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Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquéesPages detached/
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Showthrough/
TransparenceQuality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression
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Additional comments:/
Commentaires supplémentaires:

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## No. 11.

## 1 <br> THE <br> EDUCATIONAL CIRCULAR.

Regulation 43 of the Board of Edecation.-Elucational Circular: The Chief Superintendent shall forward to the Secretery of the Board of Trustecs of each District a semi-anmual Circular, containing official notices, cducational information, and especially a detailed statement of the Provincial Gramts paid to Teachers, and the apportionment of the County Assessment Fund to Trustees. These Circulars shall be permanently filed by the Trustecs, and shall be accessible to Teachers in ach District.

THEODORE H. RAND,<br>Chicf Supt. of Education.

Edveation Ofricb,
Fredericton, N. B., May 1, 1850.

BISBURSEMENT OF PROYINCIAL GRANTS AND APPORTIONMENT OF COUNTY FUND FOR THE WINTER TERM ENDED OCTOBER 31 , 1879,
There were 100 teaching days in this Term in St. John, Portland, Fredericton, Woodstock, Andover, St. Stephen, Milltown, St. Andrews, North Eead, Moncton, Dorchester, Shediac, Salisbury, Elgin, Sussex Station, Newcastle, Chatham, Bathurst, Bathurst Village, Tracadie, Caraquet, Dalhousie, Campbellton, Buctouche, Richibucto, Lakeville. Indistributing the Provincial Grants and apportioning the County Fund tothe Districts above named, the time the Schools were open and the attendance made, were raised to the basis of 100 days-the full Term required of the Schools in the country.
In the following statement, mames in Small Capitals indicate the Trachers who received the Superior School Grant. Names in Italics indicate the Teachers who taught in poor Districts, and whose Grants, and those to the Trustees from the County Fund, were increased beyond the ordinary amounts. The Grants to Class-Room Assistants (c. r. a.) are onellalf the ordinary Grants to Teachers, according to the class of Limase. The ordinary Provincial Grants per Term were as follows:



COUNTY OF AT,BERT.-Continued.


## COUNTY OF CARLETON.



COUNTY OF CARLETON.-Continued.


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Susan Pl
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## COUNTY OF CARLETON-Continued.



COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE.

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Prov'l Grant to Teachers.} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Locality.} \& \multicolumn{6}{|r|}{County Fund to Trustees.} <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& AMOU \& <br>
\hline NAME.

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\hline Win. J. Dtulap....... \& ${ }^{3} 1109$ \& 559 \& arendon \& 2 \& 109 \& 30 \& \& 19 \& \& ii <br>
\hline Alen. Mitray \& 21110 \& 6000 \&  \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Ronkilt Linosid. \& 11110 \& 15000 \& Campobello... \& 1 \& 32 S \& 154 \& 7307 \& $4{ }^{12}$ \& \& 104 of <br>
\hline Sarah A. Macartney. \& 3108
2110 \& 34
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45 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Marjory Mrcaun...... \& 2110 \& 45
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45 \& Dufierin... \& $\stackrel{2}{2}$ \& 1102 \& 37 \& 2326 \& 1500
13 \& $\begin{array}{ll}19 & 0 \\ 15 \\ 3\end{array}$ \& <br>
\hline II. Cawley........... \& 31109 \& 3001 \& "\&St. Patrick \& 23 \& 109 \& 41 \& 2922 \& 1486 \& 182 \& 2303 <br>
\hline Nettic Morrison \& 31110 \& 3500 \& \& - \& 110 \& 37 \& 2181 \& 1500 \& 1789 \& 92 S3 <br>
\hline Dimmie G. Trenholm \& $3 \cdot 107$ \& 3404 \& " \& 4 \& 107 \& 15 \& 952 \& 1458 \& 80 \& $5{ }^{52}$ a <br>
\hline Florence S. Brown... \& 31106 \& 3372 \& " \& 5 \& 103 \& 25 \& 1040 \& 1445 \& 82 \& - 22 ¢ <br>
\hline Mary E. Currey... \& 2108 \& 4417 \& " \& 6 \& 108 \& 47 \& 2270 \& 1472 \& 186 \& d 333 <br>
\hline Victoria Smith. \& 1) S. \& 4200 \& " \& 7 \& 84 \& 33 \& 1513 \& 1145 \& 1241 \& 12383 <br>
\hline Lizzie A. Roulston. \& 2110 \& 4500 \& " \& 7. \& 110 \& 62 \& ${ }^{3075}$ \& 1500 \& \&  <br>

\hline Samucl J. Jenkins. \& | 1 | 17 |
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\hline Maria J. Roop.... \& | 2 |  |
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2 \& \}Grand \& 2 \& rscl. \& 73 \& raised
200 \& 886 \& 1040 \& $0{ }^{25} 26$ <br>
\hline Susic E. Perley. \& 1109 \& 5450 \& \& 3 \& 109 \& 74 \& 43733 \& 1456 \& \& 507 <br>
\hline J. Assley Duxilam \& 11110 \& 15000 \& \} " \& 4 \& 220 \& 118 \& 7017 \& 3000 \& 6240 \& 0246 <br>
\hline Tiliic Lawrence. \& $\stackrel{2}{2} 110$ \& $\begin{array}{ll}45 & 00 \\ 44 & 58\end{array}$ \& \& 5 \& 109 \& 53 \& 2003. \& 14 S6 \& 2381 \& <br>
\hline Ina Welch. \& 31110 \& 3500 \& * \& 0 \& 110 \& 70 \& 36856 \& 1500 \& 302 \& 45 <br>
\hline Janc G. Wias \& 1) 90 \& 6000 \& " \& 7 \& 90 \& 23 \& 2123 \& 1630 \& 1741 \& 1337 <br>
\hline M. Amma Ward \& 2110 \& 4500 \& Lepre \& $\stackrel{1}{2}$ \& 110 \& 45 \& 21112 \& 1500 \& 19 is \& S 3175 <br>
\hline John Gillespic. \& 360 \& 2700 \& \& 3 \& 60 \& 32 \& 470 \& 900 \& 721 \& <br>
\hline Lizzie D. Jackso \& 2110 \& 4500 \& Pemaficla \& 1 \& 110 \& 29 \& 1.455 \& 1500 \& 11 \&  <br>
\hline Eliza A. Perley. \& 2110 \& 4500 \& " \& \& 110 \& 45 \& 2105 \& 1500 \& 19 \& 234 <br>
\hline Georgianna Kelley \& 2 E 5 \& 2059 \& " \& \& 65 \& 53 \& 2113 \& 8 S6 \& 173 \& $3{ }^{2619}$ <br>
\hline Agnes E. Crickard. \& $2{ }^{45}$ \& 2318 \& \& 5 \& 45 \& 24 \& 617 \& 817 \& 500 \& (13 23 <br>
\hline James F. Covey, A. B. \& 11100 \& $\begin{array}{cc}75 & 00 \\ 55 & 00\end{array}$ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Mary E. Ifanson \& 198 \& 5390 \& \& \& \& \& 21803 \& \& \& <br>
\hline Sarah A. Alyar. \& 2100 \& 4500 \& S. \& 1 \& rsd. \& 338 \& raised \& S0 23 \& 170 \& 26956 <br>
\hline Augusta B. Wade \& 2100 \& 4500 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Masgic G. Jones. \& 388 \& 3430 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Kate Morrison. \& 3110 \& 3500 \& \& 6 \& 110 \& 47 \& 2415 \& 1500 \& 10 So \& O 348 <br>
\hline Eda Foyc. \& 187 \& +3 50 \& St. Croix \& 5 \& 87 \& 42 \& 1048 \& \& 1597 \& 7273 <br>
\hline Katherine D. Woodcock \& 235 \& 1431 \& St. David... \& 1 \& 35 \& 37 \& 1020 \& 477 \& S 30 \& <br>
\hline Mary D. Dibllee. \& $1{ }^{31}$ \& 4700 \& \& St. James \& 1.2 \& 01 \& 45 \& 2519 \& 1281 \& 2060 \& ${ }^{33} 47$ <br>
\hline Isabel Black... \& 3108 \& 4623 \& " \& 2 \& 109 \& 32 \& 2577 \& 1981 \& 2113 \& 130 4 <br>
\hline Famic J. Thomps \& \& 1841 \& " \& 5 \& 45 \& 3.4 \& 1105 \& ${ }_{6} 13$ \& 900 \& $0{ }^{15} 19$ <br>
\hline Victoria Vroom. \& \& 1759 \& " \& 53 \& \& 19 \& 531 \& 586 \& 435 \& $10 \geqslant 1$ <br>
\hline Lydia Maxwell \& 292 \& 3780 \& " \& 8 \& 92 \& 47 \& $\stackrel{2638}{ }{ }^{2}$ \& 12 54 \& 2164 \& 3i 3 s <br>
\hline Leila M. DeWolfc. \& 297 \& 5289 \& " \& 7 \& 97 \& 29 \& 2580 \& 1763 \& 2118 \&  <br>
\hline Georgia Thompson \& $2{ }^{663}$ \& 2721 \& " \& 8 \& $\mathrm{COH}_{2}$ \& 18 \& 7653 \& 907 \& 028 \& 81535 <br>
\hline Mary A. Moran. \& 2107 \& 4376 \& " \& 0 \& 107 \& 46 \& 20123 \& 1458 \& 2142 \& 30 <br>
\hline Clam Mreallister. \& 290 \& 3681 \& "........ \& 10 \& 00 \& 35 \& 2073 \& 1227 \& 1700 \& 299 <br>
\hline Welingaron Camp \& 1110 \& 15000 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Thomas O'Malley \& 2110 \& 6000 \& St Gcor \& 1 \& 4.0 \& 230 \& 14020 \& 6000 \& \& <br>
\hline Eliza H. Kuight. \& 1110 \& 5500 \& Su Georg \& 1 \& 40 \& 230 \& 12020 \& 0000 \& 114 \& 17 <br>
\hline Eliza Magowan. \& 1110 \& 5500 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Annic L. Rigbs: \& 3101 \& 3213 \& " S Pennfield \& 2 \& 101 \& 36 \& 1725 \& 1377 \& 1415 \& 27 <br>
\hline Emina E. Waycot \& 2103 \& 5780 \& "\% ....... \& 3 \& 108 \& 18 \& 1263 \& 1027 \& 1202 \& 3121 <br>
\hline George Allen. \& 3110 \& 4500 \& \& 5 \& 110 \& 19 \& 1103.2 \& 1500 \& 954 \& 245 <br>
\hline Gcorge Boyle. \& 3110 \& 4500 \& " \& 6 \& 110 \& 48 \& 2399 \& 1500 \& 1967 \& 340 <br>
\hline Catherine Condle \& 2110 \& 6000 \& " \& , \& 110 \& 94 \& 2325 \& 2000 \& 1907 \& 3907 <br>
\hline Annic Daley. \& 3110 \& 4667 \& "* ...... \& 8 \& i10 \& 10 \& 803 \& 2000 \& 818 \& 2313 <br>
\hline M. Blair Hurd....... \& 3110 \& 0000 \& " \& Pennfield \& - \& 110 \& 16 \& 1656 \& 2000 \& 1358 \& 33 3 <br>
\hline Rachel DI. Turner...., \& 2110 \& 6000 \& \& 10 \& 110 \& 12 \& 1529 \& 2000 \& 12 of \& 83 34 <br>
\hline Susan M. Gillies.. \& 31110 \& 3500 \& " \& 11 \& 115 \& 22 \& 1524 \& 1500 \& 1250 \& 2750 <br>
\hline Adelaide B. Camp \& 31109 \& 3407 \& " \& 12 \& 1109 \& 25 \& 1349 \& 1486 \& 110 \& 2582 <br>
\hline Thomas F. Diwyer \& 2110 \& 6000 \& " \& 13 \& 110 \& 84 \& 4301 \& 1500 \& 3527 \& 6097 <br>
\hline James Doherty..... \& 31110 \& 4500 \& " $\quad .$. \& \& 110 \& 71 \& 5268 \& 1500 \& 4320 \& 6920 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

Fred. A. 1 Alonzo is. Chtherine Isabel Jenl Exa 17. Mox J. J. Love Charlotte'I Juliat E' 1 Jartha Ric $\mathrm{Wm} . \mathrm{M} . \mathrm{Hin}$ Rolland H .
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Eva T. JeC
Sarah A. Jo
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COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE,-Continued.



COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER.

| Prov'l Grant to Teachers. |  |  | Locality. |  | County Fund to Trustees. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
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| NAME. |  |  | PARISH. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jane D. Hussey | 3109 |  |  | 109 | 30 |  |  |  |  |
| Geo. W. Mersereat |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Helen Meaban. | ${ }_{1} 1110$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 05 |
| Geoorgina |  | ${ }_{3}^{40}$ |  |  |  | ${ }_{2090}^{3399}$ |  |  | 53 |
| Mary Kerr. | 3 31110 | 3500 | " | ${ }_{5}^{45} 1110$ | 39 | 2090 |  | ${ }_{2}^{21}$ |  |
| James D skelley | 3110 | 45 | " | 110 | 2 | 1463 | 150 |  |  |
| MIaggie F. Mache | $3 \cdot 88$ | ${ }^{37} 32$ | " | 8 | 39 | 2464 |  | 25 | 9 |
| Lizzic Donnelly |  | 34 67 | "، |  |  | ${ }^{1203}$ |  |  | 70 |
| Anary desbrisay.. | ${ }_{3}^{2} 110$ |  | " $\quad . . . . . . . .$. | ${ }_{10}{ }_{10}{ }_{11} 110$ | 17 | ${ }_{907}^{1257}$ |  |  |  |
| Rachel Forbes. | 31110 | 3500 | " \& N. ${ }^{\text {Bandon }}$ |  |  | 9885 | 150 | 10 | ${ }_{25} 03$ |
| Mraryaret Burke | 3110 | 4867 |  |  |  | 2391 | 200 | 24 | 4427 |
| Mary A. Hachey |  |  | "" | ${ }_{13} 1297$ |  | ${ }_{2}^{2613}$ | 1322 | 26 |  |
| Elizara F.th Welch....... | ${ }_{3}{ }_{3} 1110$ | 45 <br> 3500 | " | 13 1110 |  | 1400 |  |  |  |
| James itelancon | 3108 | 4417 | " | 15108 | 67 | 33084 | 1472 | ${ }_{33}$ | 482 |
| WILLIAM MCLNH, A. B. | 193 | 14700 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jennie Rainey. |  |  |  | 10 |  | cud |  |  |  |
| Ellen Burns. | ${ }_{3}{ }_{110}$ | ${ }_{48}^{43}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fannic Hornibr |  | 1500 | \}" | 110 | 23 | 1420 | 30 | 1441 | 4442 |
| williann 12. Welch |  |  | Beresf'l \& Durham |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Janet Ferguson. | 2109 | 44 | " ........... | 109 | 28 | 1148 | 1486 | 1165 | 26 51 |
| Jproug boudreau | ${ }_{3}^{1} 1110$ | 150 35 |  | 4220 | 97 | CSO3 |  |  |  |
| Francois Roy, c. | 3104 | 2174 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| D. Real Guenard. | 3103 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mizabeth Hachey | 3710 |  | \}" | 323 | 120 | 6037 | 44 | 01 |  |
| Philomene Aub | ${ }_{3}^{3} 11108$ | 3500 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mary Amie Ro. | ${ }_{2} 108$ |  | " \& Banhurst | 10s | 2 | 107 | 14 |  |  |
| xiliza Paync. | 3110 |  | " ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ | 72110 | 27 | 2021 | 20 | 20 | 4051 |
| ${ }_{\text {Louisa }}$ Doucett | $3{ }^{3} 10$ |  | "̈ | 10 |  | ${ }_{2318}^{2527}$ | 17 |  | 4309 |
| Araggic Daley | ${ }_{3} 109$ | 46 |  | 109 | 24 | 1924 | 19 | 1953 | 34 |
| Maria Boudre | 3143 | 1363 | ، | 10A | 36 | 529 |  | 530 | 1116 |
| ITEMrietta Boudrc | ${ }_{3}^{31072}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Phitip Boudrenti Mary Lepplante. | ${ }_{3}^{31108}$ | 5S 59 | " ${ }^{\text {"............ }}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{l} 19 \\ 1308 \\ 1094 \end{array}\right]$ | 45 | $\xrightarrow{2748}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 25 \\ \hline 29 \\ \hline 90 \end{array}$ | 45188 |
| Romanin B. Hache | ${ }_{3} 31110$ | 45 45 45 | Cara | , | 99 | 5724 | 2080 | 5 S | 8785 |
| Laus Lirsencen | ${ }_{3}{ }^{3} 105$ |  |  | 105 | 36 | 3494 |  | 35 |  |
| Luce Blanchari | 31110 | 35 | " | 110 |  | 3983 | 15 | 40 | 5519 |
| Sylvain Cormi | 31108 | 4417 |  | 108 | 60 | 4560 | 24 | 46 | ${ }^{31} 006$ |
| Juste Hoche. | 3104 | 4254 | " | 104 | 53 | 30933 | 1418 | 31 | 45 m |
| Dasime simariso | ${ }^{1} 1100$ | 150 |  | $10{ }^{220}$ | s9 | 4817 raised | 30 | 48 | is S3 |
| Flura Campuel | ${ }_{31100}$ | 450 | Inkerman. | $1{ }_{108}$ | 27 | ${ }_{136}$ | 1963 | 13 | 3343 |
| Lucy Doucet. | 3109 | ${ }^{34} 67$ |  | 121109 | 32 | 1461 | 1486 | 148 | 290 |
| Mary Donct |  | ${ }_{25}^{27} 97$ |  | 62 | 6. 6 | 343 |  |  |  |
| Benard D. Fersuson: | 3110 | 45 |  | 110 | 54 | 3207 | 103 | 33 | 508 |
| 3. D. Ferruson, Ap. '78 | 310 | 4 |  | 10 |  | ${ }_{1056} 132$ |  |  | 31. |
| Matidaz Haché | ${ }_{3} 187$ | 34 |  | 107 | 48 |  | 118 |  |  |
| Mary U. Landry | 3100 | 4241 |  | 5110 | 1 | 1976 | 131 | 20 or | 338 |
| Catharine Norton. | 3110 | 3500 | " ....... | 521110 | 31 | 169* | 1500 | 1618 |  |

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NAME.

Rurde Mraillet.... Joseph Johnston. sgnes Cameron. Jisry J. McRoberi Prancis D. Culles. Lillias J. Wilson. Gtorye Clarke... Martin H. Daiple Yary IIcDonald. Innitien Bourrcois Robert Brownoth Philiag J. Boudire doder LeBlane. Josph B. Williame

COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER．－Contiñued．

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\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Prov＇l Grant to Teachers．} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Locality．} \& \multicolumn{6}{|l|}{County Fund to Trustees．} <br>
\hline \multirow[b]{12}{*}{NAME，

6} \& \multirow[b]{12}{*}{} \& \multirow[b]{12}{*}{} \& \multirow[b]{12}{*}{PARISII．

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$$} \& \multirow[b]{12}{*}{} \& \multirow[b]{12}{*}{} \& \multirow[b]{12}{*}{} \& \multirow[b]{12}{*}{} \& \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{AMOUNT．} <br>

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\hline Ames Doucett． \& 3／110 \& ミ35 00 \& New Bandor \& 0 \& 110 \& 50 \& 1350 \& 15 \& 13 \& 2876 <br>
\hline MIary E．Lisk．．．．．．．．．．． \& 3110 \& 4067 \& ＂ \& 7 \& 110 \& 27 \& 10271 \& 2000 \& 1144 \& 3144 <br>
\hline hatie S．Mcreman．．．．． \& 2110 \& 4500 \& ＂ \& 8 \& 110 \& 35 \& 1920 \& 1500 \& 1949 \& 3448 <br>
\hline Hy．A．Andrrw．．．．．．．． \& 1110 \& 15000 \& ？ \& 0 \& 219 \& 74 \& 3709 \& 2980 \& 3824 \& 6810 <br>
\hline Yary Dempsey．．．．．．．． \& 3109 \& 3467 \& \& 0 \& 219 \& 74 \& 3709 \& 2980 \& \& <br>
\hline Elizibeth Henry．．．．．．． \& 3110 \& 3500 \& \& \& 110 \& 32 \& 107923 \& 1500 \& 1705 \& 3205 <br>
\hline Joseph Pinct．．．．． \& 3110 \& 4500 \& Saumarez． \& 2 \& 110 \& 48 \& 1875 \& 1500 \& 1903 \& 3403 <br>
\hline Mgats K．S．miti．．．．． \& 1100 \& 15000 \& \} ${ }^{\prime}$ \& 3 \& 217 \& S9 \& 4290 \& 2050 \& 4354 \& 7318 <br>

\hline Oilier Robicheau．．．．．．． \& | 3 | 98 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 3 | 811 | \& 4410 \& ＂ \& \& ${ }_{81} \mathrm{rsd}$ \& 54 \& ${ }_{2849}$ \& \& \& <br>

\hline P．W．Landry．．．．．．．．． \& $\left.{ }_{3}^{3}\right)_{103} 81{ }^{2}$ \& 33
42
43

13 \& ＂ \& 6 \& ${ }_{103} 81{ }^{2}$ \& ［ 54 \& 2849 \& 1414 \& 1988 \& | 37 |
| :--- |
| 3 |
| 19 |
| 07 | <br>

\hline Theophile Goguin．．．．． \& 3110 \& 4500 \& Shipyegan \& 1 \& 210 \& 75 \& 5246 \& 1500 \& 5324 \& ${ }^{68} 24$ <br>
\hline Arthemise Saindon．．．． \& 3110 \& 3500 \& ＂ \& 2 \& 110 \& 57 \& 4025 \& 1500 \& 4998 \& 6498 <br>
\hline Tharille Hachey．．．．．． \& 31104 \& 4254 \& ＂ \& 6 \& 104 \& 50 \& 3025 \& 1418 \& 3070 \& 4488 <br>
\hline ＇iictoria V．Ellis．．．． \& 3110 \& 4687 \& ＂ \& 8 \& 110 \& 24 \& 18327 \& 2000 \& 1864 \& 3834 <br>
\hline Eatie J．Wiseman．．．．． \& 3110 \& 4667 \& ＂ \& 9 \& 110 \& 18 \& $1487 \pm$ \& 2000 \& 1509 \& 3509 <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& － \& \& $\stackrel{3}{5}$ \& ${ }^{2}$ \& 응 <br>
\hline \& \& \％ \& \& \& \& $\underset{\sim}{\circ}$ \& $\stackrel{5}{5}$ \& 永 \& 鰢 \& \％ <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \％ \& \& 曻 <br>
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\end{tabular}

COUNTY OF KENT．

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Prov＇l Grant to Teachers．} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Locality．} \& \multicolumn{6}{|r|}{County Fund to Trustees．} <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& MOUN \& <br>
\hline NAME． \&  \&  \& PARISII．

2 \&  \&  \& \&  \& $\square$ \&  \&  <br>
\hline Barbe 3faillet \& 3／104 \& 54411 \& dia \& 2 \& 104 \& 95 \& \& 18 \& 14 \& 析 <br>
\hline Joseph Johnston \& 3110 \& 6000 \& 遫 \& 3 \& 110 \& 16 \& $1645 \frac{1}{4}$ \& 2000 \& 1215 \& 3215 <br>
\hline Agnes Cameron． \& 3108 \& 4580 \& ＂ \& 5 \& 108 \& 21 \& 978 \& 1963 \& 722 \& 2085 <br>
\hline liry J．McRoherts． \& 2110 \& 4500 \& caricton． \& 1 \& 110 \& 58 \& 2752 \& 1500 \& 2031 \& 3531 <br>
\hline Prancis D．Cullen．．． \& 9 972 \& 5317 \& ＂ \& \& ${ }^{97}$ \& 18 \& 12522 \& 1772 \& 925 \& 9697 <br>

\hline Lillias J．Wilson．．．．．．． \& 2107 \& ${ }_{5}^{43} 70$ \& ＂${ }^{1}$ \& 3 \& 107 \& 34 \& 1093 \& 1458 \& | 811 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 14 |  |
| 1 |  | \& 2209 <br>


\hline Granye Clarke．．．． \& | 3 | 170 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 3 |  | \& | 53 |
| :--- |
| 45 |
| 4 | \& ＂$\quad$＂．．．．．．．．． \& 8 \& 110 \& ${ }_{37} 27$ \& 2026． \& | 15 |
| :--- |
| 15 |
| 108 | \& 14.96 \& 32 <br>

\hline Hary ScDomald． \& 1110 \& 5500 \& Dundas． \& 1 \& 110 \& 54 \& 2892 \& 1500 \& 2135 \& 3635 <br>
\hline laniicn Bourgcois． \& 2110 \& 6000 \& ＂ \& 2 \& 110 \& 58 \& 3524 \& 1500 \& 2001 \& 4101 <br>
\hline Irillian Thurrott． \& 278 \& 4300 \& ＂ \& 3 \& 79 \& 43 \& 13412 \& $10 \quad 77$ \& 090 \& 2067 <br>
\hline Robert Brown． \& 31032 \& 4234 \& ＂1 \& 4 \& 1033 \& 62 \& 3210 \& 1411 \& 2309 \& 3780 <br>
\hline Philias J．Boudreau．． \& 3

3 110 \& | 60 |
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| 45 |
| 450 | \& ＂$\quad 10 \ldots \ldots$. \& 0 \& 1110 \& 35

48 \& 2583
17091 \& 20

1500 \& | 19 |
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| 02 | \& 3907

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\hline dndirev Leblane．．．．． \& ${ }_{3}^{3} 1110$ \& 45
4500

45 \& ＂\＆Monctoin \& $$
\begin{gathered}
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\end{gathered}
$$ \& 1110 \& 13 \& 1109 50 \& 1500 \& \& 1939 <br>

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\end{tabular}

COUNTY OF KENT．－Continued．

| Prov＇l Grant to Teachers． |  |  | Locality． | County Fund to Trustees． |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Amount． |
| Nave． |  |  | Parish． |  |  |  |  |  |
| Justine Ga | $3 / 110$ |  |  | 110 | 35 |  |  | － |
| Aukustin Phsmaricu． | 315 |  | ＂ |  |  |  |  | S $41{ }^{15} 17$ |
| Hilaire lielert． | 31104 | 49 576 | ＂${ }^{\prime}$ ．．．．．．．．．．．． | ${ }^{9} 10 \times 104$ |  | ${ }_{779} 90$ |  | $\begin{array}{ccc}6 & 71 \\ 5 & 75 \\ 750\end{array}$ |
| haphael S．lecter | $3{ }^{3} 92$ | 37 St | ＂${ }^{4}$ ．．．．．．．．．．． | $11^{4}$ ：23 | co | 31192 | 1261 | 20： $63^{4}$ |
| A．Bomicau． | 3.95 | ${ }^{2}+1: 3$ | ＂ | 112.9 | ${ }_{6}{ }^{2}$ |  | ${ }^{5}$ Of | 15， 34 |
| Celina dourfue |  | 34 | ＂، | 12109 |  | ${ }_{2}^{219}$ |  | 162 |
| $\mathrm{l}_{T \sim 2}$ | 3110 | 4500 | ＂issic．ind | ${ }_{174}^{13} 110$ |  |  |  |  |
| Margare Welluood． | 3110 |  | Harcourt | 4110 |  | 1173 | 2000 | S 60 Osis |
| Gcorge II．Allen． | 2110 | 60 |  | 110 | 5 | 30002 | 1500 | ） |
| Mart E．Wellzoood | 3110 |  |  | c 110 | 21 | $1436{ }^{\circ}$ |  | 10 |
| CH．Corwperthwire，AB | 1100 | ${ }_{75}^{75}$ |  | 29 |  | 124 | 44 St | $91 \times$ |
| Jary A．Giflori | 99 | 5445 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| GEO．A．Costps | 1110 | 150 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| J．W．Harncti． | 110 | ${ }_{35}^{00}$ | ＂ | 2330 | 124 | 0120 | 4500 | Oi 3 |
| Caroline Funct |  | 3\％ |  | 110 |  |  |  |  |
| Menrittc Crger | 31110 |  | ＂${ }^{\text {a }}$ ． | 110 |  | $1{ }^{1} \times 9$ |  | 959 |
| Celeste Ridhird． | 2110 |  | ＂ | 10 | 42 | 2011 |  | 21293135 |
| Sarah Bourscois | 3；104 | 33 | ＂ | 104 | 41 | 2317 |  | 1732 315 |
| Narice B．Bourque | 31105 |  | ＂ | ${ }^{8} 1120$ |  | 31093 |  |  |
| Jaznna Athins |  |  | ＂ | 10.105 | 24 | 1973 |  | 1456 |
| ${ }_{\text {P＇eter Richard }}$ | 31110 | 4500 | ＂ | 11110 | 40 |  |  | $17^{19}$ 刃 |
| Maric A．Labin | 31109 | ${ }^{4} \mathrm{GF}$ | ＂ | 12109 | 43 | 2414 |  | － |
| Cath．Gray． | 3110 | ${ }^{46} 67$ | St．Louis | 10 |  | 1750 |  | 129 |
| Falmond Mclanc |  |  |  |  |  | 1515 |  | 12 80 |
| Jean 1．Gallan | 31110 | ＋3500 | ＂ | 110 |  | ${ }_{20961}$ |  |  |
| Mavime matin | 31110 | 4500 | ＂……．．． | 110 |  | 2001 | 15 | 1474 |
| Marearet Maillct． | 1110 | $55^{50} 0$ | ＂، | 110 | 41 | 312 | 1500 | 23cmas |
| Monigue bayrizul | 31110 | ${ }^{35}$ | $\ddot{\pi} \quad \cdots . . . . . .$ | S | 50 |  |  |  |
| Arthenise Nale | ${ }_{311003}^{3105}$ | 湤 |  | 10 105 <br> 1 1063 |  | 3 34 |  | 23 ${ }^{3}$ |
| Mara Gallyri | 31105 | 34 |  | 105 | 30 | 214 | 14 | $15: 900$ |
| Eupheinia Gíro | 31110 | $43 \mathrm{T5}$ | ＂ | 110 |  | 2sis | 90 | 2100 ile |
| Gicospina Fa | 3110 | ${ }^{46} 5$ | ＂． | 6110 | 33 | 2400 | 0 |  |
| Joseph Rucy | ${ }_{3 \mid}^{3 \prime 11103}$ |  | ＂ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mabric tiaudelle | $8: 110$ | ${ }^{3} 500$ | ＂＇ | 101210 | 13 | 750 | 15 | $5{ }_{5} 5$ |
| Prajijuce A．Balliodi． | 3110 | ${ }^{0} 000$ | ＂ | 11210 | 41 | 3703 | 20 | ${ }^{57} 3317$ |
|  | ${ }_{3} 31006$ |  | ＂ | ${ }_{13}^{12} 1000$ |  | － |  | ¢0）${ }_{\text {¢ }}$ |
| Sclina maker | 31105 | 37 | ＂ | 15120. | 42 | 9015 | $1 \div 3$ | $14: 5$ |
| Elien Mirysta | $\underline{2} 110$ | 45 col |  | 110 | 3 | $1{ }^{1}$ | 15. | 15 ${ }^{12}$ |
| Annic Miclean． | 91093 | 4275 |  | 9 | 47 | ${ }^{21458}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14 \\ & 10 \\ & 5 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Glome 3icticurin | － 3100 |  | ＂ |  | 15 | 142\％ |  | 10 家！ |
| Mary ${ }^{\text {ch }}$ | 9110 |  | ＂ | 31210 | so | 2134 | 1500 | \％ 3 |
| 11 mm T．chander | 3110 | ${ }^{c}{ }^{0} 0_{0}$ | ＂ | 10 | 43 | 3）3， | ${ }^{19} 10$ | 1in 11 |
| Thomas Souland． |  | 3 | ＂ | 5 | d | ICOR ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 12 | $\sin _{3}$ |
|  | 3105 | \％ |  | \％1205 | 6 | S07 |  | $\stackrel{3}{3}$ |
|  | 3110 | 450 |  | 110 |  | 3：80 | 1500 | 11： |
| J．F．promot | 1.110 | 13： 00 | ＂ | 110 | ${ }^{4}$ | 350 | 150 |  |
| Cunoline M．Wiannan． Ieabecla Wheten． | $\underline{2110}$ |  | ＂ | 19 | 30 | － |  | 13 |

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COUNTY OF KENT.-Continuted.


COUNTY OF KINGS.-Continued:

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Prov'l Grant to Teachers.} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Locality.} \& \multicolumn{6}{|l|}{County Fund to Trustees.} <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& MOUN \& <br>
\hline NAME.

6 \&  \&  \& PARISI. \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  <br>
\hline Amelia A. Nas \& 3110 \& 23i 00 \& Han'nd \& Wateri'd \& 1 \& 110 \& 50 \& 2130 \& \$15 \& \& <br>
\hline Jeremiah Donov \& 31109 \& 4458 \& Hammond....... \& 3 \& 109 \& 23 \& 1091 \& 148 \& \& 2211 <br>
\hline Edmund H. Fowl \& $3 \cdot 110$ \& 4500 \& \& 4 \& 110 \& 41 \& 344 \& 1500 \& 6 \& 2127 <br>
\hline Mratilda J. Booth \& 3110 \& 460 \& " \& 5 \& 110 \& 39 \& 1997 \& 2000 \& 13 \& 3327 <br>
\hline Laura A. Purves. \& 2110 \& 4500 \& Hampton. \& \& 110 \& 21 \& 1233 \& 1500 \& S \& 33 1s <br>
\hline Fred. N. Wellisg \& $1{ }^{1} 8$ \& 10250 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Wimina Levinge. \& $1)^{20}$ \& 3250 \& \& 2 \& 218 \& 55 \& 4209 \& 2072 \& 2706 \& 53 c <br>
\hline Neclic Crawford.... \& 3110

$2+110$ \& | 35 |
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\hline Percy H. Warnefor
Hattie C. Fowler.. \& ${ }_{2} 211012$ \& 415 \& " $\quad$ ".......... \& 5 \& 11012 \& 30 \& 1051 \& 15
13
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84 \& 178 \& 32 \$4 <br>
\hline Jane C. Sharp \& 2100 \& 4458 \& " SUpham \& 6 \& 109 \& 51 \& 2660 \& 14 86 \& 170 \& 32 \% 3 <br>
\hline Adelaide E. Gan \& ?108 \& 4417 \& " \& S \& 108 \& 29 \& 1774 \& 1472 \& 11 is \& 2050 <br>
\hline Rebecea J. Neill. \& 2105 \& 4294 \& " SESimonds \& 20 \& 105 \& 12 \& 3692 \& 1431 \& 245 \& 16 \% <br>
\hline Andrew Sprague \& 2110 \& 6000 \& Havelock... \& 1 \& 110 \& 45 \& 2037 ${ }^{1}$ \& 1500 \& 1354 \&  <br>
\hline Kate brown..... \& 2110 \& 4500 \& \& 2 \& 110 \& 30 \& 1742 \& 1500 \& 1157 \& 2657 <br>
\hline Frankie Parlce. \& 2105 \& 4294 \& " \& 4 \& 105 \& 24 \& 12213 \& 1431 \& S 12 \& 2343 <br>
\hline Joseph Harrington \& 3100 \& 5453 \& " \& 6 \& 100 \& 24 \& 1778 \& 1817 \& 1181 \& ${ }^{20} 98$ <br>
\hline Calvin F. Alward.... \& 2108 \& 5390 \& , " \& 7 \& 108 \& 57 \& 3326 \& 1472 \& 2205 \& 36 Sl <br>
\hline Whlias C. Burnihas \& 1104 \& 11818 \& \} " \& 8 \& 214 \& 116 \& 6503 \& 2918 \& 4320 \& 723 <br>
\hline Hanford C. Keith \& 2110 \& 6000 \& \& \& 2 t \& 110 \& 0503 \& \& 23 \& 123 <br>
\hline Mary E. McLeod. \& 2109 \& 4.458 \& " \& 9 \& 109 \& 42 \& 2513 \& 1436 \& 1609 \& 31 河 <br>
\hline Zephie Saunders \& 3110 \& 45
4500
50 \& " \& 10 \& 110 \& 36 \& 2185 \& 1500 \& 1452 \& $\stackrel{29}{93}$ <br>
\hline Nanic M. Pric \& 2110 \& 5625 \& " \& 11 \& 110 \& 23 \& 1515 \& 2000 \& 1006 \& 3000 <br>
\hline Jane Brown. \& 1110 \& 5500 \& " \& 13 \& 110 \& 32 \& 2203 \& 1500 \& $1 \ddagger 63$ \& ${ }_{20}$ W <br>
\hline Nathan D. Foocler \& 2109 \& 7927 \&  \& 14 \& 109 \& 48 \& 2733 \& 1031 \& 1542 \& 33.3 <br>
\hline Tea pd. in Westm'd Co. \& \& \& Ears .... Salisbury \& 2 \& \& 13 \& 2953 \& \& 190 \& 1930 <br>
\hline Eliza A. Earle \& 2105 \& 418 \& sars \& 1 \& 105 \& 13 \& 7603 \& 1431 \& 509 \& $19: 10$ <br>
\hline Celia Frost... \& 2102 \& 4172 \& " ${ }^{\text {"............. }}$ \& 2 \& 1102 \& 34 \& 1540 \& 1390 \& 1023 \& $2 \pm 13$ <br>
\hline Sarah Mr. Daley \& 3110 \& 4375 \& \& 4 \& 210 \& 21 \& 11011 \& 2000 \& 7 \& $27 \times 0$ <br>
\hline John R Flewelling \& $2{ }^{2} 1071$ \& 5864 \& Kingston \& 1 \& 11071 \& 01 \& 39760 \& 1465 \& 2641 \& ${ }^{41} 06$ <br>
\hline George W. Foster. \& 3110 \& 5625 \& \& $\stackrel{\square}{2}$ \& 110 \& 10 \& 629 \& 2000 \& 415 \& 2415 <br>
\hline Mary E. Pearsoll. \& $\stackrel{1}{3} 110$ \& $4{ }^{45} 17$ \& " \& 3 \& 108 \& 21 \& 1293 \& 1472 \& $\mathrm{S}_{6} 13$ \& 엉 <br>
\hline AnMic E. Kicrstad..... \& \& 94 31 \& \& 4 \& 110 \& 19 \& 1001 \& \& \& <br>
\hline Jayis E. Wetyorb... \& 116 \& Is 18 \& -" \& 5 \& 205 \& 65 \& 46091 \& 2335 \& 3102 \& 5931 <br>
\hline Rebeca Bennet \& 2109 \& 4458 \& ) \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline D. Irenc Erbb. \& 3110 \& 3500 \& " \& 6 \& 1110 \& 32 \& 1904 \& 1500 \& 1265 \& $27{ }_{2}$ <br>
\hline Amelia T. Theall \& 3110 \& 3500 \& " \& 7 \& 110 \& 27 \& 1205 \& 1500 \& 6 \& 230 <br>
\hline Sarah E. Watters \& 21082 \& 4438 \& " \& 10 \& 108.2 \& 29 \& 1539 \& 1480 \& 10 \& 25 <br>
\hline Augusta E. Crawfo \& 2110 \& 4500 \& " \& 11 \& 110 \& 36 \& 20063 \& 1500 \& 1533 \& ※3 <br>
\hline Edith Darling.... \& 2 S33 \& 3415 \& " \& 12 \& S32 \& 50 \& 2697 \& 1135 \& 1791 \& - 2 $_{3}$ <br>
\hline Sclina Cmurord. \& 3110 \& 3500 \& " \& 13 \& 110 \& 17 \& 5431 \& 1500 \& 361 \& 150 <br>
\hline Edwin C. Hayes. \& $2{ }_{2} 110$ \& \& ? Norton \& 1 \& 220 \& S3 \& 4053 \& 3000 \& 2692 \& 56 ? <br>
\hline Ida C Elewelling. \& 3110
1110 \& [135 50 \& ) \& 2 \& 110 \& S2 \& 4324 \& 1500 \& 27 \& \% <br>
\hline Clarissa Raymond \& 1110 \& 5500 \& " \& 3 \& 110 \& 23 \& 1312 \& 1500 \& 3 \% \& $3{ }^{3}$ <br>
\hline Annic Johnston. \& 2110 \& 4500 \& St Studholm \& 5 \& 110 \& 33 \& 2405 \& 2500 \& $9{ }^{2}$ \& 348 <br>
\hline Edwin A. Haycs. \& 2110 \& 6000 \& " $\quad . . . . . .$. \& 7 \& 110 \& 39 \& 1040 \& 1500 \& 12 N \& 970 <br>
\hline Annic A. Jackson. \& 3110 \& 3500 \& " $\quad . . . . . . .$. \& , \& 110 \& 14 \& 73.3 \& 1500 \& 400 \& 10 <br>
\hline J. Lee Flewelling. \& $2{ }^{191}$ \& 54 ${ }_{5}$ \& Rothesay \& 5 \& ${ }^{901}$ \& 36 \& 1553 \& 1356 \& 1032 \& $23 \leq 15$ <br>
\hline Sarah E. Flewelling \& 1110 \& \& \& 5 \& 110 \& 25 \& 17002 \& ${ }^{15} 000$ \& 1130 \& 28 31 <br>

\hline Pcter Bremnan........ \& $\stackrel{2}{2} 1110$ \& | 80 |
| :--- |
| 4500 |
| 50 | \& " ${ }_{\text {"Simonds }}$ \& 10 \& 110

110 \& 18 \& 1025
21078 \& 2000 \& 10 Sl
$1+00$ \& S0 ${ }_{20} \mathrm{Sl}$ <br>
\hline Mraggic A. Bates.......
JRyss R. MACR, A. \& 21110 \& [ $\begin{array}{r}45 \\ 150 \\ \hline 00\end{array}$ \& Springficld. \& 2 \& 110 \& 29 \& $\underline{21073}$ \& 1500
1500 \& 14 00 \& 23 ${ }^{20}$ <br>
\hline Augusta A. Jorrcll... \& 2110 \& 5625 \& " \& 4 \& 110 \& 33 \& 1603 \& 2000 \& 112 \& \$1 5 <br>
\hline Bessic Ficay. \& 2110 \& 4500 \& " \& 5 \& 110 \& 23 \& 1044 \& 1500 \& 1092 \& 050 <br>
\hline John Robertso \& 2103 \& 5618 \& ، \& 6 \& 103 \& 17 \& 1044 \& 1404 \& 619 \& 2397 <br>
\hline L. 31. Wiggins \& 91120 \& 6000 \& ، $6 . . . . .$. \& \& 110 \& 51 \& ISS1 \& 1500 \& 1310 \& 2s 15 <br>
\hline Mina A. Stout. \& 2110 \& 4500 \& * .......... \& 8 \& 110 \& 33 \& 1023 \& 1500 \& \& 27 <br>
\hline
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Prov'I

Cclia E. Gray Eliza E. Joh liobert J. Cr John D. Wet Georre G. Mi Debbic A. Re Nargaret A.] Perlev. F. Kiel Welvin $H$. $h_{1}$ Gsorge E. Cas Hercert G . Bu Edwin V. Kin Josn. Thomisc Gaisis Hamilt Grorge W. Po Margaret E. 13 Trustees' clai April, $18 \pi 9$.
Alice M. Joh?
Frank M. Kelly
Lizic Gibbon,
A. Brunswick $]$

Ema C. Kierste
M. Amelia Gan

Hiram W. Folk
Annie E. Spice
Agnes Northru
Finuund Puddi
Bessic Pearson.
George N. Pear
Gioorse H. Rayr
Louis M. Nowl:
ST. Wisos, A
J. Clarence Sha

Jennic E. Murra
Annie E. Buchay
Chas G. Tabor.
Ella G. Parlec.
Gcorge II. Jonat
Mary A. Ryan...
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difind S. Baxter.
Phebe E. Mc.Mon
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Alice K. Lawson.
mastecs claim
April, 1879....
Florence Vail......
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Eutic 3 I. Armstron
Cath. J. Lochhart

COUNTY OF KINGS.-Continued.



COUNTY OF KINGS.-Continued.


COUNTY OF MADAWASKA


Julia A.
Anastais bethsaid Eugene yary E. Mavia Al Elizabeth Julia Alb Elenore 1 Malvina Thomas $C$ Les J. Fo Euphemie EL J. Hai Alice Byr
Henn. A.
Francis Le Buphemia Anna Pine Fruik Roy

Prov'l

Nal
3
$\qquad$
Helen YcD Jane Fitzpat, janet Sericil. 3lation E. Jac
lcinh P. Savo Finh P. Savo Matrick Gajuno
Jone J. Carru

MADAWASKA.-Continued.


COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.


COUNTY OF NORTH.UMBERLAND.-Continued.

| Prov'l Grant to Teachers. |  |  | Locallity. |  | County Fund to Trustees. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | MOUA |  |
| NAME. |  |  | PARISII. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Flizabeth Atch | 31100 | \$44 20 |  |  | 100 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maygie Perley | 2103 |  |  |  |  | 40 |  |  |  |  |
| Amy M. Iddles. | ${ }_{3}^{2} 110$ | ${ }_{40}^{42} 13$ | Blackvill |  | 1703 |  | 1748 |  |  | 3 |
| Nichael Whela | 3100 | ${ }_{43}^{45}$ |  |  |  | ${ }_{3} 5$ | ${ }_{1855}^{1827}$ | 1445 |  |  |
| LouisaM. Vye | 3963 | 3070 |  |  | 963 | 50 | 2042 |  |  |  |
| Mary Lawson. |  | ${ }^{40} 69$ | " |  | 992 |  | ${ }_{2} 12902$ |  |  |  |
| Wm. H. Grindle | 2110 | ${ }^{60} 00$ | " |  | 110 |  |  |  |  |  |
| John Flanaran. | ${ }_{2}{ }^{2} 11077^{2}$ |  | " |  | 1072 |  | ${ }_{3094}^{2035}$ | 1465 2000 |  |  |
| Anma Cirran | 3110 | ${ }_{35} 00$ | " | 11 | 110 | 40 | 1899 | 15 co |  |  |
| Lizic E. MIoran | 3108 | 3435 |  | 112 | 1108 |  | 1230 | 14 | 76 |  |
| Cornelius Latu | 3108 | 5889 | Blissficd |  | 108 | 9 | ${ }_{5}^{5128}$ |  |  |  |
| Elsibet Archibald | 2110 | 4500 |  |  | 110 | 27 | 1861 | 1500 | 10 |  |
| S. Charlotte Hamm | 2110 | 45 | " |  | 2) 110 |  | 1892 |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {Rowland Crocker. }}$ | ${ }_{2}^{3} 1110$ | 45 00 000 00 |  |  |  | 57 40 | 2030: | 1500 |  |  |
| Ingram B. Oakes, A. B. | ${ }^{1} 1100$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Kate 31. Williston..... | ${ }_{1}^{1} 100$ | [6500 | Chatham | 1 | 440 | 07 |  | 6000 |  |  |
| Alimie R . Havilan | 3100 | 3500 |  |  |  |  | raised |  |  |  |
| Annic J. McLeod. | 109 | 4477 |  |  | 108 | 35 | 1334 | 147 | 823 |  |
| Doxald Mcintos |  |  |  |  | 109 | 74 | 3869 |  | 2401 |  |
| James ycintosh. | $1{ }_{2}^{1043}$ | 71 | " | ${ }_{5}^{4}$ | 11042 |  | ${ }_{1093}^{3603}$ | 14 | 22 |  |
| Adelaide Ritchic | ${ }_{2}{ }_{2} 104$ | 43 <br> 42 <br> 45 <br> 5 | " |  |  |  | ${ }_{2} 2995$ | 14 | 1236 |  |
| Magric S. Gordon | 21093 | 4478 | " \& Glenelg | 62 | 3t 109$\}$ | 40 | IS | It 93 | 116 | 26 cl |
| Anme Quinlan.. <br> Mary R. Tweedie. |  | ${ }_{43}^{52} 85$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Amie L. Brown, c.r.a | ${ }^{96}$ |  |  |  |  |  | raised |  |  |  |
| Bridret Flanacra | $1{ }_{1}^{100}$ | 75 55 500 |  | 9 |  |  |  | 45 |  |  |
| John Mcrimis. | 3100 | 45 co |  |  |  |  | ised |  |  |  |
| Jayes N. Wathen |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2427 | 13 | 1506 |  |
| Helena Horgan | 21103 | 4213 |  | 12 | 1203 | 4 | 2254 | 14 | 1399 | 2300 |
| Margt. 1. Gray ${ }^{\text {Jumes }}$ C. Carruthe | 09 | 56 | " | 2 | 109 | 12 | 1004 |  | 9 | ${ }^{2608}$ |
| Letitia A. Wilson. | 1110 | 5500 |  |  | 110 | 35 | 1950 | 15 | 1210 |  |
| Maygre AI. Sfcrnto | ${ }^{2} 105$ | 5725 | Glenel |  | 105 | 42 | 27 | 190 | 7 | 300 |
| diargic Mriller... | ${ }_{2}^{2} 108$ | 44 34 34 | \& |  |  |  | 12313 |  | -4331 |  |
| Annic G. Mficinoorl |  | ${ }_{30} 9$ | " | 0 | 73 | 13 | 859 | 13 | 533 |  |
| Thiomas G. McKay | 10 | 8000 | " | 7 | 110 | 39 | 2364 | 200 | 14 | F |
|  | 10 | ${ }^{60}$ | " | 7 7 | 1110 |  | ${ }^{299}$ |  | 1s cor | 330, |
| S. MRelena Recs. | $2{ }^{103}$ | 5453 | " |  | 迷 $100^{2}$ | 18 | $9 \times 5$ | 18 | 612 |  |
| Cluristiana 0'Neil | 3108 | 4496 | " …........ | $10^{\circ}$ | 100 | 22 | 1817 | 19 | 1127 | 3054 |
| K. J. Yorston, | ${ }_{3}^{1} 1108$ | ${ }^{54} 500$ | Hard | 1 | 10 |  | ${ }_{1}^{2678}$ | ${ }_{20}^{14}$ | ${ }_{9} 16$ | ${ }_{29} 3$ |
| Mrs. Danicl Leltiz Amic MrEachran |  | 46 4156 46 | " |  | ${ }_{9} 10$ | 23 | ${ }_{1037}^{1487}$ | 1781 | 120 |  |
| Chartes | 3110 | co 00 | " | 5 | 1110 | 2 | 1293 | 20 | 502 |  |
| Barbara Sargen | 3110 | 4607 | " | ${ }^{3}$ | 110 | 17 | 1450 | 20 | 918 | $20^{15}$ |
| Aluclia Wilson. | 3110 | ${ }^{35} 00$ | Ludlow |  | 210 | 41 | 2391 | 15 | 1484 |  |
| S. Grace Young | $\stackrel{2}{2} 1108$ | 44 <br> 60 <br> 60 <br> 0 |  |  | 110 | 24 |  | 14 20 0 0 | 88 |  |
| Im pul. in York ${ }^{\text {co }}$ |  |  | " \& Stanloy.. |  |  | 5 |  |  | 157 | $1 \$ 7$ |
| Intrich F. Morrisay | 2105 |  | Nelson. | $1$ | 105 | 06 | 46583 |  | os 9 | 3 a |
| Emma Flett c. $\mathrm{S}_{\text {and }}$ | 101 | 16 07 <br> 22 09 | Son | 1 | 64 | ${ }_{33}$ | S09: | 730 |  |  |



COUNTY OF NORTUMBERLAND．－Continzeed．
$\overline{\overline{\text { uste日s．}}} \overline{\text { UNT．}}$
，8s요35 15 ； 58 ． 3530 84.44 ぶ宛 $67{ }_{25} 8$ 두온 ${ }^{62} 27$
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20 $8810 \times 8$ 8 106
10
10 10． 308 185111042

| Prov＇l Grant to Teachers． |  |  | Locality． |  | County Fund to Trustees． |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| NAMS． |  |  | PARISH． |  |  |  |  | ADIOUNT． |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Susie Crane | 3！110 | 3500 | Velso | 3 | 110 | 20 | 800 | \＄150 0 |  | － |
| Cath．A．Bohan | 3：110 | 4665 |  | 4 | 110 | 21 | 1309 | 2000 | 812 | 2812 |
| Haggie A．Jordon． | 2110 | 4500 | ＂ | 5 | 110 | 40 | 1185 | 1500 | ${ }_{5} 37$ | 2237 |
| Jonathan Carmalt． | 3180 |  | ＂ | 7 | 80 | 30 | 9592 | 1090 | $5{ }^{5} 95$ |  |
| Juilis Jordonn．．．． | 3,100 | 3181 | ＂ | 8 | 100 | 57 | 29072 | 1363 | 1804 | 3167 |
| Jusephine Ramsbotham | 3109 | 3467 |  | 9 | 109 | 33 | 1501 | 14 SB | 931 | 2417 |
| Jary J．Swim．．．．．．． | 2 3 1110 | 20 45 45 0 | Newcastl |  | ${ }_{110}^{51}$ | ${ }_{31}^{22}$ | ${ }_{1560}^{654}$ | 695 1500 |  |  |
| Annie P．Gilmant． | 211093 | 5972 | ＂ | $2{ }^{2}$ | 1092 | 22 | 1672 | 1981 | 1037 | 3028 |
| yary A．B．White． | 3110 | 3500 | ＂\＆Alnwick |  | 110 | 27 | 1855 | 1500 | 1150 | 2650 |
| Rwert 3foir．．．．．． | 2108 | 5890 |  | － | 105 | 30 | 1004 | 1903 | 935 | 2958 |
| Villiam J．Fowler | 1 2 ${ }_{108}^{701}$ | 4807 <br> 44 <br> 17 | ＊ |  |  | 170 | 8132 | 3919 | 50 |  |
| Elan Mr．Donovan | 3109 | 3467 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| C．M Hutchison．． | 1100 | 15000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frank A McCully． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Blizu Hickey．．．．． dmnie II ．Hauson． | 2 100 <br> 2 100 | 4500 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Olitia A．Parker．． | 1100 | 5500 | $\cdots$ | \％ | 8s0 | 2 | raised |  |  |  |
| Surah J．Reid． | 2100 | 4500 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Annie Sorell．．． | 21100 | 45 45 45 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Annic Keys．．．．． | 897 | 4115 | Northesk | 2 | 07 | 14 | 9351 | 1763 | 580 | 2343 |
| لangie Me3Inster | 3109 | 3467 | ＂ | 4 | 103 | 33 | 1850 | 1486 | 1168 | 2854 |
| John Ifamilton．． | 2108 | 5890 | ＂ | 5 | 103 | 24 | 1357 | 1472 | 843 | 2315 |
| diste E Faulkner． | 3110 | 3500 | ＂ | $\bigcirc$ | 110 | 51 | 29752 | 1500 | 1846 | 3346 |
| Sephia Somers． | $3{ }^{35}$ | 30 22 <br> 14  <br> 18  | ＂ | 7 | 95 | 15 | 702 | 1205 | 436 | 1781 |
| Ifrs Elizabeth A．Gillis | 2 2 1110 | 44 <br> 45 <br> 45 <br> 0 | ＂ | 10 | 110 | 54 | 2340 2200 | 1480 15 150 | 14 13 13 62 |  |
| Helen J．McLead．．．．．． | 2110 | 4500 | ＂ | 12 | 110 | 33 | 1992 | 1500 | 2230 | 2736 |
| Rechel Watsun． | 298 | 40 OS | Southesk | $7 \frac{1}{2}$ | 98 | 30 | 14962 | 13.30 | 929 | 2265 |
| Elim Brickley： | 2110 | 4500 | ＂． | 9 | 110 | 40 | $\underline{2187}$ | 1500 | 1358 | 2355 |
| ${ }^{13} \mathrm{H}$ ．Adams． | 2110 | 4500 | ＂ | 13 | 110 | 42 | 1890］ 3 | 1500 | 1174 | 2674 |
| Hagric J．Mrron．．．．．． | 3110 | 3500 | ＂ | 14 | 110 | 20 | 1949 | 1500 | 1209 | 2709 |
| Hartha F．Thompson．． | 3109 | 3467 | ＂ | 15 | 109 | 32 | 1720 | 1480 | 1068 | 2554 |
|  |  | 芯 |  |  |  | ＊ | ¢ | 足 | ¢ <br> ¢ <br> \％ <br> 8 <br> 8 | 운 $\stackrel{\text { ¢ }}{8}$ 8 |

COUNTY OF QUEENS.

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Prov'l Grant to Teachers.} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Locality.} \& \multicolumn{6}{|l|}{County Fund to Trustees.} <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& MOUN \& <br>
\hline NAME.

6 \&  \&  \& PARISH.

2 \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  <br>
\hline Gco. B. Nevo \& 2110 \& $1: 6000$ \& Bruns \& 1 \& 110 \& 36 \& 21312 \& 00 \& \& <br>
\hline Amelia J. Beac \& 2110 \& 4500 \& \& 3 \& 110 \& 28 \& 14684 \& 1500 \& \& <br>
\hline L. Jemnie Oakicy \& 31723 \& 2863 \& " \& 4 \& 672 \& 11 \& 656 \& $122 i$ \& \& 1523 <br>
\hline Arthur C. Belyea. \& 2110 \& 6000 \& Cambri \& 1 \& $110^{-}$ \& 37 \& 2750 \& 1500 \& 12 \& <br>
\hline Marinda Hicks \& $1109 \frac{1}{2}$ \& 5475 \& \& 2 \& 10931 \& 57 \& 2576 \& 1493 \& 11 \& \% <br>
\hline Peter W. Cody \& 288 \& 4800 \& " \& 3 \& 88 \& 18 \& ¢70, \& 11.49 \& 3 \& 1593 <br>
\hline John R Dumm. \& 2,110 \& 0000 \& " $\quad$. ${ }^{\text {che. }}$ \& 5 \& 110 \& 32 \& 1935 \& 1500 \& 91 \& 2411 <br>

\hline Amanda A. Straigh \& 2110 \& 0000 \& " \& Waterboro \& 6 \& 110 \& $$
37
$$ \& 25 S 9 \& 2000 \& 118 \& 3180 <br>

\hline Minnie Mott. \& 2110 \& 6000 \& \& 7 \& 110 \& 33 \& 2641 \& 2000 \& 1200 \& 3200 <br>
\hline Anna A. Colwel \& 31093 \& 3483 \& " \& 8 \& 1092 \& 11 \& 9023 \& 2493 \& 41 \& 1907 <br>
\hline Melissa J. Dickson. \& 21105 \& 4297 \& " \& \& 105 \& 22 \& 1128 \& 1431 \& 51 \& 1948 <br>
\hline Wilfred P. MeDonald \& 3110 \& 4500 \& " \& 10 \& 110 \& 47 \& 20104 \& 1500 \& 9 \& 2420 <br>
\hline Rachel J. Robinson \& 2110 \& 4500 \& " \& 12 \& 110 \& 34 \& ${ }_{2}^{21754}$ \& 1500 \& 0 \& 2497 <br>
\hline Geo. Mr. Wetmore. . \& 2103 \& 5818 \& Cannin \& 1 \& 103 \& 31 \& $2368{ }^{2}$ \& 1404 \& 10 \& 2480 <br>
\hline Tea. pid in Sunbury Co. \& \& \& " \& Shef \& 1 A \& \& 12 \& 787 \& \& 30 \& 361 <br>
\hline John D. OMar \& \& \& \& \& 85 \& 6 \& 481 \& 1545 \& 221 \& 1700 <br>

\hline Angelina E. Wassor \& 3109 \& | 34 |
| :--- |
| 45 |
| 60 | \& " \& 5 \& 109 \& 41 \& 1381 \& 1488 \& 6 \& 2119 <br>

\hline Duncan Lundon \& 3110 \& 4500 \& " ……… \& 7 \& 110 \& 40 \& 2367 \& 1480 \& 108 \& ${ }_{3} 7$ <br>
\hline James R. Barto \& 2110 \& 6000 \& $\left\{\begin{array}{c}\text { Chipman and } \\ \text { Northicld, }\end{array}\right\}$ \& 1 A \& 110 \& 30 \& 1728 \& 1500 \& 782 \& 228 <br>
\hline Eugenia $E$. \& 3110 \& \& Chipman ......... \& 3 \& 110 \& 28 \& 2875 \& 2000 \& 1317 \& 3317 <br>
\hline Samuel H. Moor \& 2110 \& 6000 \& \& 4 \& 110 \& 38 \& 1668 \& 1500 \& 704 \& 22 ct <br>
\hline asisa S. Langin. \& $11: 0$ \& 10000 \& " \& 5 \& 1110 \& 40 \& $2571 \frac{1}{2}$ \& 1500 \& 1178 \& 2678 <br>
\hline Magrie Mf. Bowden \& $\stackrel{2}{2} 110$ \& 4500 \& * \& ${ }^{6}$ \& 110 \& 44 \& 1732 \& 1500 \& 794 \& 2294 <br>
\hline Annie R. McDousal \& 2110 \& 4500 \& " \& 8 \& 110 \& 37 \& 18288. \& 1500 \& 83 \& 2333 <br>
\hline Danicl Fiske. \& 1110 \& 10000 \& " \& 9 \& 110 \& 25 \& 2275 \& 2000 \& 1043 \& 3043 <br>
\hline Bertha L. Bri \& 3110 \& 4067 \& " $\times$......... \& 12 \& 110 \& 36 \& 32353 \& 2000 \& 1483 \& 34.3 <br>
\hline Willian II. Fout \& 3110 \& 6060 \& "\& Waterboro \& 13 \& 110 \& 23 \& 1574 \& 2000 \& 721 \& 2721 <br>
\hline F. W. Orchard. \& 3108 \& 5889 \& " " \& 15 \& 108 \& 26 \& 1560. \& 19 (3) \& T 15 \& 26 is <br>
\hline Isabella Ferguson. \& 97 \& 3080 \& Gagetwwn \& 1 \& 07 \& 18 \& 112 \& 1322 \& 517 \& 18 <br>
\hline Lemuel A. Currey, A. ${ }^{\text {J }}$. Lestie Smith...... \& $1{ }_{2} 1110$ \& 7500
60 \&  \& 3 \& 220 \& 77 \& 54602 \& 3000 \& 25 \& 55 <br>
\hline James Barne \& 2110 \& \& - \& 4 \& 110 \& 33 \& 1489] \& 1500 \& 0 \& 21 S <br>
\hline Phebe A. \& 3,103 \& 3276 \& \{Gayetown, Cam\{ bridge \& Caming \& 5 A \& 103 \& 16 \& 968 \& 1404 \& 443 \& 4i <br>
\hline Tea. pu. in Sut \& \& \& Gayetown d Burt'n \& 7 A \& \& 4 \& 2098 \& \& 137 \& 137 <br>
\hline Benjamin Hay \& 2110 \& 0000 \& " \& Cambridge \& \& 110 \& 14 \& 825 \& 1500 \& 378 \& 18 is <br>
\hline S. L. T. Wiggins \& 2109 \& 5945 \& Hampstead........ \& 1 \& 109 \& 27 \& 19072 \& 14 S6 \& 87 \& ${ }_{13}^{23}$ (s) <br>
\hline Annic E. Martin \& 2104 \& 4254 \& "\% ........ \& 12 \& 104 \& 9 \& 627 \& 1418 \& 237 \& 17 (15 <br>
\hline Augustr F. J. Pete \& 1110 \& 5500 \&  \& $\stackrel{2}{2}$ \& 110 \& 14 \& 979 \& 1500 \& 440 \& 19 is <br>
\hline Drvid Patterson. \& 2110 \& 6000 \& " \& Gagetown \& 2 a \& 110 \& 10 \& 800 \& 1500 \& 3660 \& 1505 <br>
\hline Willian J. Nickerson \& 3110 \& 6000 \& " \& 3 \& 110 \& 15 \& 1076 \& 2000 \& 500 \& 2500 <br>
\hline Emeline L. Harrison \& 3110 \& 3500 \& " \& 4 \& 110 \& 35 \& 182S! \& 1500 \& 833 \& 2335 <br>
\hline E. D. Vallis. \& 2110 \& ${ }_{60}^{60} 0$ \& " \& 5 \& 110 \& 27 \& 12474 \& 1500 \& 571 \& 207 <br>
\hline Angclina M. Paterson.. \& 3109 \& 3467 \& " \& 8 \& 109 \& 23 \& 968 \& 14 SO \& 443 \& 109 <br>
\hline Robertscin Gardnier.... \& 2110 \& 6000 \& " \& Gasctown \& 7 \& 110 \& 32 \& 16s0 \& 1500 \& 77 \& $22 \%$ <br>

\hline | 'Trustees' claim for ? |
| :--- |
| April, 1879. | \& \& \& \& 8 \& 116 \& \& 17302 \& 150 \& 705 \& 23 <br>

\hline $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Balance to Trustecs } \\ \text { from April, 1870.. }\end{array}\right\}$ \& \& \& \& 10 \& \& \& \& 478 \& \& <br>
\hline T. William Perley..... \& 2110 \& 6000 \& Johnsto \& 1 \& 110 \& 42 \& 2131 \& 1500 \& 976 \& 24 ii <br>
\hline Emeline A. Alicrle \& 3110 \& 3500 \& \& 2 \& 110 \& 29 \& 1509 \& 1500 \& 691 \& 2191 <br>
\hline Wellington Jenkins \& 2108 \& 5890 \& " \& 3 \& 108 \& 31 \& 18163 \& 1472 \& 8 \& 23 OH <br>
\hline Elizabeth S. Clar \& 1110 \& 5500 \& " \& 4 \& 110 \& 22 \& 1306 \& 1500 \& 595 \& 20 ? <br>
\hline S. J. Thome \& 3110 \& 41.00 \& " \& 5 \& 110 \& 37 \& 10412 \& 1500 \& 752 \& $\stackrel{93}{23}$ <br>
\hline Yohn H. DeLong \& 2101 \& 7345 \& " \& 6 \& 101 \& 19 \& 1104 \& 1836 \& 54 \& ${ }_{3} 23$ <br>
\hline Gco. J. D. Petcre \& $3{ }^{3} 110$ \& 6000 \& "، \& 8 \& 110 \& 20 \& 1404 \& 2000 \& 643 \& 26 3 <br>
\hline İcBaront Starkey \&  \& 75
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4 \& "\& Cambridge \& 8 \& 110 \& 17 \& 1436
1573 \& 20
14 \& 059
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7 \& 36 <br>
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\end{tabular}

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COUNTY OF RESTIGOUCHE．

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Prov＇l Grant to Teschers．} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Locality．} \& \multicolumn{6}{|l|}{County Fund to Trustees．} <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& MOUN \& <br>
\hline NAME．

6 \&  \&  \& vallish． \&  \&  \& \&  \&  \&  \&  <br>
\hline Jarbara McNair，c．r．a． \& 297 \& S21 83 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Jonin Lawson．．．．．．．．．．． \& 1100 \& 15000 \& Addington．．．．．． \& 1 \& 220 \& 190 \& 16193 \& 0 \& \& <br>
\hline Susic S．Gerrard．．．．．．． \& 2100 \& 4500 \& \& \& rsd． \& \& raised \& \& \& <br>
\hline Agnes MeCormich．．．．． \& 2110 \& 4500 \& ＂${ }^{\text {c }}$ ．．．．． \& 2 \& 110 \& 33 \& 1732 \& 1500 \& \& 36 <br>
\hline Robert Alexander． \& 3110 \& 4500 \& ＂ \& 4 \& 110 \& 30 \& 1344 \& 1500 \& 872 \& 21 is <br>
\hline Bella McTomney．．．．．． \& 3110 \& 3500 \& ＂ \& 5 \& 110 \& 29 \& 1738 \& 1500 \& 870 \& 23 \％ <br>
\hline Mhary T．Carmichael． \& 310 S \& 4580 \& ＂． \& 6 \& 108 \& 22 \& 1572 \& 1963 \& 787 \& 2750 <br>
\hline Sarah tis Shatpe．．．．．．． \& 2110 \& 4500 \& Culborne ．．．．．．．． \& 1 \& 110 \& 50 \& 3408 \& 1500 \& 1705 \& 3205 <br>
\hline Katic Mc．Millan．．．．．．． \& 2110 \& 6000 \& ＂\＆Dalhousie \& $1 \frac{1}{2}$ \& 110 \& 25 \& $125 \overline{5}$ \& 1500 \& 628 \& 21 3 <br>
\hline Donald Mclean．．．． \& $\stackrel{2}{109}$ \& 5045 \& \& \& \& 59 \& 3114 \& 14 S6 \& 1558 \& 304 <br>
\hline Mary Mexillan．． \& 2110 \& 4500 \& ، \& 3 \& 110 \& 35 \& 2189 \& 1500 \& 1095 \& 258 <br>
\hline licbecer J．Cook． \& 21108 \& 5880 \& ＂$\quad . . . . . .$. \& 4 \& 105 \& 21 \& 130\％ \& 1963 \& 698 \& 26 cl <br>
\hline Alex．Ross．．．．．．．．．．．． \& 1100 \& 7500 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline S．C．W．lbur ．．．．．．．．．． \& $2{ }^{2} 1100$ \& 60
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00 \& $)^{\text {Dalhousie ．．．．．．}}$ \& 1 \& \[
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\begin{gathered}
330 \\
\mathrm{rsd}
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& 138 \& \[

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\]

raised \& 4500 \& 4566 \& 0000 <br>
\hline John Cook．． \& 237 \& 2018 \& ＂.... \& 2 \& 37 \& 31 \& 552 \& 504 \& 276 \& 780 <br>
\hline Lizzie A．MeNair． \& 2109 \& 4458 \& ＂．． \& 3 \& 109 \& 33 \& 1728 \& 1486 \& 865 \& 2351 <br>
\hline Ammic Beattic．．．．．．．．． \& 3110 \& 4667 \& ＂ \& 4 \& 110 \& 11 \& 048 \& 2000 \& 324 \& 2324 <br>
\hline Jas．A．Chisholm \& 21063 \& 5809 \& ＂ \& 5 \& 1064 \& 25 \& 10704 \& 1452 \& 540 \& 1992 <br>
\hline Ammie B．Doyle．． \& 3108 \& 3435 \& ＂، \& 6 \& 108 \& 48 \& 1790 \& 1472 \& S 96 \& 23 ¢ <br>
\hline Jane Murchie．． \& 3110 \& 3500 \& ＂ $4 . . .$. \& 7 \& 110 \& 34 \& 2112 \& 1500 \& 1057 \& 2357 <br>
\hline Lizzie J．Harquail．．．．． \& 3110 \& 3500 \& ＂$\quad . . .$. \& 8 \& 110 \& 47 \& 17912 \& 1500 \& 800 \& 2396 <br>
\hline Margt G．MrcNeill．．．．． \& $3{ }^{110}$ \& ${ }_{46}^{46} 67$ \& $" 4$. \& \& 110 \& 29 \& 2048 \& 2000 \& 1025 \& 3025 <br>
\hline Flora McDonald．．．．． \& 3110 \& 46
36 \& \& 10 \& 110 \& 60 \& 2994 \& 2000 \& 1408 \& 343 <br>
\hline Mary Amm McCarthy．．． \& 3110 \& 3500 \& Durham．．．．．．．．． \& 1 \& 110 \& 33 \& 1648 \& 1500 \& 825 \& 2325 <br>
\hline Tea pd．in GloucesterCo \& \& \& ＂\＆Beresford \& 1 A \& \& 5 \& 138 \& \& 069 \& $0 \triangleq$ <br>
\hline Julian G．Noble．． \& 2108 \& 5800 \& ＂ \& 2 \& 108 \& 70 \& 4280 \& 1486 \& 2142 \& 3623 <br>
\hline John Chalmers． \& 3110 \& 4500 \& ＊ \& 4 \& 110 \& 51 \& 2356 \& 1500 \& 1170 \& 26 i9 <br>
\hline Margaret Black． \& 383 \& 2040 \& ＊ \& 5 \& 83 \& 27 \& 960 \& 1131 \& 484 \& 1615 <br>
\hline Catharine Doyle．．．．．．． \& 2110 \& 4500 \& ＊ \& 0 \& 110 \& 43 \& 2467 \& 1500 \& 1235 \& 2735 <br>
\hline Ed．Carney．．．． \& 3100 \& 4335 \& ＂${ }^{6}$ \& 7 \& 106 \& 53 \& 2746 \& 1445 \& 1374 \& 2819 <br>
\hline George F．Dawson．．．．． \& 3110 \& 4500 \& ＂، ${ }^{\text {a }}$ ， \& 8 \& 110 \& 34 \& 1831 \& 1500 \& 916 \& 2416 <br>
\hline Margt．MeLeall．．．．．．．． \& 360 \& 2927 \& ＂$\quad . . . . . . .$. \& 10 \& 69 \& 31 \& 1675 \& 1253 \& S 30 \& 20 \＄ <br>
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Goo．E．Arı Ada Faulkı Jonis．Co Robina F． Danl．O＇C． Jane Chapp Daxid Wils Rasa Rush． Mary Sealy Robt．Euan Peter McInt Jary Gillmo Janes BicKe lim．H．Alli Em 0 ．Stew： Amn Richar Alice Perley． Jichael Kell Alma D．Ho Gso．H．Ful Thomas Corl Grace Murph Abmham $D$ ． Estella Daye S．L Tilley F Jessie I．Sut Helen Dalc．． A．Sanburn．． Amelia J．Las Alicia R．Gre؛ James Crawfo Mary 3i．Rees Eliza Wether： Hamwah Whit lim J．Rouls Kate $A$. Kerr．
Arnes E Livit Agnes E．Livit
Lijlic E．Baxte Elise M．Trim John Brooks． Bermard B．Sm Joht R PrcClo
Surah Smyth．． Mary Marry．．． Elen Toomoy． Ellen $0^{\prime}$ Grady．
yaria Fitzmau Yary Routanne Sarah Burchill Finlliam Pr－Tee
Hex．Johnston Saxah Taynston．． Ada S．NicDona Eary Green．．．． Eise IL Trimb： Jennic M．Row Yaria D．W．Ne Catharino Arms

COUNTY OF ST．JOHN．

| Prov＇l Grant to Teachers． |  |  | Locality． |  | County Fund to Trustees． |  |  |  |  |  |
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| ， | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} {\underset{亏}{5}}_{5}^{5} \end{array}\right\|$ | 范 | PARISI． |  |  |  |  | AMOUNT． |  |  |
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| Gco．E．Armstrong． | 2105 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Adi Faulkner．．．．．．．． | $2{ }^{50}$ |  |  | 1 | 155 | 53 |  |  |  |  |
| Jonk M．Cowsarayunse liobina F ．Wheatont．．． | ${ }_{2}^{1} 10{ }^{1} 102{ }^{2}$ | 139 76 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| fami O＇C．McGimis．．． | 2110 | 8000 |  | 2 | 4282 | 303 | 13038 | 5841 | 10434 | 16275 |
| Jane Chappell．．．．．．．． | ${ }^{3} 108$ | 3435 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Darid Wilson．．． Racal Rush．．． | 11 105 <br> 3 110 | 71 46 46 68 | ＂، $\quad$ ．．．．．． |  | 1105 | 39 | ${ }_{2855}^{1822}$ | 1431 | 1459 | ${ }^{28} 800$ |
| Nary Sealy．．． | 2110 | 6000 | ＂ | 11 | 110 | 32 | 2951 | 2000 | ${ }_{23}{ }_{02}$ | ${ }_{43} 62$ |
| Riobt Ectans．．． | 3100 | 5780 | ＂$\ldots$ ．．．．．． | 12 | 106 | ${ }_{63}$ | 50484 | 192 | 4040 | 5067 |
| Peter Mchintyre．．．．．．．． | $1{ }_{2}^{1110}$ | 7500 4500 | ） | 13 | 220 | 110 | 7887 | 3000 | 6248 | 0248 |
| James गckenzie．．．．．．． | 1110 | 7500 | ， | 14 | 110 | 04 | 4783 | 1500 | 3812 | 5312 |
| lim H．Allinghim．．．．． | ${ }_{2}^{2} 110$ | 6000 | ＂ | 15 | 110 | 50 | 2991 | 1500 | 2394 | ${ }_{38} 9$ |
| Era 0 Stewart．．．．．．．． | 2110 | 4500 |  | 16 | 110 |  | 28392 | 1500 | 2272 | 37 |
| A AmR Richard．． | ${ }_{1} 11107$ | 7183 55 50 | Musquash ．．．．．．．．． |  | 1107 | 28 | ${ }^{23323}$ | 1944 | 1859 | ${ }_{5} 30$ |
| 3icthael Kelliy． | ${ }_{2} 139$ | ${ }_{28} 56$ | ＂$\quad . . . . . . .$. |  | ${ }_{39}^{110}$ |  | ${ }_{6}^{4689}$ |  |  | ${ }_{12}{ }^{2}$ |
| dluma B．Horton．．．．．．． | 3110 | 4607 | ．．．． |  | 110 | 25 | 2103 | 2000 | 1755 | 3755 |
| Gra．H．Fultos．．．．．．． | 189 | 15000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Thomas Corbitc．．．．．．．． |  | 7500 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grace Murphy．．．．．．．．． | ${ }_{2}^{1} 93$ | 5500 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Estella Daye．．．．．．．．．． | ${ }_{2}{ }^{1} 9$ | 409 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| S．t Tilley Frost．．．．．．． |  | ${ }_{4} 42$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jexse IL．Sutherland．． |  | 4500 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Helen Dale．．．．．．．．．．． | ${ }_{2}^{2} 99$ | 4500 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A Smburn．．．．．．．．．．． | $\stackrel{3}{2} 99$ | 45 45 45 000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alicin R Green．．．．．．．． | 298 | 4500 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| James Crawford．． |  | ${ }_{75} 750$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3lary 3i．Rees．．．．．．．．．． Eliza Wetherali．．．．．． | 1  <br> 3 99 <br> 90  | $\begin{array}{lll}55 & 0 \\ 33 & 00 \\ 33\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hanah White．．．．．．．．．． |  | 138 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wm．J．Roulston．．．．．．． | 19 | 7500 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Kate A Kerr．．．．．．．．．． | ${ }_{2}^{1} 999$ | ［1500 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| billie E，Baxter．．．．．．． | 201 | 4130 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Elise 3．Trinimble．．．．．． | ${ }^{2} 8$ | ${ }^{3}{ }^{3} 84$ | Town of Portland |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bemard B．Smyth．．．．．． |  | 6000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Johu R McCloskey．．．．． | ${ }^{2} 9$ | 6000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sarah Supyth．．．．．．．．． | $\stackrel{2}{4}_{3}$ | 45 3500 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Eilen Toomey．．．．．．．．．． |  | ${ }_{33}{ }_{33}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ellen 0＇Grady．．．．．．．．． | $3{ }^{4} 9$ | ${ }^{38} 28$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Variz Fitzmaurice．．．． | （ ${ }^{2}$ | ${ }^{38} 418$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sumh Burchill．．．．．．．．． | ${ }_{2}{ }^{\text {a7 }}$ | 4409 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Trililiam Pr－lee．．．．．．．．． |  | 7500 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alex Johnston．．．．．．．．．． | 19 | 7500 5500 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Surah Taylor．．．．．．．．．． | 1 99 <br> 2 99 | 55 45 450 00 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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|  | $2{ }^{2} 5$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{rl} 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 27 \\ 10 \end{array}\right\|$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| jennies M．Howan．．．．．．． | ${ }_{2}^{2}{ }_{2}^{99}$ | 45 45 45 00 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cathsino Armstrong．．． | 129 | 5500 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gertrudo A．Thompson | 199 | 55001 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

COUNTY OF ST. JOHN.-Continued.


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ifiliam J. W
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Lillie IIerringt Heurietta Tay] yary Cameron. Maggie C. Shar Clar B. Peters Lydia E Willia Henrictta M. T] Harrict D. Gree لary P. Gregr Chas. G. Coster 1I. Scabury Brid H. Seabury Brid IIm. M. AicLeat Israel T. Richar Andrew Nesbitt John Montrome Gorge E. Baxt Alban F. Emery hate E. Carr... cioma F. Moran Clara A. Youmg. Geo. U. Hay.... Mrah E Whipp Caroline E. Hue Mara E. Burridg "m. D. Baskin. Mary A. SicLeod. Lrdia J . Fullerto
Thomas O'Rielly. Hary Agnes Nan Alice K . Seagher Teress O'Erien.. labbella Burchiil. Henrietta SIcGral Jeanie Rell
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Yaria S Coy.....
Carric M. Dicivin.
Eleanor J. Patters
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Erclina D. Brown

COUNTY OF ST. JOHN.-Continued.


COUNTY OF ST．JOHN．－Continued．

| Prov＇l Grant to Teachers． |  |  | Locality． |  | County mund to Trustees． |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nasie． |  |  | PARISII． |  |  |  |  | AMOUNT． |  |  |
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| hate MfcGoman． | $2{ }^{1} 8$ | S4 | t．Martins． |  | $\stackrel{\text { S }}{ }$ | 31 | 1446 | 149 |  |  |
| Mary E．McKay．．．．．． | $3: 210$ | 4601 |  | ， | 110 | 29 | 1430 | 20.00 | 1181 | 31 s1 |
| Bethia ${ }^{\text {P }}$ Tabor．．．．．．． | $2 i 110$ | 45001 | ＂\＆Upham | 10 | 110 | 22 | ${ }_{2053}$ | 15 co | ${ }^{7} 91$ | ${ }_{3}^{20} 91$ |
| David Kirkpatrick．．．． | 311093 | 5071 | ＂، ${ }^{4}$ | 12 | 1091 | 20 | $1487 \frac{1}{2}$ | 19.9 | 1190 | 31 \＄1 |
| Winnne C．Mclonald．． | （1110 |  | ＂ | 13 | 153 | 18 | 874 | 903 2000 | ${ }^{6} 998$ | 160 |
| Ammic M．Hopkins ．．．． | 3：100 | 4090 |  |  |  | 0 |  |  | 1707 |  |
| Kate S．Hopkins．．．．．．． | 215 | 614 | \}Simonds....... | 1 | 212 | 127 | 0034 | 289 | 4520 | 713 |
| Mrs．M．IL．Suith．．．．．． | 3 97 <br>   | 3086 | ）＊Uphan |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tra pi．in Kings Co．． |  |  | ＂\＆Upham | $\frac{2}{3}$ | 108 | 15 | 10601 |  | 349 | 543 |
| Florence N．${ }_{\text {Emana }}^{\text {L．Clarki．．．．．．．}}$ | $2{ }_{2}^{100}$ | 4335 | ＂، ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ |  | 10 | 51 | 1593t | 1445 | 1515 <br> 219 <br> 1 | 29 |
| Bassic M．Retalick．．．．． | 3110 | 4608 | ＂ | 7 | 110 | 15 | 1064 | 2000 | － 32 | － |
| Fred．M．Walsh．．．． | $2{ }^{2} 1072$ | 55 Gt | \} " | 8 | 2061 | 99 |  | 2314 | 4375 |  |
| Amelia H．Peatuan．．．． | $3{ }^{3} 199$ | 31 45 45 00 | ）${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 9 | 110 | 92 | 1514 | 1500 | 43 \％ | 715 |
| Finma F．Berry． | $\stackrel{2}{2} 110$ | 45 44 4 48 | ＂ 6 | ${ }^{9}$ | 110 | 32 | 1S14 | 1500 | 1452 |  |
| Mary E，Stilcs | $2{ }_{2} 110{ }^{2}$ | 4438 45 4 | ＂${ }^{6}$ ． | 10 | $\underline{1083}$ | 42 | 2477 | 1579 | 19 si | 34 Cl |
| Magric Foster．．． | ${ }_{2}{ }^{2} 110$ | 45 <br> 33 <br> 3 <br> 8 |  | 12 | 110 | 33 | 1652 | 1500 | 13 | － |
| Marrict O．Moimrd | 2109 | 5944 | ＂ | 15 | 109 | 21 | 15S | 15 Sl | 12 |  |
| Janic M．March．． | 2107 | 4376 | ＂ | 16 | 107 | 36 | 1531 | 1458 | 1465 | $\underbrace{2} \mathbf{3}$ |
| Althen Sherwood．．．．．． | 3110 | 3500 | ＂ | 15 | 110 | 14 | 639 | 1500 | 506 | 30 cs |
| Tea pri．in hings Co．．． |  |  | ＂\＆Rothesay | 19 |  | 7 | 400 |  | 320 | 39 |
| Tcr．prin in Kings Co．．． | －${ }^{\text {on }}$ |  | ＂silampton | $\stackrel{20}{20}$ |  | 5 | 128 |  | 202 |  |
| Barbara E．Fcin．．．．．． | 96 | 3763 | Sim＇dsiSt．Martins | 21 | 69 | 15 | S1G4 | 1253 | 653 |  |
| Hammath B．Wheaton．． | 3109 | $40 \quad 331$ |  | 22 | 109 | 13 | 10114 | 10 S1 | S 11； |  |
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$\because 2$ Caldwell．．． ：nc E Colwell． $x:$ II Bulyw． b－isa lulyen．． 2．t．If liarker． © Il．Miner． Lris．Randall． besed Lriases

COUNTY OF SUNBURY.



## COUNTY OF VICTORIA.

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Prov'l Grant to Teachers.} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Locality.} \& \multicolumn{6}{|l|}{County Fund to Trustees.} <br>
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{NAME.

6} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{} \& \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{PARISH.} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{} \& \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{AMOUN'I.} <br>
\hline \& \&  \& \& \& \& \& \& $\qquad$ \&  \&  <br>
\hline Lydia J. Irvine. \& 2110 \& S4: 00 \& Andover. \& 1 \& 110 \& 41 \& 1948 \& \$1500 \& S11 \& 26.5 <br>
\hline Julia C. Frost. \& 1110 \& 5500 \& \& 2 \& 110 \& 19 \& 802 \& 1500 \& \& 19 92 <br>
\hline Berton C. Foster, A. B. \& 1100 \& 7500 \& \& \& 220 \& \& 2938 \& \& \& <br>
\hline Amice E Newcombe... \& 3100 \& 3500 \& \& \& rsa. \& 59 \& raised \& \& \& 485 <br>
\hline Gussie F. Crawiord. . . \& 283 \& 40 OS \& " \& \& 98 \& 25 \& 1417 \& 1330 \& 569 \& 2205 <br>
\hline Melinda A. Barker. \& $3101 \frac{1}{4}$ \& 3229 \& " \& 5 \& 201 \& 39 \& $1581 \frac{1}{2}$ \& 13 St \& 970 \& 33 if <br>
\hline Alice Nichols. \& 3.54 \& 2291 \& " \& 8 \& 54 \& 17 \& 1176 \& 031 \& 721 \& 1702 <br>
\hline Rosal Hanson... \& 3110 \& 3500 \& Drummond \& 1 \& 110 \& 18 \& 1217 \& 1500 \& 747 \& 224 <br>
\hline Nancy A. Watson \& 362 \& 1972 \& " $\quad . . .$. \& 9 \& 62 \& 19 \& 340 \& 845 \& 2009 \& 105 <br>
\hline Ioutisa J. Alerritheio.. \& 2107 \& 5835 \& - " \& 11 \& 107 \& 29 \& 1826 \& 1944 \& 1120 \& 30 at <br>
\hline alary L. Cassidy.. \& 3106 \& 3372 \& " \& It \& 103 \& 42 \& 1584 \& 1445 \& 972 \& 2417 <br>
\hline llupert W. Grover, A.B. \& ${ }_{3} 104$ \& 7091 \& Gordon. \& 1 \& 104 \& 59 \&  \& 14 18 \& 2732 \& 4150 <br>
\hline James MLcCrea........ \& 3.90 \& 4008 \& " ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ \& 3 \& 90 \& 20 \& 993 \& 1630 \& 609 \& $\underline{23} 4$ <br>
\hline Eunice W. DeWolfe... \& 3105 \& 3340 \& " \& 5 \& 105 \& 24 \& 1548 \& 1431 \& 950 \& 23 sl <br>
\hline Sarah Vaudien. \& 3110 \& 4667 \& " \& \& 1110 \& 23 \& 1784 \& 2000 \& 1095 \& 30 \% <br>
\hline Alice A . Manzer........ \& 3110 \& 3500 \& Grand Falls....... \& 3 \& 110 \& 35 \& 13301 \& 1500 \& 816 \& 2316 <br>
\hline P. Alice Mr. Patterson \& 31104 \& 4411 \& \& 5 \& 104 \& 27 \& ${ }_{1250}{ }^{6}$ \& 1891 \& 7 71 \& $20{ }^{20}$ <br>
\hline Charles Mchan........ \& 3110 \& 4500 \& " \& 9 \& 110 \& 22 \& 1565 \& 1500 \& 962 \& 246 <br>
\hline Yauristine B. Morchouse \& 31100 \& 3372 \& Lorn \& 4 \& 108 \& 24 \& 14321 \& 1445 \& 910 \& 33 <br>
\hline Saral B, Brusucll.... \& 3110 \& 4067 \& ${ }^{6}$ \& 6 \& 110 \& 23 \& 1374 \& 2000 \& 343 \& - 43 <br>
\hline John T. Tuthill. \& 106 \& 6545 \& Perth. \& 1 \& 96 \& 55 \& 150it \& 1303 \& 92 \& 2313 <br>
\hline Annic E. Sloot. \& 3107 \& 3404 \& \& 2 \& 107 \& 37 \& 2354 \& 14.58 \& 14.44 \& 29 <br>
\hline Jancy 0. Curry....... \& 3110 \& 4667 \& " \& 5 \& 110 \& 30 \& 2297 \& 2000 \& 1409 \& 340 <br>
\hline Emmar A. Wright..... \& 3110 \& 3500 \& " \& 6 \& 110 \& 48 \& 2130 \& 1500 \& 1307 \& 30 <br>
\hline Lizzic MI. Hunter..... \& $3{ }^{3}$ \& 3520 \& " \& 11 \& S3 \& 20 \& 10312 \& 1508 \& 1001 \& 250 <br>
\hline Lizzie M. Sincoci. \& 209 \& 5398 \& " \& 12 \& 99 \& 24 \& 2199 \& 17 9S \& 1349 \& 314 <br>

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COUNTY OF WESTMORELAND.



COUNTY OF WESTMORELAND.-Continzued.

| Prov'l Grant to Teachers. |  |  | Locality. | County Fund to Trustees. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
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| NAME. |  |  | Parisir. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| James Re. Sulivian | $2 / 110$ |  |  | 7110 | 33 |  |  |  |  |
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| Ammic A. Colpits. | 3110 | ${ }^{35} 50$ |  | 12 | 15 | 1202 | 1509 | 52 | - |
| Mary E. Charman. | ${ }_{2} 111091$ | ${ }_{5}^{55} 900$ | " | ${ }_{14}^{13} 1110$ | 14 | ${ }_{26034}$ |  | ${ }^{5}{ }^{5}$ | 2 |
| MIary Campucll | 3110 | 4667 | " | 15 110 | 34 | 2193* | ${ }_{20} 9$ | - |  |
| Francis L . Steeve | 2110 | 6000 | " | 10110 |  | 4052 | 15 | 1810 |  |
| Sarah Mcllugh. | 3 | ${ }^{35} 20$ | " | 17 | 24 | ${ }^{1399}$ | 15 |  |  |
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| Jesse A. Collicutt | 2110 | co 00 | " | 20110 | 43 | 9672 | 1500 | 4 Es | 19 |
| Ellen Wask. | 3105 | 4453 | " | 21105 | 33 | 2157 | 1905 | 1036 |  |
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| Insuore trad.C.jïcil | 3110 | ${ }_{46} 67$ | ، | 3110 |  | 273 | 20 | 131 | 4314 |
| Mary J. Murray | 2110 | co 00 |  | 110 | 24 | 1978 | 20 | 1 |  |
| Laum A. Elderkin | 2108 | 4.47 |  | 109 |  | $\stackrel{2203}{203}$ | 14 | 10 | 15 |
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| Mary E. Powell. | ${ }_{3}^{1120} 110$ | ${ }^{35} 800$ |  | 10210 | 32 | 1676 |  |  |  |
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| Jons Brimitis. | 1100 | 15000 |  | $1\left[\begin{array}{l} 1020 \\ 1200 \\ \text { nsd } \end{array}\right]$ | 144 | ${ }^{\text {9Sis22 }}$ | so | 4655 | 3 |
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| ranly W. Wilson | 311093 | 44 40 40 | "، | 16 109 <br> 17  | 35 | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 3577_{1}^{1} \\ 1413 \end{array}\right\|$ | 149 |  |  |

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COUNTY OF WESTMORELAND.-Continued.


COUNTY OF YORK.


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## COUNTY OF YORK.-Continued.


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COUNTY OF YORK.-Continued.


GRAMMMEA SOIEOOIS＿

＊Not in Union．Provincial aid paid througin Ion．Receiver General＇s Department direct．
$\dagger$ Provincial aid paid to the Secretary of the Board of the Grammar Sch：od Trustees．
tProvincial aid paid from the＂University Grant．＂

A．BSTRACI＿－For the Term ended 31st October， 1879.

| COUNTIES． |  |  |  |  |  | For Yeameaded Oc．31，70． |  |
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| abert． | 66 | 66 | \＄3，622 06 | 2，513 | \＄1，600 80 | 75 | 3，212 |
| Carleton， | 110 | 112 | 5，533 36 | 4，164 | 2，940 70 | 134 | 6，242 |
| Casrlotte， | 114 | 118 | 5，42505 | 4，850 | 3，882 30 | 12 S | 6，45S |
| Goneester， | 71 | 72 | 3，5＜3 72 | 2，SnS | 2，520 50 | 72 | 3，502 |
| bent，．． | 90 | 90 | 4，3：34 46 | 3，474 | 2，804 15 | 93 | 4.085 |
| Eings， | 129 | 132 | 6，904 52 | 4，473 | 3，688 05 | 152 | 6，041 |
| H2dumaska， | 37 | 37 | 1，510 24 | 1，414 | 1，055 10 | 43 | 1，705 |
| Borthumberland | 09 | 101 | 4，942 74 | 4，175 | 3，017 40 | 105 | 4，914 |
| preens，． | 85 | 85 | 4，502 11 | 2，566 | 2，077 05 | $10 \%$ | 3，729 |
| Patigouche， | 31 | 32 | 1，531 10 | 1，309 | 83625 | 32 | 1，019 |
| Saint John | 184 | 192 | 9，353 01 | 9，337 | 7，445 45 | 191 | 10，756 |
| Sunbury， | 44 | 44 | 2，200 S1 | 1，355 | 1，023 60 | 50 | 1，013 |
| Tiltoria， | 26 | 20 | 1，126 97 | 785 | 60105 | 33 | 1，231 |
| Hestmorcla | 154 | 180 | 8，205 93 | 7，439 | 4，400 25 | 158 | S，01S |
| Fork，． | 164 | 160 | 3，279 01 | ：，931 | 2，170 10 | 153 | 7，616 |
|  | 1，404 | 1，433 | \＄71，691 49 | 56，716 | \＄41，963 65 | 1，557 | 71，764 |
| Grivyar Schools， |  |  | 3，103 00 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1，40؛ | 1，433 | \＄74，857 40 | 56，716 | \＄41，063 65 | ．1，557 | 73，704 |

2 Set forth in detail the different amounts each class of Teachers can now receive from the Provincial Grant for a School year.
3 What are the conditions on which Schools may be examined for classification, or ranking, and what are the requirements for the First, Second and Third ranks? :
4 State the manner in which the Superior allowance is now apportioned to Schools.
$\overline{5}$ Give a summary of the regulations of the Board of Education respecting the duties of Teachers, noting also the proper temperature of the School-room in winter, and indicating the prescribed means for ensuring proper venti. lation.
6 A member of a County Teachers' Institute desires to elicit by discussion, or simple resolution, the views of the Institute respecting the manner in which the duties of other Educational officials should be performed. Can the Institute lawfully entertain such a proposition? Specify the means provided by the School System by which the profession may, when desirable, express its views on matters of administration, polity, or other educational questions? State the exclusive objects of Teachers' Institutes.
7 Detail the several means relied on by the School System for determining the character and securing the quality of School instruction.
8 Define "School year"; School "term"; "authorized teaching days"; "holi. days"; "vacation". What days may be converted into teaching days, and who has the authority to make the substitution?
9 State (a) how the prescribed School Register is to be kept daily, (b) how to find the grand total days attended by all the pupils, and (c) how to test the correctness of the results.
I. [3]

SCHOOL SYS'REM.
Time, 50 m.
1 State (1) the conditions of eligibility of Schools for classification and (2) the principle upon which they are ranked.
2 What is the Regulation respecting the Superior Allowance to Schools?
3 Specify the conditions under which a School District can participate in th: apportionment of the County Fund, and the principles of this apportion ment.
4 Stite briefly the plan recommended by the Board of Education for sccuring a efficient system of heating and ventilating Schools.
5 Specify the conditions on which prizes from the District funds can be offerio and awarded.
6 State the substance of the existing Regulation with respect to the issuing Local Licenses?

This Excroise is to be zoorked in silence, ami withont figuring: The answers are to be given on this paper.
1 How many times greater is a square field having each side 60 perches, than a triangular one having its base 28 perches and its perpendicular height 10 perches?

Ans.
2 Lost 10 per cent. by selling tea at 50 cents per t ., at what price per tb . ought I to sell in order to gain 25 per cent.?......................... Ans.
3 In what time will $\$ 315.46$ double itself at $5 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per aunum?. . . . . . . Ans.
4 What ready money will discharge a delt of $\$ 10.45$ due 9 months hence at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum ?....... ................................
${ }_{5}$ A person willed $\frac{1}{3}$ of his property to his wife, $\ddagger$ of the remainder to his son, and $\frac{2}{7}$ of the remainder to his daughter; the three shares amounted to $\$ 900$. What was the value of the entire property?. $\qquad$
6 A piece of cloth when measured with a yard measure which is two-thirds* of an inch two short, appears to be 103 yards long. What is the true length of the cloth?. Ans.

## Anscers must contain the vhole operation.

I. [0] aritimetic.

Time, 1 kr .80 m.
1 Give the formula for finding the amount of a sum of money at Compound Interest, and show by what processes you would lead your pupils to determine the formula.
2 What are the two methods employed in finding the discount of a sum of money? Which method is adopted in practice? Is it right or wrong in principle? Give reasons for your answer. Apply both methods to the solution of the following question:--Find the fiscount of $\$ 460$ for 4 mos. at 7 per cent. per annum.
3 What is meant by equation of payments? Give the usual rule for finding the equated time for any number of payments, and show whether it is founded upon strictly correct principles. Find the equated time for paying off a debt of $\$ 1,265.18$ if $\frac{1}{\frac{1}{4} \text { is payable at present, and } \frac{1}{4} \text { every three months }}$ until all is paid.

## Part II.

8 Draw from memory on the paper given to you an outline Map of British Indix and insert the mountain ranges and chief rivers.

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ish India for 2 xrym ether.

2 Explain the phrases-I'll tent him to the quick; if he but blench; abuses me; more relative than this; catch the conscience of the king. Who is the author of the passage? Into whose mouth does he put it?
3 Quote from the same author, or from others, similar ideas, though differently expressed.
4 Name the kind of measure. Point out instances of slurred syllables, and of elision. Indicate the position of the rhythmical pauses.
$j$ Point out the figures of language in the passage.
6 Quote from any of the poets examples of Simile, Hyperbole, Personification.
1 Expand the following notes into a lively and interesting sketch:-
One day about noon-going to my boat-man's foot in the sand-thunder-struck-my feelings-what I did to solve the mystery-how I showed my terror on the way home-what I could not remember when I got home.
$\$$ Cast the following separate propositions into a compound sentence:-
A. Rasselas examined the cavern.
a. The waters of the lake were discharged through the cavern (attr.)
$\div B$. Looking down Rasselas discovered the caveru to be full of broken rocks.
10'. The sun shone strongly upon the mouth of the cavem (adv. time.)
2b'. The rocks would stop any body of solid bulk (attr.)
62. The rocks permitted the stream to flow through many narrow passages (adv. conces.)
** Rasselas returned discouraged and dejected.

* Rasselas resolved never to despair.
** Rasselas knew by this time the blessing of hope,
I. $[9]$
grammar and analysis.

Time, 2 hrs . on papers $S \& 9$ together.

1 How are the following nouns used as regards number:-Small-pox, summons, news, tongs, annals, means, shambles, measles.
2 Give as fully as you can the syntax of the possessive case, and of the infinitive mood.
3 Explain the use of the objective case in each of the following sentences:-It measures three feet. The stag at eve had drunk his fill. The book cost a dollar. They watched all night.

1. Give examples of sentences in which it is more appropriate to use that than which or woho. Explain the reason in each case.
5 State definitely what each of the italicised phrases in the following sentences modifies and what part of speech the introductory as is in each instance:Overthwart the stream
That as zoith molten glass inlays the vale.
He assumed, as a man of lonour, that what he said was true.
They all regarded him as a voise man.
6 Give the general analysis of the following:-
Since my dear soul was mistress' of her choice
And could of men distinguish, her election
Hath seal'd thee for herself; for thou hast been
As one, it2 suffering all, that suffers nothing,
A man that fortune's buffets and rewards.
Hast ta'en with equal thanks:
i Give the detailed analysis of the above in the form as below:-
FORM.

| SUBJECT. |  | PREDICATE. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fingenent of Subject. | Sunple Subject. | Simplo Pred. | Completion of Pred. | Extenslon of Pred. |

8 Parse in tabular form the italicised words in the passage given for analysis. FORM.

| Worl. | Cinss. | Sub-Class. | Infcxion. | Syntax. | Rule of Syntax |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\cdot$ |  |  |

I. [10]

BEITISII HISTORY.
Time, 1 hr .
1 Write what you know of the Anglo-Saxons from the following heads:-
King-rule of succession to the throne-his authority-limitation of authority. People-their division into classes or ranks-description of each. Wite-nagemot-its constitution-its powers.
2 Make a list of the English Sovercigns during the 12th and 13th centuries, with the dates of accession, and the relationship of each to its predecessor.
3 Write an answer to one of the following:-(1) The influence of the several Crusades on English manners, and on the power of the nobles. (2) The wars arising from disputes about succession to the throue and the general effect of such wars on the country.
4 Name the leaders in the following battles: Edgehill, Marston Moor, Nasebj, and give a short account of one of these battles.
5 Describe one of the following:-(1) The trial of Charles I., or (2) The circum. shances which led to the restoration of the Stuarts.
6 What was the Reform Bill of 1832? What names are associated with it! What changes did the Government undergo during its passage? What changes did it bring about with respect to the franchise?
I. [11]
nook-heepasg.
Time, 1 hr .50 m. on papers 11 \& $1 \sim$ togethrs.
1 Write a form of "A Draft," "A Promissory Note," "An Account Current."
2 Explain the terms:-"Trial Balance," "Balance Sheet," Profit and Loss Acci.
3 Bo't of Johnston \& Co., goods amounting to $\$ 3,400$. Gave in payment, cash $\$ 1,100$, $G$. Tom's note for $\$ 500$, due in 3 mo's, less discount $\$ 10$, my ока note for $\$ \$ 00$, the balance remains on account. Give my own atd Jehr ston \& Co.'s Journal cutries of this transaction.
4 Explain the difference between Single and Double Entry; mention the chia advantages possessed by the latter.
I. [12]
chemstry of common things.
Time, 1 hre 50 m
on 11 \& 12 logthrs.
1 Describe how each of the vegetalle substances of the albumen group mas be experimentally obtained.
2 If the quantity of coal consumed in the Dominion be one and a half millionci tons, how much carbonic acid will be produced?
3 What elements are required in the soil to produce a crop of potatoes? of pas: of wheat?
4 The force which a man excrts in mising 772 It . 1 foot is equal to the loss ofl of heat from his body. How many degrees of heat will he lose in parforming a day's work?
5 Describe the process by which phosphoras is obtained. Explain why abere with it is so very severe.

4 The s
Frmate (
5 Expre

6 Solve

7 Show

S Find $t$
I [14]
1 Name
$\frac{\mathrm{I}}{\mathrm{r}}$
2 State $t$
3 Prove
4 Constr
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tic
7 Prove $t$
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Show th
lea
6 Explain why plants are dependent on animals for their proper food.

1 Find the value of the expression:-

$$
\text { , } \frac{x}{x+y}+\frac{x-2 a}{2 b+x}-\frac{4 a b}{4 b^{2}-x^{2}} \text { when } y \text { is equal to } \frac{3 x}{4}
$$

2 Prove that half the difference of two quantities, added to half their sum is equal to the greater, and taken from half the sum is equal to the less.
3 Solve the following equations:-
(1) $\frac{3+x}{3-x}-\frac{2+x}{2-x}-\frac{1+x}{1-x}=1$
(2) $1+\sqrt{1+x}=\sqrt{1+x+\sqrt{1-x}}$
(3) $\left\{\begin{array}{l}4 x+y=11 \\ \frac{y}{5 x}=\frac{7 x-y}{3 x}-\frac{23}{15}\end{array}\right.$

4 The sum of two numbers is 16 , and the sum of their reciprocals is double the difference of their reciprocals; what are the numbers?
Fanale Candidates are not required to work the following, but credit zill be giren for woork done.
5 Express in symbols the general definition of an index; and find the square root

$$
\text { of } x^{\frac{5}{3}}-4 x^{\frac{4}{3}}+2 x^{\frac{2}{3}}+4 x-4 x^{\frac{5}{3}}+x^{\frac{2}{3}}
$$

6 Solve the following:-

$$
\left\{\begin{array}{l}
\frac{x+y}{x-y}+\frac{x-y}{x+y}=\frac{5}{2} \\
x^{2}+y^{2}=90
\end{array}\right.
$$

7 Show how the formula is reached for fiading the sum of a given number of terns of a Geometrical Scries, the first term and the common ratio being given.
$S$ Find the sum of 6 terms of the series $1,-3,9,-27$.
I [14]
GEOMETRY.
Tinte. 1 hr .50 m.
1 Name some of the objects aimed at in a systematic study of Geometry. Describe some of the methods employed in seeking to reach these ends. Which of the methods do you intend to adopt? Give your reasons.
2 State the different conditions of Equality of Triangles, and prove the equality of two triangles from one of the conditions you specify.
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3 Prove that the perimeter of a triangle is less than double the sum of the three middle lines.
4 Construct a right angled triangle, having given one of the sides and the difference of the hypothenuse and the other side.
5 Prove that the locus of the vertices of triangles on the same base and having the same verticle angle is the are of a circle.
Pruale Candiaates are not requircd to work the following, but credit weill be giten for zoork done.
6 Prore that if two triongles have the sides about each of their angles proportionals, they shall be similar.
7 Prove that similar triangles are to one another in the duplicate ratio of their homologons sides.
Show that of all triangles having the same base and area, the isosceles has the least perimeter.

I Distinguish the various kinds of motion ; and from the two formulæ of motion:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& V=V+f t \\
& S=V t+3 f t^{2}
\end{aligned}
$$

obtain a third which does not involve $t$, or the time.
2 With what initial velocity must a body be thrown downwards that it may strike the ground which is 69 feet below the starting point, with a velocity of 104 feet per second?
3 Sinow the application of Newton's Laws of Motion to the following:-Ham. mering a nail into the floor.; falling of a stone to the earth; falling of a knife from the top to the foot of the mast when the ship is in motion.
4 Explain the terms force, transmissibility of force, resultant and composition of forces; and find the resultant of two forces each equal to 50 lbs . acting at an angle of $150^{\circ}$.
5 Define Centre of Gravity. State where the centre of gravity is in the surface of a triangle, and show how it may be experimentally determined.
6 Explain how the common stcelyard is graduated. Graduate the beam for weight frqm 1 to 12 lbs . for the following:-The weight of a steelyard is 1 lb ., the movable weight also 1 lb ., the point of suspension of the body S inches, and the centre of gravity of the beam 3 inches from the fulcrum.
general mistory.
Time 1 kr .30 m.
1 Give the probable duration of each of the three Periods into which Egyptian history is divided; and give a connected outline of the Third Period from the following Heads: Expulsion of the Hyksos-Centralized powerThree centuries of brilliant history-Temple-palaces of Thebes-Expeditions to forcign countrics and their results-Conquered by the PersiansUnder the Dominion of Alexander the Great-Under the Ptolenies-A Roman Province.
2 Answer one of the following :-
(a) Describe in the order specified the battles of Salamis, Platea, Mycale, Oriler:-(1) Date of each. (2) Leaders on each side. (3) Numbers on each side. (4) Results of each. Or, (b) Describe the Peloponnesian mar from the following heads:-Cause-Leading Powers engaged-DurationPeace of Nicias-Renewal of the War-Chief events in the closing jears -The results.
3 Give a brief account of the War of the Graculif from the following:-Description of the leaders-Agrarian law, its provisions, history of its enactment, effects-Agitation for additional reforms-Death of the leaders-Origin of other Civil wars.
4 Sketch Charlemayne:-Birth-Chicf events-Death—Character.
5 Describe briefly the Rise of the Dutch Republic:-Spirit of the Dutch-Cans of the insurrection-Duration of the struggle-Chief events till the Pacibcation of Ghent-Aid by Elizabeth-Peace of Westphalia.
6 Explain the following:-Hanseatic League, House of Hapsburg, Pragmatia Sanction, Girondists, Confedcration of the Rhine, Unification of Italy.
7 Write "Notes ior a Lesson" on one of the following;-Frederick the Grath, Charles XII. oi Sweden.

No Tables to be used.
Fenale Candidatcs ure not requircit to work this paper, but credit will be girch for work doire.
I. [17]
practical mathematics.
Time, 1 hr.
1 State the processes you would employ in finding the height of a tower on the top of a hill from the following measurements:-The angles oi cieration of the top of the hill, and the top of the tower at the nearest stationare $40^{\circ}$ and $57^{\circ}$; at the farther station, the angle of elevation of the top of tie tower is $33^{\circ} 45^{\prime}$, and the horizontal base is 260 ft .
II. [3]

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II. [4]

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of
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i State pre
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6 Give a b:
Dè
7 Erplain
$E_{51}$

2 How many square yards are contrined in any quadrilateral whose diagonals are 150 and 210 ft . and their contained angle $30^{\circ}$ ?
3 Find the area of a field, the dimensions of which are given in the following field-book:-

| Left Offsets. | Chain-line. | Right Offsets. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 334 | 1538 to 0 |
| To fence, 282 | 1248 |  |
| 1104 |  |  |
| 648 |  |  |
| 100 |  |  |

4 How often may a glass in the form of the frustum of a cone, the diameter at the mouth being $2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}$ inches, that of the bottom 1 inch, and the depth 5 inches, be filled out of a gallon?
5 Three objects, $A, C$, and $B$ in the same straight line were at a known distance from each other, viz:- $A C=1.813$ and $C B=3.626$ miles; at a station $D$, $\mathrm{ADC}=30^{\circ}$ and $\mathrm{CDB}=30^{\circ}$ : find the distance DA and DB .
6 How much more paper would be required to cover a globe 2 ft . in diameter than is required to cover one 18 inches in diameter?
II. [3]

School systers.
Tine, som.
1 A's School has an average attendance of 50 pupils and B's 55 . Both Schools have been in operation for the same time. State the conditions on which B's School is entitled to a larger apportioument of the County Fund.
2 What priuciples now regulate the distribution of the Provincial Grants to Teachers? Show that this Grant is not necessarily less than under the former provision.
3 What are the conditions with respect to attendance under which a School or department is eligible for classification?
4 Describe what you cousider the best arrangement for seating school-rooms.
$\mathbf{j}$ What is the privilege of the Teacher with respect to the opening and closing exercises of the School?
6 In the case of a change of Teachers in a School or department during the Term, what is the Regulation respecting the required affidavit?
7 What is the duty of the Trustees with respect to the Elucational Circular? How can Teachers have access to it?

## II. [4]

canadiar iartory.
Time, 1 hr .
1 State the grounds on which Britain and France rested their respective claims to the possession of the North American Continent.
2 How many voyages did Cartier make to America? Describe one of them.
3 Give a bricf description of the first settlement of Port Noyal or of the founding of Quebec.
4 What is meant by "The New Company of the Hundred Associates?" What concessions were made to $i t$, and on what conditions.
5 State precisely what events led to the Anglo-American rar of 1S12. Name the chicf battles and results in two of its campaigns.
6 Give a bricf sketch of one of the following characters:-Sir William Alexander, DeLatour, Papineau, William Lyon M'Kenzie.
7 Explain the following terms:-Bill, Act, Legislature, Parliament, Cabinet, Executive, Judiciary.

1 How long would it take to count 2000 cents at the rate of 5 in 2 seconds?. . Ans.
2 Bought cloth at 4 S cents a yard, which was $\frac{3}{6}$ of the prime cost, aad sold
it at $\$ 1$ per yard; what was the gain per cent. upon the prime cost of the cloth? Ans.
3 A house purchased at $\$ 2000$ is rented at $\$ 200$ a year, but requires an annual outlay of $\$ 20$ for repairs; how much per cent. per annum does the owner make on the purchase?.............. . . ........................ Ans.
4 How often will $5 \frac{1}{\frac{1}{3}}$ gals. of oil fill a lamp which holds $\frac{2}{3}$ of a quart?....... Aus.
5 Find the price of 480 yards of cloth at 17s. 6d. per yard.......................
6 If one man can do a piece of work in 3 days, and another in 4 days, in what time can both men do it when working together? Ans.

4 Na
5 Ma
6 Ho
7 Ho

8 Dra

Ansters must contain the wholeoperation.
II. [6]
$i$
ARITHMETIC.
Time, 1 hr .30 m.
1 Point out the distinction, if you make any, between a decimal and a decimal fraction. Which place in the decimal is occupied by hundreds of thousandths, by ten millionths? What is the use of the cypher in decimals? Give the Rule for the Division of Decimals and divide 23.6 by .031287 to 4 places of decimals.
2 Compare the pound and ounce avrirdupois with: the pound and ounce troy, and find the value in sterling money of 2 cwt . of gold, if the sovereign weighs 5 dwt. 9 grs.
3 What is the Rule for finding a fourth proportional to three given numbers? State the arithmetical principles upon which the Rule depends. To the sum, difference and product of ${ }^{5} \mathrm{~F}$ of $\frac{3}{3}$ and $\frac{34}{43}$ find a fourth proportional.
4 What is meant by Stock, par value of Stocl:, Insurance, policy and premium of Insurance, Duties-specific and ad vaiorem? If I remit an agent $\$ \$, 000$ and instruct him to deduct his commission at $1 \frac{1}{*}$ per cent. and to inrest the balance in Railway stock, then selling at 3 per cent. discouut, what amount of stock do I receive?
5 In what time will $\$ 624.18$ amount to 4 times itself at 7 per cent. per annum, simple interest? Give the formula for the solution of such questions.
6 A person uses a weight $14 \frac{1}{2}$ ounces for a pound weight, of what amount of money does he defraud his customer liy selling him goods to the amount of $\$ 30$ ?
7 How many rolls of paper, each 10 yards in length, would be required to paper a room 20 feet 6 inches long and 15 fett 9 inches wide, and 9 feet high, the paper being 20 inches wide? The area of the doors and windows in the room is equal to 60 ft 6 in .
8 What do you understand by the Unitai:y System of Arithmetic? Point out some of its advantages as compared with tine ordinary method.
N. B.-Valuc assigned to Part I., 66; to Part II., S4=100
II. [9]
II. [7] geograpiy.

Time, 1 hr .50 m.

## Part I.

1. Describe the mountain system of England, and give the elevation of the highest peaks of the different ranges.

2 Compare England, Scotland, and Ireland with respect to are: and population. Name the chief manufactures in each country and their principal seats.
3 Through what waters would a trading vessel pass, and what headlands on her left, in sailing from St. Petersburgh to Marseilles? What would her cargo probably consist of each way?
4 Name and locate the principal watersheds of Europe.
5 Make a list of the British possessions in Asia, and name their natural productions.
6 How would you explain to a class that the elevation of the pole is equal to the latitude of the place?
7 How could you show by means of the Globe what length of day or night there is at the latitude of $80^{\circ}$ ?

## Part II.

8 Draw from memory on the paper given to you an outline Map (l) of North America, and insert the mountain ranges and chief rivers; and (2) of the Province of Quebec.
II. [S]

COMPOSITION.
Time, $2 h r s$. for
papers $\mathcal{S}$ \& 9 together.
1 Paraphrase the following passage from Reader $V$ :-
Then rose the choral hymn of praise, And trump and timbrel answered keen; And Zien's daughters poured their lays, With uriest's and warrior's voice between.
No portents now our foes amaze, Forsaken Israel wanders lone ;-
Our fathers would not know Thy ways, And thou hast left them to their own.
2 Explain the following words or phrases:-Zion's daughters; portents; Forsaken Israel; Our fathers. Note a peculiarity in the construction of the fourth line. Quote examples of a similar construction. Name the author of the passage; date of his birth and of his death.
3 Frame the following propositions into a compound sentence:-
1a'. We wish to observe this change in our own eyes (adv. cond.)
A. We ueed only close our eyes for a little while before a looking glass.
oa'. The dropped cyclids may shut out the day (ado. purpose.)
a . The living circles will stretch outwards, like shy night birds (adv. time.)
$+B$. The pupil of the eye like a hole will quickly widen into a deep, clear pool.
$b^{\prime}$. The sun melts a hole in the ice (attr.)
4 Name the three kinds of Composition to which a paragraph may belong, and specify the purpose of each. Coustruct a paragraph from the following outline :-

IRON.
(1) General: A hard, fusible metal-contrast with lead and gold.
(2) Particular: Found in the earth, in combination with clay, lime, and flint,-in all countrics-abundantly in Britain, Fiance, Swedel, and Russia,-livid grey colour-no definite form-sometimes in crystals -pig iron-wrought iron-malleable iron-steel-wire-plumbagoloadstone, \&c.
(3) Reflection: The most useful of the metals-for domestic purposesmachinery and implements of all kinds-a great source of wealth to a country-affords occupation to thousands of the inhabitants.
II. [9]
grammar aid analisis.
Time, 2 lurs. for
papers $S$ \& 9 toycther.
1 What classification do you make of the nouns? Distinguish or define each class.
2 Give the general rulc for forming the plural of nouns; name six nouns whose plurals are formed irregularly; six which have tivo plurals with separate meanings; and six which are used only in the plural.

3 Name the inflected parts of speech and state the purposes for which each is inflected. .
4 Define mood, voice, and tense as applied to the verb, and give your opinion as to the number of moods which should be recognized.
5 What distinction do you make between a sentence and a clause? Give three examples of a complex sentence, the first to contain a substantive clause, the second an attributive and the third an adverbial.
6 Give the general analysis of the following:-
When here but three days since I came Beioilderd in putrsuit of game, All seem'd as peaceful and as still As the mist slumbering on yon hill.
7 Give the detailed analysis of the above in the Form as below:-Sec Form $X$. [9].
$S$ Parse in tabular form the words italicised in the passage given for analysis. See Form I. [9].

## II. [10]

BRITISII HISTORY.
Time, 1 lr .
1 Name the principal battles fought between Alfred the Great and the Danes, and state results.
2 Give the opening and closing dates of the Norman Period, and name in the order of their occurrence the chief events in one of the reigns.
3 Give a short account of Perkin Warbeck or of Lambert Simuel.
4 Sketch briefly the carcer of Marlborough or of Nelson.
5 Explain the following:-Constitutions of Clarendon, Act of Supremacy, Habeas Corpus Act, Bill of Rights, Catholic Emancipation Act.
6 Write a short account of the Crimean War, or of the Indian Mutiny.

> II. [11]

BOOK-heEping.

> Time, 1 hr .30 m.
> for papers 11 \& 12 toyether,

1 For what purpose is the Day-Book, Cash-Book and Ledger respectively used?
2 Write a Specimen Cash-Book with six entries.
3 Robert Brown paid Thomas Black on the 1st of March, 1880, the balance of his account amounting to $\$ 150.14$. Write the necessary receipt.
4 Explain the following terms:-Invoice, Voucher, Indorser, Inventory, Liabil. ties, Consignee.

## II. [12]

Chemstry of common things.
Time 1 hr .30 m . for papers 11 \&i 12 together.
1 What is the proper proportion of heat producing and flesh producing materials in food? How do you explain the fact that this proportion is necessary?
2 Explain why the lion requires to eat such enormous dinners.
3 Show why carbonic acid does not fill all cellars and low places.
4 When meat is to be boiled is it better to put it into cold water or hot water, Explain.
5 Explain why heat is given off when water is thrown upon burnt lime.
6 What is the composition of clay? How is it formed? Name several varicties of it,
Femalc Candidates are 20 requircd to uork this paper, but credit ucill be given for work done II: [18]

ALGEBRA.
Time, 1hr. S0m
1 Find the product of the following by means of formulas:-
(1) $\left(x^{2}+x y \div y^{2}\right)\left(x^{2}-x y+y^{2}\right)$
(2) $(2 x+3 y)^{2}\left(4 x^{3}-12 x y-9 y^{2}\right)$

2 Give the quotient of $\frac{x^{0}-y^{0}}{x+y}$ and státe when $x^{n}-y^{n}$ is exactly divisible by $x+y$.
3 Resolve $x^{2}-13 x y+42 y^{2}$ into factors, and give the Rule for the resolution of such expressions.
4 Demonstrate the Rule for dividing $\frac{a}{b}$ by $\frac{c}{c l}$
5 Divide $\frac{a b-b^{2}}{(a+b)^{2}}$ by $\frac{b^{2}}{a^{2}-b^{2}}$
6 Solve $\frac{3 x-1}{2 x-1}-\frac{4 x-2}{3 x-2}=\frac{1}{6}$
7 Find a number such that the sum of its fifth and its seventh shall exceed the difference of its fourth and its seventh loy 99.
8 Two digits which form a mumber change places on the addition of 9 ; and the sum of the two numbers is 33 ; find the digits.

Female Candidates are not required to work this paper, but credit zuill be given for tron: done.
GEOMETRY.
Time, 1 lir .30 m.
1 Describe each of the following and state its use:-The Set Square, a Mason's Level, the Protractor.
2 Prove that the exterior angle of a triangle is greater than either of the interior and non adjacent angles.
3 Prove that the line joining the vertex to the middle point of the base of a triangle is less than half the sum of the two sides.
4 Solve the following :--One angle of a parrallelogram is $25^{\circ}$, find the other angles. Two angles of a triangle are $46^{\circ} 12^{\prime} 14^{\prime \prime}$ and $72^{\circ} 13^{\prime} 12^{\prime \prime}$; find the three exterior angles. 'The angle at the vertex of an isosceles triangle is $30^{\circ} 24^{\prime}$ $16^{\prime \prime}$; find the angle at the base.
5 Prove that if the diagonals of a quadrilateral bisect one another, the quadrilateral is a parallelogram.
6 Find the locus of points which are always at the same distance from a given straight line.
7 Construct a triangle with sides equal to three given straight lines.
$S$ Describe any of the mode: by which sume of the preceding propositions can be illustrated in a concrete manner.
III. [3]

THE SCHOOL SYSTEM.
Time, SO m.
1 What is the nature of the Teacher's Agreement with the Trustees?
2 What is the Regulation respecting Evoning Schools?
3 In a County which had a population in 1871 of 28,000 , what would be the amount of the County Fund? If the maximuni rate allowed by law for defraying the expense of collecting and disbursing it be included, for what amount should the County be assesscd?
rater,

Iof it
4 Name the conditions under which a Sche ul may fail to classify.
5 What are the requirements of the Board of Education wiuh respect to (1) RollCall, (2) Public Examinations of Schools, (3) School Returns, (4) TimeTables, (5) Enrolment of Pupils, (6) School Permits, (7) Cleanliness of the School-Room, (S) Instruction of Pupils in Morals and Manners.
III. [4]

CANADIAN HUSTORX.
Time, 1 hr.
1 Name the early explorers of Canada, and give a brief sketch of one of them.
2 How did Canada come into possession of the French? Give the opening and closing dates of French Rule.

3 Who are meant by the U. S. Loyalists? Give a short account of their landing and settlement in New Brunswick.
4 Name in order the principal events of the Anglo-American War of 1S12, or of the Rebellion of 18:37.
5 What is meant by the British North America Act? Give the clate of its pass. age. Name the Governors of Canada since Confederation.
6 How are Laws made and administered?

> III. [5]
> MENTAL ARITHMETIC.
> Time, $s m$.
> This Exercise is to we worked in silence, and without figuring: The ansucers are to be given on this paper.

1 Find the price of 16 yards of cotton at 17 cents per yard................ Ans.
2 If you add ${ }^{3}$ of a yard to $\frac{1}{5}$ of a yard, and take away $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{5}$, how much remains?. ................................................................... Ans
3 Whether is $\frac{10}{12}$ or ${ }_{1}^{112}$ of a dollar most, and what is the difference ?......... Ans.
4 By selling a book at 60 cents I gain 20 per cont.; find the first cost of the

5 If 2 yards cost $\S 33$, how many yards can be bought for $\$ 13$ ? . . . . . . . . . . . Ans.
6 What cost a quire of paper at the rate of $\overline{5}$ sheets for 2 cents ?........... Ans.

Anstecrs must contain the whole operation.
III. [6]

ARITHMESIC.
Time, 1 lr .30 m.
1 Express in figures one million, and show in what way you would endeavour to
give your pupils a conception of such a large number.
2 Name any of the modes of proof you intend to adopt in each of the fumda. mental Rules to enable your pupils to test the accuracy of their work. Illustrate your mode of proof in Multiplication by means of an example.
3 Divide 35541791 by 216 , resolving the divisor into three factors. Be careful to give the true remainder, and state how it is found.
4 How many cubic feet of air in a School-room 40 ft . long, 30 ft . wide, and 14 high? Also in what time would 50 pupils breathe as much air as the room contains, if each pupil breathe 10 cubic feet of air in a minute?
5 Find the total cost of the following: - $57 \frac{1}{2}$ yds. cloth at $\$ 3.50$ per yd.; $\$ 00 \mathrm{cmt}$. of sugar at $S$ cents per ti. ; 30 reams of paper at 20 cents a quire; 3470 ft . of lumber at $\$ 10$ per 1000 ft .
6 Name some of the fundamental principles of fractions and reduce $\frac{3 \frac{3}{6}+6 \frac{1}{5}}{5 \frac{1}{8}-2 \frac{1}{4}}$ of $\frac{\frac{1}{3}_{7}^{7} \div 3 \frac{3}{8} \times 3 \frac{3}{7}}{\frac{7}{8}}$ to a simple fraction.
7 Find the price of 14 ac .3 ro. 35 po . at $\$ 22.16$ per acre.
8 If 60 men by working 10 hours per day can build a wall 50 feet long in 20 days, in what time will 35 men build a wall 40 feet long, when they worl $S$ hours a day?
N. B.-Value assigncd to Part I. c6, and Part II. $3 k=100$.

III [7]
geograpity.
Time, 1 hr. 30 m.
Part I.
1 Name the physical divisions of North America, and give a general description of one of them.
2 Trace a trip by water in a canoe from the source of the Saint Lawrence to Anticosti Island, naming the large towns on your left.
3 Give the latitude and longitude of New Brunswick; the length and breadth; the area in square miles; also the leading industries, export3 and imports of the Province.

4 Name the chici rivers of England that flow into the German Ocean, and trace the course of one of them.
5 Distinguish between the diurnal and anmal motions of the earth, and state the effects of each. Name the zones and give their breadth in degrees.
(6) Where had what are the following:-Durham, Dundee, Shannon, Solway, Manitoulin, Neelles, Alaska, Duluth, Mull of Cantyre.

## Part II.

7 Draw on the paper given to you an outline Map of that portion of New Brunswick lying south of the 47th parallel, and insert the principal towns and rivers, with their names.
The Candidate will confine hisis sketch strictly to the requirements of the above exercise.
...Ans.
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...Ans.
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800 cut. 3476 ft .

20 days, y work $S$
ir. 30 m.
scription
to Anti.
breadth;
1 imports
III. [ S ] composition.

1 Put into prose form the two following stanzas addressed to the Cuckoo, making such changes in the words, and in the construction as are necessary to bring out fully the meaning:-

Hail beautcous stranger of the grove !
Thou messenger of Spring 1
Now Heaven repairs thy rural seat, And woods thy welcome sing.
What time the daisy decks the green, Thy certain voice we hear: Hast thou a star to guide thy path, Or mark the rolling year?
2 Point out any peculiarity in the construction of the first line of the second stanza. Quote any otlier instances of similar constructions in prose or verse which you may have committed to memory.
3 Correct or justify the following expressions:-
I don't know as I have seen him for this two days. He should have spoke nore correctly. Between he and I there ain't much difference. I learn him his Grammar every morning. He had not ought to have began as he did. He don't write at the four square table. No one can impugn the veracity of the story. He has made severai attempts to get posted up in the subject.
4. Write a narrative composition on the Cow from the following heads or outline : The most useful of homed animals; its flesh ; articles made of its skin ; uses of its horns; the hair; the bones; importance of milk.
III. [9]

## GRammar and analysis.

Time, 2hrs. on papers $\mathcal{S}$ \& 9 toyether.
1 Give the possessive case singular and plural of the following nouns-Book, lioness, man, penny, kuife, lady.
2 Give the Comparative and Superlative of the following adjectives:-Pretty, beautiful, cvil, old, fore, late, far; and give the positive of the following: More, worst, next, utmost.
3 Name six adjectives which cannot be compared.
4 Give the past tense and past participle of the following verbs:-Run, show, drink, slay, steal, think, drown, go.
5 Give the 2nd pers. sing. of each tense of the Indicative mood of think; and the Imperative mood and the Participles of $g o$.
6 Give the general amalysis of the following:-
The कncteor flay of Eugland
Shall yet terrijic burn,
Trill danger's troubled night depart
And the star of peace return.
7 Give the detailed analysis of the above in the form as below.
See Forn I. \{0].
8 Parse in tabular form the italicised words in the passage given for anlysis.
Sec Form K. [0].

ADDIIIONTS TO THE LIST OF NEW BRUNSWICI PLANTS.
[Sce Educational Circular, No. 0.]

By JAMES FOWLER, M. A., Instructor in Natural Science in the Provincial Normal School.

## These allditions embrace the following matters not previously reported:-

1. New species of plants discovered during the past season. The writer is indebted to the kindness and scientific zeal of a few friends for specimens of most of the species now recorded for the first time. The scientific reader will notice that some of these are very important additions, and will feel grateful to the gentlemen who have detected and made them known. It is very desirable that those who discover new or rare species, should report them in some way by which the knowledge of the discovery might reach those who are engaged in scientific enquiries respecting the natural productions of the country.
2. Plants which were mentioned in the previous List as having been found in a single locality, but which have since been found elsewhere. Future researches will no doubt reveal the fact that many of these are generally diffiused throughout the Province.
3. The writer noted the date at which the early Spring flowers made their first appearance in the neighbourhood where he formerly lived. As records of this kind furnish valuable information respecting the climate and varying character of the Seasons, a number of these notes are here reproduced.
4. The Alge which have been identified are added, thus completing the List of the Provincial Flora so far as known.
The numbers correspond with those in the previous List.
As provision has been made for the preservation of a Herbarium in the Niormal School, Teachers, and others, who can send collections of plants, will confer a benefit upon the Iustitution by doing so. The specimens should be as perfectas possible, and labelled with the name of the collector and the place and date of collecting.
5. Angmone Pennsylvanica, L. Restigouche. (Mr. Chalmers.)
6. Mrparica Triloba, Chaix. Anemone Hepatici, L. Received specimens in flower, May 10, 1879, from Mr. James Vroom, st. Stephen. Also from Mr. John Moser, Keswick Ridge.
7. Thalictives dioicum, L. Flat Lands. Restigouche. Mr. Chalmers.
8. Ranuxclilus repens, L. Flowered at Bass River, Iient Co., June 4, 1807.
9. Caltia palustris, L. Flowered at Bass River, June 1, IS67; June 2, 1860; May 30, 1 S7 0.
10. Cortis Trifolia, Salisb. Flowered at Bass River, May 24, 1807; May 27, 180s; JIay 20, 1809; May 23, 1870.
11. Acrien spicata, $L_{\text {, }}$ var. rubra, Michx. Flowered at Bass River, June 4, 1867 ; May 20, 1803; June 2, 1809.
$24 a$ Brasesila peltata, Prush. Water Shield. Slow streams and ponds. In stagnant water near residence of Walter S. Butler, M. P. P., Grand Lake. This plant is said to be a "native of Puget Sound, Japan, Australia, and Eastern India'n Gray.
12. Nrmphasa odorata, Ait. Grand Lake, Queen's $C$.
13. Nuphar advena, Ait. Abundant in labes near Campbellton. Chalmers.
14. Sarracenia purpurea, L. Flowered at Fredericton, July 10, 1 Sio.
15. Savgianaria Camadensis, L. Specimets from Mr. John Moser, Keswick Ridje. Said to be common on intervales abore Fredericton. Also Metapedia Chalmers.
16. Dentaria diphylla, L. Flowered at Fiedericton, May $20,18 i 9$. Caupbellon Chalmers.
17. Arabis hirsuta, Scop. Collected in Madawaska by MIr. Gcorge U. IIay, $15{ }^{\text {sig }}$.
18. Capsella Bursa-pustoris, Jocnch. Fl.at Bass River, May 20, 1867; June 1, 15N
$53 a$ Viola canina, L., var. sylvestris, Regel Collected at Portland, Sa.at John, by ifr. J. E. Wetmore, 1879; at Saint Stephen, by Mr. James Vroom.
19. Viola blanda, Willd. Fl. at Bass Rires, May 15, 1867; May 20, 1s03; May 16, 1869; May 16, 1870.
20. V. cucullata, Ait. Fl. at Bass River, Yes 27,1807 ; May 25,1863 ; Мay 20,1509 ; May $29,1870$.
$55 a$ V. Selkirkii, Pursh. Specimens from ir. J. E. Wetmore, collected at clitton os the Kenncbecasis, Jay 8, $18 \% 9$.

550 V . primulefolia, L. Specimens from Mr . Vroom, collected at Saint Andrews, 1878.
59. Leches minor, shouk probably be L. thymifolia, Pursh. On Goat Islind. Grand Lake
GS. Sileneinflata, Smith. Found at Edmundston by G. U. Hay. Restigouche, Chalmers.
So. Cerasthem viscosum, L. Fl. at Bass River, May 20, 1 S60.
S3. Sagna nodosa, Fenz. Collected at Pea Point, Charlotte Co., by Mr. Hay, 1879.
S4. Spergllabia rubra, Presl. Campbellton. Chalmers.
172. Amblavener Camadeasis, Torr. \& Gray; var. Botryapium. FI. at lass River, May 28, 1867 ; May 2s, 1S6: ; May 26, 1570. rar. oligocarpa, Gmy: Fl. at Bass River, May 27, 186s.
175. Rubes lacustre, Poir. N. at Bass River, June 4, 1509.
170. 1R. prostratum, L'Her. Fl. at Bass River, Junc 1, 1807 ; May 25, 1860.
178. R. rubrum, L. Fl. at bass River, June I, 1 S69.
1S0. Pamsassta Caroliniana, Michs. Flathnds, Restigrouche. Chahmers.
181. Saxifing. Aizoon, Jack. Collected at the Narrows, St. Joh:!, by J. E. Wetmore, June 8, 1878.
1S5. Curysospleniug Americanum, Schwein. Found in flower at Bass River, May 25 , 1867 ; May 1, 1869.
109. Crcembracpe-Gourd Family. Echinocystis lobata, Torr. \& Gr. Wild Balsamapple. Intervales and Islands at the mouth of the Keswiek. Specimens from Mr: Moser.
201. Samicela Marilandim, L. Campbellton. Chalmers.
217. Ar.aha hispida, Dichis. Abundant in northern Comaties.
219. Abalia trifolia, Gray. Foumd in flower at Hudson's Brook, Kient Co., June 1T, 1 E 69.
220. Lonicera ciliata, Muhl. Fl. at Bass River, May 18, 1867; May 23, 1863 ; May T, 1870.
$227 a$ L. involucrata, Banks. Sent from Campbellton by Mr. Chalmers.
234 Vhernus lantamoides, Michn. Fl. at Bass River, May 2S, 1867 ; May 20.,1S60; May 29, 1870.
245. Nardosma palmata Mook. Fl. at Bass River, May 24, 1867 ; May 27, 1S0S; May 20, 1869.
259. Emormon acte, L. Found at Gr: Falls, St. John I. by Mr. G. U. Hay:
264. Solidago squarrosa, Muhl. Restigouche. Chalmers.
266. S. Latifolia, L. Fredericton.
269. S. thyrsoidea, E. Deyer. Campbellton. Chalmers.
sit0. Incla Helenium, L. Roadside at Newcastle, Grand Lake.
2S2. Bidexs cernua, L. At Belledune, Restigouche, it grows to the height of 3 fect.
2s6. Achllea. Ptarmica, L. Camplellton. Chalmers.
239. Tasacervan Huronense, Nutt. All along the St. John River above Fredericton. Along the Restigouche above Campbellton
2S9a Antemisia caudata, Michx. Goat Island, Grand Lake. Growi:g on the sandy shore.
203 Gxaphilitut decurrens, Ives. Abundant along Grand Lake and Salmon River.
303. Senecto aureus, L. Restigouche. Chalmers.
312. Larpa officinalis, Allioni, var. tomentosa, Gray. Collected at Morrison's Mill, Fredericton, by J. Vroom, 1879.
319. Nabalus racemosus, Hook. Campbellon. Chalmers.
320. Taraxacum Dens-leonis, Desf. Fl. at Bass River, May 26, 1867 ; Jlay 23, 1S6S; May 25, 1870.
s30a Caypanela aparinoides, Pursh. Collected at Dennis Stream near St. Stephen, by Mr. J. Vroom, 1878.
535a Vacciniom cespitosum, Micha. A divarf (3- 5 inches high,) blueberry with smooth, shining, obovate, serrate leaves. Found by Mr. Hay on Lake Temiscouta, July, 1879.

3io. V. Pennsylwanicum, Lam. Fl. at Bass River, June 0, 1569.
330. Eriam repens, L. Mayflower. "I never found it N. of lathurst." Chamers.
340. Guldithala prembens, L. Wintergreen. "I never found it North of Bathurst." Chalmers.
341. Cassanimit calyculata, Don. Fl. at Bass River, May ls, 186.
342. Avpromepd polifolia, L. FI. at Bass Rivver, June 4, $1 \mathrm{~s} 6 \overline{\mathrm{~F}}$.
343. K.alma atrustifolia, L. Fl. at Fredericton ton Junction, July 1, 1879 .
344. K. elaaca, Ait. Fl. near Bass River, June (i, $1 \mathbf{1 8 6 9}$.
345. Rhodoni Canadensis, L. $=$ rhododendron Rhotora, Don. Fl. at Bass liver, June 4, 1867, Jume 4,1560 .
3si. Priol. rotu difolia, L., var. incarmata, Gray. Found at Edmundston by Mr. Ifa; 1875.
$352 a$ Moxurnora IYypopitys, L. Pine-sap. False Beech-drops. A low (4-12 inch high) tawny, downe, or pubescent plant growins in the shade of pine trees. St. Andrews, 1 si S. Mr. Yruom.
$3 \overline{50}$ a Plastago lanceolata, L. Ribermss. Ripplegrass. Eurlish Plantain. A peremial somewhat hairy; slender plant with a grooved stem and lons lancolate or jance-oblons leaves, growing in dry ficlds. Saint John. Overluoked in former list.
363 a Avanlis arvensis, L. Common Pimpernel. A low spreading plant with opposite sessile ovate leaves and solitary flowers of various colors (scarlet, white, blue, purple), in the acils. It is said to be very sensitive to atmospheric changes and to close quickly at the approach of main,
whence it has received the common name of "Poor man's Weather-glass." St Andrews. Mr. Yroom.
3i7. Venosica ofticinalis, L. Found near Fredericton. Campleliton, Chamers.
$3 i ̈ s$. V. serpyllifulia, L. Fl, at Bass ilaver, May 26, 1s(0).
3s0. V. Aurestis, L. Collected at St. Andrews by Mr. Vroom.
3S1. Casteideia pallida, Kumth. var., septentrionalis, Gray: Collected in Madamaska by Mr. Hay.
$382 a$ Bantsia Odontites, Inds. A small ammal plant ( 6 to 12 inches high), with opposite, sessile, conrsely serrate, oblong, lanceolate leaves and small, rose-red tlowers nearly sessile in the axils of the apper leaves, forming a loose, leafy spike. It bears astrong resemblance to E:phrasia. The writer collected it at pieton some years ago. Mr. Ifay found it on Lancas. ter Beach, Aurust 2, 1870.
$386 a$ Veribesa urticifolia, L. Nettle-leaved or White Vervain. Known by its long slender spipes of small white flowers. Specimens received from Mr. Moser, of lieswiek Ridse, August 17, 1879.
$301 a$ Collivsomia Camadensis, I, Rieh.weed Stone-root. Rich moist woods. Woodstock, July 22, 1 Sij0. Mr. Hay:
$415 a$ Parsalis pubescens, L. Found ocensionally in gardens, but scareely spontaneons Often called Strawberry Tomato.
41t. Helenia deffexa, Griesbach. Restigouche.
422. Arsocyscm camnabinum L. Goat Island, Grand Lake.
430. Cifenopodics urbicum, L. var. rhombifohimm, Moq. Streets of Fredericton.

## AMARANTACEE-Amaranth Family.

$435 \pi$ Amaranthes retrofiexus, L. Green Ambranth. Common aiong the shore at Fredericton.
4356 Pourgosen Pennswanicum, L. Specimens from Mr. Moser, collected at Shediac, 1 sī0.
43jc P. incarnatum, Ell. Specimens from Mr. Moser, collectedat heswick and Moncton.
450. Remex salicifolius, Weimmam. Campbeliton. New Mills. Chalmers.
465. Ulacs Americana, L. Fl. at Bass River, May 15, 1S67; Fredericton, May 1, 1870.
460. Pilea puruila, Gray. Odell's Grove, Fredericton.
$472 a$ gurncus alba, L. White Oak. Fare. Have only seen it at Grand Lake, near residence of Walter S. Butler, M. P. P.
474. Comveus rostmata, Ait. Fl. at Bass River, April 27, 1567; April 22, 1S60; April 28, 1870.
475. Ostrya Virginica, Willd. Bass River. Richibueto. Fredericton.
4SO. Betula luten, Michx. î. Fl. at Richibucto, May $25,1867$.
481. B. alba, var. populiolia, Spach. Fl. at Bass River, June 1, 1867.
432. B. papyracen, Ait. Fl. at Bass River, June 1, 1567.
484. AlNcs incana, Willd. Fl. at Bass River, April 27, 1807 ; Ajpril 18, 1808, April 21, 1509 ; April 10, 1870 : April 9, 1871.
485. A. viridis, D. C. Fl. at Bass River, June 2, 1807.
486. Salix humilis, Marshall. Flowered at Bass River, May 16, 1889; Mray 5, 1870.
4S7. S. discolor, Nuhl. Fl. at Bass River, May 4, 1867; Jay 7, 1863; Nay S, 1869; Apri 20, 1870.
'4Ss. S. viminalis, L. Fl. at Bass River, Jay 17, 1869.
495. S. myrtylloides, L. Fl. at lichibucto, June 4, 1867.
493. Porulus tremuloides, Michn. Fl. at Bass River, May 4, 1867; May 2, 1863; April 30, 1 S 09 ; April, 27, 1870.
500. P. balsamifera, L. FI. at Bass River, Nay 15, 1807; May 20, 1SGs; May 17, 1669 .
513. Junirerus Sabina, L., var. procumbens, Pursh. North Head of Grand Janan. Mr. Hay.
543. Habenahia obtusata, Richardson. Near Camplelton. Chalmers.
544. H. Hookeri, Torr. Grand Lake.
546. H. blephariglottis, Hook. Bog on the Maryland Road near Fredericton. In flower, July 19, 1870.
552 Listera convallarioides, Hook. NearCampbellton. Chaimers.
554. Pogoxia ophioglossoides, Niutt. Fl. at Fredericton, July 19, 1879.
550. Calyrso borealis Salisb. Two specimensoi this rare and beautiful flower are in Proi. Bailey's Herbarium, collected in Odell's Grove, Fredericton.
569. Trillives cernuum, L. Il. at Bass River, June 3, 1869.
574. Topieldia glutinosa, Willd. Collected at Edmundston, by Mr. Hay, July, $15 i 9$. At Flat Lands, Restigouche, by 3 Ir. Chalmers.
581 a Polygosatbu biflorum, Ell. Smaller Solomon's Seal. In rich woods. Apparently rare, as I have only found it at Fredericton, June 7, 1879.
584. Alulus Schemoprasum, L. Along the shores of the upper St. John. Mr. Has.
590. Jusers nodosus, L. Found on Green River, upper St. John, by Mr. IIay, July, 1570.
598. Pgximberia cordata, Is. Near Railway Depot, Fredericton. Grand Lake, nearresidence of Walter S. Butler, M. P. P.
G0ia Scmples Clintonii, Gray. Madawaska. 31. Hay, July, 1579.
623. Caner pauciflora, Lightfoot. Found in Madawaska by Trr. Hay.
63\%. C. Straminea, Sehk. Var., typica, Gray. Frederictom Junction, July 1, 1879.
659. C. varia, Muh. Fredericton Junction, July 1, 1879.
663. C. Capillaris, L. Madawaska Mr. Hay; July, 1870.
Gbït C. lanuginosa, Michx. Wet grounds. Edmundton, July 13, 1879. Miay.
GS1. C. oligosinema, Michx. Madawaska, July, 1579. Hay:
600. Onyorsis asperifolia, Michs. Fredericton Junction, July, 1870.
710. Pos compressa, L. Fredericton Juncton. Apparently common in York Cunnty.
z14a Festuca elatior, L. var, pratensis, Giay. In grass lands. Fredericton.
726. Ayena striata, Michx. Upper St. John. Hay.
727. Tusercm subspicatum, Beaur., var. molle. Gray. Upper St. John. Mr. Hay. "Few grasses have so wide a range as T . subspicatum, Beaur:, nor am I acquainted with any other Arctic species which is equally an inhabitant of the opposite polar regions." Joseph Hooker, Flora Amtarctica. Humboldt's Views of Nature, p. 336 . It also grows in the Falkland Islands, Terra del Fuego, the Andes, sc.
$738 a$ Asdnorogon scoparius, Michs. Beard Grass. A rather coarse peremial grass ( $1-3$ feet high, with numerous panicled branches, bearing slender, scattered, loose spikes, silky, with dull-white hairs. Growing in the sand on Goat Island, Grand Lake.
730. Equisetwis arvense, L. Flowered at Bass River, May 20 , 1 S07; May 27,1808 .
fiote Aspmus Filix-mas, Swartz. Male Fern. This magnificent ferm ( $2-3$ feet high,) was discovered by Mr. John Moser near the school-house at Keswick Ridge, Aug. 10, 1879. It was frst discovered in Canadia by Mrs. Roy of Owen Sound, in 186s. It was reported from Cape Breton a few years aro, and has now for the first time turned up in New Brunswick.
760 . Aspidiust aculeatum, Swartz, var. Braunii, loch. A few clumps of this rather rare fern occur in Odell's Grove, Fredericton.
770. Osmcsda cimmamomea, L. var. frondosa, Gray: Beautiful specimens, showing every step of the change from the common sterile form of frond to specimens having a number of the upper pinne completely fertile, were once found by the writer at Molus River, Kent Co.
S01. Dicraxim montanum, Hedw. Mountain Fork-moss, Fredericton.
607. Dicranum undulatum, Turner. Grand Lake. Sept., 1579.
Sea Orthotriciusi affine, Schrad. Common Wood Bristle-moss. Grand Lake, Sept., 1879.

S2s. O. crispum, Hedw. Curled Bristle-moss. Fredericton. Grand Lake.
830. O. leiocarpum, Br. \& Sch. Smooth-fruited Bristle-moss. Fredericton.
831. O. Ludwigii, Schwægr. Club-fruited Bristle-moss. Fredericton. Grand Lake.

ミ32. O. obtusifolium, Schrad. Fredericton.
937. Scmustidicm apocarpum, Br. \& Sch., var. rivulare, Wilson. lredoricton.
848. Aulocomsion palutsre, Schwegr. Fredericton Junction.
863. Mirmatline, Bland. Many-fruited Thyme Thread-moss. Fredericton.
S67. M. lyeopodioides, Br. Eur. Fredericton.
sio. M. punctattim, Hedw. Dotted Thyme 'Thread-moss. Fredericton.
S73. Bartramia fontana, Brid. Fountain Applemoss. Fredericton.
S7Sa TEfnaplodon angustatus, Br. \& Sch. Nar-row-kaved Collar Moss. Near Lily Lake, St. John. Collected by G. U. Hay.
S7Sb T. mnioides, Br. \& Seh. Brown, tapering Collar Moss. Highland Park, St. John. Mr. Hay, May $3,1878$.
SSea Dicueneria cupillaceum, Br. Eu. Bristly Water-Moss. Neweastle, Grand Lake.
SSC. A Nonodon attenuatus, Hub. Fredericton.
s87. Lesikea polycarpa, Hedw. Many-fruited Lesken. Newcastle, Grand Lake.
ssia L. nervosa, Myrin. Fredericton.
S90. Pylalsaf.a velutina, W. P. Schimp, Grand Lakc.
908. Harscm fertile, Sendt. Grand Lake, Scpt. 1S, 1579.
909a H. gracile, Br. and Sch. Fredericton, 1879.
916. H. ochraceum, Turner. Yellow Mountainzill Feather-Moss. Fredericton.
91s. H. pallescens, Schimp. Fredericton. Grand Lake.
019. II. plunosum, L. Rusty Feather-Moss. Fredericton.
92S. H. rivulare, Bruch. River rough-stalked Feather-moss. Fredericton.
931. H. salebrosum, Hoff. Smooth-stalked streaky Feather-moss. Fredericton.
$931 a \mathrm{H}$. scitum, Beauv. var. aestivale, Aust. Fredericton.
034. H. Serpens, Hedw. Crecping Feather-moss. Fredericton.
938. H. stramineum, Dicks, Straw-like Feathermoss Fredericton.
$040 a \mathrm{H}$. sylvaticum, L. Wood Feather-moss. On the face of densely shaded rocks. Fredericton.
913. H. turiaceum, Lind. Grand Lake.
045. H. uncinatum, Hedw. Sickle-leaved Feath-er-moss. Fredericton.
949a Mextzgrra furcata, Nees. On rocks and bark of trees. Fredericton.
9490 Asmbra palmata, Nees. On rotien logg. Grand Lake.
956a Jtwgbransnia curvifolia. Dickson. On rotten wood. Fredericton.
958a J. ianceolata. On rotten wood. Norton. Hay. Fredericton.
966. Plagiochla asplenioides. Nees \& 3tontague. Fredericton.
967. P. porelloides, Lind, Fredericton.

970a Radvlacomplanata, Dumort. Fredericton.
975. Ramalisa calicaris, Fries. var. fastigiata. On trees. Grand Lake.
$97 G e$ Cetramia ciliaris, Ach. On trecs. Grand Lake.
977. Uswea barbata, Fr. var. florida, Fries. On trees. Grand Lake.
981. Parbielia physodes. Ach. On trees. Grand Lake.
084a P. perforata Ach. On trees. Grand Lake. Beantiful specimens collected at Frederton, May 30, 1879.
9846 P. tiliacea, Flocrk. On trees. Grand Lake.
03sc P. caperata, Ach. On trees Fredericton.
985a Pirscia aquila, Nyl., var. detonsa. Tuck. Grand Lake.

0332 Cumacama Dillenii, Tuck. On rocks. Rourh Waters, Nepisisuit R.
935c U. Muhlenberrii, Ach. On rocks. Rough waters, Nepis!
9Sia Neimbona lievigatum. Ach. Fredericton.
98S. Pelighes caniin, L. Fredericton.
990 . P' polydactyla, Hofim. On the ground. Fredericton.
990a Solbmisa saccata, Ach.Carleton, St. Jom, 1877.

9906 Collema flaccidum, Ach. On bark of cedars, Grund Lake.
$990 c$ C. nigrescens, Ach. Grand Lake.
901. Lescavorapallida, Schaer. Lark ci Trees. Grand Lake.
$993 \pi$ L. clatina, Ach., var. ochropha, Tuck. On bark of hemlock trecs, Grand Lake.
999. Cladonagracilis, Fries, var.hybrida. Fredcricton. Very tine specimens amonrs moss at the mouth of the Kennebecasis.
$100 \pm$ C. cenotin, Scher. On rotten wood, Bass River.
1007. For Biatora rubella, read Ifcterothecium singuinarium. ruck.
100sa Biatoma uliginosa, Fries. On the ground. Bass liver.
1000. Beella parasema, lioerb. On bark of trees, Grand Lake.
1000a B. greographica, Tuck. On pranite rocks at Rough Waters, near Bathurst.

ALG.F-Scatceds.

Fucus nodosus, L. Abundant on rocky shores.
F. vesiculosus, $L$. Abundant on rocky shores.
F. serratus L. This phant is found on the rocks in Pictou Harbour, but has not yet been reported in this Province.
These three species of Seaweeds are collected in large quantities on the coast of Britain and on the Continent, for the preparation of manures. They are in good demand, and are excellent fertilizers. The island of Thanet is said to pwe its fertility to the extensive employment of them for enriching the soil. The cattle of Scotland and Norway browse upon them at low water, and in scasons when fodder is sarre they are collected for winter ise.
Dictrosimon feniculaceus, Grey. Kouchibougruac Bay.
Desmarestia aculeata, Lam. Kouchibonguac Bay: Cuonda filum, Stack. Common on the sea coast. Lamisariasaccharina, Lamour. Commonaround the coast
Polysornosis violacea, Grens. Kouchiboughac Bay:
Odpathalia dentata, Ag. Houchibouguac Bay:
Corallisa ofthcinalis, L. Common on shellsthrown ashore by the waves.
Gracilharta multipartita, Ag. Kouchibougunc Baj:

Rhodiamena palmata, Grev. Dulse. Very abundant round the coast, and collected in Saint Jolm Harbour for marke: It is one of the best of the esculent seanerods, and is pernaps most asreeable as it con $\%$ from the sea. When cooked it yields a peculiar flavor of Iodine. A purple dye has been prepared from it according to Berkelpy.
Anarfleta plicata, Fries. Abundant on Seashore. Chonduts crispus, $L$. Irish moss. Carrageen. This plant is extensively used in Europe for the preparation of blanc-mange, and in England for feeding pigs, in the form of a jelly mixed up with meal and other ingredients. It was at one time strongly recommended in medicine as a nutritive and restorative article of food.
Rnodonela gracilis. Kouchibouguac Bay:
Ceramica rubrum, Ag. Liouchibouguac Bay. ULvi latissima, Aor. Richibucto River.
Esterosorpha intestinalis, Link. Eichibucto River.
Estermoorpha intestinalis, Link. Richibucto Riser.
Batrachosprasius!monilifurme, Roth. LakeElsie, near Richibucto.
iemaves fuviatilis, As. On granite rocks, Nopisiguit. River.
Advantages resulting from a knowledge or the Flora of our Province-
The time seems to have come when it is nece"sary for us, as a people, to obtain a fuller knowledge of tice natural resources of our Province than we at present possess, if we are to share in the general advancement in material prosperity that distinguishes the present century. We cannot compete with some of the other Prorinces in severai of the clements that lie at the basis of national greatness. Our soil, though rich in many districts in all the elements ot agricultural wealth, lacks that inexhaustible fertility which bids fair to make the "Far West" the garden of the Dominion. Our climate is healthy and nourishes a vigorous race, bat possesses few attractions for those who have been born beneath sumnier skies. Our hills are not filled with the mineral wealth that attracts the enterprising spirits of other lands. But yet we possess a goodly domain-one which Nature has enriched with precicas gifts which intelligent industry can readily convert into elements of national wealth. Our const is indented with numerous bays abounding in the treasures of the sea, -the surface of our Province is diversified by hill and valley and broad plain covered with a luxuriant regetation, and from its rocks may be drawn an inexhaustible supply of materials valuable for building and ornamental purposes. But we must depend upon our brains to extract from them the wealth they contain. Our future progress depends upon our knowledge of our resources and natural products. Material advancement can only be secured by conquest over the wild realm of Nature. In the present age, "the natural wealth and the growing prosperity of nations are principally based upon a more culightened employment of the products and forces of nature. The most superficial glance at the present condition of Europe shows that a diminution, or eren a total annihilation of national prosperity, must be the awerd of those States who shrink with slothful indifference from the great struggle of rival nations in the career of the indus-
trial arts. * * * Those States which take no part in the general industrial movement, in the choice and preparation of natural substances, or in the applicatiou of mechanics and chemistry, and among whom this activity is not appreciated by all classes of society, will infallibly see their prosperity diminish in proportion as neighboring countres become strengthened and invigorated under the general influences of arts and sciences."

In ortler to maintain their position and secure their national existence, other countries have found it necessary to explore the whole extent of their territory and ascertain their natural resources. Several States of the neighboring Union have employed their best men to examine their soil and its productions, and their Reports are not only precious contributions to science, but among the most valuable treasures of the country, furnishing the practical man with the information he requires. The advantages resulting from these surveys have been so great "that the cost has been forgotten, the expenditure never regretted. New York, Virginia, Massachusetts and other States have expended thousands in this way and realized millions." The Board of Agriculture of the State of Maine, when urging upon the Government the necessity for a survey, expressed their conviction "that such a survey, ably conducted and faithfully reported, would greatly tend to develop and improve its agriculture; * * * increase its mechanical and manufacturing interests, and assist in supplying our educational wants; and that it would moreover attract population, capital and enterprise from abroad."

The labors of the Geological Survey have made known to us the general geological structure of the Province, and partly explored our mineral stores. The annual "Fieports of Progress" are gradually furnishing us with valuable information which some skilful hand will probably soon collect and embody in a Popular Manual suited to the wants of our Educational Institutions and of the general public.

Very little has yet been done to obtain a knowledge of our native vegetation. A few enthusiastic amateurs have explored the vegetable products of their neighborhood, but our vast forests and plains have not yet been looked upon by botanic eyes. No collection accessible to the pubiic has ever yet been made, and the scientific stranger who visits our shores will inguire in vain for any Manual of our Flora, or any Institution possessing a scientifically arranged collection of the native plants of our Province.

Sorl.-A knowledge of the vegetable products native to our soil, and of the introduced weeds that infest our fields and cultivated lands, would be productive of much bencfit to the agricultural interests of our country. As plants are the children of the Sun and the Soil, they impart important information respecting the climate and the chemical constitution of the soil to which they owe their birth. A granite region nourishes a very different flora from that which flourishes on a limestone soil. A botanic cye readily detects the difference between the regetation that covers the carboniferous districts and that produced by soil resulting from the disintegration of Laurentian or Huronian rocks. The similarity of vegetable forms along the banks of the Upper Saint John and of the Restigouche, must strike every observant cye. The same species of plant clings to the lofty cliffs of Cape Bon-Ami near Dalhousic, and the projecting rocks that overhang the deep ravine below the Grand Falls of the Saint Johm.

Our lofty elms and lowly wood nettles (Laportea Canadensis), only find a congenial home on deep, rich, allurial soil, while other plants such as Sweet Fern (Comptonia asplenifolia) abound in dry, gravelly districes. A forest of Beech reveals a very different soil from a forest of Maple or Hemlock, and amoug the smaller herbaceous forms the difference is equally striking. Every varicty of soil possesses its own peculiar elements for the growth of vegetation, and furnishes the necessary supply of food for a limited number of floral forms. Thus a knowledge of the species of plants indigenous to any district would enable us to form a tolerably accurate judgnent of its agricultural capabilities. A mere catalogue of the flora of any limited locality is replete with information respecting its soil.
Cimute.-The verdant carpet which Nature has spread over the noked surface of the globe is most densely woven in the torrid zone, and becomes gradually less dense and beautiful as it approaches the polar regions. The vegetable organisms of which it is composed attain their most robust development under a clondless shy, where the sun reaches his greatest elevation; while near the frigid zones, only the humblest forms, whose constitution fits them for resisting the low temperature
of the arctic night, form a scanty covering for tho frozen soil. The fulness of organic life varies according to the difference of climate. But while difference of latitude exercises tho greatest influence over climate, there are other conditions upon which the monthly and even ammal temperature is dependent. The isothermal lines, based upon thermometrical observations, that cross Continents, cut the parallels of latitude at every conceivable angle, and reveal unexpected differences of temperature and climate between contiguous regions. The examination of the flora, however, imparts accurate information to the agriculturists, as many plants are natural thermometers, indicating within certain limits, the anmual temperature of the locality. The agricultural capabilities of valleys and hillsides, dependent upon climatic conditions, are more clearly expressed by the local flora than by auy series of thermometrical observations. The depth of the snow-fall, and the period during which it covers the soil, no less than the annual precipitation, are important factors in any calculation respecting the natural productions of any district, and the local flora therefore becomes an unfailing test of the power of production. The general character of our climate is already determined with a good degree of accuracy by the united labors of the meterologists scattered over the country, lout even this does not decide the suitability of individual localities for the production of cereals and other useful plants. Each vegetable species has its special habitat, determined not only by the nature of the soil, but also by the various conditions of climate, temperature, light, moisture, and other agencies. Each has its separate history and peculiar character, as well as geographical distribution, and many reveal to the intelligent agriculturist interesting facts regarding climate and soil, which could not otherwise be attained.

Tine Manufacturivg Inverests of our country would also share in the alvantages resulting from a general knowledge of our native woods and vegetable productions. A large proportion of our natural wealth consists in our forests of pine and spruce, which are rapidly passing away. But in addition to these, we have much valuable material for cabinet and ornamental purposes in our groves of maple, birch and other hard fine-grained woods. A report upon the different species to be found, their character or qualities, their localities and the approsimate quantity of each, would doubtless furnish useful information to those interested in several branches of manufacturing industry. We are not aware that any detailed information on these points is at present available.

Orvamental Plasts.-During the last few years several Florists and Horticulturists in the United States have devoted much attention to the collecting and cultivating of native plants for ornamental purposes. A large number of species have been brought in from their favorite homes in the forests and on the prairies, and now adom many gardens and pleasure grounds, adding fresh beauty to the landscape, and delighting the eye that has been trained to appreciate the harmonies of color. American travellers, when visiting the parks and gardens of Europe, are often surprised to notice the large number of our shrubs and flowers which occupy a prominent place among the ornamental plants that diversify the pleasure grounds of the wealthy. The kiamia, which reddens whole acres in some of our counties, wins the admiration of European Florists, while the peculiar arrangement of its elastic stamens for the dissemination of its pollen, awakens the curiosity and wonder of every observer. America is the special home of the Asters, Solidagoes and Trilliums. Few plants present a more beantiful sight than the Scarlet Lobelia when it covers any extensive area, and our Wild Lily can vic in beauty with any commonly cultivated.

Wild Frouts.-Our wild fruits, such as Strawberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, Gooseberries, Cranberries, \&c., have already, to some extent, been introluced to cultivation, and have given rise to some of our most highly prized rarieties. Some of these, such as the Strawberry, were early carried over to Europe, and hare since been brought back and sold at extravagant prices, under new or fanciful names Farners sometimes purchase, from the vendors of fruit trees and shrubbery, phants that grow wild in sight of their own homes.

Medicisal. Plinss.-Another class of plants that has been almost wholly overlooked, is that possessed of medicinal propertics. If the theory, which has been enunciated, that every region produces the remedial agents best adapted for the cure of the discases that prevail in it, be correct, it becomes a matter of great importance to the general welfare and comfort, that the local species distinguished by their cumative powers should be known to the physician. Few of our physicians
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have the leisure to examine with sufficient minuteness the flora of their neighborhood, to ascertain its medicinal treasures, and many have not the practical acquaintance with the living plant which will enable them to identify it at sight; to all such a knowledge of what medicinal plants might be found in their neighborhood would be very useful. We camot estimate in dollars and cents the advantage of boing relieved from a dangerous and distressing malady, or the benefits resulting from the prolongation of a few useful lives. In King's "American Dispensatory," upwards of 360 plants employed in medicinal practice in the Northeastern States are described or enumerated as native or commonly cultivated in the country. Of these more than 230, or 65 per cent. may be collected in New Brunswick ; and yet our Physicians and Druggists must import what they require of them from foreign countries, though several of them may be found within the area of their daily practice.

Scientific Resulis.- In addition to the material advantages already mentioned, there are several scientific questions of importance upon which a knowledge of our aboriginal and naturalized vegetable forms would throw some rays of light, thus enabling the philosophic student of Nature to obtain clearer views of the phenomena of organic existences. Few subjects of thought awaken decper feelings in the contemplative mind than those excited by the mental image of the verdant robe with which a luxuriant Flora has clothed the naked surface of the earth. But the density of the texture is not equal in all its parts. In the sumny regions of the Tropics, the action of the vital forces is quickened into its greatest activity by the high temperature and the abundant muisture; and here vegetation assumes its richest colors, its greatest variety of structure and its most beautiful forms. The genial heat of the vertical Sun falling upon the humid atmosphere covers the soil with the richest profusion of organic forms. As we retire towards the Poles, the regetation gradually loses its gorgeous coloring; its forms and structure become less beautiful and varied. In the poctical and concise style of Limneus: "The dynasty of the Palms reigns in the warm regions of the globe; the tropical zones are inhabited by whole races of trees and shrubs; a rich crown of plants adorns the plains of southern Europe; troops of green Graminacea occupy Holland and Denmark; numerous éribes of mosses are settled in Sweden; but the brownishcolored Algre and the white and grey Lichens alone regetate in cold and frozen Lapland, the most remote habitable spot of earth; the lowest of the vegetables alone live on the confines of the earth."
Thus, though the organizing principle of vitality reveals itself in every region, building up new forms from the elements furnished by the soil and the decay of former generations, yet the mass of organic beings, and the beauty and magnitude of growth differ according to difference of climate. The palms, bananas, tree-ferns and arborescent grasses of tropical America give place, as we advance northward, to composite and umbelliferous plants, and trees with deciducus leaves; and these, in their turn, are displaced by the nutritious grasses that cover the praries of the West and the coniferous forests of the Dominion. Approaching still nearer the pole, vegetable life becomes more feeble; the quickly-recurring frosts check the multiplication of organic forms and restrict the magnitude of their growth. Dicotyledonous plants of all kinds become comparatively rare, and grasses, mosses anri lichens constitute the chicf features of vegetation. Not only do individual species die out, but the whole genera and even families disappear, while new forms continually present themselves. Within the polar zone, nearly all life is buried in a long winter sleep, and the short period of summer is only sufficient to allow the hambler forms of mosses and other Cryptogamia which can endure the albstraction of heat and the suspension of the vital functions for portracted periods. to attain their full development. These phenomena appeal to the philosophic mind for an cexplanation, and give rise to questions for the solution of which sufficient data kare not yet been accumulated. "These questions," says Humboldt, (Tiears of Naature), "belong to the geography of plants properly so called, and are connected with the most important problems that can be presented by metcorology and terrestrial physics. Thus the predominance of certain families of plants determines the character of a landscape, and whether the aspect of a country is desolate or loxuriant, or smiling and majestic. Grasses forming extended savamnahs, or the abandance of fruit-yielding palms, or social coniferous trees, have respectively eerted a powerful influence on the material condition, mamers and characters of nations, and on the more or less rapid development of their prosperity:"

What are the causes whose operations produces this constantly increasing change in the character of the Flora as we advance from the Equator to the Poles? If we are to look for them in the character of the climate, what then are the climatic conditions necessary for the full development of any particular species or genus? Why are individual specific forms confined to certain zones of temperature? Upon what atmospheric and geologic causes does the vegetable physiognomy of a country depend? The solutions of these questions must be sought from a fuller investigation of facts and phenomena comnected with the forces of vegetable organization, than have yet been accorded to them. Earnest students are pondering these prob. lems and collecting materials for their solution. But the limits of species must be ascertained with comparative accuracy; especially must their polar range be determined in order to discover the isothermal lines that bound their migrations.

The Scientific Survey of the State of Maine a few years ago revealed the remark. able fact that the Aroostook was distinguished Dy a peculiar flora having a strong southern aspect, and showing that the soil and climate were such as to fit it for the production of plants that were only known in more southern latitudes. The Botanic student will notice in the "List of N. B. Plants" several species at whose presence in our latitude he will feel a measure of surprise. And when the whole region between the boundary of the State of Maine and the St. Lawrence, which is at present almost unknown to Botanic Science, shall have been subjected to exami. nation, many new facts will doubtless be discovered largely modifying the opinions at present entertained respecting the northern range of certain species, as well as placing the character of our climate and soil in a more favorable light.

Another question of scientific importance to the enquiring mind is: What are the numerical relations of species and genera, and the laws of their geographical distributions? Do the families and genera of plants which predominate over the Phenogamia in the torrid zone retain the same numerical proportions unchanged as We approach the poles? By a careful enumeration of the species known at the beginning of the present century, Humbolt discovered that the beautiful family of the Leguminosae diminished in proportion as it receded from the equinoctial zone to the north pole. The number of Leguminosae within the torrid zone (from $0^{\circ}$ to $10^{\circ}$ of latitude) was to the sum of all flowering plants, as one to ten. For the part of the temperate zone lying between $45^{\circ}$ and $52^{\circ}$ he found the proportion to be one to cighteen, and for the frigid zone between $67^{\circ}$ and $70^{\circ}$ only one to thirty-five. He also calculated the proportions of all the great families for different zones, basing his conclusions upon the recorded observations of botanical travellers; but the progress of discovery since his day has accumulated additional data from which more accurate conclusions may be drawn. Reliable generalizations of this character are important factors in scientific discussions; but to be reliable they must be based upon observed and well-authenticated facts.

The researches of Botanists have made us acquainted with the sum total of all the plants of Western Europe, and furnished the data for the comparison of the numbers of genera and species. The limits of their polar range have also been determined. But on this continent, all this and much more remains to be done. No estimate of our flowering species can yet be made with any thing like accuracy, while our Cryptogamia have never yet been examined except in very limited localities. In the Province or in the Dominion we do not know the numerical proportions of the principal divisions of vegetable forms, as for instance of agamic or cellular plants to flowering species, or of monocotyledons to dicotyledons. Have we the same number of species, or genera as exist in Europe under the same paralleis of latitude, or between equal isothermal lines? Is the number of Composita, or Gramineae, or any of the predominant families the same on the two coutinents in equal areas? Is the polar range of species or families the same?

Canada, stretching across the whole continent from occan to ocean, and from the middle of the temperate zone to the extreme limits of vegetation, furnishes a rich field for investigation. On its prairies and in its forests, science must investigate some of the profound it problems respecting the distribution of vegetable life. A careful survey alone can furnish the facts from which it may mrine its deluctions, and as no one can predict the results of any scientific investigation, or foresee the advantages that may flow from a single discovery, or from the establishment of a scientific principle, we need not give a loose rein to imagination and endeavor to penctrate the uncertainty of the future.

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# TEACHING READING IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS. 

By Alexandrr Melfille Bell, F. E. I. S.

There is an adage, which, in days long gone by, was frequently quoted to me by my father,* when we discussed theoretical professional points, and which I have come more and more to recognize as applicable to the Art of Teaching generally, namely: that "what is best administered is best." You may have a good plan, bet fail by carelessness or inaptitude to produce good results; or you may have an inferior method, and yet, by carcfulness and tact, achieve comparative success. I hope to show you, from my own experience; a system of teachin ${ }_{5}$ Reading which is calculated to produce the best results if skillfully put in practice ; and which I think cannot fail to work a large measure of improvement under any circumstances.
One of the chief drawbacks to success in teaching reading arises from the insufficient preparatory training of teachers. This is a disadvantage, however, which you can lessen or remove by your own efforts; which, indeed, you must remove, or be content with mediocrity, where you might obtain distinction. The most adranced teacher is still a leamer; and he should retain the learner's spirit when kejond the walls of the class-room. Within the walls, he is a fountain of supply ody; without, he draws from every source the means of keeping the perennial tream of knowledge in full flow.
The first point in teaching reading is to regulate the Apparatus of Speech. This inrolves nothing beyond the comprehension of the youngest pupils. The modus operandi is so simple that I may specify all necessary particulars even in this short sation of a brief address. It is of course advisable that teachers should know more than they may be called on to communicate; such as the physiology of the chest, the diaphragm, the lamyx, the pharnyx, etc.; but for the training of their papils, it is enough to look on the whole apparatus of speech as a bellows, of which the mouth is at once the aperture and the handle. When you open the moath you enlarge the passage to the lungs; and an influx of air, from atmospheric pressure, raturally accompanies the act. Teach your pupils to open the mouth at the commencement of every utterance, and you will secure two important results at the same time:-you will establish a habit of healthful, vocal respiration, and facilitate the sopuirement of a style of sharp, distinct, and light articulation. The majority of persons-even public speakers-fail in a free opening of the mouth; they push the platic organs-the lips and tongue-from point to point, without disengagement, and their utterance is consequently heavy and indistinct. The opening of the month before speech is the secret of ease, and fluency, and clearness.
Mr. Catin, the author of a work on the North American Indians, recommends Fople to breathe only through the nose, for hygienic reasons; and some teachers hare copied the precept as if it were universally applicable. This is a mistake. There is wisdom in shutting the mouth when you pass from a heated room to a ould atmosphere; but there would be the reverse of wisdom in shuttiug the mouth erery time you take breath in speaking; and in order to breathe solely through the iose you must close the mouth, either by means of the lips, or of the tongue and ralate. Apply the theory of nasal respiration, if you can, while you are aslecpwd stop snoring-or at any time when the organs are at rest, but not when they are in action in speech. You require an extra supply of air while speaking, and fon rant the largest possible channel for its entrance-by both mouth and nostrils. Ese the jaw as the handle of your bellows, and the process will go on noiselessly esd freely, replenishing the lungs by mere atmospheric pressure.
This maxillary action is apt to be overdone at first, or to be awkwardly done,-

[^4]either by jerking the jaw downwards, by snapping it bitingly upwards, or by moving the head backwards. The desired action is more internal than external. The head should be perfectly still, and the movements of ths jaw so light and floating as not to be in any degrec obtrusive on the attention. But all art thus hides itself in facility.
"Ars est celare arten."
The preparatory separation of the organs, which speech is to bring in contact, is really a mechanical necessity; it illustrates the same principle as that which raises the hammer before its downward stroke-which draws back the arms before an outward push-or bends the knees before an upward spring. Thus to pronounce the letter P -which requires the lips to be closed-we must first separate the lips in order to make their momentary contact light and graceful.

The second point in teaching reading is to make pupils pronounce the elements of speech correctly. I assume, of course, that letters are thoroughly known; but even with elder people than school children, it would not be safe to assume that sounds are practically familiar. Every syllable has, or should have, its definite impulse of sound, and every word its articulate boundary, delineated as cleerly to the ear as the outline of the printed word is shown to the eye. This precision of utterance requires, on the part of the teacher, a perfect knowledge of the elements of speech. These are supposed to consist only of the two classes called "vowels" and "consonants;" but they comprise, besides, an umrepresented class of transi. tional effects, or glides, on the use of which-although they have not been noticed by writers on the subject-a good pronunciation depends. The percussion which is heard between a consonant and a vowel in the same syllable, should be regarded as a real clement of speech, and as such, the effect should be heard, even when no vowel follows the consonant. An example will give you a clear idea of what is meant by these consonant glides. Let us again take the letter $P$. This is said to be pronounced by closing the lips, but it really derives all its audibility from open. ing the lips after closure. The percussive result of this opening is the glide of the consonant $P$. The same principle of organic separation applies to all consonants, each of which, when final, should be finished with its glide. Glides are thus transitions either to another phonetic element, or to a position of rest.

Your pupils, then, must be taught to pronounce every vowel with its true quality, every consonant with its glide, or percussively, every syllable with a definite impulse, and every word of group words, compactly and with well-marked initial and final boundaries. The lnitial boundary will be given by opening the mouth; and the final boundary, if the concluding element is a consonant, by the articulate glide of organic separation. The latter being the least obvious of the clements of ponunciation, requires special attention on the part of teachers.

The best exercise in pronunciation is the separate utterance of syllables. This would be easy but for the anomalies of orthography, which have accustomed usta an unphonetic syllabication. But in dealing with sounds we must disregard letters. Double consonants, for instance, are divided in writing syllables, but they mustle treated as single consonants in pronouncing syllables. Thus we write pos-ses-sion as the syllables of the word possession, but we pronounce $p \check{0}-z^{-c}$-shum, and we must teach our pupils to analyze the sounds of words into their actual phonetic syllables Combinations of consonants are divided in speaking-as in the word apprehension, which would be analyzed into ap-re-hen-sion-but otherwise every syllable (except. the final syllable of a word ending with a consonant) will terminate with a vored You must not be misled by any theory of so called "shut-vowels," into supposing that you cannot end a syllable with a short vowel ; you do so in every sentence. You certainly will never make your pupils pronounce well until you teach them to individualize syllables with the exact effect they receive in the concrete utterane of words and sentences. You cannot pay too particular attention to this point. A pure pronunciation is the rarest of all qualities both among pupils and teachers.

The third point in teaching reading is to distinguish the tones of the voice. Tons are not subordinate matters of mere taste and fancy. On the contrary, the tones accompanying language are the interpreters of its meaning. By the very same worls you may express a variety of meanings differentiated by tone alone. Tones must then lee considered as essential elements of speech, and carefully discriminateh This is not a matter of any difficulty. The complete gamut of speaking tones mas
le taught even to infant pupils, and it cannot be acquired too soon. The voices of chool children are of"en harsh and unnatural, while they may easily be modulated if a competent teacher.
The most insensitive ear can generally be taught to recognize all the essential prits of the expressive vocal changes. Every change is simply to a higher or lower lastec on the musical scale-a higher or lower pitch, or an upward or downward frogression of voice. If the teacher caunot discriminate these changes he must muine the power, or abandon the attempt to teach reading. A blind man may as rell teach linear perspective, or a deaf man singing.
The general fault in school tonation is the prevalence of a high-pitched monotony. The middle pitch should be the one most commonly used, and monotony never. The characteristic of all speaking tones is inflexion, and not even the $A, B, C$, or tee multiplication table, should be rehearsed without inflexion.
Children take a great delight in exercises on the voice, so that there is no diffidety in fixing their attention on lessons of this kind. We have only to listen to He reading of our most highly educated men to discover that the public school tachers of the risen generation had not done their duty in this particular. Let it te your aim to lay the foundations of a higher style of public and professiona' radiug in the rising generation by the regulation of the voices of your pupils in te earliest, and in every stage of their public school career. In no department Fthe adage more true that "the child is the father of the man," than in the manvenent of the voice in reading. The blemishes in the public readers of to-day are le uncorrected habits of their childhood; and the excellences of your little learners wr, will survive as the ornaments of their mature professional style, in the pulpit, ithe bar, on the bench, or in the school-room.
The gamut of inflexions consists of a rising and a falling tone of each of the ar varieties: high, low, simple, compound. The ear requires to be trained to Eariminate these varieties. Follow this plan: read slowly to your class aud ask tem thether your voice is rising or falling wherever you make a stop. When ley can distinguish this radical difference, read again and ask whether your closfinfexion was relatively high or low in pitch. Then read a third time, and ask pether the inflexion of any given word was simple or compound. In this way, vaboth test and train the ear, and you will find that what the ear can apprehend, te voice will readily execute. I have heard a class of "deaf and dumb" children* Foduce the characteristic differences of inflexion and pitch; so that even those of yar pupils whose ears are dull to such effects may be made to apprehend them, a to render them satisfactorily in practice.
The fourth point in teaching rearling is to group the words of sentences accordto their mutual relations. A child expresses ideas by single words, and the cat eloquent speakers express ideas singly, although by combinations of words. finences are divided into clauses, which have been happily called "oratorical frrds," and each of these must be presented to the mind as a separate fact. For mample, take this sentence: "During the recent thuuderstorm, an unfortunate in truelling on the road, was struck by the lightning and killed." This would :expressed by the child narrator in the three words, "Lightning kill man." But bugh, in the sentential statement, more words have been used, they arrange tenselves into three groups corresponding to the three single words in the child's Perfect version. On this principle the reader should deliver the words of the prest sentence. Composition is often so involved that words forming part of the pression of one idea are separated in construction; and the reader must show emutual relation of the detached words by keeping them apart from the interaing words. The necessary ideas in a sentence are its subject and its predicate; th beside these, the sentence may include a variety of subordinate ideas expressed fadjective, adverbial or complemental clauses. In the delivery of these various Embers of a sentence much care is often required to show the connection of gov-
erning and dependent words, to avoid ambiguity of reference, and to bring out th intended meaning with clearness. The principle of grouping words must be recor nized as one of the most important in the whole art of reading. Teach your pupil to unite no words which do not make sense together, and they will soon acquire perception of the principle which guides to appropriate clausing.

Poetry is subject to the same rules as prose. The end of a line is not always th end of a clause. For example:

Every lady in the land
Has twenty nails upon each hand Five and twenty on hands and feet This is correct and no deceit.

The correctness of this statement can only be shown by clausing instead of read ing by rhythmical lines.

> Every lady in the land
> Has twenty nails; upon each hand
> Five; and twenty on hands and feet.
> This is correct, and no deceit.

The clausular divisions of sentences furnish the natural breathing places. Pno tuation is no sufficient guide for the regulation of the breath. Commas are oft used where a break in the flow of sound-would be inappropriate; and the bound aries of important clauses frequently occur where no comma is required by th rules of punctuation. Learners would read better, if, instead of being told "mind the stops," they were directed to "mind the thoughts, and pay no heed commas."

For example, in Lord Byron's lines on a "Thunder storm annong the Alps," $"$ read by punctuation:

And storm \| and darkness | ye are wondrous strong."
But the thought is not of these objects individually; it is their combination th is "wondrous strong," and we should read:
"0|night
And storm and darkness / ye are wondrous strong."
In the same stanza there is another illustration. Punctuation reads:
"Far along
From peak to peak | the rattling crags among Leaps the live thunder!"
But thought-clausing dictates, instead:
"Far along
From peak to peak the rattling crags among ! Leaps the live thunder!"
Again in the same stanza, pnnctuation reads:
"And Jura answers | through her misty shroud I Back to the joyous Alps."
But we should disregard the comma aiter "answers," and read:

> "And Jurn | answers through her misty shroud | Back to the joyous Alps."

In another passage in the same context, effective reading requires division in three separate clauses, and yet there is not a single comma in the printing.

> A sharer ! in thy fierce and far "Lelight."

These examples show that good reading requires close thinking, and that clas ing is one of the most important means of lucid expression. Punctuation is ret lated by stereotyped mechanical rules of the printing office; clausing must be thoughtful work of the reader, under the guidance of insight and judgment.
The fifth point in teaching reading, is to emphasize the sense. In this maty young pupils will of course depend on the direction of the teacher; although th should be encouraged to think for themselves as much as possible. It is not, p f

48, gener Which Fone of $n$ franced p erriting frence to onf for tl Stic word ithese $p u$ by is don Timport Iam sor tads, this : principl yring in tenatural fins are ei Ena, conjı Inpasis to foted by "To be o: br not rea cremphat: inorls.
"That is $t$ flast is th frord in clute and "Whether存"? Bec nobleness emphatic. plication. le have in the reason kse will s Eprevious 0 in the 1 the conte: the gran rely, cont ar applicat ten. fliphatre. ! 'contrast' Fir) in the r e; (involv eis of trou she arms") (r; and, b Fi) and thi dis heir to cully to be

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M, generally known that the selection of emphatic words is regulated by princiWhich can be exactly formulated for teaching, The study of these principles lose of much interest, and no more improving exercise can be prescribed for franced pupils than the application of the principles of emphasis to passages from ferritings of our best authors. Many mistaken ideas have been entertained with fence to emphasis; the fundamental mistake being that no rules could be laid Wraf for the reader's guidance. You can, however, not only point out the emdutic words with coufidence, but you can explain the reasons for your selection Fithose pupils who are qualified to comprehend them. Everything is best done att is done by rule, and all teachers should make themselves familiar with the rimportant laws of emphasis.
I am sorry to see, that, in some recently published books in use in Canadian tads, this subject is treated in the old indefinite and arbitrary way. Not only xprinciples wanting, the application of which would secure uniformity in the aking in different schools, but the illustrations furnished are full of violations of enatural principles. It is an old error-but still reproduced-to suppose that whare emphatic in virtue of their grammatical rank; and that "articles, procas, conjunctions, prepositions, and auxiliary verbs" are necessarily of inferior Fhasis to "verbs, nouns and adjectives," Such thoughtless teaching will be arfted by the first example that.may be taken at random.
"To be or not to be." Here we have the negative particle under emphasis. Bos not read "to be, or not to be?" Because any word or thought already stated cnemphatic. This is an absolute law, admitting of no interference from the rank rorls.
"That is the question." Here a pronoun is the emphatic word. Why not read that is the question?" Because the previous words constitute a question, and smord involved in the context, is unemphatic. This is another law, equally colute and independent of the rank of words.
"Whether 'tis nobler, in the mind." Why not read "Whether'tis nobler, in the "d"? Because the idea of "nobleness" implies "in the mind"-as the estimate fobleness cannot be elsewhere-and any word or thought necessarily implied is enphatic. These laws are definite, easily comprehensible, and of universal pliantion.
Tre have in this illustration, in the most compendious form, a complete category the reasons for words being unemphatic. Now, look at the converse, which of ase will show the reasons for emphasis. Any word or thought which has not apreviously statel, or involved in the context, or which is not necessarily imed in the nature of things-in other and fewer words: any word which is new the context, is in virtue of novelty, emphatic. Emphasis has nothing to do th the grammatical rank of words. It depends entirely on the three principles; fielty, contrast and suggestion. I shall elucidate these principles by showing is application to the whole of the speech from which the above passages are tea.
Elphatrc Analysis of Himilet's Soliloquy on Death.-To be, (new) or not to $!$ (contrast) That is the question; ("question" involved) Whether'tis nobler (ri) in the mind (implied) to suffer (new) the slings and arrows of outrageous fore; (involved in Hamlet's gloomy view of life) or to take arms (contrast) against ris of troubles, (same as "slings and arrows," etc.) and by opposing (same as thearms") end them? (new) To die? (same as "not to be"') To sleep (new) no re; and, by a sleep, to say (expletive) we end (involved in "die") the heartache Fir) and the thousand (contrast) natural shocks (involved in "heartache") that his heir to; (involved in "natural") "Tis a consummation (involved in "end") fully to be wished! ("wished" implied) To die? To sleep; (repetition) To ip? (new, as a question) Perchance to dream; (new) Ay! there's the rub; "8gested contrast) For, in that sleep (contrast) of death (explanation) what (conil dreams may come, (same as "perchance," etc.) when we have shuffled off mortal coil, (involved in "death) must give us parse; (new) There's the paxt (suggested contrast) that makes calamity of so long life: (involved in Tre us pause") For who would bear ("bear" involved) the whips and scorns of ', same as "calamity") the oppressor's wrong, ("wrong" implied) the proud 's contumely, (contrast) the pangs of despised love, (contrast) the lavo's delay, ilss" implied aphoristically) the insolence of office, (new) and the spurns
(involved in "insolence") that patient merit (new) of the unworthy takes, (contmis) when he himself might his quietus make (contrast to "bear") with a bare bodkin! (expletive) Who would fardels bear, to groan and sweat under a weary life, (sane as "who would bear the whips, etc.) Jut that the dread ("dread" implied) of some. thing after death (contrast to "life") that undiscovered country, from whose boum no traveller returns, (explanation) puzzles the will, ("will" implied) and makes us rather bear those ills we have, ("bear," etc. implied) than fly to others that re know not of? (contrast to "ills we have") Thus, conscience (implied) does make cowarls (contrast) of us all; (expletive) and thus the native hue of resolution (involved in "will") is sicklied o'er (contrast to "native hue") with the pale cast of thought, (involved in "conscience") and enterprises (involved in "resolution") of gr:eat pith and moment, (contrast) with this regard (implied) their currents turm awry, (new) and lose the name of action, ("action" involved in "currents." To "lose the name of action" is to become no longer "currents" but to stagnate.)
All intelligent reading must be emphasized; and although no doubt, thoughtfol readers will be generally right in their perception of emphasis, without being consciously guided by definite principles, yet this is not enough in teaching. You must be able not only to bring the expression of a thought to a focus, but to doss as it were, mathematically; and to test, and, if need be, prove your results by rule and theorum.

Emphasis is one of the fey points in which all good readers will nearly coincide There is a boundless latitude for variety in other respects; but emphasis depend on the appreciation of the intended meaning, which leaves comparatively lith room for difference.

Portia's Speech on Mercy is a favorite reading extract, and in many school? books it is printed with directive markings, some of which forcibly illustrate th prevailing errors in emphatic expression. The subject is sufficiently in iortant io justify further exemplification. I shall therefore add an

## EMPHATIC ANALYSIS OE PORTIA'S SPEECII ON MERCT.

## "The quality of mercy is not strained."

When the speech stands alone, this would be the emphasis; but when readi connection with the preceding context the emphasis would be different. Tt introductory dialogue is:
"Do you confess the bond?"
"I do."
"Then must the Jew be merciiul?"
"On what compulsion must I? tell me that."
"The quality of mercy is not strained;
It droppeth, as the gentle rain-"
I find the next lines marked thus in a school-book:
"From heaven
Upon the place bencath.
But rain necessarily drops "from heaven" and "on the place beneath," and n should read:
"It droppeth, as the gentle rain from heaven
Upon the place bencath. It is thice blessed-"
Then the school-book reads:
"It blesseth him that gives and him that takes."
But this prominence of "him" unjustly excludes the other sex, for the stat ment would be equally true of her that gives; and the emphasis on "takes" $i$ superficial error. We ought to imply, as a matter of course, that the recipient mercy is blessed; and the only point to be enforced here as an argument formery is that the giver is also blessed. We should then read:
"It blesseth him that gives and him that takes:
"Tis mightiest in the mightiest;-"
Here the school-book reads:
"It becomes
The throned monarch better than his crouen."

Bat the ilea of "crown" is involved in that of "monarch," and we should read: "It becomes
The throned monarch better than his crown;
His sceptre (intithetic to "crown.")-"
Now the school-book reads:
"Shewsthe force of temporal power."
But this is involved, "temporal" being a necessary part of the idea of "monarch" or of "the mightiest."
"The nttribute to awe and majesty."
Both implied.
"Wherein doth set the dread and jear of kings;"
Bnt "dread" and "fear" convey the same idea, and there is no real antithesis.
The reading should be:
"His sceptre shows the force of temporal power-
The attribute to awe and majesty,
Wherein doth sit the dread and fear of kings;-"
Suggesting contrast to love, the product of mercy.
"But, mercy is above this sceptred sway;
It is enthroned in the hearts of kings;;
Antithetic to the external emblems of majesty.
"It is an attribute of God himself."
New, and contrasted with "kings."
"And earthly Power doth then show likest Gou's."
Here the school-book reads:
"When Mercy seasons Justice."
But we surely ought to imply "justice" as an attribute of the deity, and we are already speaking of "mercy," therefore neither of these words can be emphatic.
We should read:
"And earthly power doth then show likest God's
When mercy scasons justice. Therefore, Jew,
Though justice be thy plea, consider this,
That in the coursc of justice, none of us
Should see salvation. We do pray for mercy,
And that same prayer doth teach us all to render
The deeds of mercy."
The sixth point in teaching reading is to graduate the qualities of high and low pitch, weak and stroug force, slow and quick time. Uniformity in any of these qualities is a defect; and in the nature of the changes made by the reader, or dictated by the teacher, there is abundant scope for the exercise of taste and judgment.
The seventh and last point in teaching reading is to express the sentiment. This requires not only modulations of inflexion, stress, pitch, force and time, but a general suiting of the sound to the sense that shows the reader to be in full sympathy with his subject. Analogies that can scarcely be enumerated will influence the style in rarious ways to produce this effect. The principle may be laid down that every sentence should be so read as not oniy to express its meaning but to indicate the reader's sentiment in regard to it-whether of approbation, condemnation, indifference, etc. You will therefore treat as a fault in your pupils a style of reading that-however perfect, otherwise-is merely mechanical; warming what is cold, enlivening what is dull, and inspiring a sympathy of manner as the highest attribute of excellence in your most advanced pupils.
I have now sketched the system which I proposed to set before you. To facilitate your recollection of it, let me recapitulate the various points to be attended to.
I. The apparatus of speech-the bellows.
II. Pronunciation-phonetic syllables.
III. Tones-gamut of inflexions.
IV. Glausing-oratorical words.
V. Emphasis-definite laws.
VI. Expressive variety-pitcl, force and time.
VII. Sentiment-sympathy of manner.

I know that this arrangement works well; and $I$ cannot conceive of any methol better calculated to make good readers. But many of you may have your own plans already formed and producing satisfactory results. In such, case, it will be well, before attempting to modify your precedure by any theory, to bear in mind the adage to which $Y$ referred at the commencement of my address, "That which is best administerel is best."
There is but one other point I wish to notice, in conclusion ; that is the import. ance in teaching reading, of simultaneons exercise. We know how the roices of a congregation are led in singing, by a single precentor. The same influence of voice developing voice will be found in the simultaneous exercise of a class in reading. Of course the individual voices will be tested from time to time, and separate readings will be occasionally prescribed ; but the general exercise of a class will, with great advantage, be simultancous. You can readily distinguish a discordant vowel or inflexion, even when twenty or thirty voices are sounding together. Your pupils in this way receive a much larger amount of exercise and the interest of the class is much better sustained than when each individual is called on for the few moments which can be allotted to him for separate reading.

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# OFFICIAL NOTICES. 

No. 1.<br>SCHOOL AMENDMENT ACT, 1850.<br>An Act to amend Section \%os of Chapter 65 of the Consolidated Statutes, of "Schools."

Passed 23rd April, $15 S 0$.
Be it enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly;-
Section seventy-five, of Chapter sixty-five, or The Consolidated Statutes, is hereby amended by striking out the word "before" on the twenty-sixth line, and the same word on the thirty-fourth) line of the said Section, and inserting in lieu thereof in each of the said lines of the said Section respectively, the words "within ten davs after."

## No. 2.

## EdUCATIONAL INSTITUTE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

In accordance with the decision of the Executive Committee, the Fourth Anmual Diceting of the Educational Institute will be held in the Assembly Hall of the Provincial Normal School, Fredericton, on the 13th, 14 th, and 15th July, 1880 , berinning on Tuesday the 13th, at 2.30 o'clock, p. m.

Members of County Teachers' Institute, Trustees of Schools and their Secretaries, local Superintendents, and Inspectors, are eligible for membership. The annual fee is one dollar. It is hoped that there will be a large attendance from all Counties of the Province.

THEODORE H. RAND, Chief Supt. Educution.

## Programae of Fourtil Ansual Mebting of Educational listitue.

First Session.-Tuesday, 230 p. m. Opening Exercises. Election of Nominating Committee. Election of Secretary, and Assistant Secretary. Enrolment of Members. Payments of Fees. Other Business.

Second Session.-7.30 p. m. Inaugural Address, by Theodore H. Rand, D. C. L.
Third Session.-Wednesday, $9.30 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. Report of Committce on A Course of Instruction for High Schools,-W. Crocket, A. M., Chairman. Discussion thereon.

Fourth Session.-2S0 p. m. Discussion on High School Course, continued. Report of Committee on The Promotion of Pupils in Graded Schools,-D. MacIntyre, Chairman.

Fifth Scssion.-7.30 p. m. Public Address: The lindergarten,-does the System differ from the Principles of Nodern Education? Discussion.

Sizth Session.-Thursday, 9.30 a m. 1. How the instruction in Physics, required by the Slandards of the prescribed course, may be given in Schools without expensive apparatus, - (the adress to be practically illustrated), Inspector J. B. Oakes, A. B. Discussion. 2. Iecture and illastrative lessons in the Normal School on the subjects of Minerals, Plant Life, and Animal-Life, srequired by the Standards of the Course.

Seventh Session,-2.30 p. m. 1. Discussion: In what way can the Standards of the Course of lastruction be best carried out (1) in Village Schools of two departments, and (2) in Ungraded fchools in Country Districts?; opened by John Lawson, Restigouche. 2. Report of Nominating Committee, and election of members of Executive Committee for the ensuing year.

Eighth Scesion.-Public Lecture, with experiments:-Phases of Matter.
The proceedings will be enlivenced with selections of choice Music.
Arangements will be made whereby members of the Institute who have been in regular attendmex will receive, at the close, tickets or passes enabling them to return free over the lines of Railway ad Steamboats by which they came.
\& It is requested that those intending to be present notify the Secretary at least one week pretions to the date of meeting. Jeachers are requested to specify the County Institute of which they are mentiers.

# No. 3. <br> INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS. 

Onderzo, By tine Board of Elluation, April 24, 1580 :-

1. That the following Nots: be appended to Sec. 5 (3) of the Order of the Board in reference to Insjection of Schools (See Uticiad Nutice Nio. 4, Educationa! Circular No. 10), viz:-

Nore.- " If in any case the mumber of pupils presented for examination should be less than the yer centare specified above, the Inspector shall assure himself of the cause or causes of the same; and if he shall be satisfied that the smallness of the attendance arises frome causes which are not amenable to the reasomable influence of an industrious and earnest Teacher, he shall proved to examine the School for elassification, and report the facts to the Chief Supermtendent for the comsideration of the Board of Education.
2. That Sec. 5 (3) (e) of the Order of the Board, in reference to Inspection of Schools (Ste Official Notice No. 4, Educational Circular No. 10), be hereby amended to read as follows, viz:-
(c) "The additional grant to Teacjers whose Schools or departments receive classification in any year shall be drawn by the Chief Superintendent, at the close of the Tern in which they are inspeted, and paid in June or December (as the cise may be)."

## No. 4.

i TEACHERS AND THCSTEES DRAFTS.
Drats for the amouat of Provincial Grant aceruins to cach Teacher will be for:naded, thrugh the Post Utice, direct from the Education (Hilice, as carly in June and December as funds shall be pror vided by the Govermment tomet the same They will be addressed an indiated oy the Teacher on the School keturn [or Sthonl Report]:-Name], iP. O. 1, [Cotuty]. Where a change of resideno vecurs before the receipt of the Draft, the Teacher should notify the Post Office namedi in the lieturn, or reguest some person to repeive and re-address the letter. Teachers are not, therefore, to siic vrders to other parties for their drafts, to be presented to the Chiei Superintendent.

The Draft for the additional allownee to be received by Teachers whose Schouls are classed in the Ist, 2nd, or 3rd Rank, will be paid annzeally, -the year closing with the Term in which the schowl inspected. Any superior allowance will be paid in December of each year.

The County Fund Drafts will be forwarded by mail, direct from the Education Office, adiressel h the Secretary of the Pinard of Sehonl Trustees, as indicated on the School Return. They will be istial in Jume and December. Any drafts ior the superior allowance will he issued $t$, tive Secretary in December.

## No. 5.

## ISSLE OF SCHOOL LICENSES.

Conder the Standards of Award contained in the SOth lierulation ci the IBoard of Education, the followiug Candidates at the Spring Examination, 1sso, have becn awarded Provincial School Lionar of the classes herein specifiel. The awards which do not advance the elass oi License pretiousif received by the Candidaws under hes. 30 , are not included in the subjoined lists.-

Granyar School Class.--Iufus P. Steeves, A. B. ; Ralph Colpitte, A. B.
Shast Class. John Mi. OBrich, A. B. ; Charles C. Comolly, A. B. ; John J. Clark; Edmund M. Stevens; S. L. Tilley Frost; Ellen JI. Freeman ; Mary Lawson; Anmie Temple Joore ; Emma Louisa Spurden; Emma E. Wayeott; Alict K. Meagher; Lydia Jane Fullerton.

Spcond Class. - Etta larlow; Amnic Thompson; Sarah Truswelt; Eliza A. Turncr; Louise Winter; Emma S. Snith; Amie Je Gough; Alice Louisa Gongh; Jcannie S. Barnett; Amice
 ertson; Lena P. Woodworth; Julia Cairns; Minnic A. Dobson; Eugenia A. Craft; Aggic E Bulyts; May Hume ; Batrie McBean; Sarah A. Fectham : Sarah Iutchinson; Jane Bickay; E May Arar strong; Sarah A. Sterens; Isabella Wheten; Annie L. Bigby; Alice Maud Hardins; Annie at Jackson ; Eunice Price; Laura McCann; Mary J. Linton ; Lizzie Brown ; Ina Welch; Sarah J. Jn Waid; Lizzic S. Laverty ; Addic JeWitt; Mary I2. Davidson; Winifred MicDourall ; Lizzic S. Mele tosh; Agnes Northrup; Addic V Bulmer ; Jessic A. Jones; Elzina Fletcher; Eliza Stuart; Jauie E. Powell; Emma Russell; Mary C. Whitney; Fannie MI. Murdoch; Ella G. IicCausland; Sarahe Howe; Lizzie S. Starrack , Magric E. Burgess; Edith MI. McBeath; Mary ML Narraway; Jfary E. hoberts; Charlotte E Gosline: Sargaret LL Horsman; Jane Price; Debora E Whitehead; Rose E Evans; Xary J. Canplell; Wim. Curus Trenholm; Elias W. Henry ; Abram Beljea; Marlborough Dow; Frederick EI. Wetmore ; George T. Fownes; Edgar Seymour Read; William W. P. Starrat. Gcorse F. Dawson; Robt J Hamilton; Georse T. Bradley, Douglas S. Fleweiling ; William Junne Jr. ; Beatic C. Stecves; John F. Scribner; Bliss Martin; Sanuel O. Turner; John Jichinnon. Amos O'Blenes; Gcorge W. Fleming ; David J. Wagner ; Frederick E. Whelpley ; George En But main; Peter Mestister: Hedley V. Hayes; James W. Lawrence.

Thard Class.-Gertrude If. Wigsins; Eliza G. Crawley; Grace MI. Pomeroj; Carric E. Lard: Maggic E llusselt; Froukie I. Dykeman; Gurrie C. Yalmer; Kate A. Dawson; Mary, A. Oreas: Agnes F. Barker; Lizzie Lyrne; Leonom L. Rodgers; Georgia A. Lawreace; Mary A. Stilier; Jare
Murchic; Alverta If. Clayton; Fannic Sincock; Hannah L. Holland; Ciristiana S. Travis; Mary Ellen Ring; Annic Fisher; Janet J. Strong; Maggie liean; Maggic R. Sherwood; Magyie E. Murphy; Elizabeth 3i. Cromby; Kato Crabb; Theresa A. Carr; Minnie L. McAdam; Thercsa B. Perkins; Catharine A. Filpatrick; Helen Young; Amic A. Young; Nancy Reardon; Georgic II. I2. Hoben; Rebecm C. Doak; Ida B. Jones; Jom Gillis; Wm. J. MrConnel ; Wm. A. Humphrey; Nelson Smith; George G. Williams; Joseph D. Le Blanc ; Frederick Goodwin ; David A. DLurphy.

## Issucd to Students of the French Preparatory Department of the Normal School:

Tmmp Cuass, valid for three years:-monore D. Commer; Philias Bourseois; Charles 'I. C. Le Blanc; Edouard M. Belliveau; Marie A. Babineau.

No. 6.
TEACHERS INSTITUTES.
St. JOHN comity.
The St. Jolm County Institute will hold its next meeting in the Victoria School, in the City (if Si. Johm, on the Sth and 9th of July, 1850 .

Thersdar:
First Session, 10 a. 211. to 12.
Openiar of Iustitute. Eurolment of Members. Election of Oflicers, de.
Sccond Session, 2 to 4 p. 1.1 .
Paper: Rest methods of securing regularity and punctuality of attendance. General discussiet. Uuthine of lessons 0.1 colour is adapted to first four grades.

## Friday.

First Scssion, 9 to 1 .
Paper: Place of Written Examinations in Common School woris.
Outline of illustrative lessons on Industrial Drawing.
Paper: Importance of Libraries in comection with High Schoils.

## Sccond Session, 2 to 4

Paper: Best methois of conductine physical exercises in Scl:ools.
How to teach the History of Canada.
11. S. LRIDGES, I'csillent.
nomtheshemband cocists.
To the Teachers of Northumberland County.
In accordance with the prorisions of the 23rd Regulation of the Board of Eilucation, notice is lucrby given that the Fourth Annual Meeting of the Northumberland County Teachers Institute sillbe held in the Academy Building, Chatham, on Thursday and Friday the Tth and Sth of October, 1ㄴ․).

Teachers are particularly requested to note carefully the provisions of the Resulation abore reftred to and comply with the same in all respects.

A large and prompt attendance is desired.

## PROGRAMIIE.

Thursdat.
Firsi Session, 10 a.m.
15 A. ل. Opening Address-Reading Minutes of last Miecting.
Enrolment of Members, Election of Officers and Commite of Managenient.
Developing the idea of Fractions, by means of objects, and illustmint; best metherd of tesching thereof.

Sccond Sission, 2.s0 1). m.
9ijp. Y. Paper, Wormel's Gcometry Chap. IV, Illustrations and Discussion.
\& "S Sight-singiug or Practical Alusic for Schools.
Third Scssion, 7.50 1). 7 m.
Tī)r. M. Eublic Lecture in Jinsonic Ifall, by Philip Cox, Esq , B. A., Iuspeehr.

## Fridar.

Fourth Scssion, 9 a. m.
${ }^{2} 1$ II. Camadian History-How best to teach the authorized Text-books
is "i Gandian Mistory- Rown best to tcach the authorized Evolving sounds and Wonl-building-
.12* "Gcography and first lessons in Map-drawing.

Fifth Scision, ?.80 p. m.
$\therefore .50$ P. M. Adranced leading, ${ }^{2}$ aper and Discussion.
3 "i What constitutes good order in sehonls, inal how to secure it? Auswering questions upon Professional work. Determining time and place of next mecting of the Institute.
上. A. McCulw, Secretary.
C. S. RAMSAY, Prcsiulcht.
(iLOLCESTE: © olstis.
The 'Third Amman Mecting of the Gloncester (ionnty Teachers' Institute will be held in Bathurst on 'Mursday and Friday of September Wird and 2tih, 1 sio.

## Proyramme:

First Session.-Address by President. Emohment of Members Election of Omicers. Exhibition of dlamual Work in Grades I. to VIII. inclusive, and eriticism on Same.

Sccoml Session -Methods in Elementary Botany: Paper on "Needlework in Schools."
I'hird Scesion.-Public Lecture.
Fourth Scssion.-Method in Vulgar Fractions and Decimals, with discussion. Pajer on "Les soms on II alth, as required by the Course oi Instruction."

Fifth Session.-Methodin Dook-keeinur. Answers to Questions in Box. Miscellancuus business. ;
(. W. MERSEREAU, Sccrctary pro tem.

THEODOIRE H. RAND, Chief Supt. Élucation.


[^0]:    T. Wesleys J. A. Stron Jary dane L. Adelia 1 Tea pd. in IV. 3iles Cr Charles $E$. Janct E. M Amie Kerr Alicia McCa Patrick Shn Emma J. ${ }_{\text {Il }}$ licury F. Pe
    lifliam Qu Jary E. Cor
    Charles $J$. Charles $J . C$
    James $\mathrm{F} . \mathrm{Cc}$ Walker $\dot{B}$. F William Tilh Fannic F. $F$. Anabina $E$.
    didelia $A . L$ didelia A. $L$ Henry Jf F . C. D. Lowers L. J. Floicer Emily A. W.
    Sarnh J. Pri Sarnh J. Pri Fannie A. Ca fiertrude T?. prissilla $\mathrm{S} . \dot{B}$ Lizzie A. MleC D. II. McDon
    Ida B. Richa Ida B. Richa
    Ral. to Truste

[^1]:    Binma $E$ Frunk All Jehn MeC Denjamin John J. M Jessic A. . fiman Tri Wm. C. T Iisth E. II 1 m . $\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{S}$ Eliza Avar John G. Lat Jane Jones Hevar Toi Emelien C John Friel Menry Leg
    Pacijinue 1 Pacifique 1
    Jary Gona Charies J. ( S. A. McLr. kuily G. Bl Sarsh MeSy Suric.J. IFc Theodore II. Joscph D. L
    dime M. Vic dime U. Vic
    Jude D. Lid. Lillic E. Tur John Kicclia Honore Lebl
    laura For For Hoses M. Co: Mra $R$ G. $S_{1}$
    Trustecs' ciai

[^2]:    Murder, though it have no tongue, will speak With most miraculous organ. I'm have these players Play something like the nurder of my father Before mine uncle: Ill observe his looks; I'll tent him to the quick: if he but blench, I know my course. The spirit that I have seen May be the devil : and the devil hath power To assume a pleasing shape; yea, and perhaps Out of my weakness and my melancholy, As he is very potent with such spirits, Abuses me to damu me; r'll have grounds More relative than this. The plays. the thing Whercin l'll catch the conscience of the King.

[^3]:    : Rilerander
    

[^4]:    Bilerander Bell, the founder of a very successful system for the remowal of impediments of specch. (emplion; died 1865.)

