; Mouth of Kouchibouguasis, No. 410; Babinault, No. *11; Butler's Brook, No. 30; No. 40;
No. 12

No. 12.

Parish of St. Marys: Trout Brook, No. '3; Dollard Settlement, No. 14; Collet Settlement, No. 15; McLean, Settlement, No. 16; Peulerin Settlement, No. 7; Bishop's Land, No. 9; Rhomboid, No. 11; Rhomboid, No. 12; North Rhomboid, No. 16, North Rhomboid, No. 17.

Parish of Weldford: *\No. 2\frac{1}{2}; Main River, No. 14; Murphy, No. '5\frac{1}{2}; Louisbourg, No. 6; French Settlement, No. 7; Bass R.ver Point, No. 10; Spring Brook, No. 11; Big Cove, No. 12; McLaughlau Road, No. 18; Caman, No. 20; Colebrook, No. \(\frac{1}{2}\); Culvert, No. 12; Lorne Settlement, No. 20

Settlement, No. 23. Parish of Wellington: Little River Bridge, No. 4: Dixon's Point, No. 5: Noel Creek, No. 46: Boy District, No. 171; Thibedeault, No. 112.

KINGS COUNTY.

(See Explanations at the head of this Notice.)

Parish of Cardwell: Upper Sussex, No. 2; Goshen, No. 4; Pollet Lake, No. 5.
Parish of Hammond: Shepody Road, No. 2; Saddleback, No. 5; Martin's Head Road, No. 7.
Parish of Hawlook: Creek Road, No. 6; Salem, No. 11; Thorne Settlement, No. 14.
Parish of Kars: Eastern Kars, No. 4.
Parish of Kingston: Long Island, No. 8; Midland, No. 9; Walton's Lake, No. 14.
Parish of Norton: Guthrie Road, No. 10; Middleton, No. 11.
Parish of Rothesay: Westmoreland Road, No. 1; Porrester's Cove, No. 6.
Parish of Springheld: Cromwell Hill, No. 16; Sprague's Brook, No. 133; Old Kingston Road, Νo. f14. No. 14.

Parish of Sussex: Salt Springs, No. 3; Mill Brook, No. 14; McCain, No. 15; Erb Settlement, No. 12.

Parish of Studholm: Dingle, Couche, No. 1; Northup, No. 2; Keohan, No. 6; Jordan Mountaia, No. 7; Israe Sharp, No. *14; Bunnel, No. *122; Riverhank, No. *126.

Parish of Upham: Primrose, No. 2; Conner Settlement, No. 25 (and St. Martins.)

Parish of Watterford: Philmunro, No. 1; Wolf Lake, No. 3; Donegal, No. 4; Ceder Camp, No. 7.

Parish of Westfeld: Grand Bay, No. 1; McGovern, No. 4; Cheanie, No. 5; Land's End, No. 8; Kennebecsis Island, No. 9; Milkish, No. 10; Sea Dog Cove, No. 11.

MADAWASKA COUNTY.

(See Explanations at the head of this Notice.)

Parish of Madawaska: Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5.

Parish of St. Ann: Nos. 2, 5, 6, 7.

Parish of St. Basil: Nos. 6, 8, 9.

Parish of St. Francis: Nos. 1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12.

Parish of St. Hiddire: Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8.

Parish of St. Jacque: Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. Parish of St. Leonard: Nos. 1, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16.

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

[See Explanations at the head of this Notice,]

Parish of Almoick: Nos. 1, 111, 5, 6, 81, 9, 11, 12.

Parish of Blackville: Nos. 3, 8, 81, 9, 10.

Parish of Blasville: Nos. 1, 11, 8, 10.

Parish of Derby: No. *2.

Parish of Glenelg: Nos. *2, 3, 5, 6, 5, 81, 9, 10.

Parish of Hardwick: Nos. 2, 3, 5, 51, 6.

Parish of Ludlow: Nos. 1, 12, 2.

Parish of Nelson: Nos. 6, 10, 11, 12, 13.

Parish of Nelson: Nos. 24, *4.

Parish of North Esk: Nos. 11, *2, 13, 111.

Parish of South Esk: Nos. 7, 72, *8.

QUEENS COUNTY.

[See Explanations at the head of this Notice.]

Parish of Brunswick: Never's Rapids, No. 4; Brookvale, No. 5; Berry Vale, No. 6; Hunter's Hom. Parish of Brunistick: Never's Rapids, No. 4; Brookvale, No. 5; Berry Vale, No. 6; Hunter's Home. No. 7.

Parish of Cambridge: The Den, No. 7.

Parish of Cambridge: The Den, No. 3; Sypher's Cove, No. 4; Bailey's Point No. 6.

Parish of Chipman: Iron Bound Cove, No. 2; Salmon River, No. 3; Upper Salmon River, No. 7;

Red Bank, No. †8; Harley Road, No. 10; Head Grand Lake, No. 12; Coal Creek, No. 15;

Dufferin Settlement, No. 14; Brown Settlement, No. 15.

Parish of Gagelown: Lawfield, No. *1; Mill District, No. 4.

Parish of Hampelcad: Otnabog, No. †3; African Settlement, No. 10.

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Parish of Johnston: Lower Rapids, No. 6; Upper Rapids, No. 17; Engdad, No. 8; Upper Salmon Creek, No. 13; Boyd and Cornwall, No. *15; Coshen Settlement, No. 17.

Parish of Petersville: Mill District, No. *12; Lower Clones, No. *13; Speight Settlement, No. 16;

Youngclaus, No. 18; Golden Ridge, No. 19.

Parish of Waterborough: Cox's Point, No. 2; Cumberland Bay Creek, No. 3; Cumberland Bay, No. 416; Young s Creek, No. 8; Union Settlement, No. 9.

Parish of Wickham: Lewis Cove, No. 48; Henderson Settlement, No. 410.

RESTIGOUCHE COUNTY.

[See Explanations at the head of the Notice.]

Parish of Addington: Rafting Grounds, No. 6; Randville, No. 7; Churchville, No. 8; Riverside, No. 9.

Parish of Colborne: Heron Island, No. 4.

Parish of Dalhousie: Mountain Brook (and Colborne) No. 11: Cove, No. 4; Ecl River Cove, No. 19: Blair Athol, No. 10: Roberts' Settlement, No. 12.

Purish of Durham : Becketville, No. 11; Sunnyside, No. 10.

SAINT JOHN COUNTY.

[See Explanations at the head of this Notice.]

Parish of St. John: Partridge Island.

Parish of Lancaster: Spruce Kake, No. 4; Pisarinco, West, No. 11; Pisarinco, No. 12; Prince of Wales, No. 5; Western District, No. 17.

Parish of Musquash: Dipper Harbor, No. 7; Chance Harbor, No. 8; Cranberry Head, No. 9; South Side of Musquash, No. †10.

Parish of St. Martins: Bayne's Corner, No. 1; Grier Settlement, No. 4; Bayfield, No. 5; Mount Theobald, No. 6; Martins: Head, No. 7; Goose Creek, No. 8; Wood Lake, No. 9; Patterson Settlement, No. 12; Salmon River, No. 13; Long Beach, No. 14; Little Salmon River, No. 15; Mountain District, No. 30.

Parish of Simonts: Froz Pond District, No. 2; Golden Grove No. 3; Lattimore Lake, No. 6; Loch

Parish of Simonds: Frog Pend District, No. 2; Golden Grove No. 3; Lattimore Lake, No. 6; Loch Lomond, No. 7; West Beach, No. 11; Bloomsbury, No. 15; Hibernia, No. 17; Upper Golden Grove, No. 12 (Border District); Lake District, No. 20 (Border District); Grove Hill, No. 21; Church Hill, No. 22.

SUNBURY COUNTY.

[See Explanations at the head of this Notice.]

Parish of Blissville: Gary Road, No. 1; Mill, No. 5; Juvenile Settlement, No. 6; Mill (West), No. 7, Parish of Burton: Waterville, No. 16; Lake, No. 7; Gary, No. 8; Furnham, No. 19; Haneytown. No. 110; Shirley, No. 11; Greenfield, No. 112; Rockwell, No. 13; Border, No. 114. Parish of Gladstone: Lower Three Tree Creek, No. 3; Diamond Square, No. 7; Peltoma Range, No. 8; Renwick, No. 18 (and St. George). Parish of Lincoln: South Branch Rusagornis, No. 6. Parish of Mangerville: Rear Mangerville, No. 4. Parish of Mangerville: No. 7; Lower Hardwood Ridge, No. 8. Parish of Sheffeld: Lower Little River, No. 6; French Lake, No. 3.

VICTORIA COUNTY.

[See Explanations at the head of this Notice.]

Parish of Andover: Nos. 6, 7, 8.
Parish of Drummond: Nos. 1, 2, 3, *4, 5, 6, *8, *9.
Parish of Gordon: Nos. 3, 4, 6, 7,
Parish of Grand Falls: Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11.
Parish of Lorne: Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, *0, 7.
Parish of Perih: Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

[See Explanation at the head of this Notice.]

Parish of Botsford: Woodville, No. 1; Emigrant Road, No. 4; Lower Cape, No. 7; Little Cape (South), No. 18; Little Cape, (North), No. 19; Cape Bald, No. 20. Parish of Dorchester: Woodville, No. 4; Lower Bonhoume, No. 7; Dungiven, No. 9; Mill, No. "11; The Mountain, No. "12; South Rockland, No. 21; Upper Bonhomme, No. 26. Parish of Moneton: Harrisville, No. 12; Richie, No. 8; R. R. Crossing, No. 15; Groundwater, No. 17; Indian Mountain, No. 17; Budd, No. 20; MeLauchlan Road, No. 21; New Scotland, No. 22; Caledonia, No. 23; Cherryfield, No. 24; Cancan Station, No. 25; Lake Settlement, No. 26; Gould No. 27.

Gould, No. 27.

Gould, No. 27.

Parish of Sackville: Second Westcock, No. 1; Upper Rockport, No. 3; Grandance, No. 4; Cherryvale, No. 15; Anderson, No. 17; Centre Village, No. 18.

Parish of Salisbury: Central Pollet River, No. 4; Harewood, No. 9; Scotch District, No. 10; Constantine, No. 14; Rockland, No. 22; Hicks, No. 15 (and Hacedock).

Parish of Shediac: St. Andrews, (A) No. 1; Abonjagatu. No. 5; Scoudoue, (North) No. 13; Scoudoue (South), No. 14; Painsec, No. 15; Meneton Road, No. 10; Shediac River, No. 18; St. Andrews (c), No. 12; Malakoff, No. 22.

Patish of Hestmograph of Receiver, No. 17

Pariel of Westmoreland : Brooklyn, No. 11.

YORK COUNTY.

[See Explanations at the Head of this Notice.]

Parish of Bright: Nos. 0\frac{1}{2}, 7\frac{1}{2}, 10.

Parish of Canterbury: Nos. 0, 10, 12, 13, 20, 22.

Parish of Dauglas: Nos. 110, 12, 14, 16, 18, 19.

Parish of Munfries: Nos. 6, 8, 9.

Parish of Kingsclear: Nos. 17, 18, 9, 11, 12.

Parish of Manners-Sutton: Nos. 7, 10, 11.

Parish of New Maryland: No. 13.

Parish of North Lake: Nos. 13\frac{1}{2}, 17, 19\frac{1}{2}.

Parish of Prince William: Nos. 6, 8, 11.

Parish of Stanley: Nos. 14, 2, 17, 8, 10, 113, 14, 115, 16.

Parish of Southampton: Nos. 12, 13, 114, 15, 16, 17, 18.

Parish of St. Marys: Nos. 9, 10, 11, 14.

No. 4.

ORDERS OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The provisions of Regulation 32, clauses 3 (1), (2), are superseded by the following:

The Inspector of Schools is authorized by the Board of Education as follows in respect of issuing Local Licenses :-

- 1. To a person who has never taught under License, he may, in his discretion, issue a License for one Term (or a part thereof) for a given School, without requiring him or her to attend at the Normal School.
- To a person who has taught under License, he may (if a suitable licensed Teacher cannot be secured by the Trustees) issue a License for a given School for one Term, or two Terms, on the following express conditions, (with power to renew if really necessary, and as necessary) :-
- (a) That the person receiving such License shall therefore pledge himself or herself to attend the Normal School; and
- (b) That he or she shall not be entitled to any Provincial money for services thereunder unless and until he or she becomes a bona fide student at the School.—December, 1881.

That the following paragraph of the prescribed Course of Instruction, viz :-

1. Districts having a Teacher and a Class-Room Assistant.—The foregoing standards, I. to VI. inclusive, except in the case of Arithmetic and Grammar, which are to be completed, (Text-Books on Grammar and Elementary Arithmetic); and a lesson a week to pupils of Standard VI. from Tanner's First Principles of Agriculture, and from The Chemistry of Common Things. Industrial Drawing to be required through the two series of Cards (Revised Edition), with exercises arising out of them,-

Be amended to read as follows, viz: -

1. Districts having a Teacher and a Class-Room Assistant.—The following Standards, I. to IV., inclusive, and the foregoing Standard, VI., with the completion of the Text in Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, Agriculture, and a lesson a week from The Chemistry of Common Things. During the inspections of the year closing October 31, 1832, Teachers may present their pupils for examination for the Superior Allowance, either under the provisions as amended, or as they before \$500d, as may be preferred; but on and after November 1st, 1832, pupils must be presented under the amended provisions.—January, 1832.

No. 5.

ENGLISH LITERATURE—EXAMINATION OF 1983.

For Class II: - Reader No. IV, and Part I of Reader No. V. For Class I :- The foregoing, and Woodworth's Excursion, Book I.

No. 6.

ISSUE OF SCHOOL LICENSES: (AUGUST EXAMINATION, 1882.)

GRAMMAR SCHOOL CLASS.—James Adam Johnson, A. B.; Hedley V. B. Bridges, A. B.

First Class.—Fred. M. Cowperthwaite, A. B.; P. Geo. McFarlane, A. B.; John Stanley Harrison, A. B.; Wilfred B. Jonah, A. B.; Fred. S. Chapman, A. B.; G. Raymond Devitt, A. B.; Otis Porter Smith, A. B.; Harrison H. Bridges, A. B.; Albert M. Belding; Fred. E. Whelpiey; Henry F. Perkins; Wm. Murchie; Louis E. Young; Alex. Heron, Jr.; Reverdy Steeves; Thus. A. Hartt; Geo. E. Armstrong; Fred. II. Wetmore; Cath. A. Walsh; Ellen Chrystal; Lillie McKay; L. Adelia Kiersteal; Lenora Hamilton; Nan. E. Robinson; Alice M. Vandine; Ellen F. P. Peake; Harriet D. Gregg; Mary E. Knowlton; Angelina Sanburn; Julia Cairns; Sarah Burchill; Annie M. Smith; Fannie L. Hanson; Mrs. Fannie L. Dienaide; Henrietta M. Thompson.

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Second Class.—Louis L. Légère; Geo. A. Wathen; Demore W. Ross; Barnett M. Mullin; Samuel R. McFarlane; Jas. C. Graves; Wm. F. Hamilton; Geo. G. Williams; S. Whitfield Hartt; Alex. McM. Thurrott; Wm. J. McConnell; Amasa Ryder; Chas. E. Long; Alvad B. Atwaters; Hugh H. Jamieson; Thompson G. Heine; Sherman W. Burgess; Wm. R. Biggar; Warren A. E. Dykeman; Chas. W. Corey; Alfred O. Jonah; Edgar L. Clark; Pierre G. Paulin, Hebron Y. Corey; John McNish; John McKemm; Francis Jas. Sweeney; Alice M. Jewett; Mary A. West; Belle R. Davis; Elizabeth M. Guptill; Minnie T. Dunphy; Louise M. D'Orsay; Janie E. Gleudenning; Carrie Veazey; Mary P. McPherson, Lizzie Glibbon; Sarah H. Sharp; M. Alberta Withrow; Ada A. McLean: Mary E. Wellwood; Belle Thompson; Bessie J. Ullock; Laura Hoyt; Marion P. Peake; Louisa M. Fenety; Elizabeth C. Doiron; Jean A. N. McKenzie; Id A. Parlee, Charlotte E. Underfull; Winifrede Perks; Charlotte G. Wandlass; Agnes E. Powers; Augusta F. Parlee; Violetta A. Tracey; Mary A. Warman; Georgie A. R. Hoben; Maggie E. Freeze; S. ssie M. Gray; Margaret Loug; Lizzie G. Estey; Ida E. Handren; Julia J. Smith; Alderada E. Nason; Mary Whito; Annie E. Miller; Maggie B. Porter; Nellie L. Cameron; Laura M. Doige; Florence E. Cronkhite; Carrie C. Palmer; Miriam J. McLeod; Alice E. Wells; Minuie Murray; Maggie Mowatt; Katie E. Lawlor; Emily Smith; Sadie M. McNally; Sarah M. Pearson; Eliza A. Dodds; Emma F. Alexander; Cath. J. Everett; Lillian M. Morgan; Ethel K. S. Benson; Annie B. L. Allen; Laurestine Ingraham; Caroline Johnson; Jennie A. McGibbon; Isabel S. McIntosh; Janie Fowler; Clara J. McCully; Adelaide R. Carnwath; Zilpha E. Morrison; Sarah Jane Morrell; Kate E. Falconer; Maggie R. Sherwood; Sophia M. Harshman.

THIRD CLASS.—Robt. Wilson; Ada Flewelling; Margaret E. McDowell; M. Bertha Atkinson; Jane J. Lounsbury; Ella St. C. Kerr; F. Maude Lakeman; Wildia Kierstead; Ada L. Hanselpacker; Constantia C. Carter; May Johnson; Arnie C. Clancey; Maggie M. Campbell; Carrie A. Hartt; Bertha Clarke; Rhoda J. Falconer; Mary L. Daley; Louisa B. Bean; Augusta A. Wood; Susie M. Ford; Ella M. Sutherland; Blanche M. Henderson; Katie Moran; Sarah J. Henry; Bertha A. Williams; Ellen A. Sills; Rowena A. Colpitts; Martha A. Russell; Edith L. Johnston; L. Emma Cogswell; Emma G. Oakley; Barbara M. McLean.

Issued to Students of the French Preparatory Department of the Normal School.

Tinnd Class, valid for three years.—J. L. T. Basque; M. Olive Boudreau; Alvina Boudreau; Pacifique E. Bourque; Philomène Corno; Jos Comeau; Edith Collin; David D. Cormier; Marie B. Gaudet; Sara D. Gaudet; Henri L. Gironard; Claire Girouard; Françoise Gironard; Placide P Gaudet; Valentine P. Laudry; Cath. LeBreton; Charlotte Losier; Maria E. Mazerolle; Barbe M Haillet; Denis Martin; Modeste Michaud; Arthemise Martin; Bethzaide-Martin; Denise Nadeau; Delima Pouliot; Amanda E. Sarlabous.

No. 7.

TO TRUSTEES AND TEACHERS.

On receipt of the money the Chief Superintendent will forward by mail Hannay's *History of Acadia*, for one dollar a copy. [The publisher's price is three dollars] This History should be in every School Library. No more suitable book could be selected by Trustees for School Prizes.