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## No. 7.

# THE <br> ) <br> EDUCATIONAL CIRCILAR. 

Regllation 43 of time Board of Edtcation.-Educational Circulur: The Chief Superintendent shall forward to the Secretary of the Board of Trustees of each District a semi-annual Circular, containing official notices, educational information, and especially a detailed statement of the Provincial Grants paid to Teachers, and the apportionment of the County Assessment Fund to Trustees. These Circulars shall be permanently filed by the Trustees, and shall be accessible to Teachers in each District.

THEODORE H. RAND,
Chief Supt. of. Education.
Education Officb,
Fredericton, N. B., April 15, $187 S$.

DISBURSEMENT OF PROYINCIAL GRANTS AND APPORTIONMENT OF COUNTY FUND FOR THE WINTER TERM ENDED OCTOBER 31; 1877:

In St. John and Portland there we:e 99 teaching days in this Term, and in Fredericton, Woodstock, St. Stephen, Milltown, St. Ardrews, Moncton, Newcastle, and Chatham these were 100 teaching days, and in all other School Districts, 110. In disbursing the Provincial Grants and apportioning the County Fund to the Cities and Towns above named, the time the Schools were open and the attendance made, were raised. to the basis of 110 days-the fill Term required of the Schools in the country.

In the following statement, names in Syall Capitals indicate the Teachers who received the Superior School Grant. This Grant cannot exceed $\$ 150$ per Term. 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 one-half the ordinary Grants to Teachers, according to the class of License. The ordinary Provincial Grants per Term are as follows: M. 1, $\$ 75 ; \mathrm{M} .2, \$ 60 ; \mathrm{M} .3$, $\$ 45$. F: $1, \$ 55$; F. $2, \$ 45$; F. $3, \$ 35$.

Drafts for the amounts named in this Circular were duly transmitted to the Inspectors, as required by Regulation 41, in December last.

COUNTY OF ALBER？

\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 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& IOUNT \& <br>
\hline NAME．

6 \&  \&  \& PARISII． \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  <br>
\hline D．J．Horsem \& $3 \mid 100$ \& 343 35 \& Alma \& －3 \& 100 \& 42 \& 1118 \& \＄14 45 \& 5713 \& 15 <br>
\hline John Pearson \& 397 \& 5289 \& \& 4 \& 97 \& 40 \& 1．188］， \& 1763 \& 872 \& 2035 <br>
\hline Joins Lakson \& 1110 \& 15000 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Alice Pulaifer \& 3110 \& 3500 \& A \& 5 \& 220 \& 70 \& 3t \& 3000 \& 2230 \& 5230 <br>
\hline C．D．MICKendrick． \& 3110 \& 6000 \& ＂$\because \ldots . . .$. \& 6 \& 110 \& 27 \& 1679 \& 20.00 \& 1070 \& 3070 <br>
\hline Selina E．Breositer． \& 2110 \& 60.0 \& Alina \＆Hurvey．．． \& 8 \& 110 \& 17 \& 1171 \& 2000 \& 746 \& 2746 <br>
\hline Mrrs．Chas．Jones，jr．．． \& 3108 \& 3435 \& Coverdalc．．i．．．．．． \& 1 \& 108 \& 29 \& 1288 \& 1472 \& 821 \& 2293 <br>
\hline Henry F．MrLatchey．． \& 31108 \&  \& ＂$\quad$ ．．．．．．．． \& 2 \& 103 \& 33 \& 1815 \& 1472 \& 1157 \& 2629 <br>

\hline Dura E．Smith ．．．．．．．． \& | 2 | 53 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 | 110 | \& $\begin{array}{ll}21 & 68 \\ 46 & 67\end{array}$ \& ＂ \& 4 \& 110 \& 27

31 \& ${ }^{775}$ \& 7
20 \& 1759 \& 12 <br>
\hline Lucinda A．Jonah． \& 3108 \& 4580 \& ＂ \& 8 \& 108 \& 27 \& 1760 \& 1083 \& 1122 \& 3085 <br>
\hline Mary E．Trites \& 21074 \& 4307 \& ＂ \& 9 \& 1072 \& 41 \& 1636 \& 1405 \& 1043 \& 2508 <br>
\hline Jennetta O．Stceves． \& 3110 \& 4067 \& ＂ \& 10 \& 110 \& 44 \& 2016 \& 2000 \& 1688 \& 3065 <br>
\hline Vilmax Kisa．．． \& 1.99 \& 9000 \& ＂ \& 12 \& 90 \& 45 \& 2503 \& 13.49 \& 16.00 \& 2949 <br>
\hline Theora Fillmore \& 2110 \& 4500 \& ＂ \& 14 \& 110 \& 20 \& $1950 \frac{1}{3}$ \& 1500 \& 1249 \& 2749 <br>
\hline Ada P．Ircing \& 373 \& 3096 \& ＂ \& 15 \& 73 \& 19 \& 967 \& 1327 \& 6.17 \& 1944 <br>
\hline Angic Stccues． \& 308 \& 4072 \& Elgin．． \& 1 \& 96 \& 18 \& 1304 \& 1744 \& 831 \& 2575 <br>
\hline George Smith． \& 1110 \& 7500 \& $\}$ Elgi \& 2 \& 220 \& 90 \& 5301 \& 3000 \& 3380 \& C3 80 <br>
\hline Sarah E Beck． \& $1{ }_{1}^{110}$ \& ［ 5500 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline Willian Wetmor Hillian Mckinz \& 11108 \& | 183 |
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| 55 |
| 50 |
| 0 | \& Elgin \＆Cardwell．． \& 3 \& 108 \& 33

25 \& $1041{ }^{1}$ \& 1472 \& 12
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10 \& 2710 <br>
\hline Kate E．A．Carroll \& 358 \& 2465 \& ＂ \& 8 \& 58 \& 36 \& 1313 \& 1055 \& 837 \& is 92 <br>
\hline John J．Clark． \& 2110 \& 6000 \& ＂ \& \& 110 \& 54 \& 2034. \& 1500 \& 1293 \& 27 刀S <br>
\hline Abbie C．Colpitts \& 1110 \& 5500 \& ＂ \& 10 \& 110 \& 28 \& 1953 \& 1500 \& 1245 \& 2745 <br>
\hline Monn Mriton．．．． \& 3110 \& 35.00 \& ＂ \& 12 \& 110 \& 54 \& 2760 \& 1500 \& 1763 \& 32 6：3 <br>
\hline Thos．H．Dentill． \& 3110 \& 4500 \& \& 15 \& 110 \& 37 \& 18332 \& 1500 \& 1041 \& 2541 <br>
\hline Josephine M．Kinue． \& 2109 \& 4458 \& Harrey．．．．．．．．．．．． \& 1 \& 100 \& 49 \& 3060 \& 1488 \& 1951 \& 3137 <br>

\hline Fred．W．Watson．．．．． \& $7{ }_{3} 110$ \& 1 | 150 |  |
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| 17 | 00 | \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>


\hline Lelia Turncr，c．r．a．．． \& | 3 | 110 |
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| 2 | 88. | \& | 17 |
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| 170 |
| 458 | \& Harvicy \& 3 \& 1001 \& 101 \& 63003 \& 2078 \& 4017 \& 6395 <br>

\hline Violet E．Bishop．． \&  \& 45
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0 \& ＂$\ldots$ ．．．．．．． \& 4 \& 110 \& 35 \& 1000 \& 1500 \& 1020 \& 2520 <br>
\hline Mary E．Stiles，．．． \& 2109 \& 4458 \& ＂ \& 5 \& 109 \& 35 \& 1.473 \& 1480 \& 938 \& 2425 <br>
\hline Thomas bforrisey \& 2107 \& 7781 \& ＂ \& 6 \& 107 \& 29 \& 8410 \& 1944 \& 2193 \& 4137 <br>
\hline Leonora L．Rogers \& 300 \& 3817 \& ＂\＆Hopewe！ \& 11 \& 90 \& 32 \& 2035 \& 1030 \& 129 \& 2） 33 <br>
\hline Eiiza A．D．Melatchey． \& 351 \& 1622 \& IIilssboro＇．．． \& 1 \& 51 \& 22 \& 505 \& 635 \& 381 \& 1076 <br>
\hline J．G．A．Belyca．．．．．．．． \& 11109 \& 7432 \& ） \& 2 \& 210 \& 128 \& 61301 \& 2983 \& 3940 \& 6932 <br>
\hline Mary J．Steeves．．．．．．． \& 2
1 1110 \& $\begin{array}{r}45 \\ 150 \\ 150 \\ \hline 0\end{array}$ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Lavinis Gross． \& 2110 \& 4500 \& \& \& 220 \& 85 \& \& 3000 \& \& 9 <br>
\hline William J．Jones \& 2105 \& 5727 \& ＂ \& 4 \& 105 \& 60 \& $3860 \cdot 1$ \& 1431 \& 2405 \& $3{ }^{31} 9$ <br>
\hline Nelson Snith \& $3{ }^{65}$ \& 2650 \& ＂$\ldots \ldots \ldots$. \& 5 \& 05 \& 55 \& 1867 \& 88 \& 1190 \& 2076 <br>
\hline James W．Bishop \& 2

3 1110 \& $$
\begin{aligned}
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\hline Annic Et Russell．．．．． \& 245 \& 1841 \& ） \& 7 \& 45 \& 27 \& \& （ 13 \& \& <br>
\hline Sarah A．Stcren \& 3110 \& 4607 \& ＂$\quad$ ：$\ldots$ ．．．．．． \& 8 \& 110 \& 45 \& \& 2000 \& \& <br>
\hline Kate A Demnison \& 305 \& 8022 \& ＂ \& 10 \& 05 \& 48 \& \& 1293 \& \& <br>
\hline Phelba E．Stecves． \& $2104 \frac{1}{2}$ \& 4275 \& ＂ \& 11 \& 1042 \& 48 \& \& 1425 \& \& <br>
\hline Jennie Mooro． \& $19^{22}$ \& 4000 \& ＂ \& 12 \& 92 \& 20 \& \& 1254 \& \& <br>
\hline Emana L Bishop \& 3110 \& 3500 \& ＂ \& 14 \& 110 \& 28 \& \& 1500 \& \& <br>
\hline Howard Stecues． \& 1210 \& －200 \& ， \& 15 \& 110 \& 30 \& \& 2000 \& \& <br>
\hline James McGorwan．．．．． \& ？ 101 \& $1 \begin{array}{ll}41 & 81 \\ 747 \\ 96\end{array}$ \& Hopewell． \& \& 101 \& 84 \& 3655 \& 1377 \& 2310 \& 3687 <br>

\hline Grorge A．3iner Mary $\mathbf{E}$ Bacorn．． \&  \& | 147 | 96 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 37 | 43 | \& \} " \& 2 \& 1091 \& 87 \& 3027 \& 2719 \& 2500 \& 5210 <br>

\hline Lavinia MrcLatchey．．．． \& $2110^{\circ}$ \& 4500 \& ） \& 3 \& 110 \& 23 \& 17112 \& 1500 \& 1091 \& 2501 <br>
\hline John C．Bealty ．．．．．．．． \& 292 \& 5018 \& ＂ \& 6 \& 92 \& 33 \& 1158 \& 1254 \& 78 \& 1902 <br>
\hline Ednund H．Belyea．．．． \&  \& 6000
2003 \& \} " \& 7 \& 175 \& 114 \& 4207 \& 2385 \& 20.72 \& 5057 <br>
\hline Sarah Akerley．．．．．．．． \& 3110 \& 43.07 \& ＂ \& 9 \& 110 \& 10 \& 1010 \& 2000 \& 647 \& 2047 <br>
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\end{tabular}

## COUNTY OF CARLETON.



COUNTY OF CARLETON.-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 \&  \&  \& PARISH. \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  <br>
\hline Rebeca J. Alexander. . \& $1108 \frac{1}{1}$ \& 425 \& Wakefield \& -9 \& 1084 \& 32 \& 1560 \& 814 \& 81287 \& 2276 <br>
\hline Jennie Cunningham... \& 3108 \& 3435 \& \& 10 \& 108 \& 35 \& 1818 2 \& 1472 \& 1336 \& 2308 <br>
\hline Matilda E. Campbell. \& 340 \& 2079 \& " \& 13 \& 49 \& 11 \& 311 \& 801 \& 257 \& 1148 <br>
\hline Emina Giberson....... \& $3107 \frac{1}{2}$ \& 3420 \& Wicklow \& \& $107 \frac{1}{2}$ \& 28 \& 1797 \& 1465 \& 1483 \& <br>
\hline F. E. McNally.. \& 222 \& 1200 \& " \& 3 \& 22 \& 21 \& 313 \& 300 \& 258 \& 558 <br>
\hline Richard Ahern. \& 1110 \& 7500 \& " \& 4 \& 110 \& 41 \& 1510 \& 1500 \& 1240 \& 2740 <br>
\hline Goorge McLeod \& 248 \& 2618 \& " \& 7 \& 48 \& 55 \& 1408 \& 654 \& 1236 \& 1890 <br>
\hline Mary E. Boyer \& 2110 \& 4500 \& " \& 8 \& 110 \& 57 \& 3073 \& 1500 \& 2530 \& 4038 <br>
\hline Alice E. Fraser. \& 2109 \& 4458 \& " \& 10 \& 109 \& 4 \& 2248 \& 1480 \& 1855 \& 3341 <br>
\hline Amelia J. Simonds \& 21107 \& 4370 \& " \& 12 \& 107 \& 42 \& ${ }_{2}^{25281}$ \& 1458 \& 2085 \& 3543 <br>
\hline bina C. Tracy \& 2110 \& 45. \& \& 13 \& 110 \& 35 \& 22042 \& 1.50 \& 18 \& 3336 <br>
\hline A. A Cogswoll, \& 11107 \& 5350 \& " \& 15 \& 1107 \& 58 \& 3630
1893 \& 1458 \& 29 \& 4453 <br>

\hline Daniel J. Hatfleld.. \& 350 \& 2945 \& $$
\left\{\begin{array}{l}
\text { Wimot, Wake } \\
\text { field\&Simonds }
\end{array}\right\}
$$ \& 1 \& 50 \& 40 \& 1228 \& 682 \& 1013 \& 1605 <br>

\hline Annie S. Palm \& 31007 \& 4530 \& Wilmot............ \& 3 \& 107 \& 38 \& 17002 \& 1944 \& 14.03 \& 3347 <br>
\hline Annie $\mathrm{N}_{\text {c }}$ zee. \& 1109 \& 5450 \& " \& 4 \& 109 \& 75 \& 3402 \& 1486 \& 2382 \& 4368 <br>
\hline Phimbe P. Colter \& 2107 \& 4376 \& "........... \& 0 \& 107 \& 51 \& 26001 \& 1458 \& 2220 \& 3678 <br>
\hline Eva E. Hovey. \& 255 \& 2250 \&  \& 10 \& 55 \& 36 \& 917 \& 750 \& 757 \& 1507 <br>
\hline A. L. Feniason....... \& 3 38 \& 4800 \& " $\quad$............ \& 14 \& 88 \& 89 \& 2624 \& 1598 \& 2185 \& 3783 <br>
\hline Alice M. Noddin...... \& 3100 \& 4241 \& " \& 15 \& 100 \& 18 \& 1126 \& 1817 \& ${ }^{9} 29$ \& 2748 <br>

\hline James Hartin.. \& | 3 | 105 |
| :---: | :---: | \& 4294 \& Woodstoc \& 1 \& 105 \& 53 \& 1431 \& 1431 \& 1181 \& 2612 <br>

\hline Olive A. Watso \& 258 \& 23 \& \& 2 \& 5 \& 27 \& 902 \& 791 \& 7 4. \& 1535 <br>
\hline Olive A. Watson....... \& 1110 \& 5500 \& , " \& 3 \& 110 \& 30 \& 1368 \& 1500 \& 120 \& 2820 <br>
\hline Jucy A. S. Kilburn ....... \& (1) 344 \& 27
28
3
3 \& ) \& 4 \& 100 \& 24 \& 15461 \& 1486 \& 1276 \& 2762 <br>
\hline Henry B. Montgomery. \& 365 \& 2059 \& "\&Richmond \& 5 \& 65 \& 25 \& 741 \& 880 \& 612 \& 1498 <br>
\hline James McCoy ......... \& 199 \& 7425 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline Isaiah J. McCoy, c. r. a Charles McLean. \& | 1 | 87 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 1 | 100 | \& $\begin{array}{ll}32 & 12 \\ 75 & 00 \\ 7\end{array}$ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline Charles N. Scott. \& 199 \& 7425 \& \& \& \& \& - \& \& \& <br>
\hline Angelina Faulkner.... \& 1804 \& 5170 \&  \& 5 \& 770 \& 400 \& \% \& 1188 \& 2138 \& 33823 <br>
\hline Elizabeth J. Cupples .. \& 138 \& 5300 \& \& \& \& \& \% \& \& \& <br>
\hline Lizzio H. Hay......... \& 1100 \& 5500 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Charles O'Donnell..... \& 197 \& 7275 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Mrs. Annic Coldwell... \& 190 \& 5060 \& $\bigcirc$ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline Neirbinain Aysa, A. $B$. Ida Brown, c. r.a. .... \& | 1210 |  |
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| 3 | 1091 |
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17
41 \& \} \& 0 \& 110 \& 77 \& 4203\} \& 1500 \& 3517 \& 5017 <br>
\hline Susan Price........... \& 2110 \& 4500 \& " ${ }^{\prime}$.......... \& 7 \& 110 \& 38 \& 1578 \& 1500 \& 1302 \& 2802 <br>
\hline Eva E. McDougsi \& $2 \mathrm{IOS}_{2}$ \& 4438 \& " $\quad . . . . . . . . . .$. \& 8 \& 1083 \& 17 \& 578 \& 1478 \& 477 \& 1056 <br>
\hline John Fuxlong. \& 3110 \& 60 co \& " $\ldots . . . . . . . . .$. \& 8 \& 110 \& 40 \& 2655 \& 2000 \& 2191 \& 4191 <br>
\hline Clara Hughes. \& 3110 \& 3500 \& "¿Canterbury \& 23 A \& 110 \& 80 \& 3760 \& 1500 \& 3103 \& 4003 <br>
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## COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE．

| Prov＇l Grant to Teachers． |  |  | Locality． |  | County Fund to Trustees． |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| NAML |  |  | PARISİI． |  |  |  |  | AMOUNT． |  |  |
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| Jane G．W．Sne | 1110 | 500 | Campol | 2 | 110 | 01 | 2481 | 81500 | 08 |  |
| Robert Limond | 1110 | 15000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Kate McGowan． | 2110 | 4500 | Campobello．． | 1 | 330 | 133 | 0710 | 4500 | 02 | 10742 |
| Helena Rces | 3110 | 3500 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Helen E．Woodcock | 280 | 3840 |  | 7 | 89 | 67 | 3182 | 1213 | 2960 | 4173 |
| Susie C．Kirkpretrici． | 3110 | 4067 | Clarendon | 2 | 110 | 20 | 1836 | 2000 | 1708 | 3703 |
| Wm．O．Buzzell ．． | 3110 | 4500 | Dufferin． | 1 | 110 | 41 | 30032 | 1500 | 2788 | 4283 |
| Mary A．Horan． | 2110 | 4500 | ＂ | 2 | 110 | 35 | 2405 | 1500 | 2321 | 3821 |
| Maggio F．Cloney | 371 | 2259 | Dumbarton | 1 | 71 | 9 | $507 \frac{1}{2}$ | 968 | 556 | 1524 |
| Barbara J．Carnichael． | 3109 | $\begin{array}{ll}34 & 67\end{array}$ |  | 2 | 109 | 30 | 1879 | 1486 | 1748 | 3234 |
| Fannie J．Thompson．．． | 2101 | 4131 | ＂ | 3 | 101 | 27 | 1410 | 1377 | 1320 | 2607 |
| Tcresa C．Mcaleenan．． | 2854 | 3498 | ＂$\quad$ ．．．．．． | 7 | $85 \frac{1}{2}$ | 29 | 1532 | 116 | 1425 | 2501 |
| Sarah E．Gilley． | $3{ }^{3} 77$ | 2440 | ＂\＆St．David | 73 | 77 | 50 | 1837 | 1050 | 1700 | 2750 |
| Fred．A．Holmes Mortha A Pelton | 2 109 <br> 3 109 | 59 <br> 54 <br> 34 <br> 15 | \} Grand Manan... | 1 | 218 | 141 | $8355 \frac{1}{3}$ | 2972 | 7772 | 10744 |
| S．W．Irons．．．． | 2100 | 5781 | ＂ | 2 |  | 78 |  | Retu | rns too | late． |
| Naria J．Roop | 2107 | 4380 | ＂ | 3 | 107 | 63 | 3121 | 1458 | 2008 | 4364 |
| Charles S．Gilbert | 1100 | 14451 | \} " |  |  | 112 |  |  |  |  |
| Annetta E．Small | 2101 | 4131 | $j$ ） | 4 | 207 | 112 | 0563 | 2821 | 0105 | 8926 |
| Patrick Casey | 1110 | 7500 | ＂ | 6 | 110 | 64 | 24783 | 1500 | 2305 | 3805 |
| Lecenia Umlah | 3108 | 34.5 | Lopreau \＆Lancas＇r | 3 | 108 | 33 | 1012 | 1472 | 1779 | 3251 |
| Lizzie D．Jackson． | 2109 | 4458 | Pernficld．．．．．．．．．． | 1 | 109 | 29 | 1579 | 1488 | 1469 | 2955 |
| Hannah Raymond | $1{ }^{54}$ | 2700 | ＂ $1 . . . . . .$. | 2 | 54 | 50 | 2295 | 730 | 2135 | 2871 |
| George Bogle． | 3100 | 4.35 | ＂ | 3 | 108 | 45 | 22813 | 1445 | 2122 | 3567 |
| If．Augustit Welling． | 1110 | 5500 | ＂ | 4 | 110 | 54 | $3085 \frac{1}{1}$ | 1500 | 2870 | 4370 |
| Annie Dalcy ．．．．．． | 3109 | 3407 | ＂ | 5 | 109 | 31 | 1144） | 1486 | 10 0t | 2550 |
| James F．Covey，A．B．． | 1100 | 7500 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| James Vroomı． | 1100 | 7500 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| S Ammes Algar． | 2100 | 4500 | St．Andrews ． | 1 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{O}$ | 363 |  |  |  |  |
| Ellen Rogers． | 2100 | 4500 |  |  | \％． |  |  |  | 5 | 30852 |
| Augusta B．Wade． | 2100 | 4500 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mrs．M．A．Taylor，cr．a． | 1100 | 2750 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bessic Kicay．．．．．．．．．．． | 251 | 2088 | ＂ | 2 | 51 | 14 | 3824 | 695 | 337 | 1032 |
| Nellie MeDiarmi | 283 | 3600 | St．Croi： | 3 | 88 | 45 | 1337 | 1199 | 1244 | 24.43 |
| Mary E．Currie | 2101 | 4131 |  | 5 | 101 | 36 | 1377 | 1377 | 1284 | 2661 |
| Abner Gaskill． | 243 | 2345 | St．David |  | 43 | 49 | $1200{ }_{2}$ | 580 | 1200 | 1780 |
| Isabel Black | 373 | 2322 | ＂ | 3 | 73 | 39 | 1464 | 995 | 1362 | 2357 |
| Abner Gaskill． | 267 | 3654 | ＂ | 4 | 67 | 29 | 770 | 913 | 722 | 1635 |
| Victoria Smith | 150 | 2800 | ＂ | 5 | 56 | 34 | 1061 | 7 C 3 | 987 | 1750 |
| Lydia Maxwell | 2107 | 4376 | ＂ | 51 | 107 | 29 | 15872 | 1458 | 1477 | 2935 |
| Annic P．Gilme | 374 | 3139 | ＂ | 7 | 74 | 37 | 1038 | 1845 | 1803 | 3148 |
| Mary E．Neal． | 360 | 1900 | ＂ | 8 | ${ }_{60}$ | 19 | 852 | 818 | 7.93 | 1811 |
| Barbara A．Mitchell． | 291 | 3722 | ＂ | 10 | 01 | 35 | 2515i | 1240 | 2339 | 3579 |
| Leamel A．Cumrie，A． $\mathrm{B}_{\text {．}}$ | 141 | 5590 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grorge A．1sch．．．．．．． | 168 | ${ }^{90} 00$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Eliza H．Knight．．．．．．． | 1110 | 5500 | St．George．．．．．． | 1 | 4353 | 240 | 11023 | 5936 | 10253 | 16189 |
| Thomas 0＇Malley．．．．．． | 2110 | 6000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Eliza Marowan．．．．．．．． | 11082 | 5425 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| M．Blair Hurd． | $3110^{\circ}$ | 4500 | ＂\＆Pemnfield | 2 | 110 | 37 | 2027 | 1500 | 1885 | 8385 |
| H．Cawby．．． | 3109 | 4458 |  | － | 109 | 42 | 24242 | 1486 | 22.65 | 3741 |
| Catherine Condlc． | 2110 | 0000 |  | 8 | 110 | 20 | 1678 | 2000 | 1560 | 3560 |
| Marjoric Shertcod．．．． | 3100 | 4498 | ＂Pemnfield | 8 | IOS | 28 | 2177 | 1927 | 2025 | 3952 |
| Nancy Reardon．．．．．．．． | 3105 | 3340 | ＂\＆iSt Pat＇ck | 9 | 105 | 31 | 1584 | 1431 | 1473 | 2904 |
| Rebceca Kirkpatrick．．． | 3110 | 4667 |  | 10 | 110 | 11 | 1359 | 2000 | 1202 | 3282 |
| Mary J．Helnaes | 1110 | 5500 | ＂ | 11 | 110 | 20 | 1134 | 1500 | 1054 | 2554 |
| Samuel M．Bogle | $2{ }^{2} 9$ | 5318 | ＂ | 13 | 9712 | 80 | 3407 | 13．29 | 3253 | 4582 |
| Jamos Doherty | 3110 | 4500 | ＂ | 14 | 110 | 69 | 4755 | 1500 | 4423 | 5923 |
| Julia Russell．．．．．．．．．． |  | 2004 |  | 15 | 63 | 19 | 48 | 8.39 | C 93 | 1462 |
| Kugh Copley．．．．．．．．． | 2110 | 6000 | ＂＂ | 16 | 1110 | 35 | 10343 | 1500 | 962 | 2462 |
| Isabclla J．Johnston．． | 3177 | 3265 | Do．\＆Gladstone | 18 | 77 | 8 | 656 | 1400 | 610 | 2010 |

COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE.-Continued.

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Prov'l Grant to Peachers.} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Locality.} \& \multicolumn{5}{|l|}{County Fund to Trustees.} <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& MoUN' \& <br>
\hline NAME.

6 \&  \&  \& PARISH. \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  <br>
\hline Julia S. Dean \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{$2 \cdot 011^{1} \times 3713$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{St. James.:. :...... " \& St. David} \& 1012 \& 38 \& 1381t \& |312 47 \& \$12 85 \& \$25 52 <br>
\hline W. Herbert Moor \& 2103 \& 5800 \& \& 12108 \& 85 \& 4008 \& 1472 \& 3726 \& 5198 <br>
\hline Isabel Jetikins. \& $2 \cdot 9$ \& 4050 \& " $\ldots . . . . .$. . \& $2-00$ \& 55 \& 2704 \& 1340 \& 2515 \& 3864 <br>

\hline Amanda Hill. \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{| 1 | 39 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2 | 33 |
| 3 |  |} \& 1950 \& ? " \& 72 \& 29 \& 1252t \& 981 \& \& <br>

\hline Win. II. Hamiltot \& \& ${ }_{5}^{18} 00$ \& ) " \& 78 \& 18 \& 1252 \& 981 \& 1165 \& 2140 <br>

\hline Joseph Robinson. \& | 2 | 03 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 2 | 76 |
| 20 |  |
| 109 |  | \& 55 27 \& " \& siol. David \& | 4 | 78 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 42 | 109 | \& 18 \& ${ }_{20061}^{1021}$ \& 1381 \& 19 50 \& 23

34
34 <br>

\hline | Emma Potters. |
| :--- |
| Eva T. McCam | \& 98 \& 4458 \& " \& Stt. David \&  \& 150 \& 20682 \& 1486


$12: 05$ \& | 19 |
| :--- |
| 13 |
| 13 |
| 18 | \& | 34 |
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| 24 |
| 24 | <br>

\hline Mimic G. Mckay \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\begin{aligned}
& 2 \mid 100 \\
& 3 \\
& \hline
\end{aligned}
$$} \& 43.25 \& " \& 7108 \& 41 \& ${ }_{9588\}}$ \& 1445 \& 2408 \& ¢853 <br>

\hline Emmeline Yerxa \& \& 4667 \& " \& 8110 \& 10 \& 700 \& 20.00 \& 051 \& 2851 <br>

\hline Eva F. Moore \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 3110 \\
& 3 \\
& 77
\end{aligned}
$$ \& 2449 \& " \& 17 \& 36 \& 1388 \& . 1050 \& 1201 \& 2341 <br>

\hline Lizzic $\Lambda$. Cochranc \& 3110 \& 3500 \& " \& 10120 \& 31 \& 1454 ? \& 1500 \& 1358 \& 2853 <br>

\hline Mary E. Hanson. \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{c|c}
110 \\
1 & 87 \\
2 & 100
\end{array}\right.
$$} \& 4350 \& " \& 1487 \& 43 \& $1781^{-}$ \& 21 se \& 1057 \& 2843 <br>

\hline Clara MfeAllister \& \& 4080 \& " \& 15100 \& 50 \& 1507 \& 1303 \& 1774 \& 3137 <br>

\hline Charlotte Thompso \& $$
\begin{array}{|c|c}
2 & 100 \\
2 & 100
\end{array}
$$ \& 4158 \& " \& 16109 \& 30 \& 1021 \& 1480 \& 1508 \& 2904 <br>

\hline Kate Morrison. \& \& 3372 \& " ... \& 18108 \& 20 \& 1038 \& 1445 \& 1524 \& 2909 <br>

\hline Elia G. Fuster \& $$
\begin{array}{l|l|l|l|l|l|}
\hline 100 \\
3
\end{array}
$$ \& 3500 \& St. Patrich. \& 110 \& 54 \& 2109 \& 1500 \& 2018 \& 2518 <br>

\hline Mary J. Linton \& | 3 | 110 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 3 | 110 | \& 2020 \& \& 3 .... \& 13 \& \& Retur \& rns too \& <br>

\hline Naunel MI. Turne \& 342 \& 1336 \&  \& 42 \& 21 \& 5504 \& 5.72 \& 512 \& 1084 <br>

\hline Lizzic A. Roulston \& 2 \% 5 \& 2372 \& | Dumbarton |
| :--- |
| \& St. Croix | \& 4258 \& 10 \& 5772 \& 7 01 \& 537 \& 1323 <br>

\hline Nettie A. Henry. \& 2100 \& 4385 \& \& 100 \& 23 \& 1558 \& 1445 \& 1450 \& 2805 <br>
\hline Ammic P. Hanson \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& 4500 \& " \& 110 \& 41 \& 2258 \& 1500 \& 2101 \& S601 <br>
\hline Lillic Hanson \& \& 3500 \& \& 10 110 \& 24 \& 11103 \& 1500 \& 1042 \& 2542 <br>

\hline Sarah A. Jope \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 3 \\
& 2110 \\
& 2110
\end{aligned}
$$ \& 4500 \& St. Stephen. \& 110 \& 56 \& 2785 \& 1500 \& 2591 \& 4091 <br>

\hline Charlotte Ni. Robinson \& $$
\begin{array}{ll}
210 \\
3 & 79
\end{array}
$$ \& 2513 \& \& 79 \& 57 \& 4327 \& 1077 \& 4025 \& 5102 <br>

\hline Emma T. McCamm... \& 31207 \& 3467 \& " \& ${ }^{6} 100$ \& 34 \& 12792 \& 14 S6 \& 1193 \& 2676 <br>
\hline Sarah A. Mccaztney. \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& 19
09 \& " \& 01.69 \& 31 \& $1180^{\circ}$ \& 818 \& 1008 \& 1916 <br>
\hline Amnic Hitehings.... \& \& 3213 \& \& 7101 \& 45 \& 25751 \& 1377 \& . 23 \% \& 3773 <br>

\hline Mary S. Veazey....... \& \[
$$
\begin{aligned}
& 3 \\
& 2
\end{aligned}
$$ \int_{87}^{101}

\] \& 4744 \& " Sist. David \& | 8 | 87 |
| :--- | :--- |
|  |  | \& 20 \& 1601 \& 1581 \& 1.45 \& 2070 <br>

\hline Amanda Hill, Apr, '77. \& \& 4350 \& " ${ }^{\text {a }}$ \& 3 387 \& \& \& 1180 \& \& 1180 <br>

\hline Mbiry S. Bimazs, M.A. \& $$
182
$$ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline J. 32. MeDowall, A. B. \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\begin{array}{l|l}
1 \\
10 \\
100
\end{array}
$$} \& 2400 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline R. Spicrs Nicholson... Robecea Logan ......... \& \& [ $\begin{aligned} & 75 \\ & 55 \\ & 50 \\ & 50\end{aligned}$ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Alice Perley... \& 1100 \& 5500 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Eleanor S. Dowling. \& 1100 \& 5500 \& St. Stcphen \& \& 558 \& \& $0 \times$ \& 77 \& 52517 <br>
\hline Amic Ifarvie.... \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$1{ }^{1} 1000$} \& 5500 \& \& \& \& - - \& No \& , \& 5217 <br>
\hline Tulia R. Bateman \& \& 5473 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline William Noble... \& $2{ }^{2}$ 05, \& 5730 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Thomas Corbett. \& 1100 \& $\begin{array}{lll}75 & 00 \\ 23 & 6.5\end{array}$ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Fred. W. Emmerson... \& 1292 \& 7237 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline J. Eammud Brown. \& 270 \& 42 co \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline E. L. Nicallister \& 2 70 \& ${ }^{38} 50$ \& " ${ }_{\text {didiltown }}$ \& \& 349 \& \% \& \& \& <br>
\hline Tilice S. Kirk..... \& \& 3150 \& \& \& 4, \& \& 0045 \& 1 \& 223 <br>
\hline Charlotte Caswell \& $\stackrel{2}{2} 80$ \& 2392 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline İcia M. Randall \& \& 2.150 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Dlary E. Dixon. \& 21003 \& 58 CS \& West Isles. \& 1001 \& 15 \& 13342 \& 1834 \& 12 Ss \& 3122 <br>
\hline Andrew S. Oliver \& $3{ }^{65}$ \& 2659 \&  \& cis \& 42 \& 2059 \& 856 \& 1943 \& 2529 <br>
\hline Addic Ha7son.......... \& \& 3050 \& " \& 79 \& 70 \& 3434, \& 1077 \& 31.95 \& 4272 <br>
\hline Trustecs claim, Apr. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ / \& 1. \& \& " \& 113: \& \& 32482 \& 1455 \& 3021 \& $4{ }^{4} 76$ <br>

\hline Maggic Cockburn...... \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{| 3 | 47 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 3 | 110 |
|  |  |} \& 1050 \& \} " \& - 4 S0 \& 30 \& 17072 \& 109 \& 15 33 \& 20 78 <br>

\hline Josepline Hanson \& \& ${ }_{25}{ }^{5} 50$ \& " \& 110 \& 50 \& coso \& 1500 \& 2403 \& <br>
\hline Comelin A. Watt \& 3107 \& 3401 \& " \& 107 \& 54 \& 24661 \& 1455 \& 2202 \& 3752 <br>
\hline Ammic Hanson. \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& 2101 \& " \& \& \& \& 730 \& \& 730 <br>
\hline Ida G. Hansons \& \& 2291 \& " \& S $5^{54}$ \& 20 \& 1000 \& 081 \& 930 \& 1912 <br>
\hline \& \& \% \& \& \& 憩 \& 苟 \& \% \& - \& \# <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER.


COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER-Continued.

| Prov'l Grant to Teachers. |  |  | Locality. |  | County Fund to Trustees. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| NAME |  |  | 8 PARISH. |  |  |  |  | AMOUNT. |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Elizabeth Henry. | 31110 | 84607 | New Landon. . | 10 | 110 | 30 | 2571 | \$20 00 | 336 | 85620 |
| Annic Young. . | 3110 | 3500 | Saumarez.... | 2 | 110 | 71 | 43751 | 1500 | 0160 | 760 |
| Placide P. Gaudet..... | 3103 | 4213 |  | 3 | 103 | 52 | 2298 | 1404 | 3235 | 4838 |
| Tea pa. in North ndCo. |  |  | " \& Alnwick |  |  | 3 | 121 |  | 170 | 170 |
| Theophile Goguin ..... | $3{ }^{3}$ | 1145 | Shippegan........ | 1 | 28 | 43 | 808.4 | ${ }^{3} 82$ | 1138 | 1520 |
| Susart Ellis............ | 3110 | 4367 | $\underline{4} \cdot \underline{\ldots}$ | 10 | 110 | 27 | 1204 | 2000 | 1695 | 3095 |
|  |  | 8 <br> 8 <br> \% <br> \% <br> \% |  |  |  | \% | 筞 | 呂 |  | -8 |

COUNTY OF KENT.

| Prov'l Grant to Teachers. |  |  | Locality. |  | County Fund to Trustees. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| NAME. |  |  | Parisif. |  |  |  |  | AMOUNT. |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Joseph Johnston |  |  |  |  |  | 19 | 1663 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| George J. Forbes | ${ }_{3}^{2} 1074$ | 53989 | Ca |  |  |  | ${ }_{13}^{41837}$ | ${ }_{17}^{1758}$ | ${ }_{13} 1183$ |  |
| George Clark |  | ${ }_{40} 52.08$ | " |  | ${ }^{1}$ |  | ${ }^{15350}{ }^{183}$ |  |  |  |
| Lizzie Gircan | 3110 | 4367 |  |  | 110 | 26 | 23102 | 2000 | 2314 | 4314 |
| Moses M. Cormier | 3.110 |  | Dun |  | 110 |  | 3639 | 15 |  |  |
| Celina Bourgeois | 3110 | 3500 |  | 2 | 1110 | 86 | 3802 | 1500 |  | 52 |
| Bertilda Graham ${ }_{\text {Pacifinue }}$ | ${ }_{3}^{2} 1110$ | $\begin{array}{ll}45 & 00 \\ 60 & 00\end{array}$ | " |  |  <br> 110 <br> 10 | 51 | 30021 | ${ }_{20}^{1500}$ | ${ }_{23}^{20} 47$ | 44 |
| Jerome Belliveau.. | 3109 | 4458 | " ……..... |  | 1100 |  | 25703 | 14 | 25 | 4043 |
| Jorepil B. Willians... | 3110 | ${ }^{60} 00$ | \& Moncton. |  | 8. 1120 | 19 | 13 | 2000 | 1314 | 3814 |
| Cyrille Cormier.... | ${ }_{8}^{3} 1110$ | 45 45 45 000 | \} "......... |  | 220 | 78 | 4570 | 3000 | 4505 | 75 |
| Hyppolyte Godet. |  | 3804 | " |  | ${ }^{8} 83$ | 47 | 2385 | 1268 | 2382 | 36.50 |
| Eupenia Bourgeois | ${ }_{3} 101$ | 3213 |  | 9 | 101 | 32 | ${ }^{9062}$ | 1877 | 9 | 22 |
| Carrie Hicks.... |  | ${ }_{24}$ | n. | 10a | ${ }^{1} 107$ |  | 107 | 18 | 1076 |  |
| Andrew LeBlanc | $3{ }^{3} 40$ |  |  | 103 | 53100 | 35 | 1518 | 136 | 1518 |  |
| A bonneau. | 8110 | 4500 |  | 11 | 110 |  | 2450 | 1600 | 248 |  |
| Robert Brown. | ${ }^{3} 110$ |  |  | 112 | 1110 | 51 | 2590 | 1200 | ${ }^{25} 88$ | 45 |
| Joseph D. LeBlanc.... |  | ${ }^{53} 72$ | " \& Shediac. |  |  |  | 12055 17014 |  |  |  |
| George Margaret Wellhen....... | [ ${ }_{3}^{3} 1102$ | 41 4623 |  |  | [102 | 12 | ${ }^{17015}$ | 13 |  |  |
| Daniel Gillis. | 2110 | 6000 | " ........... | 5 | 1110 | 47 | 2067 | 1500 | 2964 | 446 |

## COUNTY OF KENT.-Continued.



COUNTY OF KINGS．

| Frov＇l Grant to Teachers． |  |  | Locality． |  | County Fund to Trustees． |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | PALISI． | － |  |  |  | AMOUNT． |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $E_{5}^{5}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\frac{0}{2}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | en | ت⿹\zh26工力 | 号 |  |
| NAME． | 힐 |  |  |  |  |  | E® | Exize | － 5 － | 完 |
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|  | $\vdots$ |  |  |  |  |  | Be | 言言 | 砣志 | 言异 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 를 |  | $\stackrel{\square}{\square}$ | E |
|  | 易區 | $\stackrel{\circ}{4}$ |  |  |  |  | E | 合 | 믈 | 20 |
|  |  | 3 |  |  |  |  | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Joha Flewelling | 2103 |  |  |  | 103 | \％3 |  |  |  |  |
| Marriet A．Sproul | Os | 4417 | ＂$九$ Esalisbury |  | 103 | 49 |  | $1 \pm 72$ |  | 50 |
| Tecs pd in Abil |  | 3191 | ＂\＆Elgin．． |  | 13 | ${ }_{23}^{13}$ | 295 440 | 572 | （ 330 | ${ }^{6} \mathbf{6} 30$ |
| Fanmic P ．Cochra | $2{ }^{2} 101$ | 4131 | ＂ |  | 101 | 43 | 2033 | 13.7 | 1010 | ${ }^{9} 87$ |
| zora E Frecze． | 2119 | 4500 | ＂ | 9 | 110 | 42 | 2458 | 1500 | 1969 | 3＊ 69 |
| Eliza J．YeConchic．． | 2ill | 4500 | Creenwicl |  | 110 | ${ }_{31}$ | 1745 | 1509 |  | 23 S1 |
| Walker B．Flewelling | ${ }^{2} 129$ | $55^{5: 5}$ |  |  | 103 |  |  | 14 sch | 1652 | ${ }^{31} 35$ |
| Gcorgiana kelcoi． | 3110 | 2．500 |  |  | 110 |  | 10572 | 1509 | 1550 | S0 50 |
| Amasa W．Crabbe | 21110 | ${ }_{35}^{60} 00$ | 1ra |  | 110 | ${ }^{11}$ |  | 15 |  | ${ }^{\text {si }} 0$ |
| catherine J．Lock | 31100 | 35 4 45 50 | IRa |  | 110 |  | 1295 | 15 03 <br> 14 58 <br> 15  | 12.806 |  |
| James ．Clancey | ：101 | 350 S | ．${ }^{\prime}$ | 5 | 101 | 31 | 213： | is 3 |  | ${ }_{25}{ }_{2}$ |
| fiojert Fillicme | 2110 | So 00 | ＂ |  | 110 | 12 | 527 | 2000 | $4 \cdot 77$ | 2417 |
| Lanara A Purves． | ${ }^{2} 71$ | 2004 | Hzampton | 1 | 71 | $\underline{2}$ | 5301 | 9 | 43 | 1380 |
| Fred．N．Weinic |  | 13300 | \} ${ }^{1}$ ．．．．．．．． | 2 | 53 | s6 | 9411 | 25 | 2701 | 78 |
| Elua Exin C．Sproul | 20 ${ }^{2} 109$ | （40 40 | ＇＂ |  | 103 | 40 | ¢3132 | 14 | 13 ss | 19 |
| Fred．S．Chapma | 1110 | 7500 | ＂s Upham．．． |  | 110 | 58 | 2435 | 1500 | 10.23 | $3 \pm 29$ |
| Mary L Frost． | 111023 | 5125 | ＂ 4 Ruthesay． | 7 | 1022 | 20 | 150 | 1397 | 5.20 | 19．17 |
| Annic F Buchan | ${ }^{2}$ 2 $80 \pm$ | 3535 |  |  | ${ }^{\circ}$ |  | 13632 | 1179 |  | $2{ }^{2} 5$ |
| Netric pi．inst Soin | ： 110 | 3500 | csimorac． | 20 | 110 |  | ${ }_{103}$ | 15 c） |  | － |
| Athelins E Shap | 3i10 | 3500 | Havelock ．．．．．．．．．． | 1 | $10^{\circ}$ |  | 20：3 | 15 co | 165 | 415 |
| Eniily A．Cochran | ${ }^{2}$ S2 |  | ＂ | 2 |  | s0 | 1453 | 1118 | 1150 | ${ }^{20} 6$ |
| Denis Hanifen． | 3110 | 4500 | ＂، |  | 110 |  | 7S ${ }^{\text {ch }}$ | 15． 0 | 12.0 | 2120 |
| Arciur ${ }^{\text {Wr }}$ ，Keit | 3102 | 5508 |  |  | 101 | ${ }^{56}$ | $\stackrel{2215}{4160}$ | 15 | 1757 | ${ }^{35} 93$ |
| EtDox Milumic． |  |  |  |  | 09 | 63 | 4160 |  |  | 47 |
| Nanie fi．Price | $\underline{31051}$ | 4t 3 |  | 9 | 215 | 118 | 67001 | 20 | 53 | 5 |
| F．Black．．． | 8110 | 4500 | ＂̈ | 10 | 110 | 33 | 1099 | 1500 | 1553 | $30 \leq 3$ |
| Elxira Gosline． | 23 | 15 54． | ＂ |  | 35 | 30. | 257 | 518 | ${ }^{6} 9$ | 1115 |
| Tcenpd．in Westind co． |  |  | ＂：\＆Salistury |  |  | 1 | 341 |  | $\begin{array}{ll} 0-73 \\ 201 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}0 \\ 0 \\ 3 & 43 \\ & 01\end{array}$ |
| ＂ |  |  | \｛＂Salisburyc＇ | $2 \hat{3}$ |  | c | 564 |  | ¢ 17 | 47 |
| 2 A Smith | 253 |  |  |  | 33 | 12 | 3416 | 2 | 2 | 9．02 |
| Coliz Erost | 2115 | 429 |  |  | 105 |  | 1052 | 1431 | 15－70 | 30.02 |
| Alfred McDona | 2169 | 5945 |  | 3 | 193 | 3 | 1：30 | 14 | 127 | ${ }_{7}{ }^{3} 03$ |
| C．H．Elyen： | 3110 | ${ }^{60} 00$ |  | $\pm$ | 110 | 34 | 2037 | ${ }^{20} 0$ | 10 |  |
| Gea B． K Wetmor | 211023 | 56 13 | Kiinşa | 1 | 1093 | io | 2150 | 14 | 17 |  |
| Adeizice Gzanoms | 31109 |  |  |  | 1209 | 12 | 512 | 148 | ${ }^{2} \times 00$ | 13939 |
| Iattic A Daris．．． Jos．II．Morrisos： |  | （3i 35 |  |  | ：0s | 쓰 | 21623 |  | 920 | 3392 |
| Geo．E Armstron | 213 | 709 |  | 5 | 21.3 | s： | 4553 | $\underline{9}$ | 3s | 57 53 |
| Care A．Froist | 2109 | 44 al |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| clinn Cramiond． | ${ }^{3} 1204$ | 33 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 11 | ${ }^{2} 5$ |
| meliz H．Peatnas | 3119 | ${ }^{3} 0^{0}$ | ＂\％．．．．．．．． |  | 110 |  | 19401 | 1500 |  |  |
| Gal | $\frac{2}{3} 1110$ | －${ }^{0} 00$ | ، ${ }^{\text {a }}$ ． |  | 1110 | 20 | ${ }^{23174}$ | 15 co | 15 ${ }_{3}$ | ${ }_{33}{ }_{3}^{06}$ |
| Ellerry．3icDougall | 3110 | ${ }^{35} 00$ | ＊ | 13 | 110 | 20 | 1211 | 15 co | 9 co | ${ }_{21}{ }^{\text {co }}$ |
| S．Rusby Allen．．．． | 11107 |  | Norton． | $10$ | 127 | $\approx$ | 4753 | \％ 50 | 51.0 | 679 |
| Berrar Ni．Nocuin | 1100 | ${ }_{\text {a }} \mathrm{C}$ G |  | 2 | 1 m | 72 | 500t | 1 sc | 3143 | 80 |
| Annic－1，Jackson | 3110 | ${ }^{85} 00$ | ＂ | 3 | 110 | 3 | $1460^{\circ}$ | 15 co | 115.5 |  |
| Doratioz Marihy | ${ }_{2}^{2} 1003$ | 41 <br> 41 <br> 21 <br> 1 |  |  | 52 | $\stackrel{9}{24}$ |  | 137 | 1107 | － 24.77 |
|  | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ | 2129 <br> 87 <br> 87 <br> 10 | ＂sstindholm |  |  | 24 33 | ［293131 | 703 1500 | $\begin{array}{r} 551 \\ 10 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$ | 12.6 0550 |
| Stanloy E Moorc． | 2 213 |  | $j$＂ |  | 110 | 33 <br>  <br> 0 | 13133 1155 | 1500 | 10 40 |  |

## COUNTY OF KINGS.-Continued.



COUNTY OF KINGS．－Continued．

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{Prov＇l Grant to Teachers．} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Locality．} \& \multicolumn{6}{|l|}{County Fund to Trustees．} <br>
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{NAME

6} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[b]{2}{*}{}} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{PARISH．} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{} \& \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{AMIOUNT．} <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \&  \&  \&  <br>
\hline Charlotte M．Nason \& \& 102 \& 94823 \& Upham \＆Simonds \& 2 \& 102 \& 31 \& 1468 \& 853 \& 81162 \& 30 <br>
\hline Carrie M．Melvin．． \& \& 1042 \& 4275 \& ¢ ${ }^{\text {am }}$ ，．．．．．．．．．． \& 3 \& 1042 \& 4 \& 17081 \& 14.25 \& 1368 \& 27 78 <br>
\hline Frances A Oreen． \& 2 \& 108 \& 4417 \& ＂\＆Hammond \& 5 \& 108 \& 41 \& $1464 \frac{1}{2}$ \& 1472 \& 1160 \& 2632 <br>
\hline Elise M．Fenwick． \& 3 \& 110 \& 3500 \& \& 6 \& 110 \& 45 \& 3310 \& 1500 \& 28122 \&  <br>
\hline Elne A．Gorham．．．． \& 2 \& 110 \& 4500 \& \& 7 \& 110 \& 42 \& 2733 \& 1500 \& 2168 \& 3060 <br>
\hline Tea pd．in St．John Co． \& \& \& \& ＂\＆St Martins \& 10 \& \& 6 \& 450 \& \& 356 \& 350 <br>

\hline Isaac Tranten．．．．．．．．． \& 3 \& 110 \& 4500 \& $$
\left\{\begin{array}{l}
\text { Waterford and } \\
\} \text { Hsmmond.... }\}
\end{array}\right.
$$ \& 1 \& 110 \& 43 \& 1860 \& 1500 \& 1478 \& 2073 <br>

\hline Jeramiah Donovan \& \& 109 \& 4458 \& Waterford．．．．．．．． \& 2 \& 109 \& 60 \& 190013 \& 1480 \& 1553 \& 3039 <br>
\hline John Porbes Peters \& 3 \& 110 \& 4500 \& － \& 5 \& 110 \& 45 \& 1223 \& 1500 \& 969 \& 2469 <br>
\hline Martha E Bray ． \& \& 1091 \& 4479 \& ＂${ }^{\text {a }}$ ．．．．．．．． \& 8 \& 1092 \& 37 \& 1408 \& 1403 \& 1114 \& 2007 <br>
\hline Hattie Nugent． \& \& $110^{\circ}$ \& 4667 \& Westfield \& 1 \& 110 \& 21 \& $1472 \frac{1}{2}$ \& 2000 \& 1160 \& 3163 <br>
\hline John W．Caulfeld． \& \& 110 \& 7500 \& ＊ \& \& 110 \& 35 \& 2506 \& 1500 \& 2038 \& <br>
\hline Robina F．Wheaton \& \& 110 \& 3500 \& ${ }^{6}$ \& 3 \& 110 \& 28 \& 1792 \& 1500 \& 1419 \& $\stackrel{9}{9} 19$ <br>
\hline Taggie Eillsworth． \& 2 \& 103 \& 4218 \& ＂ \& 6 \& 103 \& 28 \& 1440 \& 1\＆ 04 \& 11.40 \& 2544 <br>
\hline Emma F．Berry \& 2 \& 108 \& 4417 \& ＂ \& 7 \& 108 \& 25 \& 1375 \& 1472 \& 1089 \& 2501 <br>
\hline Amelia T．Theall \& 8 \& 1210 \& 3500 \& ＂ \& 8 \& 110 \& 27 \& 1853 \& 1500 \& 1072 \& 2572 <br>
\hline James IV．Carte \& 3 \& 110 \& 6000 \& ＂ \& 9 \& 110 \& 19 \& 1219 \& 2000 \& 906 \& 2960 <br>
\hline Jacob N．Pitt． \& \& 110 \& 4500 \& ＂$\quad$＂．．．．．．．． \& 12 \& 110 \& 22 \& $803 \frac{1}{3}$ \& 1500 \& 638 \& 21 38 <br>
\hline J．T．Thallace．．． \& \& 110 \& $\begin{array}{ll}60 & 00 \\ 27 & 00\end{array}$ \& ＂\＆Kingston \& 12 \& 110 \& 47 \& 24504 \& 1500 \& 1948 \& 34
16
164 <br>
\hline David J．Wagner \& 3 \& 66 \& 2700 \& \& 18 \& 66 \& 34 \& 964 \& 900 \& 764 \& 1604 <br>
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\end{tabular}

COUNTY OF MADAWASK．


COUNTY OF MADAWASKA.-Continuel.


COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.


## COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND．－Continued．

\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 Trusters．} <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& MOUN＇ \& <br>
\hline NASE．

6 \&  \&  \& PARISH． \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  <br>

\hline Thomas Aliain \& ${ }^{3} 110$ \& S6000 \& Alnwick \& 11 \& 110 \& 50 \& 3412 \& \[
1 \leqslant 200

\] \& 8217 \& \[

4177
\] <br>

\hline Whelock Willey \& \& 3177 \& Blackvill \& 1 \& S5 \& 44 \& 1692 \& 1159 \& \& $$
2039
$$ <br>

\hline IImmah MeCarta \& 3110 \& 3500 \& ＂\＆Dissfield \& 12 \& 110 \& 36 \& 1896 \& 15：0 \& 1171 \& 2671 <br>
\hline John Nicinnes．． \& 31100 \& 4335 \& \& \& 208 \& 35 \& 1094 \& 1445 \& 1043 \& 2488 <br>
\hline Mary Doinoth \& 31105 \& 3435 \& ＂ \& 4 \& 108 \& 51 \& 1279 \& 1472 \& 810 \& 2288 <br>
\hline Lizzie E．Mioran \& $\stackrel{3}{110}$ \& 35 c 0 \& ＂ \& 5 \& 110 \& 31 \& 1354 \& 1500 \& ${ }^{3} 645$ \& 2364 <br>
\hline William II．Grindl \& $\stackrel{2}{2} 110$ \& 0000 \& ＂ \& 0 \& 110 \& 50 \& 2230，3 \& 1500 \& 2455 \& 2955 <br>
\hline John Curran．． \& 2110 \& 6000 \& ＂ \& 7 \& 110 \& 50 \& 2801 \& 1500 \& 1787 \& 3287 <br>
\hline Sarah i．Samfo \& 3110 \& 4607 \& ＂ \& 8 \& 110 \& 31 \& 2767 \& 2000 \& 1765 \& 3765 <br>
\hline 3lagsio Reran．．． \& 31100 \& $3 \mathrm{3i}{ }^{6}$ \& ＂ \& 11 \& 103 \& 46 \& 2585 \& 1.450 \& 1640 \& 3135 <br>
\hline Eilch MeCarthy \& 3110 \& 3500 \& com \& 112 \& 110 \& 2 \& 1242 \& 1500 \& 782 \& 2292 <br>
\hline Eliza MI．Yountr \& 3110 \& 35.00 \& Blissfield \& \& 110 \& 31 \& 1409 \& 1500 \& 899 \& 2399 <br>
\hline Elsibet A rectiba \& 2109 \& 59.44 \& \& 3 \& 100. \& 21 \& 1040 \& 19 Sl \& 12.38 \& 32 10 <br>
\hline Amy Archibalit． \& $\because 110$ \& 4500 \& ＂\＆Lu：llow \& $3!$ \& 110 \& 42 \& 2158 \& 1500 \& 139 \& ${ }^{27} 90$ <br>
\hline Prwland Crocker \& $\bigcirc 109$ \& 4458 \& ＂ \& \& 109 \& 3 \& 1931 \& 14 EO \& 1232 \& 27.15 <br>

\hline Ingram B．Oaz：cs \& | 1 | 109 |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | 90. | \& 75 54 \& \& \& － \& \& 包号 \& \& \& 151 <br>

\hline Dimmic R Tlavila \& 3100 \& 3； 01 \& Chat \& 1 \& \& 150 \& － \& 59 S5， \& 0158 \& 15137 <br>
\hline Cesilia Alexamder： \& 1100 \& 5500 \& \& \& $\stackrel{L}{2}$ \& \& T ${ }^{7}$ \& \& \& <br>
\hline Robert Moir \& 3110 \& 445 \& \& 2 \& 169 \& 42 \& 12S6 \& 14 SO \& 89 \& <br>
\hline Dosald juchato \& 1110 \& 15000 \& \& 3 \& 110 \& 76 \& 4958 \& 1500 \& 2710 \& 12 <br>
\hline James areintosh \& 2109 \& 59.45 \& ＂${ }^{\text {c }}$＂．．．．．． \& 1 \& 109 \& 68 \& 3532 \& $1 \pm 80$ \& \& <br>
\hline Lizzic S．Melnto \& 31110 \& 2505 \& Chathmme Glenels \& 5.3 \& 210 \& 46 \& ：2\％33 \& 1500 \& 1.125 \& <br>
\hline Fillan Euras． \& 2101 \& 4131 \& \& － \& 201 \& 50 \& 2169 \& 137 \& 13 \& <br>
\hline Kate Losio．．．．． \& $9{ }_{2}{ }_{2} 213$ \& 25 57 \& \& 03 \& 105. \& \& \& 1435 \& 11 \& 20 <br>
\hline Ammi J．MeLcod \& $\begin{array}{ll}2 \\ 9 & 43 \\ 93 .\end{array}$ \& 1759 \& \& 0 \& \& 4 \& ${ }^{9}-1$ \& \& 11 \& <br>

\hline Mary I：Tweedic Ada Ritchic，c．r． \& $\stackrel{9}{2} 93$. \& | 41 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 20 | 52 |
|  |  |
| 1 |  | \& \& 8 \& \& 219 \& 比苟 \& 2700 \& 7353 \& 100 <br>

\hline Anne Quinlan． \& $1{ }^{\text {ST }}$ \& 4785 \& \& \& \& \& 少 \& \& \& <br>
\hline Thomas Chulfield \& 193 \& \& \& \& \& \& － \& \& \& <br>
\hline Lizzic Flanarin． \& －1c0 \& 3500 \& （ ${ }^{\text {a }}$ \& 0 \& \％ \& 215 \& 른 \& 5970 \& 7095 \& 139 <br>
\hline Sridget Managan \& 1100 \& 55． 00 \& \& \& \& \& ¢ ${ }^{\text {cin }}$ \& \& \& <br>
\hline Niagyic Ucinnes．
Jnxes \& ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{O} 109$ \& 8405 \& \& \& \& 49 \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline EIClona İorgan \& 2110 \& 4500 \& \& 12 \& 110 \& 50 \& 2674 \& 1500 \& 1645 \& <br>
\hline Lizzic 31．Mic Bcath \& 250 \& $2 i 00$ \& ＂ \& 2 \& 00 \& 15 \& $410^{-}$ \& 900 \& $\bigcirc \mathrm{C}_{1} \mathrm{P}$ \& 1162 <br>
\hline Joscphine lianswothan \& ：100 \& 31 Sl \& \& 3 \& 100 \& 44 \& 1750 \& 12 c 3 \& 1116 \& 2479 <br>
\hline gratia C．Reldwin． \& 31102 \& 323 \& Glenals \& 1 \& 120 \& 33 \& 13911 \& 1390 \& 490 \& 20 93 <br>
\hline 3raytio 3illicr． \& 2,103 \& 4417 \& ＂d Clatham \& 11 \& 103 \& 42 \& 2igs \& 1.472 \& 135.5 \& 3127 <br>
\hline Eruget 3furras． \& 3115 \&  \& ＂．．．．．．．．．．． \& ． \& 110 \& $\stackrel{1}{0}$ \& 1513 \& 2000 \& 9 \％） \& 2969 <br>
\hline ifary MeEtachrs \& 31109 \& 4633 \& ＊ \& 3 \& 109 \& 19 \& 1087 \& 10 S1 \& 604 \& 2375 <br>
\hline Nawsic Perley． \& ：109 \& 3 Cl \& ＂ \& 5 \& ics \& 17 \& 1017 \&  \& 649 \& 21 3is <br>
\hline Ambie 3r noes． \& 3109 \& 46038 \& ＂ \& 0 \& 169 \& 25 \& 1764 \& 1981 \& 1125 \& ${ }_{21} \mathrm{OH}^{3}$ <br>
\hline Thos G．Mcision \& 2110 \& 0000 \& ＂ \& 7 \& 110 \& 4. \& $22 i 5$ \& 1500 \& It 51 \& 2051 <br>
\hline Robert C．Bycri \& ：110 \& 60000 \& ／ \& 71 \& 110 \& 41 \& 3113 \& $\underline{0} 00$ \& 2173 \& 117 <br>
\hline Bridycs 31．Inackett．． \& $8{ }^{2} 2{ }^{2}$ \& 32 Cl \& ＊ \& S \& 1023 \& 22 \& 6983 \& 13818 \&  \& 1S 3i <br>
\hline Magric J．E．MeRac． \& 8100 \& 8181 \& ＊ \& St \& 100 \& 25 \& 023 \& 1363 \& 580 \& 1058 <br>
\hline Ellen Sir Donovan \& 3110 \& 5.500 \& \％$\because$ \& 9 \& 110 \& 97 \& 14151 \& 15 co \&  \& 2403 <br>
\hline Annio Mciencinen．${ }^{\text {a }}$ \& ${ }^{1101}$ \& $3_{32} 12$ \& Hardwich \& 1 \& 101 \& 30 \& 1338 \& 1377 \& 854 \& 2231 <br>
\hline Clencratina Branjeld． \& ${ }^{2} 160$ \& 3272 \& ＂ \& 2 \& 60 \& 29 \& 573 \& 10 Bi \& 369 \& 7400 <br>
\hline Chrries Anthony．． \& 3110 \& 69 000 \& ， \& 4 \& 110 \& 27 \& 1625 \& 2000 \& 2031 \& 3037 <br>
\hline Mary J．Dixon．． \& 3198 \& 9117 \& ＂ \& 5 \& 15 \& 29 \& 15251 \& 1336 \& 973 \& 2300 <br>
\hline Lydia $L$ divery． \& 31107 \& 4539 \& Ludlow \& 14 \& 107 \& 30 \& 21354 \& 10 4t \& 13 ce \& ${ }^{3} 06$ <br>
\hline Susie E．Perloj． \& 1.50 \& ${ }^{25} 001$ \& ／ \& 3 \& 50 \& 18 \& 360 \& ${ }^{6}$ S2 \& 230 \& 42 <br>

\hline Anclia Yivson． \& ${ }^{3} 107$ \& 4539 \& ＂\＆Staule． \& 12. \& 107 \& 15 \& 5icis \& 1044 \& $$
\begin{array}{cc}
22 & 77 \\
7
\end{array}
$$ \& 4298 <br>

\hline ＇rez pi．in York \& 2103 \& 2，3931 \& ＂\＆Stanley． \& 12. \& \& 11 \&  \& \& $$
100
$$ \& <br>

\hline Emma Flett，c．r．an．．． \& 31032 \& 1680 \& so \& 1 \& 103 \& 118 \& 5207］ \& 1472 \& \& <br>
\hline Trusices claim，Apr．${ }^{\prime \prime}$ \& \& \& ＂ \& 2 \& ¢3 \& \& 52853 \& 1202 \& 3653 \& 4585 <br>
\hline 3Fagyic MeDonald．．． \& 2110 \& 45001 \& ＂ \& 2 \& 110 \& 50 \& 2320j \& 15001 \& 1367 \& 2357 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.-Continzed.


COUNTY OF QUEENS.

| Prov'l Grant to Teachers. |  |  | Locality. |  | County Fund to Trustees. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | MOUN |  |
| NAME |  |  | PARISH. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Theodore H. Belyea. . . | 2107 | 85830 | B | 1 | 107 | 22 | 1462 | \$14 58 | 1 | 08 |
| Tea. pd. in King's Co.. |  |  | " Joh | 22 |  | 4 | 174 |  | 137 | 137 |
| Tea pd. in Westid Co.. |  |  |  | 23 |  |  | 100 |  |  | 79 |
| Amelia J. Beacom. | 21092 | 4470 | Cambridge........ | 3 | 109\% | 43 | 22003 | 1493 | 1778 | 3271 |
| Minnic J. Smith | $2110{ }^{2}$ | 4335 | "4 ${ }_{\text {\% }}$ | 2 | 103 | 02 | 2820 | 1445 | 2218 | 3603 |
| Louisa Belyea | 2.67 | 2740 | " | 3 | 07 | 22 | 055 | 913 | 751 | 1604 |
| Rachol J. Robinso | 2110 | 4500 | " | 4 | 110 | 18 | 946 | 1500 | 74 | 2244 |
| Arthur C. Belyca | 2110 | 0000 | " | 5 | 110 | 27 | 1827 | 1500 | 1487 | 2937 |
| Ampinda A. Struight | 2106 | 5780 | " \& Waterboro | 6 | 106 | 36 | 1704 | 1027 | 1840 | 3267 |
| Melinda J. Kcmucdy | 8110 | 4607 | ${ }^{\prime}$ | 7 | 110 | 26 | 12123 | 2000 | - 53 | 2953 |
| Annie A. Colwell. . . | 31108 | 3435 | " | 8 | 108 | 11 | ${ }^{7} 588$ | 14.72 | 590 | 2068 |
| Geo. S. Vrallenburgh | 2103 | 5618 | " | $\stackrel{9}{8}$ | 103 | 81 | 1597 | 1404 | 1256 | 2600 |
| Albenia McDonald.. | 31207 | 34 04] | " ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ | 10 | 107 | 54 | ${ }^{2} \mathbf{2 0 5 5}$ | 14.58 | 2049 | 3507 |
| Lemucl W. Fowler | 211093 | 59 73 <br> 45 00 <br> 15  | " \& Johnston | $10$ | 1093 | 83 | 1858, | $1403$ | 1401 | 2954 |
| Sarah J. Price. | 21110 |  |  | $12$ |  | 42 |  |  | ms 100 |  |
| Agnes McCormick. | 2110 | 4500 | Carning. |  | 110 | 33 | 1722 | 1300 | 1354 | 2851 |
| Tea pd. in Sumbury |  |  | " \& Shefficld | 1 |  | 13 | $850 \frac{1}{2}$ |  | ${ }^{6} 72$ | 672 |
| Sarah Burpee | 299 | 4049 | " 4 ........ | 2 | 99 | 18 | 9731 | 1349 | 706 | 2115 |
| John O'Marr. | 1110 | 9000 | * | 3 | 110 | 12 | 800 | 2000 | 620 | 2629 |
| Sylvester S. Earl | 3100 | 4090 | " | 5 | 100 | 30 | 1187 | 1363 | 983 | 2290 |
| Eva T. S. Austin | 3104 | 33 cos | " | 7 | 104 | 30 | 17823 | 1418 | 14. 10 | 2828 |
| Thomas Wright | 2110 | 6000 | " $\quad$........ | 8 | 110 | 80 | 43022 | 1500 | 3430 | 4030 |
| John H. Withro | 31209 | 4458 | § Chipman a | 1 | 109 | 40 | 1793 | 1488 | 1410 | 2896 |
| Arthur Le Eelyea | 97 | 6613 | chipman | 4 | 97 | 44 | 20232 | 1322 | 1591 | 2013 |
| Evoch Thoyrsos.. | 1101 | $\begin{array}{r}137 \\ 48 \\ 48 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ? " | 5 | 101 | 56 | 35042 | 1377 | 2756 | 4133 |
| Nrw's Bunpre, b. Ap | 1 75 <br> 1 110 | $\begin{array}{lll}48 & 40 \\ 55 & 00\end{array}$ | '" | 6 | 110 | 61 | 2345 | 15 co | 1844 | 3344 |
| John IL Baco | 398 | 4008 | " | 8 | 98 | 27 | 12232 | 1336 | 962 | 2283 |
| Jauncs A. Johnrson | 3 ก9\% | 5428 | " |  | 99t | 38 | 2061 | 1808 | 2082 | 3900 |
| Annie R. McDougald.. | 3110 | 3500 |  | 12 | 110 | 37 | 20853 | 15 co | 1624 | 3124 |
| Elljar T. Fergason..... | 2 1073 | 58 OH | $\left\{\begin{array}{c} \text { Gagetown s } \\ \text { Hampstead } \end{array}\right\}$ | 2 A | 1073 | 14 | 8873 | 1465 | 698 | 2103 |
| Lennuel A. Curry, A. B. <br> 3. Leslie Snith. | 7 67 <br> 210  | $\begin{array}{ll} 45 & 68 \\ 60 & 00 \end{array}$ | -Gagetown | 3 | 177 | 06 | 4648 | 2413 | 3655 | 6068 |
| James Bamett. | 262 |  |  | 4 | 62 | 19 | 461 | 845 | 363 | 1208 |
| Phebe A. Hart | 31106 | 3372 |  <br> Cambridge. | 5 | 106 | 24 | 1958 | 1445 | 1540 | 2085 |
| Clar | 2110 | CO 00 | Gagetown |  | 110 | 54 | 2686 | 1500 | 2112 | $3612$ |
| Tcan pd. in Stunbury Co |  |  | " \& Burton |  |  | 8 | $759$ |  | 597 | $597$ |
| Mary Mcalpine. | 3 872 | 2783 | $\{$ :Hampstcad. $\}$ | 8 A | 873 | 10 | 8781 | 1193 | 680 | 1882 |
| Angelina Sa | 3109 | 3487 | Hampstead |  | 109 | 11 | 707 | 1488 | 556 | 2042 |
| W. F. McDonald. | 31013 | 5536 | "\& Gagetown |  | 1013 | 17 | 68 | 1845 | 539 | 2384 |
| E. D. Vallis. | 21107 | 5836 |  |  | 107 | 35 | 14082 | 14.58 | 1178 | 2630 |
| Emest Wall. | 299 | 5400 | " | 5 | 89 | 32 | 1243 | $1349$ | 97 | 2326 |
| Benjamin Hayes | 21109 | 5945 | " \& Gasctown | 7 | 109 | 30 | 1718 | 1480 | 1347 | 8833 |
| Wm. J. Nickerso | 3110 | 4500 |  | ${ }^{\circ}$ | 110 | 25 | 9904 | 1500 | 784 | 2234 |
| miles W. Craft | 2109 | 5945 | " \& Petersville | 12 | 109 | 32 | 1005 | 1480 | 1383 | 2818 |
| Lillic Herringto | 21109 | $4 \pm 58$ | Johnston | 1 | 109 | 33 | 2030 | 1456 | 1590 | 5082 |
| T. W. Perry. | 21109 | 5945 |  | 2 | 109 | 23 | 11872 | 1480 | 934 | 2420 |
| Sax'L. J. Jenkiss, A.D. | 11120 | 15000 | " | 4 | 110 | 40 | 2420 | 1500 | 1903 | 3403 |
| J. A. Strong | 21110 | 8000 | " | 6 | 110 | 25 | 1545 | 2000 | 1215 | 3315 |
| Olice Anim Phillips... | 3100 | 4623 | " | 7 | 109 | 11 | 1079 | 1981 | 848 | 2829 |
| Iohas Gale ............i. |  | 5780 |  | 8 | 108 | 16 | 856 | 1027 | 0 | 33 |
| April, '77. |  | 1290 | " | 8 |  |  |  | 761 |  |  |
| Ifenry A. Perkins | 3108 | 417 | " | 9 | 108 | 30 | 1876 | 2472 | 1475 | 2947 |
| Elizabeth S. Clark. | 11110 | 5500 | " | 13 | 110 | 28 | 14854 | 1500 | 1129 | 2829 |

COUNTY OF QUEENS.-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 Fiund to Trustees.} <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& MOUN \& <br>
\hline NANE.

6 \&  \&  \& PARISI. \&  \& 俞 \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  <br>
\hline \multicolumn{11}{|l|}{} <br>
\hline William Somerville.... \& 2108 \& 5890 \& , \& 15 \& 108 \& 37 \& 1705 \& 1472 \& 1341 \& 2813 <br>
\hline Herry Adams ..... \& 3110 \& 6000 \& " \& 17 \& 110 \& 16 \& 1028 \& 2000 \& 808 \& 2808 <br>
\hline Alsxasdra Machicm. \& 1108 \& 14720 \& Petersvill \& 1 \& 108 \& 60 \& 2405 \& $14{ }^{2} 2$ \& 1062 \& 34.34 <br>
\hline Ella Johnreon. \& 31110 \& 4067 \& \& 2 \& 110 \& 33 \& 1578 \& 2000 \& 1241 \& 82:41 <br>
\hline Anuio J. Hartt. . \& 3110 \& 3500 \& " \& 3 \& 110 \& 40 \& 15283 \& 1500 \& 1438 \& 29.88 <br>
\hline Mary Jane Murray \& 3110 \& 3500 \& " \& 5 \& 110 \& 23 \& $2104 \frac{1}{2}$ \& 1500 \& 1855 \& 3155 <br>
\hline Willian Mialone . . . \& 351 \& 2086 \& * \& 6 \& 51 \& 33 \& 936 ${ }^{-}$ \& 695 \& 730 \& 1431 <br>
\hline Christiana S. Travis \& 3848 \& 1527 \& " \& 8 \& 48 \& 25 \& 626.t \& 654 \& 493 \& 11.47 <br>
\hline Olive J. T: Bailay. \& 21100 \& 4458 \& 4 \& 9 \& 109 \& 15 \& $601^{-}$ \& 1480 \& 473 \& 19:59 <br>
\hline W. H. Allinghain. \& 2100 \& 5781 \& " \& 10. \& 108 \& 39 \& 1021 \& 1445 \& 1512 \& 2957 <br>
\hline William Quinn.. \& 2108 \& 5800 \& " \& 11 \& 108 \& 45 \& 24161 \& 1472 \& 1900 \& 3372 <br>
\hline William B. DeLong. \& 3110 \& 0000 \& " \& 13. \& 110 \& 27 \& 1 ก̄43 \& 2000 \& 1218 \& 3213 <br>
\hline William Tilley........ \& 285 \& 4630 \& " \& 17. \& 85 \& 29 \& 0222 \& 1150 \& 4:89 \& 1648 <br>
\hline Margaret S. Cox....... \& 2806 \& 3226 \& Waterboro \& 1 \& 08 \& 39 \& 2245 \& 13.03 \& 1765 \& 2073 <br>
\hline Peter W. Cody........ \& $2{ }^{2} 100$ \& 5290 \& " ${ }^{\prime}$ \& 4 \& 93 \& 50 \& 17 Cl 12 \& 13 OS \& I3 85 \& 26.93 <br>
\hline Chas. A Mr Irurray .... ${ }^{\text {Pal }}$ \& 3107 \& 5835 \& " \& 8 \& 107 \& 29 \& 1413 \& $\begin{array}{r}19 \\ 7 \\ 74 \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 1112 \& 3794 <br>
\hline Wiliam O. Aifler..... \& 3100 \& 57 SO \& " \& 9 \& 103 \& 21 \& 1502 \& 1927 \& 1252 \& 3170 <br>
\hline Magrio E Taylor..... \& 2108 \& 4417 \& " \& 10 \& 108 \& 39 \& 1896 \& 1472 \& 1482 \& 2064 <br>
\hline C. Matilda Sprarguc.... \& 3100 \& 31.81 \& Wickhnm \& 1 \& 100 \& 55. \& 3384 \& 136 \& . 2608 \& 40.32 <br>
\hline Janie McDonald....... \& 3100 \& 34 67 \& " \& 3 \& 109 \& 18 \& 883 \& 1480 \& ( 04 \& 2180 <br>
\hline areiissa J. inclyca. \& 2110 \& 4509 \& " \& 4 \& 110 \& 32 \& 1003 \& 1500 \& 1406 \& 2096 <br>
\hline Jas W. MreCrendy ..... \& 287 \& 4745 \& ${ }^{6}$ \& 5 \& \$7 \& 47 \& 1970 \& 1180 \& 15.52 \& 2738 <br>
\hline T. Wesley Smith. \& 2110 \& 0000 \& ، \& 0 \& 110 \& 23 \& 1047 \& 1500 \& 1285 \& 2705 <br>
\hline Louisa Af. Grijkin \& 3108 \& 4580 \& " \& 8 \& 103 \& 20 \& 1432 \& 1963 \& 1128 \& 3080 <br>
\hline Zone A. McQuen \& 1108 \& 5400 \& " \& 10 \& 108 \& 25 \& 1044 \& 1472 \& 821 \& 2293 <br>
\hline Tea. pd. in King's Co. \& \& \& * \& 11 \& \& 13 \& 3351 \& \& 264. \& 264 <br>
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\end{tabular}

COUNTY OF RESTIGOUCHE.


COUNTY OF RESTIGOUCHE.-Continued.


COUNTY OF ST. JOHN.

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

6} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{PARISH.} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{} \& \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{AMOUNT.} <br>

\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \&  \& a | On account of average |
| :---: |
| attondance of Pupils. | \&  <br>

\hline Jas. S. Trueman...... \& 2102 \& \$55 63 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline William A. Duke...... \& 28 \& 437 \& Lancaster....... \& 1 \& 220 \& 81 \& 36181 \& 83000 \& 83348 \& 88346 <br>
\hline Lydir J. Fullerton..... \& 21110 \& 4500 \& $\}$ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline J. M. Cororarinang.... \& | 1 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 3 | 1085 |
| 97 |  | \& 14523 \&  \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>


\hline Henrictua Fradshand... \& \& | 3088 |
| :--- |
| 59 |
| 58 |
| 5 | \& 4 ........ \& 2 \& 4291 \& 251 \& 15093 \& 5750 \& 18055 \& 10714 <br>

\hline Jane Chappell......... \& \& 3500 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline John B. Hayes ......... \& 2.95 \& 5181 \& " ${ }^{\text {a }}$....... \& 3 \& 05 \& 42 \& \& 1295 \& 14.78 \& 2773 <br>
\hline Tea pd. in Charlotte Co. \& \& \& " \& Lepreau \& 3 \& \& 3 \& 2201 \& \& 209 \& 209 <br>
\hline Ann Richards........ \& 1/110 \& 5500 \& " \& 6 \& 110 \& 82 \& 5500 \& 1500 \& 5085 \& 6585 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

COUNTY OF ST. JOHN.-Continued.

| Prov'l Grant to Teachers. |  |  | Locality. |  | County Fund to Trustees. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
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| NAME |  |  | PARISH. $2$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| David Kirkpatrick.... | 8110 | \$0000 | Lancaster.... | 12 | 110 | 58 | 33383 | 826 00 | 830.88 | 85080 |
| Jeremiah Mcagher..... | 157 | 3886 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Francis McGowan..... | 253 | ${ }^{36} 1414$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alice K. Meagher...... | 2 110 <br> 2 109 | 45 <br> 44 <br> 44 <br> 8 | " | 13 | 438 | 200 | 16820 i | 5970 | 15501 | 21531 |
| S. J. Hamilton........ | 202 | 3703 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alicia E. McCarron | 317 | 541 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Richnond Logan. | 1107 | 72 gal | " |  | 107 | 62 | 3982 | 1458 | 3682 | 5140 |
| A. W. Steeves... | 2110 | 6000 | " |  | 110 | 58 | 23003 | 1500 | 2127 | 3827 |
| Gen. R. Camp......... | 2110 | 6000 | " | 10 | 110 | 41 | 25594 | 1500 | 2367 | 9867 |
| Alva B. Horton....... | 3110 | $4{ }_{4}^{67}$ | Musquash ......... | 5 | 110 | 21 | 1204 | 2000 | 1169 | 3169 |
| Willian Kerr. | 377 | 4193 | " $\ldots$...... | 9 | \% 7 | 14 | 900 | 1400 | 83 | 2939 |
| Gro. T. Tarlor........ | 97 | 14696 | 7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Daniel McIntyre....... Abraham D. Smith... | ${ }_{98}^{97}$ | 7388 <br> 59 <br> 8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grace Murphy ......... | 932, | 5194 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Isabella B. Mcrsereau. . | 5 | 278 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jessie K. Sutherland .. | $98 \frac{1}{2}$ | 4477 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ifelen Dale............ | 935 | 4477 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jane Cunard. ......... | 299 | 4500 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Amelia J. Laskey . . . . | $2{ }^{2}$ | 4500 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| William J. Rolston . . . . | 91 | 6s 93 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| James Crawford....... | $1{ }^{91}$ | 6893 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Kate A. Kerr, ........ | $1{ }^{1} 91$ | 50 55 <br> 17  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Agnes E. Livingston... John Brooks......... | 2 91 <br> 91  | 41 30 <br> 55 15 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Margaret Gorham ..... | 299 | 4500 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| John E. Dean......... | 09 | 7500 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jos. A. Wetmore ...... | 284 | 5090 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jennie Nisbet.......... | 2  <br> 1 83 <br> 9  | 37 <br> 75 <br> 75 <br> 75 <br> 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jas E. Wetmore | 99 | 7500 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mary Mi. Recs......... | 99 | 55 co |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Eliza Wetherall ....... | 74 | 2616 |  |  |  |  |  |  | \% | ลั |
| Margaret R Gray . . . . | $24 \frac{1}{2}$ | 1114 | Town of Portland |  | ${ }^{2}$ | \% |  | 59380 |  |  |
| Alicia R Greene ...... | 2.99 | 4500 | Tomorkortland |  | \% | ఆ | ¢ |  | - | $\widetilde{7}$ |
| Isaac M. MrcDowall.... | ${ }_{8}^{815}$ | 60 <br> 11 <br> 11 <br> 8 <br> 8 |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\cdots$ | $\%$ |
| Willian H. Parloe...... | 09 | 7500 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sarah Taylor.......... | 931 | 5472 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mary W. Greenc . . . . . . | 03! | 5472 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Margie A. Nesbet..... | $\stackrel{98}{9}$ | 4477 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Catharine Armstrong.. |  | 54 78 <br> 44  <br> 74  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ada S. McDomald...... | $2{ }^{2}$ | 4477 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Winified P. Haycs, ... | $1{ }^{1}$ | 5472 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mary S. Gotchell ...... | $2{ }^{2} 931$ | 4341 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Margarct R. Gray . . . . | $2{ }^{2}$ | 1388 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Catharine Donovan.... | 3 08 <br> 3 38 | 22 12 12 73 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ellen O'Grady........... | $3{ }^{3}$ | 12 <br> 35 <br> 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bernard B. Smyth..... | 290 | 00001 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sara Smyth. ......... | 99 | 45001 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mary Am Collins...... | 35 | 15910 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mary Routann ........ | 290 | 4500 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| D. Brourgeois.......... | 2 09 <br> 3 09 | $\begin{array}{ll}00 & 00 \\ 35 & 00\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sarah Burchiil | 3 90 | 35001 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rev. C. G. Coster, Ph.D. | 09 | 75001 | \} City of St. John. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## COUNTY OF ST. JOHN.-Continued.

| Prov'l Grant to Teachers. |  |  | Locality. |  | County Frund to Trustees. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
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| NAME. |  |  | PARISII. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| William P. Dole. . . . | 190 | \$7500 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| John Bonnett......... | 114 | 1060 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| John Harper.. | 387 | 2803 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Janet P. Rodertson.... | 199 | 5500 | ; |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Annie I. Smith . . . . . . | 137 | 20.55 | ; |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Thomas Stothart...... | $\begin{array}{lll}1 & 99 \\ 1 & 99\end{array}$ | 7500 5500 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wm. M. McLean, A. B. $^{\text {a }}$ | 199 | 7500 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fenrietta Taylor...... | 237 | 1682 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fred. Allison.......... | 237 | 22.42 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mary Cameron:........ | $1{ }^{1} 99$ | 5500 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alban F. Emery....... | 237 | ${ }_{2}^{22} 42$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Annie M. Carter...... | $1 \begin{array}{ll}137\end{array}$ | 2055 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mary E. Humphrey.... | $1{ }^{1} 37$ | 2055 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Henrietta M. Thompson | 293 | 4500 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Laury A. Hughes. . . . . | $2{ }_{2}{ }^{2} 97$ | $\begin{array}{llll}16 & 82 \\ 45 & 00\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| William Mills............ | 19 | 7500 |  | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Margt. McFee . . . . . . . . | 199 | 5500 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| İizzie Denham........ | 109 | 5500 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Magrie C. Sharp. | 237 | 1082 |  |  |  |  |  |  | - |  |
| Ameliu Duval.. | 137 | 2055 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sarah J. Parkin....... | 109 | 5500 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hannah Craviord..... | $1{ }^{1} 99$ | 5500 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lilizabeth K. Poole | 137 | 2055 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| John Thompson....... | 199 | 7500 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ammic Murray ......... | 137 | 2055. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Minnie B. Everett..... | 299 | ${ }^{45} 000$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Willimm Bennett . . . . . . | $\stackrel{1}{2}$ | 7542 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| William J. Wilson...... | I 37 | 2303 | ${ }^{\text {City of St. John }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| J. Edrar Ajarch ....... | 337 | 1682 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| William C. Simpson ... |  | 7500 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lsvinia C. Read....... | 137 | 2055 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Addie Chamberlain.... | 193 | 55.00 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lizzie S. Read......... | 299 | 45.00 | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lucis Currie . . . . . . . . | 109 | 5500 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| John Keenan. . . . . . . . | 27 | 424 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Patk. E. Byrnc........ | 301 | 4136 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cath. MI. Hogin....... | 293 | $42 \quad 27$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| David P. Chisholm .... | 109 | 7500 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Narimaret A. Watts . . . | 109 | 5500 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Anna H. Wilson....... | 299 | 4500 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| liachel C. Howard..... | 299 | 4500 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Andrew Nesbitt....... | 1 09 | 7500 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lizuie J. Thomas...... | 248 | 2182 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Isabel Mumphrey...... | 299 | 45001 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Philip Cox, A. B....... | 199 | 75001 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| IIelena M. Kirk . . . . . . | 200 | 4500 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Magrie Stothart....... | 289 | 4045 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Edwin H. Frost........ | 2.99 | 6000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| H. Gertrude Mclvin.... | 209 | 4500 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mary Shortland........ | 399 | 3500 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frances MicLeod. . . . . . . | 290 | 4500 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ellen McKenus........ | 399 | 3500 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Henrietta McGrath.... | 3 99 | 3500 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Elizabeth Bourgeols... | 268 | 3001 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Marghret Nealls....... | 399 | 3500 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | , |
| Bridget Cosgrove...... | 399 | ${ }^{35} 500$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ellen Toonrey.......... | 3 48 | 1897 ! |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

COUNTY OF－ST．JOHN．－Continzed．

\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 Fiund to Trustees．} <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& MOUN \& <br>
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6 \&  \&  \& PARISH． \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  <br>
\hline Lizzic Lawlor． \& 309 \& \＄35 00 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Mary E．Walsh． \& 3.99 \& 3500 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Mary J．Rodyers． \& 399 \& 3500 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Elizabeth Estey． \& 188 \& 4888 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline Maria Theal．．．．．．．．．． \& | 1 | 99 |
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| 15 |  | \& | 55 | 00 |
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\hline Fanmie L．Nicnaide．．．． \& | 2 | 35 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | 45 | \& $\begin{array}{lll}15 & 01 \\ 25 & 00\end{array}$ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline Janie H．Sullivan．．．．．． \& 845 \& 1591 \& － \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Minnie C．Power ．．．．．． \& 399 \& 3500 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline Abigail A．Willians ．．． \& | 1 | 37 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 1 | 37 | \& | 20 | 55 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 20 | 55 | \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>


\hline Johni S．Bemmett．．．．． \& | 1 | 37 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 3 | 71 |
| 1 |  | \& | 20 |
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| 325 |
| 25 | \& \& \& \& \& \& \& － \& <br>

\hline Aunie \＄I．Hea．，． \& 157 \& 20.55 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Charlotte lialdwin．．．．． \& 1209 \& 5500 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Israel T．Richardson．．． \& 399 \& 4500 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline John Slontyomery．．．．． \& 1900 \& 75．00 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline Gco．U．Hay．．．．．．．．．． \& | 1 | 99 |
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| 1 | 99 | \& $\begin{array}{ll}75 & 00 \\ 75 & 00\end{array}$ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline Sara E．Whipple．． \& 190 \& 7500 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Doborah A dhompson． \& $1{ }^{1} 98$ \& 544.4 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline Mrs．M．Britain．．．．．．．． \& | 1 | 99 |
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| 2 | 90 | \& $\begin{array}{lll}55 & 00 \\ 45 & 00\end{array}$ \& City of St．John \& \& \[

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\hline Kate E．Carr．．．．．．．．．． \& | 2 | 09 |
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\hline Emma F Mloran．．．． \& 200 \& 4500 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Mrs．Lydia J．Baxter ．． \& 199 \& ${ }_{5}^{55} 000$ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Win．D．Bnakin．．．．．．． \& 190 \& 75.00 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Narion AI．Mchilliams． \& 290 \& 4500 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Susie T．Robertson．．．． \& $\begin{array}{lll}1 & 99 \\ 1 & 99\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{llll}55 & 00 \\ 75 & 00\end{array}$ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline M．Astues Mennery ．．．．． \& 2909 \& 45
4500 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Sarah G．Duffy．．． \& 1 m \& 5500 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Elizabeth ORera \& $7{ }^{1} 93$ \& 5500 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Iribella Burchill \& 397 \& 3500 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Jemie Bell．．．．．．．．．．．． \& 297 \& 4409 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline Emily G．Blatch \& | 2 | 07 |
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| 2 | 97 | \& | 44 | 09 |
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\hline Daniel Oficefe． \& 337 \& 1082 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Janies Biarry．．．． \& $3{ }^{37}$ \& 1682 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline James R．Sugrue \& 299 \& 6000 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Sarah McDermott \& 237 \& 1682 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Kate Surue．．．．．．．． \& 137 \& 2055 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Amslin S．LIatficld．．．． \& 2101. \& 55 03 \& Sf．Martins ．．．．．． \& 1 \& 101 \& 17 \& 1157 \& \＄18 30 \& 81008 \& 2934 <br>
\hline John Buitrais ．．．．．．．． \& 1110 \& 15000 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Abigail Clekrcland．．．． \& ． 21110 \& $\begin{array}{lll}45 & \text { co } \\ 45 & 09\end{array}$ \& \& \& \& \& 15397 \& 7483 \& \& 21604 <br>

\hline Anabol Flowelling． \& －${ }^{2} 1100$ \& | 43 |  |
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| 1 |  | \& ＂$\quad . .$. ．．．． \& 2 \& 5.2 \& \& \& 34 \& \& <br>

\hline s leanor J．Patterson ．． \& 1110 \& 5500 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Elizs E．Johnson．．．．．．． \& 2103 \& 4458 \& \& 3 \& 2183 \& 57 \& 3814 \& \& \& 55 S0 <br>
\hline Maria L，Brown．．．．．．． \& 31092 \& 4483 \& $\cdots$ \& \& 2183 \& 5 \& 315 \& \& \& <br>
\hline Florence Vail． \& 3110 \& 4087 \& \& 4 \& 110 \& 82 \& 1545 \& 2000 \& 1．423 \& 3123 <br>
\hline Mary Ee Howard \& 2108 \& 44.17 \& ＂\＆Üpham \& 10 \& 103 \& 12 \& 501 \& 1472 \& 460 \& 1938 <br>
\hline Mary siclaren \& 3110 \& 3500 \& ＂${ }^{\prime}$ ．．．．．．．． \& 11 \& 110 \& 15. \& 820， 1 \& 1500 \& 7.5 \& 22 6S <br>
\hline Agnes Bcll $.1 . . . . . . . . .$. \& 3110 \& 4687 \& ＂ \& 12 \& 110 \& 20 \& 1503 \& 2000 \& 1445 \& 预45 <br>
\hline Pmily A．Haycs．．．．．．． \& 2110 \& 60．00 \& \& 13 \& 110 \& 22 \& 17201 \& 2000 \& 1501 \& 3501 <br>
\hline Iflizabeth IIcGowann． 18 days last summer， \& $2128^{\circ}$ \& 0030 \& \& 14 \& 128 \& 23 \& 2717 \& 2320 \& 2512 \& 4838 <br>
\hline Patk．Bennett．．．．．． \& 3110 \& 6000 \& ＂．．．．．．．．． \& 30 \& 110 \& 15 \& 1034 \& 2000 \& 10 02 \& 3002 <br>
\hline Marght L．Mralir．．．．． \& 3100 \& 3181 \& \& \& \& \& \& 4178 \& \& <br>

\hline Annio M．Hopkins．．．．． \& | 3 |  |
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43.15 \& Simonds．．．．．．．． \& 1 \& \& \& 50403 \& 4178 \& 62.21 \& 0402 <br>
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\end{tabular}

COUNTY OF ST. JOHN:-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 \multirow[b]{2}{*}{NAME.

8} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{PARISH.} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{} \& \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{AMOUNT.} <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \&  \&  \&  <br>
\hline Tea pa. in Kintrs Co. \& \& \& S:monds \& Uipham \& 2 \& \& 9 \& 339 \& \& 308 \& 308 <br>
\hline IIannah V. Monahan.. \& 3110 \& 235 00 \& \& 3 \& 110 \& 51 \& 2109 \& 31500 \& 1950 \& 3450 <br>
\hline Kate E. Turner. \& 232 \& 3354 \& " \& 4 \& 82 \& 49 \& 1853 \& 1118 \& 1713 \& 2831 <br>
\hline Marrie Murphy. \& 3110 \& 3500 \& " \& \& 110 \& 31 \& 13954 \& 1500 \& $1: 90$ \& 2790 <br>
\hline Willian McNulty...... \& 11108 \& 7363 \& \& 8 \& 108 \& 87 \& 20985 \& 1472 \& 2763 \& 4295 <br>
\hline Chas White. . ......... \& 1110 \& 7500 \& \& 9 \& 110 \& 39 \& 1370 \& 1500 \& 1267 \& 2767 <br>
\hline liobert Rynd. \& 3110 \& 4500 \& " $\quad$ "........ \& 10 \& 110 \& 43 \& 2718 \& 1509 \& 2513 \& 4018 <br>
\hline Robert Eocus. \& 394 \& 5126 \& " \& 11 \& 94 \& 24 \& 1034 \& 1708 \& 1788 \& 3406 <br>
\hline Michael Kelly \& 2110 \& 6000 \& " \& 12 \& 110 \& 35 \& 14003 \& 1500 \& 1301 \& 2801 <br>
\hline Jane If. Bell. .......... \& 3110 \& 3500 \& " \& 14 \& 110 \& 28 \& 1139 \& 1500 \& 1053 \& 2553 <br>
\hline Lizzie Crozier. \& 3110 \& 4607 \& " .. \& 15 \& 110 \& 20 \& 1168 \& 2000 \& 1078 \& 3078 <br>
\hline Janic MI. Grifith \& 2110 \& 4500 \& " \& 18 \& 110 \& 39 \& 1926 \& 1500 \& 1781 \& 9281 <br>
\hline Anna MS. Sloan.. \& 3110 \& 4667 \& " \& 17 \& 110 \& 16 \& 1283 \& 2000 \& 11.89 \& 31.89 <br>
\hline Althea Sherwood. \& 3113 \& 3270 \& " $\ldots \ldots \ldots$ \& 18 \& 103 \& 18 \& 779 \& 1404 \& 721 \& 2125 <br>
\hline Peter Brennan. \& 2110 \& 8000 \& " \& Rothesay \& 10 \& 110 \& 15 \& 084 \& 2000 \& 632 \& 2832 <br>
\hline Rebecer J. Neill....... \& 288 \& 4380 \& " \& Hampton \& 20 \& 86 \& 8 \& 207 \& 1563 \& 105 \& 1758 <br>
\hline Pannie L. Hanson.... \& 3110 \& 4067 \& "\&St. Martins \& 21 \& 110 \& 18 \& 1100 \& 2000 \& 1019 \& 3019 <br>
\hline Bessic Mitchell. \& 377 \& 3265 \& \& 22 \& 77 \& 15 \& 763 \& 1400 \& 705 \& 2105 <br>
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COUNTY OF SUNBURY.


COUNTY OF SUNRURY.-Continued.

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{Prov'l Grant to Teachers.} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Lrocality.} \& \multicolumn{6}{|l|}{County Fund to Trustees.} <br>
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\hline NAME.

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\hline Bertha S. Horton..... \& \& 108 \& 84913 \& Burton . \& 12 \& 108 \& 30 \& 1472 \& 1063 \& 1 68 \& \$20 51 <br>
\hline Emily S. Bolt.... \& \& 110 \& 4667 \& Burton. \& 13 \& 110 \& 18 \& $1478{ }^{2}$ \& 2000 \& ( 600 \& 820 <br>
\hline Edwin Mililer.. \& \& 110 \& 15000 \& Gladstone \& 8 \& 110 \& 09 \& 3509 \& 1500 \& 1080 \& 3180 <br>
\hline Jenet'E. McKenzic \& \& 110 \& 35 co \& \& 9 \& 110 \& 10 \& 1127 \& 1500 \& 528 \& 2028 <br>
\hline Thos. A. Hartt........ \& \& 00 \& 5235 \& " \& 10 \& 06 \& 23 \& 1503 \& 1744 \& 746 \& 2490 <br>
\hline Margie L. Alexander.. \& \& 109 \& 4458 \& " \& 11 \& 109 \& 40 \& 22212 \& 14 S0 \& 1037 \& 2523 <br>
\hline Andrew L. Smith..... \& \& 103 \& 4385 \& " \& 13 \& 100 \& 37 \& 2364 \& 1445 \& 1104 \& 2549 <br>
\hline Mary J. McQuestion.. \& \& 110 \& 4667 \& " \& 14 \& 110 \& 10 \& 1212 \& 2000 \& 560 \& 2560 <br>
\hline A. W. B. Garrison..... \& \& 110 \& 6000 \& Lincoin.............. \& 1 \& 110 \& 10 \& 2140 \& 1500 \& 989 \& 2499 <br>
\hline Tca pd. in York Co... \& \& 10 \& 3500 \& "sNewMaryl'nd \& 11 \& 110 \& 52 \& 89
26867 \& 1500 \& 0
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\hline Carrio Alexander. \& \& 57 \& 2850 \& * \& \& 57 \& 34 \& 1241 \& 777 \& 579 \& 13 <br>
\hline Minnic McLeod. \& \& 104 \& 3308 \& " \& 5 \& 10.1 \& 38 \& 1983 \& 1418 \& 926 \& 2344 <br>
\hline Helen MeKenzic \& \& 110 \& $\begin{array}{ll}48 & 67\end{array}$ \& " ............ \& 6 \& 110 \& 14 \& 801 \& 2000 \& 402 \& 2402 <br>
\hline Gertrude Barker \& \& 109 \& 3467 \& Maugerville. \& \& 109 \& 31 \& 2171 \& 1486 \& 1014 \& 2500 <br>
\hline Gzo. Stewart. \& \& 110 \& 12500 \& \& 2 \& 110 \& 31 \& 20501 \& 1500 \& 957 \& 2457 <br>
\hline Geo. MrEwen. \& \& 110 \& 4500 \& " \& 3 \& 110 \& 21 \& 1076 \& 1500 \& 503 \& 2003 <br>
\hline John P. Stuart. \& \& 99 \& 5400 \& Northfield \& 2 \& 98 \& 22 \& 836 \& 1340 \& 390 \& 1739 <br>
\hline John Wianc. Allan. \& 3 \& ${ }_{108}^{88}$ \& $\begin{array}{lll}40 & 08 \\ 45 & 80\end{array}$ \& " ${ }^{\text {a }}$ \& 3
5
5 \& ${ }_{108}^{98}$ \& 35 \& 1721 \& 1330 \& 804 \& 2140 <br>
\hline Diana S. Dun2n
John Clark.... \& 3 \& 103 \& $\begin{array}{lll}45 & 80 \\ 58 & 44\end{array}$ \& " \& 5 \& 108 08 \& 38 \& 3752
2488 \& 1963 \& 1285
11
18 \& 23 <br>
\hline Amice M. Huestis \& 2 \& 110 \& ${ }^{45} 450$ \& Sheffield. \& 1 \& 110 \& 18 \& 15651 \& 1500 \& 731 \& 2231 <br>
\hline Ida May Gunter.. \& 3 \& 106 \& 3372 \& " \& Canning \& 1 A \& 100 \& 10 \& $512 \frac{1}{2}$ \& 1445 \& 239 \& 1684 <br>
\hline E. M. S. Fencty, A. B. . \& \& 110 \& 7500 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline Herbert W. Harrison.. \& 2 \& ${ }^{952}{ }^{105}$ \& 5209 \& $$
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$$ \& 2 \& 31013 \& 75 \& 4025 \& 4233 \& 21.60 \& 0303 <br>

\hline Nettie IL. Belyea.
Geo. S. Alen... \& 2 \& 105 \& 42
133
131
94 \& " \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Annie E. Colveeil. \& \& 110 \& 133
48
67 \& " \& 6 \& 110 \& 45 \& 2693 \& 1458 \& 1258 \& <br>
\hline John Coldwell. . \& 3 \& 110 \& 4500 \& " \& 7 \& 110 \& 38 \& 23753 \& 1500 \& 1343 \& ${ }_{28} 84$ <br>

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COUNTY OF VICTORIA.


COUNTY OF VICTORIA．－Continved．

\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．

0} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{} \& \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{PARISIL．} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{} \& \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{AMOUNT．} <br>
\hline \& \&  \& \& \& \& \& \&  \&  \&  <br>
\hline 3 arg E Blakc \& 21120 \& 2 45.00 \& Ando \& 5 \& 110 \& 60 \& 29361 \& 500 \& \& <br>
\hline Mary A．Marris \& 3512 \& 23.12 \& \& 8 \& 5412 \& 20 \& 854 \& 991 \& 550 \& 1547 <br>
\hline Alcxander Straton． \& 314 \& 573 \& Drummondi \& 1 \& $14^{-}$ \& 14 \& 861 \& 191 \& 0＇55 \& 240 <br>
\hline Alexander Straton． \& 3114 \& 573 \& ＊ \& 2 \& 14 \& 13 \& 541 \& 101 \& 034 \& 225 <br>
\hline Maria W．Howlett． \& 81110 \& 3500 \& $"$ ．${ }^{4}$ ．．．．．． \& 11 \& 110 \& 29 \& $160{ }^{\text {j }}$ \& 1500 \& 1010 \& 25， 10 <br>
\hline Ifary L．Cassidy．． \& Silos \& 45 SO \& ＂ \& 14 \& 1 as \& 41 \& 2453 \& 1963 \& 1543 \& 3500 <br>
\hline Augusta F．Crawford．． \& 51052 \& 335 C \& Grand Falls． \& 1 \& $1051]$ \& 40 \& 17043 \& 1435 \& 1072 \& 25.10 <br>
\hline Priscilla F．M．Irrown．． \& $2!108$ \& 4417 \& \& 2 \& 108 \& 37 \& 2401 \& 1472 \& 1510 \& $20^{\circ} 5$ <br>
\hline Annie IIenderson． \& $3: 110$ \& 3500 \& ＂． \& 3 \& Iil0 \& 41 \& 1350 \& 15.00 \& 86 \& 236 <br>
\hline John lisser．．． \& 1／110 \& 7500 \& \& T \& 110 \& 33 \& 1545 \& 15.00 \& 372 \& 2472 <br>
\hline Lizzio M．sicCluskej： \& 3120 \& 3500 \& ＂ \& 8 \& 120 \& 44 \& 14913 \& 1500 \& 938 \& 24.38 <br>
\hline Elizabeth S．Everett．．． \& 31100 \& 346 \& \& 9 \& 109 \& 24 \& 12029 \& 1430 \& 7.56 \& 22.42 <br>
\hline John Thos．Tuthill．．．． \& ${ }_{11} 83$ \& 5659 \& ）Gozdon \& 1 \& 83 \& E4 \& 8022 \& 1131 \& 2467 \& 85.33 <br>
\hline Niclissa Grant，c．－．a．．， \& 3 SO \& 1973 \& Cos \& 1 \& 83 \& ） \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline James Mctrea．．．．．．．．． \& 3160 \& 2454 \& ＂ \& $\stackrel{3}{4}$ \& 60 \& 21 \& 463 \& 315 \& 291 \& 1100 <br>
\hline Ila J．Sadicr．．．．．．．．．．． \& 3：105
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\hline Minnic A．Delliolfe \& 31120 \& 3500 \& Peth． \& 2 \& 110 \& 42 \& 3985 \& 1500 \& 2073 \& 5573 <br>
\hline Janic O．Curric． \& 3110 \& 4667 \& \& 5. \& Iio \& 34 \& 2509 \& $\mathrm{SO}_{0} 0$ \& 1578 \& 85 is <br>
\hline ficuecea barclay ．．．．．． \& 3.100 \& 4023 \& ＂ \& 9 \& 169 \& 30 \& 2404？ \& 1981 \& 1513 \& 34．98 <br>
\hline －ikex．S．Murray． \& Si100 \& 5453 \& ＂ \& ． 10 \& 100 \& 24 \& 1503 \& 1817 \& 1137 \& 23.54 <br>
\hline Wme L．McIhail．．．．．． \& 3153 \& 4527 \& ＂ \& 11 \& S3 \& 30 \& ${ }_{204} 9$ \& ${ }_{15} 108$ \& 1575 \& $30 \$ 3$ <br>
\hline Ilclers Straton．．．．．．．．． \& 3103 \& 3944 \& ＂ \& 12 \& 93 \& 25 \& 23781 \& 1691 \& 1433 \& 3124 <br>
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COUNTY OF WESTMORLAND．


COUNTY OF WESTMORLAND.-Continued.


## COUNTY OF WESTMOREAND.-C'ontinated.



## COUNTY OF WESTMORLAND.--Continued.



COUNTY OF YORK.


## COUNTY OF YORK.-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>
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\hline Emma Price......... \& $3{ }^{79}$ \& \$31 11 \& Canter’ury \& 13! \& 79 \& 25 \& 780 \& \& \& <br>
\hline Bal. to'Trustees, Apr.'iz \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline John Home. . ......... \& 1110 \& 75.00 \& " \& 15 \& 110 \& 只 \& 23742 \& 1500 \& 1066 \& 2566 <br>
\hline Edraral Ifenderson... \& 3110 \& 6000 \& " \& 17 \& 110 \& 21 \& 1788 \& 2000 \& 80 \& 2302 <br>
\hline l Marbara A. Saunders.. \& 3110 \& 35000 \& " \& 19 \& 110 \& 31 \& 10663 \& 2: 00 \& 479 \& 1079 <br>
\hline Martha MeLauchlan... \& 3110 \& 3500 \& " \& 21 \& 110 \& 33 \& 1415 \& 1500 \&  \& 2136 <br>
\hline Sclinda Dovo.. \& 3110 \& 4687 \& " \& 22 \& 110 \& 20 \& 17034 \& 2000 \& 791 \& 2791 <br>
\hline Mildred E Smith. \& 2109 \& 145 \& Douglas \& 2 \& 109 \& 67 \& 44 S 9 t \& 1480 \& 2015 \& 3501 <br>
\hline William E. Young \& 2110 \& $\mathrm{COO}_{10} 0$ \& 1 \& , \& 110 \& 6.7 \& $3455^{-}$ \& 1500 \& 15.52 \& 30.69 <br>
\hline Mosely T. Wathen \& 3110 \& 4500 \& " \& 4 \& 110 \& 33 \& 2107 \& 1500 \& 840 \& 2446 <br>
\hline Mary E. Allen... \& 3110 \& 3500 \& " \& 6 \& 110 \& 37 \& 1850 \& 1500 \& 830 \& 2330 <br>
\hline Anmic Johnston. \& 2107 \& 4376 \& " \& 7 \& 107 \& 21 \& 1337 \& 145 \& 600 \& 20 5 <br>
\hline Catharine Brown \& 3110 \& $3500!$ \& " \& \& 110 \& 25 \& 12333 \& 1500 \& \& 2076 <br>
\hline Mary Mchenzic. \& 3110 \& 3500 \& " \& 9 \& 110 \& 38 \& 214 \& 1500 \& 902 \& 2.462 <br>
\hline Letitia A. Bird. \& 3 3110 \& ${ }^{46} 687$ \& " \& 10 \& 110 \& $\stackrel{3}{5}$ \& 2378 \& 2000 \& 1067 \& 2007 <br>
\hline Albert Perkins. \& 2110 \& 6000 \& " \& 11 \& 110 \& 50 \& 2990.$\}$ \& $1500 \mid$ \& 1342 \& 2342 <br>
\hline Mclen Sfc.ldam....... \& 3.34 \& 3502 \& " \& 12 \& \& 27 \& \& Retu \& rus too \& late. <br>
\hline Melvina J. Hammond.. \& 2110 \& 4500 \& " \& 13 \& 110 \& 36 \& 1512 \& 1500 \& 678 \& 2178 <br>
\hline - 4 lonzo liclly. \& Sil109 \& 5944 \& " \& $1:$ \& 109 \& 25 \& 16642 \& 19 SI \& 747 \& 2723 <br>
\hline Iva E. Yersa. \& -110 \& 4500 \& " \& 15 \& 110 \& 36 \& 1503 \& 1500 \& 803 \& ${ }^{3} 300$ <br>
\hline Louisc Vright........ \& $\bigcirc 110$ \& 69031 \& " \& 16 \& :10 \& 21 \& 1979 \& 2003 \& 45 \& 2 <br>
\hline Susan Sansom ........ \& 2110 \& 1500 \& \& 17 \& 110 \& 47 \& 2593 \& 1500 \& 1132 \& $2{ }^{2} 3$ <br>
\hline Jacob B. Grant.... \& $\bigcirc 110$ \& 6000 \& Dumirics \& 1 \& $!10$ \& 27 \& 17301 \& 1503 \& 781 \& $\underline{29} 9$ <br>
\hline Mary Belle Perley \& $\therefore 110$ \& 45.5 \& " \& 3 \& 110 \& 40 \& 2:65 \& 15.00 \& \& ${ }^{4} 85$ <br>
\hline Wm. E. Summers \& 31107 \& 4376 \& " \& \& 167 \& 11 \& 831 \& 11 ES \& 373 \& is 31 <br>
\hline Juseph Rexd..... \& 3110 \& 55: 00 \& " \& . 7 \& 110 \& 46 \& 2429 \& 15 co \& 1091 \& ${ }_{25} 91$ <br>
\hline Sarah A. Harmer \& ${ }^{2} 97$ \& $36 \leq 1$ \& " …… \& .. 8 \& 90 \& 16 \& S2. 4 \& 1227 \& 370 \& 1597 <br>
\hline Marrict C. Masec......
Maud Ellerood....... \&  \& [35 00 \& - lintsclear \& .. 1 \& 93 \& 12 \& 19131 \& 12 os \& \& 2125 <br>
\hline Melinda A. Barker..... \& $3 \cdot 110$ \& 3.) 00 \& ) " \& 2 \& 110 \& 45 \& 2540 \& 1500 \& 1140 \& $\underline{36} 40$ <br>
\hline Hearictta Weddall..... \& 3110 \& 3500 \& " \& 3 \& 110 \& 3.1 \& 2062 \& 1500 \& 92 \& 2424 <br>
\hline Mratilia M. Kilburn.... \& ${ }^{2} 1104$ \& 42 54 \& " \& 4 \& 10.4 \& 4 \& 20.12 \& 1.418 \& 1136 \& 260.1 <br>
\hline Amma M. Gibson. \& 3:110 \& 35 00 \& " \& 5 \& 110 \& 15) \& n00, \& 1500 \& 435 \& 10 : 3 <br>
\hline Gcotria Kelly.......... \& 21110 \& 4500 \& " \& 6 \& 110 \& ${ }_{3}$ \& -13:61 \& 1500 \& 959 \& 2450 <br>
\hline Matilda $r^{\prime}$ Mropatt.... \& 3110 \& 437 \& " \& 7 \& 110 \& 34 \& 1898 \& 20 co \& 5 St \& ${ }_{3} 5$ <br>
\hline Cornctius Launey. ..... \& 3:110 \& 4.500 \& " \& S \& 110 \& $2:$ \& 12373 \& 1500 \& 555 \& 2055 <br>
\hline  \& 3:110 \& 如 6 \& " \& \& 110 \& 23 \& 1273 \& 2000 \& 573 \& 2573 <br>
\hline Elizabeth V. Holte .... \& ${ }_{3}^{31} 108$ \& 34335 \& " \& 10 \& 120 \& 36 \& 1260 \& 1.12 \& 568 \& 2040 <br>
\hline III. M. Stromberr. . \& 1100 \& 7500 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Geo. W. Fenwick. \& 1:100 \& 7500 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline I. Janc Gregory ....... \& 1100 \& 5500 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline F. P. licevit.... \& 11100 \& 7500 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Ifrs. E. Inazen ... \& 1.100 \& 27 50 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline John L. JIcInnis . . . . . \& 1100 \& 75.00 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Sojphic J, Lloyd....... \& 1100 \& 55.50 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Frances I. Ross Amnic A. Tucker. \& 11100 \& 5.500 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Joanna Peters... \& 1100 \& 550 \& -Fredericton \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Louisa Piekard......... \& 159 \& 43 50 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Frances N . Sceley..... \& -190 \& 4.5 (c) \& \& \& , \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline W. G. Gaunce........ \& 1 ling \& 75. \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Elizabuth I. Scuvil....
Ammic Mr. Mckean.... \& $1{ }^{67}$ \& 368 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline Annic Mr. MicLean. . . . \& $1{ }_{1} 183$ \& | 15 | 15 |
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\hline Amelia Atherton....... \& 11100 \& 5503 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Era Atherton.. \& $\underline{0} 100$ \& 4500 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Sarah A. Brjmer...... \& 1100 \& 55.500 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Jeremiah Meaghher......

Jos. Fer Collins........ \& $$
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COUNTY OF YORK.-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>
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\hline M. A!icc Clark \& $1!52$ \& co \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Jemmie Lyle... \& 1.100 \& 5500 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Agnes Lawson \& 1.103 \& 5500 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline C. A. Yandall. ${ }^{\text {a }}$. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ \& $2 \cdot 100$ \& 00 co \& Fredericton \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Mrs. Lizzie W. Yandall \& ${ }^{2} 100$ \& 4500 \& \& \& \& , \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline | Ida Mcadam. |
| :--- |
| Clara 13 Pctors | \& 2: ${ }^{2}$ \& 44101 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline Chas. Llumin. \& 3110 \& 4500. \& Mamers-S \& 1 \& 110 \& 37 \& \& 00 \& \& <br>
\hline Wh. H. Anderson \& 3:1031 \& 4438 \& " \& 2 \& 1032 \& 55 \& 23513 \& 1479 \& 1077 \& 25 50 <br>
\hline Michael Comnelly \& 8:110 \& 4500 \& " \& 3 \& 110 \& 24 \& 2417 \& 15.60 \& 649 \& 2149 <br>
\hline Aarm S. Martt. \& 2110 \& (4) 00 \& ${ }^{6}$ \& 4 \& 110 \& 32 \& 1307 \& 1500 \& (6)27 \& 2127 <br>
\hline IItmmah A. Bar \& 33110 \& 4375 \& " \& 10 \& 110 \& 15 \& 781 \& 2000 \& 351 \& 2351 <br>
\hline Gco. McClaskey. \& 3410 \& 5620 \& " \& 11 \& 3.10 \& 10 \& (13) \& 2000 \& 275 \& 2275 <br>
\hline Mimme Cameron. \& 2:100 \& 4090 \& Sow Marsland. \& 1 \& 100 \& 40 \& 1779 \& 1363 \& 795 \& 2101 <br>
\hline Pliza J. Alexander \& 3110 \& 3 s co \& " $\mathcal{C}$ Lincoln \& 1.1 \& 110 \& 20 \& 1448 \& 1500 \& 650 \& 2150 <br>
\hline Nary Fe Admm \& 1110 \& 5500 \& " \& 2 \& 110 \& 20 \& 1505.1 \& 1500 \& 670 \& 2176 <br>
\hline Eliza Grece \& 31108 \& 4623 \& " \& 3 \& 109 \& 13 \& 104St \& 1981 \& 470 \& 2451 <br>
\hline Any kelly \& 3110 \& 35001 \& Prince Willim \& 1 \& 110 \& 25 \& 1562 \& 1500 \& 700 \& 2200 <br>
\hline Johin A. MePherson \& 2100 \& 515 \& \& 2 \& 110 \& 30 \& 195. ${ }^{2}$ \& 1500 \& 878 \& 23 is <br>
\hline Ifattic J. Jones. \& 3110 \& 35 co \& " \& 3 \& I10 \& 17 \& Sis) \& 1500 \& 309 \& 1899 <br>
\hline 3latilda Gralerm \& 을 110 \& 4500 \& " \& 1 \& 110 \& 戠 \& 2019 \& 1500 \& 1175 \& 2675 <br>
\hline W. W. B. Anderson \& 1110 \& 7500 \& " \& 5 \& 110 \& 40 \& 2917 \& 1500 \& 1309 \& 3 CM <br>
\hline Egerim Everett. \& 2110 \& 0000 \& " \& 7 \& 110 \& 45 \& 2563 \& 1500 \& 1150 \& 2650 <br>
\hline Daniel Fiske. \& 2 110 \& G0 60 \& " \& 9 \& 11:) \& 2!) \& $\pm 319$ \& 1500 \& 1040 \& 2540 <br>
\hline Mary Siene. \& 3109 \& $3: 67$ \& " - \& 10 \& 109 \& 2:\% \& 13914 \& 14 S6 \& $6 \geqslant 0$ \& 2112 <br>
\hline Johil A. Gunter \& $\because 110$ \& 60 col \& Quect:shary. \& 1 \& 110 \& 33 \& 1449 \& 1500 \& 640 \& 2146 <br>
\hline Villiam B. Parcat \& 2110 \& G0 00 \& " \& \& 110 \& $\because 3$ \& 2037 \& 15 co \& 937 \& 2437 <br>
\hline 'Irustees chaim, in'r. \& \& \& " \& 4 \& 113 \& \& 2934 \& 1455 \& 1110 \& 2565 <br>
\hline A. Judson Brown \& 31107 \& [ $\begin{array}{r}43 \\ 130 \\ 100 \\ 000\end{array}$ \& "' \& \& (107 \& 41 \& 1507 \& 1458 \& ${ }_{11}{ }^{-1}$ \& 2160 <br>
\hline Geo. A. Iomnsbury \& 3 120.) \& 4458 \& " \& 6 \& 100 \& 33 \& 2355 \& 1+ S6 \& $10 \%$ \& 2556 <br>
\hline John Watsin. \& 8110 \& 1500 \& * \& 7 \& i10 \& 16 \& 6031 \& 15 co \& 270 \& 1770 <br>
\hline cio. S. Inch. \& 3110 \& 4500 \& " \& 8 \& 110 \& 41 \& $2 \cdot 8209$ \& 1is co \& 1090 \& 2590 <br>
\hline -inabel Grenter \& 31110 \& 4667 \& " \& 9 \& 110 \& 19 \& 1:3s: ${ }^{3}$ \& 2.) (10) \& 620 \& 2020 <br>
\hline larbara J. Cli \& 31110 \& 2502 \& , \& 10 \& 110 \& 23 \& 197i \& 1500 \& 570 \& 2070 <br>
\hline Martha Miond \& \& 4500 \& " $\times$...... \& 11 \& 110 \& 36 \& 21534 \& 15 co \& 966 \& 2466 <br>
\hline Gen. 13. Nevers \& $\because 1912$ \& $5: 375$ \& southamptam \& 1 \& 2012 \& 11 \& $15 \times 6.3$ \& 1359 \& ${ }^{4} 18$ \& <br>
\hline G. Ward Merrith \& $\bigcirc 110^{\circ}$ \& 6000 \& "1 \& 3 \& $110^{-}$ \& 4 \&  \& 1500 \& 1220 \& 27.0 <br>
\hline Adia J. Hartley. \& S 100 \& 3is 6 6 \& " \& 1 \& $\geq 09$ \& 33 \& 22161 \& 1456 \& 935 \& 3481 <br>
\hline Ama I. Mertiey \& 2110 \& 4509 \& ' \& 5 \& 110 \& \&0 \& 18:5 \& 1500 \& S 23 \& 23 23 <br>
\hline S. Grace Youns \& 2110 \& 4509 \& " \& 6 \& 110 \& 31 \& 21342 \& 1500 \& $95 S$ \& 2453 <br>
\hline Jane Dore \& 3183 \& 295 \& " $\quad . .$. \& 7 \& 93 \& 32 \& 1250 \& 12 is \& 572 \& 1540 <br>
\hline Andrew G. Lrounsbury. \& 3120 \& 458 \& " ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ \& S \& 109 \& 起 \& -490 \& 1 LSO \& 1090 \& 25 3 <br>
\hline Mary Ifelen Loring \& 2110 \& $4{ }^{4} \mathrm{c} .0$ \& " \& 10 \& 110 \& 27 \& 1410 \& 1500 \& 610 \& 2146 <br>
\hline Amin J. II. Grast \& 3100 \& 4923 \& " \& 12 \& 10:) \& $\because$ \& 2116 \& 10 Sl \& 950 \& 2031 <br>
\hline Mary O. Wric. \& 3 S8 \& 37 3 ${ }^{2}$ \& " \& 13 \& ※ \& 23 \& 1632 \& 1598 \& 732 \& 23 30 <br>
\hline Sarah Fe. dicare \& 31110 \& dis 6 \& " \& 1.4 \& 110 \& 25 \& 1869 \& 20 CO \& \& 39 \& 2s 39 <br>
\hline jlary T. Trim \& 3105 \& $145: 31$ \& " \& 17 \& 185 \& $: 30$ \& 12:2 \& 1908 \& 557 \& 2165 <br>
\hline Manda J Iint. \& 21110 \& 4.: 00 S \& St. May's \& \& 110 \& 40 \& 21853 \& 1500 \& 9 S0 \& 2480 <br>
\hline Inetisa J. Dufi \& ¢101 \& 4254 \& " \& \& 104 \& 41 \& 2030 \& It 15 \& 1315 \& 2733 <br>
\hline Mryge k. Sinith. \& dias \& $5:(4)$ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 1145
9.108 \& i.
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4. \& ? \& 2 \& 432 \& 210 \& 1S2781 \& 5S S3 \& 5059 \& 11847 <br>
\hline Ansie M. Ifanson. \& ${ }^{2} 1103$ \& 44 38 \& \& \& 432 \& -10 \& 13-73) \& S 3 \& 50 \& 113 <br>
\hline W. Trinde Dav. \& 1110 \& 1:50 00, \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Annes Boyd. \& 2.170 \& 45091 \& \& - \& 2:0 \& 134 \& S0i5t \& \& 3624 \& 6024 <br>
\hline Permelia J. Christy. \& $\bigcirc$ \& 4500 \& , \& 4 \& 110 \& 18 \& $2903\}$ \& 1500 \& 1303 \& ${ }^{23} 03$ <br>
\hline Lili A. Goodsperd..... \& $\bigcirc 105$ \& 4335 \& " \& 5 \& 106 \& 41 \& 1703 \& 1445 \& 790 \& 2335 <br>
\hline Johert ML. Deminison... \& $\bigcirc 110$ \& 6000 \& " \& 6 \& 110 \& 40 \& 2022 \& 1500 \& ${ }^{1} 07$ \& 2407 <br>
\hline Bilcn F. Peake...... \& $?$ \& 4500 \& " $\quad$..... \& 7 \& 110 \& 63 \& 3863 \& 2500 \& 17 \& 3233 <br>
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COUNTY OF YORK.-Continued.


## GFRAMMMAI SCHOOIS．






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## EXAMINATION QUESTIONS.

The following are the Examination Questions sulmitted by the Chicf Superintendent to candidates eligible for license at the Examination held in Fredericton in March 1878:-

ITime, 3 hr. 30 min. on papers 1 and .2 together.
Gr. Scif. [1] Mar: '78. school management.
1 State clearly the principles upon which you would (1) cleasify any given number of pupils for regular school work, and (2) construct a Time-Table.
2 Define School Discipline.
3 Speaify the conditions of Order.
4 Indicate the objects of the physical exercises of the prescribed manual, and state the physiological principles involved in any one set of these exercises.
5 To what classes, and in what suljects, and under what conditions, would you prescribe home lessons?
6 Many Teachers require their pupils to remain in the School-room at recess or after school hours, cithor by way of punishment or to make up imperfect lessons. Discuss this practice, and condemn or justify it on principles of Management.

Gr. Sch. [2] Mar. '78. teaching.
1 Define Mcthod.
2 Upon what is it bosed?
3 Illustrate its application in the teaching of Geometry or other branch of instruction.
4 Submit notes (in the form indicated) of a lesson on Health, adapted (1) to pupils in the third year, and (2) in the cighth year, of a School course.

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5 Having specificel your working classification of the child's faculties, indicate (1) the subjects and (2) the methods of instruction adapted to the development and growth of each cliss.

6 Write a brief sketch of one of the Reformers in the department of Method.
Gr. Sch. [3] Man. ${ }^{\prime} 78$. school system.
1 State, in order, the territorial divisions recognized in the School system; (2) the several educational objects or purposes involving these divisions; and (3) the relations of any or all of these divisions in behalf of each object respectively.
2 Specify in full the personnel of the system, and indicate as specifically as possible the relative duties of Teachers and Trustees.
3 Particularize the chief means relied on by the system for determining the character and securing the desired quality of School instruction.
I. [3] Mar. '78. the school systey.

Time, 30 m .
1 Of what officials is the Board of Education composed? How are Boards of School Trustees secured (1) in Cities and incorporated Towns, and (2) in other School Districts?
2 State fully the means of support provided by Law for Schools.
3 Specify (1) the Holidays, and (2) the Vacations prescribed for Schools.
4 What is the duty of the Teacher (1) in respect of a Time-Table, and (2) in respect of pupils in the playground?
5 What is the nature of the Teacher's agreement with the Board of Trustees?
I. [4] Mar. '78. . canadian mistory. Time, 1 kr .

1 When was Champlain appointed Governor of Canada? Give some account of the closing years of his life.
2 The City of Montreal owed its birth to religious enthusiasm. Explain this statement.
3 What was the cause of the strife between D'Aulnay and LaTour?
4 Describe the taking of Quebec in 1759.
5 Mention the more importont events in the History of New Brunswick during the Governorship of Sir Howard Douglas,
6 What was the nature of the political strife in the time of Sir Francis Bond Head, and which party did he disappoint?

1 What is the discount of $\$ \$ 1.00$ due in 1 year and 4 months at six per cent?
2 A barrel of flow and a cord of wood together cost $\$ 17.00$, and ' 2 barrels of flour cost $\$ 10.00$ more than a cord of wood how much does each cost?
3 If A has 50 per cent. more money than B , what per cent. has $B$ less than $A$ ?.
4 What number is that to which if 3 and 14 be separately added, the first sum will be half the second?.............. Ans.
5 Divide 55 into two parts of which the larger is $\frac{G}{5}$ of the less.
$6 \frac{3}{4}$ of 44 is $\frac{3}{5}$ of how many seventlis of 35 ?.................. Ans.
Answers must exhibit the whole operation.
I. [6] Mrer: '78.
arithimetic.
Time, 1 kr .80 m .
1 Reduce $\frac{1}{4}\left(\frac{2}{5}+\frac{9}{6}\right)$ of 1 ib Avoir. to a fraction of $1 \frac{4}{\tau}\left(\frac{4}{y}-\frac{1}{4}\right)$ of 1 il ) Troy, (1it Avoir. = 7,000 grs. Troy).
2 A ship, with 300 men on board, is becalmed with only 3 weeks' provisions. The captain therefore reduced the rations from 94 oz . to 18 oz., and sent away by a passing steamer a part of his men, by which he was exabled to hold out 19 days over his time. How many were sent away?
3 What will be the cost of a Bill of Exchange on London for £S00 Sts. at 8 per cent. premium.
4 What sum must I put on the face of a Note payable in 90 clays, so that I may obtain $\$ 3,755$ when discounted at the Bank at 7 per ct.?
5 Prove $t=\frac{\log \cdot A \cdot-\log \cdot P}{\log \cdot(1 \div r)}$
6 In an Arithmetical Series the last term is 199, the common difference is 11 , and the number of terms 19. Required the sum of the Series.
7 What is the sum of the infinite Series $10, \frac{2}{1.0} \frac{1}{100}$ (Vc.? Give the formula for the solution of such questions.
8 Reduce $\left\{\frac{4 . \dot{4}-2.8 \dot{3}}{1 . \dot{6}+2 . \dot{6} 2 \dot{j}}\right.$ of $\left.\frac{6.8 \text { of } \overline{3}}{2.25}\right\}+\frac{2 . S \text { of } 2 . \dot{2} \dot{7}}{1 . \dot{1} 3 \dot{6}}$ to a simple quantity.
3 Investigate some of the formule for solving questious in simple interest.

Ithe Duaminer will estinuate Parts I aind II of equal value. $\cdot 1$

Part I.
I. [7] Mar. ${ }^{\prime}$ /8.

GEOGRAPHY.
I'ime, $1 \mathrm{lir} . S O$ n.
1 Write a short notice of each of the four Islands forming the Great Antilles.
2 It is probable that every country makes its own impress on human character. Illustrate this statement and say something also of the most striking physical differences in the races of mankind.
3 Describe the surface of Scotland, and add a note upon its rivers and lakes.
4 The longitude of Fredericton is $66^{\circ} 38^{\prime} 15^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{W}$, that of Halifax, N. S., is $63^{\circ} 36^{\prime} 40^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{W}$.
What is the difference in time between Fredericton and Halifax? Find also the difference of time between Fredericton and Greenwich. Which is the earlier?
5 The latitude of St. John is $45^{2} 16^{\prime} 42^{*} \mathrm{~N}$.
When the sun is on the equator what is its meridian altitude at St. John?
6 Compare the respective arens of six countries in America or Europe with that of New Brunswick.
7 How do you account for the difference of rain fall in different parts of the same country, and in different countries? Illustrate by examples.

## Partict.

8 Draw from. memory, upon the paper given out, an outline Map (1) of the Province of Ontario; (2) of Europe, with the mountain ranges and chief rivers ir each accurately marked.
I. [8] Mar: '78.

COMPOSITION.
Time, 1 hr .
1 Write a brief theme on one of the following subjects:-"The opening of the House of Assemly in Fredericton," (incidental narrative); "The Normal School", (descriptive) ; "John Milton," (biographical).
2 Express in original langmage the thoughts in the following passage as follows: lst., frame questions on it; 2nd., write answers in your own words; 3rd., combine the answers into a paraphrase with the aid of any necessary comnectives:-
"See the wretch that long has tost On the thomy bed of pain, At length repair his vigour lost And breathe and wall again; The meanest floweret of the vale, . The simplest note that swells the gale, The common sun, the air, the skies, To him are opening Paradise."

3 Expand the following metaphors into similes:-The mind's eye; A frowning mountain; Daggers breeched with gore; The thought struck my mind. Give examples also of the principal figures of spleech.
4 Wherein does the word wise differ in meaning from (1) clever, (2) intelligent, (3) sensible?

5 As regards the arrangement of its parts there are four qualities which a sentence should possess. Name them, and state with examples the causes which render a sentence obscure.
9. [9] Mfor: '78. gramuar and anaiysis. Time, 1 hr .

1 Give the gencral analysis of the following passage:-
With early dawn Lord Marmion rose. And first the chapel doors unclose; Then after morning rites were done (A hasty mass from Friar Jolnn), And knight and squire hael broke their fast On rich substantial repast Lord Marnion's bugles blew to horse; Then came the stirrup-cup in course Between the Baron and his host: No point of courtesy was lost.
2 Give the detailed analysis in the form indicated below:FORM.


3 Parse in tabular form the words in italics.
FORM.

| word | Class | Sub.Class. | Infexions | Syntax. | Rule of Syytax. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

4 Define the terms Inflection, Syntax, Etymology, Abstract noun, Common noun, Collective noun, Verbal noun, Impersonal verb, Elliptical sentences, Conjugation, person of nouns.

5 What are direct and what indirect objects? How may the object of a transitive verb be enlarged? How may the simple predicate be varied without being extended?
6 Correct or justify the following, giving in every instance your reason:-
Two shillings and sixpence is half a crown, but not a half-crown.
"A poem of Pope's." I have sufficient of this.
May I help you to some potatoes?
Of all the other qualities of style clearness is the most important. Homer had the greatest invention of any writer whatever.
I. [10] Mar: '78.
britise history.
Time, 1 hr .
1 Describe the condition of the Britons at the time of the Invasion of Julius Cæsar.
2 Notice some of the principal events from the accession of Edward the Confessor to the Coronation of William the Conqueror.
3 Give the nature and results of the guarrel between Hemry II. and Thomas a Becket.
4 Mention the names of some of the great writers and scholars of the 16th Century.
5 Give a brief account of Oliver Cromwell's foreign policy.
6 Between whom did the following battles take place and with what results: Flodden, Naseby, Blenheim, Culloden, Trafalgar?
I. [11] Mar. 'T8.
booin-meeping.
Time, 45 m .
1 Wherein does a Double Entry Day Book differ from one of Single Entry?
2 What will be your Journal Entry if on February lst, '78, you buy of J. Smith mdse. $\$ 1,000.00$, and pay cash $\$ 400.00$, give your note for $\$ 250$, the balance remaining on account at 60 days, $\$ 350$.
3 How may the posting in Single Entry be as well proved as it can be in Double Entry?
4 State the order to be observed in closing the Ledger.
I. [12] Mar. '78. chemistry of common things.' Time, 45 m :

1 From what considerations does it appear that oxygen is one of the most important elements in the whole earth?
2 Describe a mode of purifying Sult Water.
3 By what arrangements may the lightness of hydrogen compared with common air be shewn?
4 What is nitie? How may it bo prepared?

5 Mention some of the combinations of lime with other substances giving familiar examples; and mention some of its applications in agriculture.
6 What are the essentials of health-sustaining food?
Answers must exhilit the whole operation.
I. [13] Mar. ' 78.

ALGEBRA.
Time, 1 hr .80 m.
1 Find the least common multiple of $x^{2}+5 x+10, x^{3}-19 x-30$, $x^{5}-15 x-50$.
2 Simplify $\left\{\frac{x}{x-y}-\frac{y}{x+y}\right\} \div\left\{\frac{x^{2}}{x^{2}+y^{2}}+\frac{y^{2}}{x^{2}-y^{2}}\right\}$
3 Solve $\frac{a}{x}+\frac{b}{y}+\frac{c}{z}=3, \frac{a}{x}+\frac{\dot{b}}{y}-\frac{c}{z}=1, \frac{2 a}{x}-\frac{b}{y}-\frac{c}{z}=0$.
4 Solve $(a-x) \cdot(b-x)=(p+x)(a+x)$.
5 It is between 11 and $12 o^{\prime}$ clock, and there are 30 minute-spaces between the hands. What is the time, and what peculianty is there in the direction of the hauds at that moment?
6 A aud B lay a wager of 10 dollars: If A loses he will have as much as $B$ will then have ; if $B$ loses le will have half of what $A$ will then have; find the money of each.
Female candidates are not required to wor\% the follozing questions, but credks will be given for them if icorked.
7 Solve $x^{2}+3 x y=5 \frac{1}{2}, x y+4 y^{2}=115$.
8 Solve $x+\sqrt{x+5}=7$.
9 Find the product of the roots of the Equation $x^{2}+p x+q=0$.
I. [14] Mar. 'is. Geonetry. . . Time, 1 hr .80 m .

1 If from points in the base of an isosceles triangle perpendiculars be drawn to the sides their sum is the same for each of the points.
2 A ladder is gradually raised against a vertical wall; find the path of its midd:e point.
3 Determine the path of a ray of light so that after reflection at two mirrors, it may return to the same point.
4 The diameter is the greatest chord in a circle, and of two others that which is nearer the centre is greater than that which is more remote.
5 The opposite angles of a quadrilateral inscribed in a circle are equal to two right angles.
6 To draw a tanget to a circle from a given point without it.

Female Candialdes rere not required to zoork the following, but credit will be given for work done.
7 Similar triangles are to one another in the duplicate ratio of their homologous sides.
8 If a secant is drawn through a fixed point in the plane of a circle the rectangle contained by the distances of that point from the two points of intersection with the circumference is constant.
I. [15] Mar. '78. natural philosophy. - Time, 1 hr .80 m .

1 Find the resultant of two forces of 12 lbs . and 8 lbs . acting at an angle of $60^{\circ}$.
2 A cord is attached to two fixed points, A B, on the same horizontal line, and bears a ring weighing 10 lbs . at C so that $\mathrm{A} C B$ is a right angle; find the tension of the cord.
3 Find the centric of gravity of three spheres A of 3 lbs ., B of 5 lbs ., $C$ of 7 lbs., the centres being in one right line; the centres of $A$ and $B$ being 6 inches apart, and those of $B$ and $C 9$ inches apart.
4 A weight of 80 lbs . is supported on a smooth inclined plane, the inclination of which is $30^{\circ}$, by a force parallel to the plane. Find the magnitude of the force.
5 Through how many yards would a body falling freely, from rest descend in 3 minutes?
6 How does it appear that the force of gravity acis on all substances alike?
7 Define specific gravity, and illustrate your definition by a. simple example.
8 Explain the principle on which the Barometer is constructed.
I. [16] Mat. 'TS. General mistory. Time, 1 kr .80 m .

1 Trace briefly the history of Egypt from the first dynasty down to the destruction of Egyptian independence by the Persians.
2 Shew by mentioning cities and dates that you are aware of the influence of Nabopolazzar, Nebuchadnessar, and Cyrus upon the history of the Assyrians, the Jews, and the Babylonians, respectively.
3 Trace the career of Alexander the Great.
4 Write a short notice of the fist great lodgement of the Teutons within the limits of the Roman Empire, their manner of settlement South of the Dauube, and their advance towards Constantinople.
5 Give some account of the rise of the Saracens.
6 Sketch the history of Russia to the deathr of Peter the (rreat
I. [17] Mrar: 'Ts.
practical mathematics.
Time, 1 kr .
1 The expressions for the sine and cosine of the sum and difference of two arcs may be called the four fundamental formule of Trigo-nometry-denoting the arcs by $a$ and $b$ write out the formulx from memory.
2 In any plane triangle the sides are proportional to the sines of the opposite angles.
3 What is the area of a circle whose radius is 125 yards? What is the circumference of the same circle?
4 What is the convex surface of a cylinder whose altitude is 23 feet and the diameter of whose base is 3 feet? What is the solidity of the same cylinder?
5 Show how to find the distance of an inaccessible object.
6 The three sides of a field are 1S0, 240, and 300 links : find the area and the length of the perpendicular let fall upon the longest side from the opplosite angie.
7 Two sides of a triangle are 8 and 12 chains and the included angle $30^{\circ}$. What is the area?
II. [3] Mar. '7\%.

THE SCHOOL SXSTEM.
Time, 30 m.
1 What is the amount of Provincial Grant allowed to each class of Teacher, pex year?
2 How is the County Fund secired? How is it apportioned, and by whom, and to whom?
3 How often are Teachers required by law to hold a public School Examination?
4 Who has autiority under the revised Ress. of the Board of Education to change certain teaching days into holidays, and under what conditions?
5 State the duty of the Teacher (1) in respect of School Registration, and (2) in respect of the Semi-annual Retum of the Board of Trustees.
II. [4] Mar. 'r8.
canadian history.
Time, 1 lr .
1 Give some account of the adventures of Jacques Cartier during his second royage to Canada.
2 When did Acadie become an English possession under the name Nova Scotia? Why was Port Royal called Annapolis Royal? What was the state of the Garrison there when the French surrendered to Col. Nicholson?

3 Write a short notice of the first General Assembly ever convoked within the territory of the present Dominion.
4 Where were the "Gates of Canada," and why were they so called?
5 From what time does Toronto date as a City? Who was its first Mayor?
6 In what year did the first Confederate Parliament meet at Ottawa? What remained to be done in order to complete the Union of British America?

Answers to be written on this paper.
II. [5] Nat: '78. mental arithmetic. . Time, 8 m.

1 What is the interest of $\$ 80$ for 5 years 7 months at 6 per cent.. . Ans.
2 Divide 60 into two numbers which shall be to each other as 7 to 5 :

Ans.
3 If A has 50 per cent. less capital than B, B has what per cent. more than A.?.
4 How many pounds of tea at $\frac{3}{8}$ of a dollar a pound can be bought for $\frac{0}{12}$ of a dollar?. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Anss.
5 If 12 yards of cotton cost $\$ 1.60$, how much will 39 yards cost?. .A $27 s^{-}$
6 A watch chain cost $\$ 48.00$, and $\frac{3}{4}$ of the cost of the chain was $\frac{2}{9}$ of the cost of the watch. What was the cost of the watch?. . Ans.

Answers must exhibit the vochole operation.
II. [6] Mar. ' 78.
arithametic.
Time, 1 kr .80 m.
1 What length of trench 10 feet wide and 1 yard deep will 6 men dig in 6 days of 8 hours each, when 8 men in 5 days of 9 hours each dig a trench 120 yards long, 12 feet wide, and 5 feet deep?
2 What vulgar fraction is the equivalent of $.033 \dot{4}$ ?
3 Change 20212331 from the quaternary into the decimal scale.
4 A laid out $\$ 3,800$ in the shares of a railway which pays $4 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent., und thus realized an income of $\$ 180$. What was the market price of those shares?
5 A person lays by $\$ 120$ per annum, and improves it at the rate of 5 per cent. compound interest. How much is he worth at the end of 4 years?
6 Find value of 7 tons, 3 cwt . 20 ms , at $£ 1$ 17s. $5 \frac{3}{4} \mathrm{~d}$. per ton.
7 Multiply the sum of $\frac{8}{8}$ and $\frac{5}{6}$ by their difference, and divide the result by $2 \frac{2}{5}$ times their product.
8 If by selling coffee at 1 s . Tid. per Ib . I lose 5 per cent., what must be the price for me to gain 5 per cent.?

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II. [7] Mar: '78.

GEOGRAPIIY.
Time, 1 lor .30 m

## Part I.

1 Draw from memory, upon the paper given to you, an outline Map of the Province of Quebec with the chief Rivers and Towns accurately marked.
2 Draw from memory, upon the paper given to you, an outline Map of North America, indicating the great mountain ranges and chief river.

> Part II.

3 Two places being given and the țime at the one, state how to find by the Terrestial Globe the time at the other.
4 Give some account of Russia with reference to the nature of its surface, soil, and climate, and also to the classes of its population and the policy of its rulers.
5 Name the principal Towns of France, stating for what they are chiefly noted, and indicating their positions.
6 Where are the following places: Adrianople, Florence, Ronen, Brighton, Cauterbury, Berwick, Peebles, Perth, Leith, Linerick?
7 On what circumstances are the heat and moisture of a climate mainly dependent?
II. [8] Mar. ${ }^{7} \mathrm{FS}$.
coyposition.
Time, 1 ll :
1 Mextion three subordinate conjunctions that describe time; three, place; three, manner; ithree, causation.
2 Arrange the following clauses into a compound sentence:-
a 1 Sir Roger is landlord to the whole congregation (adv. of reason).
A He keeps the whole congregation in very good order.
41 By chance he las been surprised into a good nap at sermon (adv. of condition).
**B Upon recoveriag out of it he stande up.
$+C$ He looks about him.
+DHe walce them himself,

- E He senas his servant to them.
de He sees somebody else nodding (adv. of condition):'
3 State the remariable correspondence that exists between the elements of the narrative paragraph and those of the narrative sentence.
4 Expand the following into an historical paragraph:-
At the heights of Abrabam, General Wolfe wis cariried to the rear mortally
wounded; but he lived to hear the enemy was fleeing, when he exclaimed, "Then, God be praised, I shall die happy," and immediately expired.
5 Transpose the following passage to the prose order:-
The pain of death denounced
Deterred (you) not from achieving what might lead
To happier life-lunowledge of good and evil;
Of good, how just? of evil (if what is evil
Be real), why not known, since easier shunn'd?
God thersfore cannot hurt ye, and be just;
Not just, not God; not fear'd then, nor obeyed;
Your fear itself of death removes the fear.
II. [9] Mar. '78. grabmar and analysis. Time, 1 hr :

1 Give the general analysis of the following passage:-
"I am always well pleased with a country Sunday, and think, if keeping holy the seventh day were only a human institution, it would be the best method that coull have been thought of for the polishing and civilizing of mankind."
2 Give the detailed analysis in the form here indicated:-
Sce Form under Class.I. .
3 Parse as below the words-in italics in the above prassage:-
See Förn tender Class I. '
4 Frame examples for the purpose of illustrating what is meant by an extension of the Predicate (1) by an infinitive mood, (2) an exten : sion of Cause, (3) of Time, (4) of Place, (5) of Manner.
5 Correct or justify the following, giving in every case your reaison:-
The College of Cardinals are the elsctors of the Pope.
Between you and $I$, he is mistaken.
I expected to have dined with you last week.
There is as mucla real religion and morality in this country as in any other.
II. [10] Mar: '78.'
british history.
Time, 1 kr .
1 Give an account of the Conquests made by Edward I.
2 Trace the struggle between the Cavaliers and Roundheads from the battle of Edgehill to that of Naseby.
3 What circumstances brought about the Restoration of Charles II.
4 Mention the date and some of the conditions of the peace of Utrecht.
5 Review briefly the events of the American War of Independence.
6 Write short notices of two of the following persons:-Sir Philip Sidney, Sir Walter Raleigh, John Hampden. William Laud, Lord Clive, Warren Hastings.
II. [11] Mar: '78. BOOK-KEEPING.

I'ime, 45 min .
1 What is the object of Book-keeping by Single Entry? Why is it best to explain the nature of the Ledger before explaining the use of the other books?
2 Give the form of Day Book recommended in the prescribed text, and make such entries in it as will shew, with neatness, the use of the different columns.
3 Smith Brothers of St. John give their note at three months in your favor for $\$ 100.00$, dated June 21st, ${ }^{4} 77$; for which you receive cash in full Sept. 24th, ' 77 . How should this be registered in your Bill Book?
i
4 Write out a receipt for goods received.
II. [12] Mar. '78. chemistry of common things. Time, 45 m .

1 Name the more important constitutents of the atmosphere and describe a method of preparing nitrogen.
2 The coal burned in our grates is reproduced in the plants growing in our fields and forests. Explain this statement.
3 By what experiments may it be seen that there is a iarge quantity of charcoal in sugar.
4 Shew that linen, cotton and paper are different varieties of wood.
5 What is the chemical difference between an unripe and a ripe apple?
6 Give examples of fixed oils. By what process are they obtained?
Female candilates are not required to work this paper, but credit will be given for work done.
Answers must exhilit the wliote operation.
II. [13] Mar: '78.

ALGEBRA.
Time, 1 kr .80 m .
1 Find the numerical value of $\frac{a^{3}+2 a b+b^{2}}{a+b}-\frac{b^{2}+2 b c+c^{2}}{b+c}+\frac{c^{2}+2 c d+d^{2}}{c+d}$ when $a=1, b=2, c=3 ; d=4$.
2 Multiply ( $a x+b y)^{2}$ by $(a x-b y)^{2}$.
3 Divide $b\left(x^{3}+a^{3}\right)+a x\left(x^{2}-a^{2}\right)+a^{3}(x+a)$ by $(a+\dot{b})(x+\dot{a})$.
4 Find the greatest common measure of $x^{2}-3 x-70, x^{3}-39 x+70$, and $x^{2}-4 S x+7$.
5 Find the valuee of $\frac{b}{(a-b)(a-c)} \dagger \frac{a}{(b-a)(b-c)}$
6 Solve $\frac{x+4}{3}-\frac{x-4}{5}=2+\frac{3 x-1}{15}$

7 How many sheep must a person buy at $£ 7$ each, that after paying one shilling a score for folding them-at night, he may gain $£ 79$ 16 s . by selling them at £8 each.
8 Find two numbers such that the first with half the second may make 20 , and also that the second with a third of the iust may make 20.

Female candidates are not requiral to work this paper, but credit will be given for work done.
II. [14] Mar. '78. Geometry. Time, $1 \mathrm{hr}: 80 \mathrm{~m}$.

1 How is the magnitude of an angle measured? What is meant by saying that an angle has degrees, minutes, and seconds?
2 The angles at the base of an isosceles triangle are equal to one another.
3 When a straight line cuts two parallel straight.lines, it makes the alternate angles equal, the corresponding angles equal, and the interior angles on the same side equal to two right angles.
4 Let there be two given straight lines fixed in position but of indefinite length. What must be the path of a fly when it is supposed to move under the condition that it shall always be as far from one line as from the other? Give geometrical reasons for your answer.
5 To draw a straight line at right angles to a given straight line from a given point in it.
6 When two isosceles triangles stand on the same base, the straight line which passes through their vertices will bisect the base and be perpendicular to it.
7 In a right angled triangle, if one acute angle be twice the other, the hypothenuse shall be double of the shorter side.
III. [3] Mar. '78.
tee school systey.
Time, 80 m.
1 State the requirements of the Board of Education respecting the temperature of the School-room.
2 By what means is the amount of District assessment for School praposes determined?
3 What is the largest average attendance of any School for which the Trustees may receive the County Fund?
4 State the provisions of the Law with reference to Schools in weak Districts.

5 A School-room is $25 \mathrm{ft} . \times 27 \mathrm{ft}$. $\times 10 \mathrm{ft}$., and is seated for 60 pupils: does it supply the minimum cajacity prescribed for every Schoolroom.
III. [4] Mar. '78.
canadian hiṣtory.
Time, 1 lr .
1 Give someaccount of the present condition of the Indians of Canada.
2 Describe Champlain's adventures in exploring the Ottawa.
3 Who was the first Governor of New Brunswick? When did he arrive in the Provinces? How long did he remain?
4 Mention the chief provisions of the Act of Union of the two Canadas.
5 Where, when, and under what Governor General was the first Session of the first Parliament of the United Canadas opened?
6 When was Ottawa mede the Seat of Government?
7 Mention some of the principal events in Canadian history since Confederation.

## Answers to be written oil this paper.

III. [5] Mar. '78.
mental arithmetic.
Tines, $S$ m.
1 What is the interest of $\$ 25$ for 6 years and 1 month at 6 . per ct.?. . Ans.
2 Paid 2 l dollars for a cord of wood. How many cords can be got for 12 dollaris?
3 Sold a horse for 64 dollars which was $\frac{8}{7}$ of what he cost me; how much dịd I make by. the bargain ?. . ... . ................ Ans.
4 A man failing in trade could only pay $12 \frac{1}{2}$ cents on the dollar. How much could he pay on $\$ 1,000.00$ ?. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Ans.
5 When an article is sold at $\frac{7}{3}$ of its cost, what is the loss per ct:?. .Ans.
6 What number increased by $\frac{1}{4}$, by $\frac{1}{2}$, and by $\frac{1}{5}$ of itself, will amount to 39?.................................................... $n$ s.

Answers must exhizit the whole operation.
III. [6] Mar. '78.
'arithaitic.
Timie, 1 lir. 30 m .
1 Find the greatest common measure of $24,27,32,9,40$; find also their least common niultiple.
2 Reduce to a simple fraction $\left(3 \frac{1}{2}+5 \frac{2}{3}\right) \times\left(\frac{8}{11}-\frac{2}{5}\right)$.
3 Supposing 56 sacks of flow will support a garrison of 350 men for 40 days, for how long a time would 250 men be supported on 21 sacks?
4 Find by Practice the value of 634 articles at $£ 18$ 2s. $9 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. each.

5 The side of a square room measures 16 ft .6 in . How much carpet five quarters wide, will be required for it?
6 Reduce 8,993,196 drachms to tons.
7 Add together :3 of a day, $\frac{8}{3}$ of an hour, and $\frac{4}{5}$ of 6 hours ; and express the result as the decimal of a week.

The'Examiner violl estimate' Parts I und II as of equal value.
III. [7] Mrar. '78.
geggraphy.
Time, 1 hr .80 m.
Part I.
1 Draw from memory, upon the paper given to you, an outline Map of New Brunswick with the clief Rivers and Towns accurately marked.

Part II.
2 What are the principal Coast Waters on the (1) East, (2) South, and (3) West of England?
3 What are the principal Islands of Scotland? Write a note upon each group.
4 Explain what is meant by the three great natural divisions of the surface of North America.
5 Explain the canse of the unequal length of day and night.
III. [8] Mar. '78.
coyposition.
Time, 1 hr .
1 Outhine.-Fox asked Stork to dinner to play trick on her?-Stork came hungry-found mince on shallow dish.-Fox lapping up the food, said-"Hope you like your feast-isn't mince first rate."-Stork, without replying, retired angry.-Afterwards asked fox to dine.-Fox found food in long-necked jar:-Stork said"Hope you like your feast"-adding, when he looked sadly at her, "If you cannot take a joke, never make one."
Questions.-Why did the fox ask the stork to dinner? In what state did the stork come? What was put before her? What did the fox ask the stork while he was eating? How did the stork conduct herself? What course did she afterwards take? What did the fox find? What did the stork say? How did the fox look? What did the stork say fuyther?
(a) Write formal answers to the above questions.
(b) From your formal answers, write a story of the Fox and the Storl.

2 Correct or justify the following, giving your reasons:--
She done the mischief, and he begun to find fault.
Them fellows has no business here.
The cook don't believe him.
Let John and I try.
Between you and I, he don't care.
The ship sprang a leak.
She's as good as him. That's him. Who are you talking to?
III. [9] Mar: '78. Gramarar and analysis. Time, 1 hr .

1 Give the general analysis of the following passage:-
Tell me not in mournful numbers,
"Life is but an empty dream;"
For the soul is dead that slumbers,
And things are not what they seem.
2 Give the detailed analysis in the form indicated below:-
See Form under Class $I$.
3 Parse in tabular form the words in italics:-
See Form under Class $I$.
4 Give the past indicative and past participle of:-build, shoe, wring, choose, grow, know, eat, draw.
5 Write the plurals of cargo, cherub, brother, memorandum, penny, die.
6 Classify the following words:-Which, then, noise, quiet, unless, other, so, save.

## PROCEEDINGS OF TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

## KINGS COUNTY.

The Institute was organized at Hampton, December 20ith, 1877. The following officers were elected, viz: President,-D. P. Wethore, Esq., Inspector of Schools for Kings County ; Vice President,-MMr. Geo. S. Carson, Principal of Sussex School ; Secretary-Treasurer,-S. F. Wilson, A. B. ; Committee of Management,--the officers named, with Mr. Frank H. Hayes and Angus Sillars, A. B.

Routine business occupied the time at the first session. The annual fee was fixed at one Dollar. At the second session, Mr. Frani H. Hayes read an interesting paper on "Method and Management in a Mixed School." After referring briefly to the extent of the subject and the difficulties encountered by the Teacher of a mixed school, Mr. Hayes pointed out some of the essentials of success in such a school. 1st. Good order. This should be maintained from the first day, at any cost. 2nd. Enthusiasm on the part of the Teacher. The spirit of the Teacher communicates itself to the pupils. 3rd. Thorough acquaintance with the subjects to be taught. The importance of the preparation of the daily lessons by the Teacher was argued from several considerations, e. g. A plan of the lesson can thus be made beforehand; the lesson may be made more attractive; the Teacher may dispense with the use of a book in class, thus avoiding a mechanical mode of treatment, and being free to supervise both the pupils under instruction and those at their seats. 4th. Oral teaching of certain subjects, such as History and Chemistry. A great many facts may be advantageously communicated orally, with the aid of the blackboard. This was illustrated by an outline of topics for a lesson in Chemistry. 5th. Frequent written reviews. 6th. A well arranged time-table. Mr. Hayes exhibited the Time-table he had used for several Terms, and explained the principles of its consiruction. In referring to the difficulties incident to mixed schools, Mr. H. dwelt upon the questions: What is to be done with pupils irregular în attendance? with pupils studying advanced subjects? and with pupils entering the school late in the Term? His answers were substantially as follows:Carry on the class work as though all the pupils were regular in attendance, and when irregular pupils fall behind the class, remove them into a lower class. Take time out of the regular school-hours for instructing advanced pupils in such subjects as Geometry and Algebra. Place a pupil in a class in advance of him,--rive him special help and encourage him on, rather than in a class beneath him in attainments, where he will have little to stimulate him to work.

The reading of this paper was followed by a discussion.
In the evening a public meeting was held, at which several addresses were given. Mr. Wetarore, the County Inspector, urged upon Teachers
the importance of constant study. They should not think their educacation finished when they leave the Normal School. He also referred to the necessity for accuracy in keeping the school register, and advised teachers to avoid the practice of marking the attendance on slips of paper and afterwards transferring to the register. Dr. L. N. Sharp dwelt chiefly upon the subject of ventilation, explaining the physiological principles which render a plentiful supply of fresh air necessary to health, and also the means of ventilation recommended by the Board of Education, which he hoped would be more generally adopted throughout the country. The other speakers were Messrs. Daniel Morrison and George Barnes.

At the third Session of the Institute an interesting and valuable paper on "System of Teaching Geography" was read by Mr. George S. Carson. The following is an outline of the principal points made.

Geography is a most important braich of study, not only on account of the advantages derived from an acquaintance with it, in every-day life, but also because it is essential to the successful study of history and a number of the sciences. Hence the method of teaching and studying the subject deserves careful consideration. It has been very unsuccessfully taught in the past, throughout this Province. Instead of being treated in such a manner as to awaken the interest of the pupils, and to afford lasting knowledge as well as real pleasure, it has been dealt with in an abstract way, and has produced in the mind of the pupil only feelings of dislike for the study. Too generally the text-book has been taught instead of the subject. Until quite recently, young children have been considered unable to learn Geography, because they could not commit to memory definitions of terms and lists of names, in which process the study largely consisted. When places were localized on the maps, it was done without any clear understanding of the principle of representation by maps. The errors of such methods are now recognized by most of our systematic Teachers. Geographical terms and their meanings should be brought out by a system of object lessons on the leading features of the country around. Geography, especially in the first steps, can be successfully taught only in a concrete way. Ideas of rivers and mountains may be imparted by leading the pupil in imagination to the banks of the stream in his own neighborhood, and by taking an imaginary journey with him up some familiar hillside. In doing this, the characteristics of the mountain or the river should be impressed upon the mind by comparison with known objects, 'e. g. the height, the sides, whether steep or sloping,--the covering. of trees or grass, the latter often affording pasturage to herds and flocks,-the minerals obtained from beneath the surface, the beautiful views obtained from the summits, etc. The child, when conparatively young, may in this way be put in possession of a large store of geographical knowledge, which will prepare him for the next stage of his progress. He should not as yet be brought to the study of text-books and maps, except pictorial maps. Descriptions of foreign lands should now be given, and ideas imparted of the outstanding features of the countries of the world. From what the child knows of the little river which flows by his own door, with its mossy or grasscovered banks, conceptions may be given of the mighty Amazon or Missis-
sippi, of the vast rmount of water which silently moves down their beds to the ocean, of the luxuriant vegetation along their banks, of the fish and other denizens of their waters, and of the great thoroughfares which their surfaces present to the trader. So from the little ripple and cataract of his own brook he can be led in imagination to view the nighty volume and almost hear the tremendous roar of Niagara itself. Names should be introduced from time to time, which will become naturally associated in the pupil's mind with the physical features described. During these introductory steps, the elements of position, as the cardinal points, should be taught, and the pupils should be drilled in describing the position of objects, by the points of the compass or otherwise. The pupil will thus become prepared to enter upon the study of Geography through the maps; but the map should be ased only as the means of communicating a knowledge of the countries of the world with their physical features and relative positions; a familiarity with the map alone should not be looked upon as the end sought. It will be necessary first to give conceptions of the principle of representation by maps. We must begin by representing objects or places with which the pupil is familiar, such as the schoolroom, the school-yard, his own home, the village or district. Thus he may be led to see in a map, not merely an assemblage of strokes, dots and painted patches bearing names, but a true representation of the form, position and great features of the countries themselves. The text-book should be used only as a help to the maps, and as secondary to them. The pupil should be introduced to the study of a country by taking an imaginary tour around it; either following the coast or boundary on the map, or what is perhaps more effective, tracing the outline on the board, pointing out the chief points of interest on the journey, and drawing forth from the pupils such suggestions and answers as the circumstances will permit. Pupils may profitably be required to construct their own map piece by piece, as they proceed in the study of the country,-first the outline, then the grand features of the interior, then the political divisions, towns, etc.,-just as each of these becomes the subject of the lesson for the day. No definite plan can be laid down for the study of the details of a country. Fach Teacher will be guided by his own capabilities and his particular cast of mind.

Mr. Carson illustrated his ideas as to the method of teaching the geography of a country, by describing an imaginary lesson on the boundaries of Germany, and another on the river Elbe with the towns upon its banks. The conclusion of his address was as follows: "Our great aim in the teaching of this branich-as well as all other branches-should be to be able, by thorough preparation of the subject and careful consideration of the best ways of presenting it, to bring our subject-matter before our pupils in so interesting a form that their rapt attention may be gained, and their minds be led naturally to comprehend, and easily and rapidly to remember the substance of each lesson. In this way, and in this way only, we may expect to sweep away heaps of rubbish, to dispel the mists of confusion, to blast the rocks of technicalities, and to open up an easy, bright and even enchanting pathway through the study of geography."

After a discussion upon this paper and upon the subject of map-
drawing, Miss Celia Wetsore read her paper on Drawing, the object of which was not so much to show how Drawing should be taught, as to point out a few of the many advantages arising from its study. Theso were, in brief, as follows:-Exercises in Drawing, properly conducted, train and strengthen the observing powers,-"give to the hand a higher degree of constructive skill," (thus assisting in the art of writing),-form an agreeable diversion in the monotony of school-work,-cultivate the taste, and afford practice in accurate description of form, size and proportion. Some hints upon the method of teaching the subject were also given.

At the fourth session a paper on "Cauadian-History" was read by Mr. B. N. Niobles. Histony must, he affirmed, be taught so as to please and interest the pupil, and with this view, should be so treated as not "to embrace any thing leyond the mental ability of the pupil." Before a child commences the study of Canadiani History from the text-book, he should be taught the history of the Province orally. English history may, with advantage, be studied in part at the same time as Camadian, on account of the close connection between them. A discussion followed the reading of Mr. Noble's paper.
"The advantages of Private Study" was the subject of the next paper, by Mr. Angus Slllars, A. B. This paper occupied about an hour in reading, and was well received.

The following are some of the topics which engaged the attention of the Institute in the course of the discussions already mentioned :-

1. The manner of the Teacher on first entering a new school.
2. The advisability of keening some of the classes engaged during recess-time and giving these recess separately.
3. The time that should he devoted daily to Industrial Drawing, and the mamer in which exercises in Drawing should be mixed with other school exercises.
4. The different modes of Map-drawing.
5. Given a limited time, say thirty minutes daily, to be devoted to an ordinary Reading Class in the 1st, Ind, or 3rd Feader; should it be taken up by one, two or three lessons?

The whole proceedings of the Institute were of a very pleasing character, to which the charms of music largely contributed, and for this the credit is largely due to Miss Susan A. Davis and Miss Frances A. Hamlyn, who presided at the organ.

The time fixed for the next meeting was December 19th and 20th, 1Sis, and the place selected was Sussex Station.

- Westmoreland coontr.

The first Teachers' Institute for Westmoreland Couniy was opened at Moncton at 10 o'clock, a. m., on Thusder, 7 the of February, 1S7S. when fifty-two Teachers emrolled themselves as members, each paying $\$ 1.00$ as annual fee. The chair was tiken pro tem. by the County Inspector, Richard Winson, Jr., Esq. The following oficers and committee were then elected by nomination and ballot:-

Mir. S. C. Wilbur, A. B., of Monctou, Prcsident; Mr. Rofus W.

Gooden, Vice-President; Mr. Wm. Levinge, Secretary-Treasurer; Mr. Wh. A. Barnes and Mr. Chas, E. Lund.

2nd Session.-Mr. B. H. Duffy read a paper on "Improvements effected in School Work by the operation of the Free Schools Act; and how Teachers may further these improvements." Among the points touched on were the excellent character of the prescribed text-books, which are generally approved of by the Teachers, the evils resulting from change of text-books, the efficiency of the Normal School in producing a better class of Teachers, and the importance of self-improvement by Teachers. After discussion upon these and other topics suggested by the address, Miss DeVere showed how Reading might be taught by the "Sentence and Word" method ; and Mr. Wilbur showed how he taught Reading to advanced classes. Then followed an address by Mr. Keenan on the question "What the Teacher can do towards securing greater Promptness and Regularity of Attendance at School." In the subsequent discussion, the speakers directed their remarks chiefly to the propriety of keeping pupils in at recess, and the majority were unfavorable to the practice.

Srd Session.-Mr. Athinson addressed the Institute on "The Importance of Neatness and Cleanliness of the School-house and Premises." A free discussion ensued, during which particular reference was made to ventilation, and to the comfort of the school-house as affecting the attendance of pupils. A resolution was passed requesting the members of the Institute to make out a statement showing the percentage of absences due to sickness, to be presented at the next meeting. Next followed a paper by Mr. S. C. Wilbur, entitled "How every School may be made acquainted with the Laws of Health." Some of the points brought out in this paper and in the discussion which followed were these: Teachers should be qualified to give instruction on these subjects. There should be a course of instruction in Anatomy and Plysiology for Teachers. Many pernicious habits prevail, as in sitting in school, holding books, etc. Children are interested in instruction on such matters. The power of ignorance, even on the part of Teachers, is strong against improvement in these respects.

4th Session.-"The Use of Objects in teaching Arithmetic," was the subject of an oral address by Mr. Wa. Levinge, which occupied about an hour, and was followed by an interesting discussion. It was then decided that the next meeting of the Institute should be held at Shediac on the second Thursday in February, 1879.

5th Session.-An address on "Home Lessons," by Mr. D. B. White, gave rise to a discussion in which great difference of opinion was expressed. Mr. White held that the prepasation of lessons at home, as a general thing, was useless and undesirable, though in certain cases it might be advantageous. Mr. Wilbur and others took an opposite view. It was proposed to test the results of the two methods in the case of two classes, to be instructed during the ensuing year, the one with "home lessons" and the other without.

The programme for the next annual meeting was then arranged.

Votes of thanks were.tendered to the President, the SecretaryTreasurer, to those who addressed the meeting, to the County Inspector, and to the Board of Trustees of Moncton, for the use of the School House.
queens county.
On Thursday, 14th February, 1878 , the Teachers' Institute for Queens County met at Gagetown. The County Inspector, Rev. Benjamin Shaw, opened the first session with an appropriate address. Although the weather was very inclement, about thinty Teachers enrolled themselves as members.

The election of officers and committee resilted in the choice of the following gentlemen, viz: Rev. Benjamn Shaw, President; Lemuel A. Currey, A. B., Vice President; Thos. E. Ferguson, Secretary-Treasurer; J. Leslie Smith and James Barnett.

The President introduced to the Institute Dr. Rand, the Chief Superintendent, who explained what he held to be the duties of the officers and members, and prophesied that if the business of these sessions was properly conducted, the results would be found highly profitable to all present. The subject of "School Management" was then introduced in a paper by Miss Minnie Saith, who dwelt particularly upon classification, sufficient employment for pupils in school, and good discipline. Her remarks upon the last named topic gave rise to a discussion on corporal punishment, in which Dr. Rand, the County Inspector, Messis. J. I. Smith and I. A. Currey took part, all maintaining that corporal punishment was one of the means necessary to secure good discipline in extreme cases.

2nd Session.-Mr. L. A. Currey real a paper on "The importance of Order in all the Movements of Pupils in Schools." He argued the point from the ground of the persistence of early habits. Regularity in the ckild will ensure regularity in the man. Physical movements have a close relation to mental effort. By introlucing proper exercises in school, teachers can get more work from their pupils. All movements should be quiet, as noise produces irritation. Mr. Smith spoke of the importance of training children so as to produce ease and grace of movement in after life.

The Institute was next addressed by Mr. Thos. E. Ferguson, upon "Oral Lessons on Health." The points taken up were cleanliness, good water, proper ventilation, proper exercise. Where these were neglected, the offender was sure to suffer. Several members having spoken on the subject, Dr. Rand, by request, made a few practical remarks, and related some striking cases to show how people suffer from ignorance of the laws of health.

An essay by Mr. George R. Camp on "Industrial Drawing" was read by Mr. Hornbriok. Mucb care had evidently been devoted to the preparation of this paper. The writer confined his attention to the earlier stages of Drawing as embodied in the Primary Cards.

Mr. Wellington Camp next took up the subject of "Playsical Training," and forming the members of the Institute into a class, proceeded to put them through a series of exercises from the prescribed Manual (Monroe's). This concluded the session.

In the evening Dr. Rand delivered a lecture on the subject of Education, to a crowded audience in the Temperance Hall.

Srd Session. -Friday morning, The President introduced the subject of "The best Method of securing Regularity and Promptness of Attendance by Pupils." Some of those who took part in the discussion thought that much might be accomplished by applying to parents for their aid. Others disapproved of that course. The subjects tanght should, it was held, be made so attractive to pupils as to secure their constant attendance. The question being asked whether a Teacher had a legal right to detain a child in school at recess or after school as a punishment, the President affirmed that a Teacher had no legal right to do so.

Remarks on "Practical Teaching," by Mr. J. L. Sirith, were next in order, followed by a few words from Mr. Hornbrook.

The question, "How Reading should be Taughit," was discussed by Mr. T. E. Ferguson, who considered the Alphabetic system a waste of time, and believed the "Look and Say" method was the only correct one. In teaching advanced classes he would try to impress on their minds the meaning and sentiment of the lesson and lead them to read it just as they should talk. Mr. Ferguson answered the objections of some who could not see how it was possible for a child to name a word unless it was first spelled.

Mr. L. A. Currey followed with a practical lesson in arithmetic, the particular rule selected being Simple Interest.
"School Discipline and Corporal Punishment" formed the theme of a paper by Mr. J. L. Suita. He thought a Teacher must be wiser than Solomon to manage a school successfully without corporal punishment. Mr. Currey argued in favor of "leeeping pupils in" as a punishment, and quoted authority. Mr. Murray objected to this, on the ground thav the interval of recess and the time after school were allotted to fresh air and exercise. Mr. Shaw thought that the child should be talked to privately and thus influenced for the better. Mr. Hornbrook was opposed to using lessons as a punishment, believing that the practice would serve to dis, gust the pupil with his studies.

At the fourth session practical lessons were given by Mr. W. Hornbrook on Grammar (Noun and Adjective), by Mir. Currey on Geometry (Loci) by Mr. T. H. Belyea on The Terrestrial Globe, and by Mr. Camp on Elocution (Inflections of Voice).

After MIr. Currey's lesson, there was a discussion on the Grading of Schools, in which the advantages of grading and the principles upon which it should be done were brought out. There were also some observations made by the President and others in relation to Superior Schools.

Previous to MIr. Camp's exercises in vocal inflections, the general subject of "Vocal Training" was taken up for consideration. The benefits of such instruction and practice in schools were pointed out by Messrs. Smith and Craft. Messrs. Ferguson and Shaw spoke of the great faults prevalent in singing in public worship, and attributed these largely to the want of proper instruction in the schools.

The Institute adjourned to meet at Gagetown in November.

## NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

1st Session.-The Institute convened at Newcastle at 10 a. m. on Thursday, I4th March, 1878. The County Inspector, C. S. Ramsay, Esq., having called the meeting to ordex, stated that he was requested by the Chief Superintendent of Education to convey to the Institute his sincere regrets that pressing business engagements prevented his being present. The Inspector set forth the objects to be held in view by the Institute, viz.: "To promote the efficient operation of the means contemplated by the Law and the Regulations of the Board of Education for the conduct of all work pertaining to Teachers and Schools,"-to learn the best methods of teaching and to secure the adoption of them by all the Teachers, thus promoting uniformity of system. He also pointed out the proper character of subjects for discussion, and urged upon all the duty and necessity of contributing towards the success of the Institute.

The following members were elected to be the Officers and Committee: C. S. Ramsay, Esq., President; Mr. C. M. Hutchison, Tice-President; Mr. Ingray B. Oakes, A. B., Secretary-I'reasurer; Mr. E. P. Flewelung and Mr. W. J. Fowler.

The remainder of the session was devoted to illustrative lessons in Arithmetic. Miss Kate M. Williston, with a class of little girls, illustrated her method of teaching Ratio and Proportion She introduced the subject by developing the idea of Ratio, and then illustrated the different varieties, and how they could be expressed; also pointed out "antecedent" and "consequent," and then led on to the idea of a Proportion and showed how any term could be found, the other three being given.

Mr. Michael Flinne then illustrated his method of teaching Fractions. He defined a fraction, and gave examples ; named and defined different kinds of fractions, giving specimens as before. He next proceeded with his method of instructing a school how to perform various operations with fractions.
$M_{1}$. Flewelling followed, illustrating his method of dividing a fraction by a fraction, and how to infer the rules. He also explained the nature and value of a frattion, defined an improper fraction and indicated the points in whicli he differed from Mr. Flinne. Mr. Oakes objected to Mr . Flewelling's definition, which the latter agreed to reconsider. Mir. Oakes also pointed to Mr. Flinne's violation of method in defining a fraction and the different kinds of fractions, before developing the idea in the mind of the pupil. The Vice-President thought Mr. Flewelling's method was well based. Other remarks were made upon the exercises by the President and $W \mathrm{~m}$. Siurewright. At $1.30 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. the Institute adjourned to 3 o'clock.

2nd Sersion.-At the commencement of this and each succeeding session, the roll of members was called, and the minutes of the preceding session were read and confirmed.

Methods of Teacling Reading next came under consideration. Miss Olivia Parker was introduced, and with a class of young pupils, illustrated the "Sentence and Word" method. Her lesson embraced the
following steps:-Awakening an idea by means of a picture; leading the children to express that idea in a short sentence (e.g. "This is a hen"); teaching them to recognize that sentence when printed on the blackboard; leading them to distinguish the form of one word in the sentence (as "hen"); singling out other words in the same way; [This was, perhaps, inexpedient, as one new word at a time is usually enough]; leading the children to break up the word into its sounds, and fixing their attention upon one of these sounds; teaching them the symbol or letter representing that sound, without, however, giving them the name of the letter. By request, Miss Parker then explained the difference between the new method and the old one, and on what principle the new was based. Mr. Hutchison further explained the principle underlying this method, and expressed his conviction that it should be adopted. Miss Celia Alexander gave another lesson to a class composed of Teachers present, for the purpose of illustrating the method of procedure in giving to young children the first lesson in reading. Messrs. Flewelling and Sievewright made a few remarks commendatory of the lessons given, as successfully illustrating the method and as based on right principles. Mr. Kelly had tried the new system in a miscellaneous school and believed it to be a good one, but thought that under the old system [alphabetic] more apparent progress might be made, which caused many parents to prefer the latter. Miss Alexander thought there might le apparent progress -without real advancement. Mr. Oakes pointed out the natural basis of the new method, and maintained that it sesures more natural and hence better reading. Objectors must be expected, and to intelligent persons the merits of the plan should be explained. He showed the difference between the sounds and the names of the letters. The President urged the adoption of the method taught at the Normal School by all the Teachers in the County. Mr. Gaudet and others also made brief remarks.

Mr. C. M. Hutchison then read an excellent paper upon the subject of Geometry as developed by Wormell. He showed that one is naturally wedded to an old system, but when its faults have been discovered it should be abandoned for something better. Wormell's system was an improvement upon Euclid's, because, instead of immediately presenting abstract ideas to the pupil, it first led him, by means of objects and experiments, to infer the leading truths in a concrete form. Mr. H. illustrated on the blackboard how he would develop ideas concerning lines, angles, etc., and how he would teach the demonstration of a theorum.

Arrangements were made for a session of the Institute on Thursday evening insiead of Friday evening, in the absence of the public lecture previously announced.

Srd Session.-The first half hour was devoted to free discussion upon points suggested by Mr. Hutchison's paper.

Geography was the next subject, illustrations of the teaching of which were given by Mr. E. P. Flewelling. He first gave a, specimen lesson on climate, after which he exhibited a very neat map of England, without names, drawn on the blackboard by one of his pupils. With such as this he was accustomed to teach his pupils the position of towns, rivers, etc. of important countries. He next exhibited a very ingenious piece
of mechanism, planned and executed by himself, for illustrating the changes in the length of day aud night, also the changes of the seasons. By this apparatus it was easy to preserve the constant direction of the earth's axis with respect to the north star, also the inclination of the axis and the earth's diurnal motion. Miss E. Hickey asked for an answer to a question proposed in Calkin's Geography, viz., "What advantage in respect to the sun's rays has the northern hemisphere over the southern, and why?" This gave rise to a somewhat protracted discussion, in which the following gentlemen took part, viz., Messrs. Moir, McIntosh, Hutchison, Grindley, Flewelling, Hamilton, Oakes, Sievewright and Wathen.

4th Session.-Mr. William Sievewrigett of Newcastle iutroduced the subject of Object Lessons, their educational value and how to conduct them. He stated that objects were brought into contact with the mind through the senses, and defined Perception and Conception. Knowledge began with impressions made upon the mind. The child was naturally curious. Through his curiosity he must be instructed. Object lessons were useful in extending the child's vocabulary, also in educating the judgment. Not thus trained, a person has crude ideas of distance. The Teacher must first understand thoroughly the object selected for illustration and the child's disposition and mental capacity. He must employ simple language and be enthusiastic. He would divide object lessons into three stages. 1. Naming prominent parts of familiar objects. 2. Qualities, form, size, where found, by whom made, and to what uses applied. 3. Enlarging upion second stage. Miss Alexander of Chatham gave an Object Lesson on "The Eye" to a class of young children.

Observations upon the merits of the lesson and upon the proper place of the object lessons in schools were made by Miss Parker, Messis. Ramsay, Flewelling, Oakes, Mioir, Hutchison, Wathen and Miss McQueen. It was held that object lessons are of great value, especially as a means of cultivating habits of observation, comparison and reflection, and that they should form a part of the regular teaching in every school, whether graded or mixed.

Next on the programme was the subject of "Hygiene,--How best to instruct a School in relation to the general conditions of Health." The following are some of the points brought out in the paper read by $\mathrm{M}_{\mathrm{r}}$. J. B. Oakes. He referred to the attention generally given to the rearing and feeding of horses and other domestic animals, that conversation often turned upon this subject, but seldom upon the physical development and culture of children. He showed that success in life depended more upon physical energy than upon learming.

As a rule mental energy ran prrallel with physical energy. Withoutthe latter large intellectual attaiuments were impossible. He felt sure that all present recognized the propriety and importance of Reg. 22 (3) of the Board of Education, and would feel it a duty and pleasure to carry out and enforce its provisions.

He thought that to young children, from five to ten years of age, we could not expect to impart much knowledge of the science of Hygiene or of its underlying principles; but such children were capable of being impressed with the rules of health based upon these principles. When the pupils have reached the advanced classes, the general principles of
the science should be unfolded. He dwelt upon the importance of the following, viz:-Proper standing, sitting and walking, avoiding draughts of air and other dangers of taking cold, keeping feet warm and head cool, exercise, ventilation, cleanliness, what to eat, clothing and cheerfulness; and said that attention to these could best be secured, in the case of young children, by forming rules and enforcing them. He then explained orally how a good knowledge of the general principles of the science could be imparted by properly teaching and illustrating McAdam's "Chemistry of Common Things."

After a few remarks from Mr. Wathen, in which he expressed a hope that at the next meeting of the Institute this subject would be illustrated by experiments, the discussion was made the order of the day for- the opening session.

5th Session.-In answer to a question by Mr. McIntosh, the Secretary said he thought frequent but brief physical exercises in the school-room should not be omitted with young pupils, but that in advanced grades the exercise should be, as a rule, confined to the play-ground. Further remarks were made by Messis. Hutchison, Oakes and the President, the latter explaining and recommending the system of ventilation described in the "Manual of the School Lew."

A discussion then occurred upon the best means of securing regularity of atterulance at school. Irregularity of attendance was found to xender the work of most Teachers largely ineffective. A lengthy debate, in which nearly all present took part, failed to afford a satisfactory solution of the difficulty. The usual remedies were recommended.

Resolved, That the next meeting of the Institute be held in the Town of Chatham on the first Thursday and Friday of October.

The thanks of the Institute were tendered to the Trustees of the district for the free use of the "Harkins' Seminary" during its sessions; also the thanks of the Teachers present to the officers of the Institute.

The proceedings were closed with a brief address by the President and the singing of the National Anthem.

## restigouche county.

The Institute was convened by Thomas Nicholson, Esq., Inspector of Schools for the County, at Dalhousie, on Thursday 28th March, 1878. Twenty-six Teachers were enrolled members, after which the following office-bearers were elected:-Thomas Nicholson, Esq., President; Mr. A. Ross, A. B., Vice-President; Mr. John Lawson, Secretary-Treasurer; Mr. J. F. Dorothay and Mr. Gavin Hamlion, Committee. (The last two were elected at the second session).

In the course of his introductory remarks, the President expressed his very deep regret that $\bar{\Gamma}$ - Rand could not, by reason of imperative duties elsewhere, enliven the meeting by his presence and aid. All would concur, he said, in bearing evidence to the many excellent qualities which eminently fitted that gentleman for the honorable position he held, and to his great zeal in advancing the educatio al interests of the Province.

A class of twelve pupils was brought in to illustrate a lesson on Geography by Mr. A. Ross, A. B. The pupils under their Teacher's
direction, constructed on the blackboard, step by step, an outline map of the United States, and showed by their answers a thorough familiarity with the geography of the country, both topographical and physical, as well as with the products, exports, imports, etc.

Adam Fergusson, Esq., who has aliways shown a deep interest in educational matters, made a few remarks at the call of the President. Remarks upon the lesson were also made by Messrs. Dorothay, Lawson, Ross, Firth, McLean, Fergusson and Hamilton.

Mr. Dorothay then read a carefully prepared essay on the teaching of Arithmetic. He showed that much of the time given to this subject in our schools was occupied with work of no. practical utility, instancing the fact that many of the weights and measures are, in effect, obsolete.

The second Session began with an Object Lessón to a class of very young children, given by Miss Dunn. An apple was the subject, and by skilful questions its parts and uses were brought out. Mr. Lawson thought the lesson had not the appearance of freshness but had probably been given previously, and hence was not so beneficial as an illustration of method, as it might have been. Thereupon the President called upon Mr. Lawson to give an object lesson to the same class, for the purpose of illustrating his ideas, which he did. Remarks were made by Messrs. Chisholm, Ross and Firth.

This was followed by a Reading Lesson given to a juvenile class by Miss Dunn. Messrs. Fergusson and Lavson commented favorably upon the lesson.

Mr. Lawson was next called upon for an essay on Arithmetic, at the conclusion of which he gave some practical illustrations of his methods. The suggestions and illustrations given met with the approval of Messrs. Ross, Dorothay and Firth.

At the close of this session, in addition to the election of two members of the Committee of Management, the membership fee was fixed at ten cents for the current year.

Srd Session.-Mr. Fergusson, by request, offered a few remarks concerning the duties of School Trustees. He spoke of the beneficial effect frequent visits from Tiustees would have both on Teacher and pupils, and recommended Teachers to extend a cordial invitation to the Trustees. After remarks by Mr. Lawson, a vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Fergusson for his assistance.

The exercises of the session were a lesson in Geometry by Mr. Ross, a Reading lesson by Mr. Lawson, an introductory Grammarlesson by Mr. Hamilonona and a discussion on the article in the Educational Circular, No. 5, on "Corporal Punishment." Several of the gentlemen already named expressed approval of the lessons given and participated in the discussion.

4th Session.-Selections from the Teachers' Miscellany, in the Educational Circular, No. 5, were read and discussed.

The subject of Geology being introduced by the President, Messrs. Ross and Lawson spoke of the advantages of the study and recommended it to the attention of the Teachers.
"How to promote regular attendance at school" was discussed by

Messrs. Noble, Carney, Iawson and Firth, who threw out some valuable suggestions.

It was resolved that the Institute meet next in September, 1878, at Campbellton.

A vote of thanks to the President, and another to the Secretary, closed the proceedings.

## ALBERT COUNTY.

The Albert County Institute was held at Riverside on the 11th and 12th of April, 1878.

1st Session.-The meeting was called to order by the County Inspector, R. D. Robinson, Ese. Blanks for enrolment having been distributed, thirty-two persons were registered as members. The Institute then proceeded to elect the Officers and Committee of Management as follows:Mr. Asahel Wells, President; Mr. James Bishop, Vice-President; Mr. J. G. A. Belyea, Secretary-Treasurer; Mr. F. W. Watson and Mr. George Shith.

Resolved, That the fee of membership be for mules fifty cents and for females twenty-five cents. After the fees had been paid, a resolution was passed, admitting to the Institute, as an honorary member, the Rev. J. Carpenter, who had for some time been a Teacher. The Secretary read the Regulations relating to Teachers' Institutes.

2nd Session.-"The Essentials of a well-arrauged Time-Table" was the first subject introduced for discussion. Messrs. J. G. A. Belyea, F. W. Watson, William Wetmore, James Bishop, George Smith and E. H. Belyea expressed their opinions in reference to the principles on which a Time-Table should be constructed, the necessity for adapting the plan to the condition of the school, the most suitable order of subjects, etc.

The time allotted to this discussion being exhausted, the next subject was taken up, viz., "School Attendance,-How can a Teacher best promote it?" One gentleman was in favor of compulsory attendance, others believed that the best way to secure a large and regular attendance was to make the school interesting and keep it so. One plan for this purpose was to vary the exercises on Fridays by reading to the pupils from some interesting and instructive book. It was also urged that the aid of the parents should be secured, as it was for their interest as well as that of their children, that the latter should be constant in attendance.

Industrial Drazing next received the attention of the Institute. Messrs. A. Wells, J. G. A. Belyea and C. Bishop expressed themselves as not thoroughly convinced of the utility of teaching Industrial Drawing in ordinary schools. Messus. F. W. Watson, William Wetmore and others argued in favor of introducing the subject in all schools, the former especially pointing out the great advantages to be derived from it. He gave twenty minutes a day on four days in the week to this branch.

Srld Sessior.-In the evening a public meeting was held, pursuant to notice. A lecture by the Chief Superintendent had been announced, but, to the regret of all, a telegram was received in the afternoon, saying that Dr. Rand was unable to be present. At the opening and close of the meeting music, both rocal and instrumental, was furnished by several
ladies and gentlemen. Mr. F. W. Watson presented a paper on "The aim of Education and mems towards its accomplishment," of which the following is a report:-

Man is a compound being, a physical structure, governed by an intellectua ${ }^{l}$ nature. Genesis and Geology alike inform us that he is the latest and most perfect terrestrial work of the Creator. In his physical, intellectual, and moral aspect, he stands preeminent. He alone possesses within himself the power of development. He alone has progressed and is progressing.

Whether man lefore the fall was intellectually the peer of the present is nut our province to determine. We do know that soon after he was, as in many cases he now is, sunk in barbarism. The proud position that civilized man now occupies is due to education.

If we examine unwritten history we may trace his progress. In the earlier ages, we find him a rude uncultivated savage, with weapons and implements of stone, eking out a precarious existence,--intellectually but little above the brutes, physically in many things their inferior. In his struggles with nature his education begins. He soon adopts himself to dircnmstances; he compares cause with effect; his intellect is developed; it directs his hands, and skill is the result. Skill gives him a superiority over strength and proclaims him lord over the brute creation. His life is no longer an unequal conflict with nature: he overcomes nature, and makes it his slave. He discovers the powers of fire. In the bowels oi the earth he finds substances which, subjected to its activn, afford him material more easily wurked than stone, and infinitely superior in its adaptations. He throws aside his rude weapons and implemeats; and arms and equips himself with bronze. His progress receives thereby a new impetus. As his education progressed he learncl to reduce the more refractory iron and the "Iron Age" began. The abundance of this metal and its manifoll uses accelerated his progress, which increased in geometrical progression; and now uniting all the manual skill and the accumulated wistom of past ages, with the astounding discoveries and inventions of the present, man possesses the attributes of a demigod.
I might occupy the whole time allutted me in describing his wonderful achievements; but? will only say that if man cuntinues to prugress in the same ratio as in the past, it is far beyond our powers of conception to estimate the height and depth, length and breadth of the achievements which the wistom of future ages shall reveal. To further the accomplishment of all this and to insure its constant prugression is the highest aim of cducation.
The field of scientific investigation and research is unlimited, and we may reasonably hope that ere many years elapse, we may see our school system supulemented by an institution expressly devoted to this purpose. That in the minds of the youth of this Province we have the right material has been fully demonstrated; and a few days ago, we could proudly point to a young son of New Brunswick, a pupil of Agassiz, who had already made a name for himself in the ranks of scientific investigation, which bid fair to rival that of his great master. But he now pursues his investigations in the realms of light, no lunger hampered by the clogs of mortality.
But it is with the $: c=n$ ndary though not less important aim of education that we as teachers have chiefly to do, - to take the child and fit him for his ordinary vocations, to prepare the youth for the battle of life, to arm and equip hlm so that he will meet on equal vantage with others. In order to deternine the best means of accomplishing this, we must consider the material on which we work, the means at our disposal and the time for accomplishing it.

Let us first consider the material out of which, in as far as lies in our power, we are to develop the plyssical, intellectual, and moral structure-man.

We have in pupils first entering upon school-life, a physical structure, weak and immature, endowed with a mind whuse capacity when developed is immeasurable. We have the accumulation of all the wisdum of the past and present to work with. We have only a few short years to work in. Dat as education commences at the Mother's knee, and proceeds through childhood and youth at the school or college, why should it stop there? Should it not proceed through life,-and have we auy reason to belicve thai it may not progress throughout eternity? What then is our duty as teachers? During the most important period of his life, as determlning
his future, the child is under our care. It is an arduous and responsible task. His physical, intellectual, and moral nature, alike demand our attention. If weneglect one part the whole will suffer. True there are giant minds like Alexander Stephens, inhabiting a body so frail, that it was a standing wonder to see him year after year taking his place in the legislative halls of his cuuntry, but such a case is an anomaly; while the brief but brilliant career of James Fisher, shows to the world the evil that results from a brilliant intellect uncontrolled by moral restraints.

With the Physical training it might seem that we have little to do. Nature is all sufficient, if not interfered with. Though the child's physical structure on his first appearance in the school-room is generally weak and immature, he is endowed with habits of activity, natural to childhood. Were he unrestrained, nature would develop him. His school life changes all this. His mind becomes awakened; an entirely new world opens upon him; he becomes amenable to discipline. Instead of his wonted activity and boisterous exuberance, in the well ordered school-room there is silence and constraint. In too many cases the room is ill lighted and unventilated. Thus nature is interfered with and the system must suffer. If the school-house is ill constructed or ill furnished, it is not enough to let the responsibility rest upon the parents and trustees. The teachers can do nuch to establish a better state of things. The ignorance on such matters is lamentable and the teachers should assist in dispelling it. Even if we have comfurtable, well-furnished school-houses, we must not keep the pupils too long in one position, but vary it often and give vent to their natural activity in uniform Physical exercises. These will give rest to the taxed muscles and develup others. When this is done, and occupation furnished that is within the child's comprehension, no feeling of lassitude or weariness will uppress him. The activity which would otherwise result in disorder is made subser:ient to discipline; fur in proportion as the body is made amenable to orderly action, so will the mind be under the control of the teacher. The health is not impaired. Bodily and mental organs alike improve, one is made the complement of the other.

The child's moral education presents greater difficulty. Morality depends on reason, and at an early age the child is unable to reason, -he is therefore dependent on the reasoning of others, and is only affected by external iufluences, particularly those of home. If his home influences are such as to lead him astray, the teacher can do but little. The most powerful moral influences are to be exerted through his affections, his love of approbation and of personal cumfort. We should watch sharply for errors, but not correct or reprove sliarply. We should rather strive to teach what is good than correct what is evil. We should strive to make a healthy moral tone the normal state of the school. We then have the sympathy of numbers, and the force of example to assist us. But above all other influences, our personal example is the most powerful. The child is an initative creature, and naturally copies his seniors. We should therefure, in our intercourse with our pupils and our fellows, be actuated by high principles. We must be watchful over our conduct, remembering that we are in the presence of keen observers, whose critical eye will soon detect it, if any thing is wrong in our conduct. Then we may bid adieu to our influence. But it is chiefly with intellectual education that we have to do, and by many this is considered the only duty of teachers. This requires careful consideration and thought. The child, though he may be entirely ignorant of the world of letters, is not altogether uneducatec. In infancy he is educated by the experiences which he acyuires through the hitural activity of his instincts. In childhood and youth his education proceeds under the superintendence of the school and family circle. In mature years he is thrown on the resources of self education. What then is our duty as teachers? Is it to cram the mind with stores of knowledge? If that is all, when school life is done the source is stopped. The most eminent educators hold that the aim of elucation is rather to develop the mind than to fill it. Education is not the absorltion of knowledge as a sponge absorbs water; but rather a process of digestion and assimilation. It is the incorporation of knowledge with the mind, by which, when school life is done, the mind of the student is so furnished that he may go on and on in self development, only in accordance with this view can we accomplish our work. The time at our disposal is too limited to complete the education; and we should so work that we may give our pupils the power to carry it on for themselves. We must thereforc consider education not as the accumulation of knowledge but the develop-
ment of power. A distinguished educator defines education as "all the influenceswhich form the character." Knowledge is the material with which we educate,the tools of the student rather than the teacher. With it he builds the structure of his education. It is our duty as instructors not only to supply him with the tools but to instruct him in their uses.
Man made an immense stride towards his future development when he made hisfirst rude hammer. It was the first great parent of the wondelful implements and appliances of all ages. From the hammer and a hard flat stone for an anvil all other instruments were developed. Our instruction should be conducted on the same principles. Our pupils are endowed with the mental hammer of observation and the anvil of memory: our duty is to guide and direct till he forges for himself all he requires. The labours and researches of others should serve only as a pattern: if he wichls them as his own he can never make perfect work. If during school life his education is conducted on sound principles,-if he investigate the unknown by means of what he has already acquired,-if instead of working by rules simply committed to memory he first establishes principles and from them deduces rules; if he accept nothing for granted that he is able by investigation to determine for himself, then, when his school life is ended, with what power he is invested as he enters the arena of active life! All his knowledge is his own, wrought out by patient labour. His mind is mature, and into whatever field of life he enters he can bring thoughtful reason to bear and success must result. Locke says that the difference existing in the manuers and abilities of men is owing more to their education than anything else, but if we examine the lives of those about us, we shall not find that he who knows most is the most successful; but he who thinks most. The smart man is the thinker; and often those who are the most successful are ignorant, if taken out of their own line: yet we cannot call them uneducated for circumstances have educated them. Whatever tends to develup and improve one's faculties is one's education. As Miss Sedgwick says, "Whatever trains the mental power, the affections, manners and habits is education. Whatever promotes the health and develops and improves the strength and power of the body, is physical education. Whatever calls forth your affections and strengthens them, whatever directs and subdues your passions, whatever cultivates your virtues, whatever improves your manners, - is moral education." Education is not confined to schools and colleges, for every thing educates. The great advantage of a liberal education is that it opens up a wide field and fits the possessor for any vocation. The power developed by Mathematical demonstration or the investigation of a Greek ruot will be found useful, in any walk of life. But many object to "higher education" and call for practical education. How little of what we learn in school life is actually used in the practical duties of life, yet it is all practical. Let us then so work that in whatever we teach we may direct our efforts to the development of mental po cr. Let us have no superficial work. Let us endeavour to quicken perception, develop reason, and inculcate thought. It has often been observed by the unthinking, "It does not so much matter how you teach, as what you teach." I hold rather it does not matter so much what you teach as how you teach. Of course neither statement can stand alone. Certain studies are best adapted to develop certain powers.

This view of education is not the popular one; and teachers, especially young teachers, are too apt to cater to the prejudice of their employers. In criticising the method of a young teacher a short time ago he told me "I know better, but if 1 were to teach methodically it would not give satisfaction." He judged hastily. It doubtless would for a time, but six months would not elapse before it would be recognized as successful.

Let us therefore stand in the dignity of our profession and do right at whatever sacrifices. Educate, inut merely teach, and the time will come in which we will reap our reward, nut only in the cunsciousness of having done our duty, but in the fact that it will be recognized by others. Remember our work is not for a day, but for all time, and the truths we inculcate now will yield a rich return when the rising generation will become the men and women of our land. Then will our school nystem become thoroughly appreciated. Then will New Brunswich be celebrated for the excellence and number of her educational establishments, and we who contribute may well be proud of the result.

Mr. James Bishop drew a humorous picture of the Teacher and his work, as viewed perhaps by the public. Mr. J. G. A. Belyea and Mr. C. Bishop followed with some sound observations on the value of education. Some of the objections to the present school system were shown up in a ludicrous manner by Mr. Wm. Wetmore. Mr. Robinson, the Inspector, spoke of the increase of school property in the County under the present Law.

Before the close of the meeting a unanimous vote of thanks was presented to the inhabitants of Riverside and vicinity for their kindness. and hospitality extended to the Teachers in attendance at the Institute.

4th Session.-A paper on Object Lessons, by Ní. J. G. A. Belyea, occupied about thirty minutes, and was then discussed by the Institute. Messrs. James Bishop and A. Wells agreed with the arguments advanced, but questioned the expediency of occupying much time with object. lessons. The formex, however, believed that in all teaching, illustrations by means of objects should be freeil; used. Mr. Watson was strongly in favor of object teaching in every branch. The child should be taught. to observe things and to learn for himself. Teachers should not explain everything, but draw from the pupils the explanation. Mr. Chipman. Bishop pointed out the use of objects in teaching arithmetic and composition. Pupils should be taught to rrite out descriptions of objects. In miscellaneous schools' it was not well, he thought, to give a prominent. place to object lessons, as such. Mr. Wetmore said he saw more and more benefit resulting from object teaching as he used it more. He regretted that he had not been taught in that way. He described his. method of giving an object lesson, and illustrated it by its application to the first steps in Arithmetic. Mr. A. Wells said the Teacher's talk was. not teaching: the child must do the work. There was no proficiency without actual practice. Mr. J. G. A. Belyea gave some of his reasons. in favor of object lessons, and in response to a request, uutlined a lesson on Coal, indicating ":Matter and Method."

5th Session.-Under the general head of School Maizagement, a numberof questions were asked and answered. Some of these were as fol-lows:-

1. "Do you approve of" keeping children in during recess or after school. as a punishment for lessons not prepared ?" Mr: Colpitts, A. B., gave a negative reply. Mr. C. Bishop would cause pupils who missed lessons to write them out at home; he was not in favor of corporal punishment, and advised firmnëss and the avoidance of haste. Mr. James Bishop did. not like the "keeping in" process, and did not intend "to leave the stick in its native forest." Mr. G. Smith believed corporal piniishment injurious. Mr. J. G. A. Belyea would not keep pupils in, but would have delinquent pupils write out lessons at home; while not abolishing corporal punishment, he disliked to inflict it. Mr. Watson and Mr. C. Bishop spoke of marks and rewards as an inducement to good behaviour.
2. "How would you prevent chewing gum?" One gentleman replied that the most expeditious way was to take away the article. Another would inflict corporal punishment. .
3. "How do you carr'y out the provisions of the School Regulations in
respect to oversight of pupils during recess?" Several gentlemen said they were in the habit of going out and joining in the games of the pupils.

Rev. T. A. Blackadar, being called upon, offered a few remarks, comparing the old method of discipline with the present.

It was decided to hold the next meeting of the Institute in District: No. 2, Hillsboro', beginning on the third Thursday in September, 1879.

A vote of thanks to the President closed the proceedings.

## CARLETON COUNTY.

On the 6th of June, 1878, a number of the Teachers of Caileton County met in the Grammar School at Woodstock, for the purpose of organizing a Teachers' Institute. The Inspector, W. H. Dibblee, Esq., took the Chair, and explained the manner of organization. Mr. Charles McLean was appointed Secretary pro tem. The fee for membership was fixed at twenty-five cents. After the enrolment of members, the Officers and Committee for the current year were elected: viz., W. H. Dibblee, Esq., President; Mr. James McCox, Vice-Presdent; Mr. Josiah Murphy, Secretury-Treasurer; Miss Susan Price and Mr. W. B. Wiggins.
T. H. Rand, D. C. L., Chief Superintendent, addressed the Institute, fully explaining the object which the Board-of Education had in riew in providing for the organization of a Teachers' Institute in each County, .and giving some valuable suggestions as to how these Institutes should .be conducted so as to accomplish those objects.

Professional greetings were sent by telegraph to the Institute assembled -at Richibucto, Kent County.

End Session.-The President introduced Mr. Alexander Johnston, A. B., who read a very instructive and carefully prepared paper on "The importance of good Wall Maps and bits of other Apparatus," in which he showed how Teachers may secure these things "by definite representation to the Board of Trustees and to the ratepayers at the Annual School Meetings." Remarks in connection with the subject were made by Dr. Rand, Messrs. C. McLean, James McCoy, J. W. Sherwood, Charle. O'Donnell and S. A. Couillard.

Mr. Counsel T. Hendry delivered an address on the suggestions for the teaching of Geography contained in the Report of the "Educational Institute," held at Eredericton in August, 1877. Messrs. W. A. Smyth, Couillard, McLean, O'Donnell, R. Wheeler and Dr. Rand also spoke upon the subject. Dr. Rand informed the Institute that a revised edition -of Callin's School Geography was in course of publication for the use of .schools in New Brunswick.

Srd Session.-Friday, 9.30 a. m. Mr. Carrles McLean delivered an address on "The importance of teaching Common Print and Print Script to Primary Pupils." This was followed by free conversation on the subject. On motion, the routine of business was then varied by a few physical exercises under the direction of Mr. C. McLean.

A discussion on "The best Method of se.curing good Writing in schools" was introduced in an elaborate address by Mr. J. W. Sherwood. The -other speakers at this session were Messrs. O'Donnell, Wheeler, H. E.

McNally, Johnston, Dibblee, Hendry, McCoy, George Stickney, Wiggins, Smyth, Couillard, tand Mrs. Millar.

4th Session.-"How best to instruct a School concerning the general conditions of Health" was the theme of a highly instructive paper by Mir. Nehemiah Ayer, A. B.

An interesting lesson on Colour, to a class of primary pupils selected from the schools in the town of Woodstock, was given by Mr. Charles McLean. He was followed by Mr. James McCoy, who explained several of the points mentioned in the lesson.

It was resolved to hold the next annual meeting of the Institute at Woodstock, on the first Thursday and Friday in June, 1879. A unanimous vote of thanks was presented to the President and Secretary for the manner in which they had discharged their duties. The Institute then adjourned.

On the Thursday evening a public lecture on Education was delivered, in connection with the Institute, by Dr. Rand, in the Grammar Schoolroom. This was well attended by the people of Woodstock and vicinity. At its close a vote of thanks was presented to the lecturer.

## OFFICIAL NOTICES.

No. 1.
Under the Standards of Award contained in the 30th Regulation of the Board of Education, the following Candidates for License at the March Examination, 1878, have been awarded Provincial School License of the Classes herein specified. Awards which do not advance the Class of License already received by any Candidate under Regulation 30, are not included in the subjoined lists:-

Grammar School Class.-Alevander Johnston, A. B., Lower Woodstock; George Herbert Fulton, A. B., St. John.

First Class.-Alban F. Eincry, Caricton; Daniel Fiske, Fredericton; Robert M. Raymond, A. B., Norton, Kinga County; George J. Clarke, St. Andrews; George Manfred Cooke, Dorchester; Mary A. Truswell, Fredericton; Gertrude A. Thomson, Newcastle, Miramichi ; Anna S. Langin, Gaspereaux, Queens County:

Second Class.-William M. Mamilton, Lawrence, Charlotte County ; Peter MeIntyte, Dalhousie; Alexander Murray, Murray's Corner, Botsford; W. Amasa Clark, Springfleld; Thomas J. Hartley, Southampton; George S. Inch, Upper Keswick lidqe; John G. Lamb, Botsiord ; Frank S. Milbery, Wicklow; Judson B. Clark, Springfield ; Ambrose H. Sherwood, Lakefield, Sussex ; William Thurrott, West Branch, Weldford ; Wellington H. Jenkins, Cody's, Queens County ; William H. Anderson, Springfield, York County; Leslie Myers Wigyins, Central Norton ; LeBarnn Starkey, Johnston, Queens County ; John S. Raworth, Upper Cape, Botsford; Samuel H. Moore, Brige's Corner, Chipman; John R. McCloskey, Fredericton: James Barry, St. John; David J. Horseman, Elgin; Pdward Conley, Apohaqui ; Clara E. Burridge, Carleton; Annic M. Gifford. Pleasant Vale, Elrin; Celia J. E. Clarke, St. Martins, East : Isabel Harvev, Calais, Maine; Jennic M. Edwards, Fredericton; Frances A. Gaskin. Turtle Creek, Coverdale ; Ella Gertrude Foster, Bocabec; Gertrude T. Akerly MeDonald's Point, Queens County: Elizabeth NeLachlan, Nelson, Northumberland County: Eliza Buckley, Newcastle ; Annic L. Chrystal, Kingston, Kent County ; Lizzic V. Holte, Little Falls, Madamaska County; Lillic E. Baxter, St, John ; Mary J. Inng, Oakiand, Johnston ; Jessic MI. Mill, Fredericton; Eliza Greer, New Margland; Janet Fergison, Point La Minn, Dalhousie; Minnie S. Carman, Woodsteck; Margarct Robertson, St. John ; Magmic Stothart, Portland Maine; Annie Agusta Greares, Chatham; Sarah H. Haines, Fredericton; Mamgic M. McIntosh, Chatham; Louiso J. Merritthew, Douglas, York County; Angelina Sanburn, Indiantomn; John Kirkpatrick, Iebec Junction: Harriet Owen Howard, Portland; Lillias J. Wilson, Kiugston, Kent County; Liilia Elma Tumer, Sta John; Cornelia A. Watt, North Head, Grand Manan; Annic P. Gilman. Fredericton; Allice M. Annette, Fairville; Annic J. Sanson, Stanley, York County ; Margucrite M. Michaud, Buctouche; Annio E. Spicer, St John; Catharine Mertin, St. John: Mary E. Thompson, Fredericton; Sarah E Lorgstaf, Woodstock; Annie A. Taylor, Florenceville ; Priscilla S. Belyca, Belyca's Cove; Julia E. Thompson, Tower Hill, Charlotte County; Mary J. Moman, Fredericton ; Annic S. I. Perley, Blissrille; Lizzie A. McCreuly, Wickham ; Elizabeth J. Parlec, Millstream, Studholm: Rebecea A. White, Brigg's Corncr, Chipman; Diana S. Dunn, Fredericton; Gussie T. Crawford, Andover; Fannic I. Hanson, St John, Evelina D. Brown, St. Martins.

Tnird Class-Fred. P. Johnston, Késwick Ridgo ; Henry E Macdonald, Cambridge; George II. Jonah, Elgin Road, Albert County: William Munroc, Jr., Nashmank; Zachariah Nason, Tracy Station, Sunbury County; William A Rees, Vipper Keswick; Ed. J. Eianveu, Grand Falls; Charles E. Webb, New Jcrusalem; Agnes Elder Keay, St Andrews; Nettie A. Colpitts, Mapleton, Elgin; Lizzie R' Dunlay, Fredericton; Fiate Fiewelling, Gibson ; Lottic I. Lord, Lord's Cove, Deer Island; Isabel A. MrcBride, Richmond Corner, Gricton County; Bessic B. McLean. St. John: Era O. Stewart, Carlcton; Ada B. Miller, Fredericton; Annabell Hooner, Fredericton; Theodosia A. Hartt, Fredericton Junction; Mary P. Macpherson, Fredericton; Helen S. Graham, Mactnaquack, York County; Mary E. Carnwath, Riverside, Albert County; Catharine F. Brown, Moore's Mills, St. Stephen; Adclia A. Barton, Cumberland Bay, Grand Lake; Sarah F. Brown, Tower Hill, St. David ; Amanda E. Barker, Burton; Jary J. Linton, Bocabec; Anna J. Atkinson, Brio Verte; Janct C Mitchell, Mactnaquack ; Sarah T. Lockhart, Donegal, Sussex ; Ellen K. Nortor, Indiantown; Abbic M. Smith, Mapleton, Elgin; Elspic McFarlane, Lower Southampton, Dorcas Irene Erb, Clifton; Minnie E. Wilcy, Fredericion ; Bessic M. Retallich, Caricton; Lizeie M. Owens, Tracer's Mills, Carlcton County ; Catharine Donovan, Hammond Vale. Kines Counts; Angelina E. Wasson, Brascomb's, Quecns Counts; Olire Maria Smith, Blissville: Hannah B. Wheaton, Caricton; Annic 3M. Kilpatrick, Florenceville ; Annic A. Colpitts, Pleasint Vale, Elgin.

## Nó. 2.

Teachers and Trustees are not to include in the Scmi-Avinual Schuol Return any days on which the School was closed by the Teacher in consequence of his attendance at the Teachers' Institute. Returns are to include only those days on which the School was actually in session. The allowance due to Teacher and Trustees will be duly made upon the Returns at the Edncation Office, in accordance with the provisicns of Regulation 23, (5).

## PROVINCIAI NORMAL SCHOOL.

## No. 3.

Cou:ze of Instnction prescribed for the Normal Department by the Board of Education, May 4th, 1878, and ordered to be published in the Educational Circular :-

## LANGUAGE

Sbssion I.-Grammar and Analysis.-Roview of the prescribed Text-book. The Sentence and its elements. Classification of words into the eight parts of speech. Inflection. Structure of Sentences. Expmansion of the elements oi the Simple Sentence. Complex and Compound Sentences. Fundamental laws of Syntax. Special rules of Syntax. Practical exercises in parsing and analysis at each lesson if possible.
Composition-Formal answers to questions (oral 'and written) in Royal Readers, and complete storics and letters formed of such answers. Semi-monthly letter on common occurrences. Paraphrasing prescribed passayes.
English Literaturc.-Exanination of specimens in the Royal Readers.
Session II.-Grammar and Analysis continued.
Compositions-Structure of paragraphs. Expository paraphrases. General and special qualities of style.
English Literature.-Historic sketch of the English language. Further examination of specimens in the Royal Rcader, and one classic Author.
Latin and Greek-Instruction to be given in Latin and Greek to student-teachers who have already made some progress in these languages.
Sbssios IIL-Composition-Criticism of style. Prose the lines, and versifcation.
English Lriterature.-Study of classic authors.
Latin and Greek. -Continued, as before.

## READING AND VOCAL CULTURE.

8bssion I.-Reading and Recitation-Regular Practice. Instruction in general physical culture Right habits of breathing. Production of tone. Elementary sounds of the language and the mode of their formation. Articulation. Leading primciples of expressive reading.
Session II.-Reading and Recitation.-Regular Pructice. General structure of the vocal organs. Physical and vocal calture Wodes of remedying defective specch. Principles of expressive reading.
Sessios IIL-Reading and Recilation-Regular Practice. Mechanism of the vocal organs. Laws of sound as applicable to the voice. Mechanism of speech. General principles of gesture, or review of previous work.

MUSIC.
Sxssion I.-Rote Singing. - Development of Tone. Expressivo Singing. Management of Juvenile Classes.
Szssiox Il.- Vocal Theory.-Practice in reading at Sight. Four-part singing.
Session IIL-Harmony.-The Keys and their relations. Chords and their resolutions, or additional practice in previous work.

## MATHEMATICS

Session I.-Arithmetic.- Mental. Review the principles contained in the prescribed elementary Text-Book with practice thereon. Sangster's National Arithmetic, first four sections. Principles and practice.
Geonctry.-Geometricalconceptions as gained from concrete illustrations. Constructive Geometry.
Biadica-Symbols. Addition, Subtraction, 3Iultiplication, and Division, with general results in these rules. Note-Female Student-Teachers may be exempted by the Principal from the study of Alsebran.

Sesbion IL-Arithmetic-Mental. Sangiter's Niational Arithmetic, Sections 7. to is inclusive. Principles and practice.
Geometry,-Iogical demonstrations of the Theorems and Proolems contained in the first eight Chapters of Wormell's Modern Gcometry with Exercises.
sigebra- Principles and practice, from Section xi. to Section xxv. inclusive of the preseribed text.
Natural Philosophy.-Principles of Mechanics. Dynamics. Uniform and accelcrated motion. Atwood's Machinc. Falling bodies. Dynanical formulac. Newton's Lawe of 3iotion.
Nota-FemaleStudent-Tcachers may bo exempted by the Principal from Geometry, Algebra, and Niatural Philosophy-
.Sxssion , III.-Arithmetic.-Mental. Prescribed Text-Book completed. Principles and practice. Geometry.- Locical demonstrations of Theorems and Problems contalned in the last seven Chapters of the prescribed toxt, with exercises.
Trigonometry. - Right and oblique angled Triangles. Trigonometrical formulæ.
Algebra.--Pressribed Text-book completed.
Natural Philosophy.-Mechanical powers (preceded by an explanatory energy). Statics. Composition and Resolution of Forces. Paraliel Forces. Centre of Gravity. Hydrostatics.

## GEOGRAPIY.

Session I.-T'opographical Geography.-Land and Water Surface of the Earth, with relative positions and leading characteristics. Particular geography of one country. Map drawing.
Mathematical Gcography.-Form and size of the Earth. Greater and lesser Circles. Latitude and Longitude.
Sessios II.-Topographical Geography.-Particular Geography of one country. Map drawing.
Mathematical Geography. The Terrestrial Globe. Problems. Phenomena and causes of day and night. Causes of the Seasons. Plane construction of Maps.
Sbssion III. - Topographical Geography.-Particular Geography of British Colonies and Dependencies. Exports and Imports.
Mathematical Geography.-Systems of Circles. Celestial Globe. Problems. Construction of Maps. Conical Projection. Mercator's Projection,

## HISTORY.

Session I.-Canadian History.-Outlines of the different Periods. One of the Periods in detail. Outlines of the Constitution of the Dominion of Canada.
Sussion II. - Fritish History.-Outlines of the great English Periods. One of the Periods in fuller detail. Outlines of the British Constitution.
Sesstos III. -General History. -Outlines of Anecient, Medieval, and Modern History.

## WRITING AND INDUSTRIAL DRAWING.

Session Y.-Common Print. Print Script. Handwriting. Copying outline pictures of objects. Frechand Drawing from 1st Series Cards.
Session II.-Handwriting. Freehand Drawing from 2nd Series Cards and No. 1 Intermediate Drawing Book.
Skssios III.-Frechand Drawing Nos 2 and 3 Intermediate Drawing Books. Outline Designs. Model Drawing.

BOOLK-KEEPING.
Session II.-Single Entry. Commercial Forms.
Sessiox IIL-Double Entry.

## NATURAL HISTORY AND NATURAL SCIENCE.

Skssios I.-The Atmosphere-Experiments. Conclusions from experiments respecting its Mechanical properties. Weight. The Barometer, and its construction. Temperature. The Thermometer, and its construction. Movements. Winds Moisture, clouds, rain, dew. Geological Agent. Compositon as inferred from experiments.
Water.-Rivers, Scas, their depth, temperature, and effects on Climate. Movements, tides, currents. Geological Agent. Composition inferred from experiments. Salt and Spring Waters. Hard and Soft Waters.
The Earth - Ge:seral Structure. Sedimentary Rocks. Fossils, how laid down. Uphesvels Interior of the Earth. Volcanoes Igneous Rocks. Origin and characteristics of Soils. Vegetablo life depending on dineral food.
Plent Life-Examination of a plant; how distinguisbed. Its parts. Organs of vegctation and. and reproduction. Animal life depending on vegetable food.
Animal Lifc.-Leading features as distinguished from plants. Examination of a quadruped, bird, reptilc, fish, insect. Organs or parts.
Seselon II. -Chemistry.-Non-Metallic elements. Metals, general properties Chemical relations Application to Arts and Manufactures Laws of Combination by weight and volume. Chemical equations.
Botany.- Exumination of specimen plants in detail. Leaves, form, uses, Flowers, Calyx, Corolls, \&ic. Fruits, uses. Seods in germination. Foud of plants. Composition of plants. Chemical Analysis. Economic Botany; food, clothing, shelter, fuel, manufactures, medicine.
Zoology or A Animal Physiology,-Osseous system. Nuscular system. Nervous system. Circulatory system. Organs of sight. Niovement Human Physiology and Hygiene.
Geology.-Ilinerals, rocks, metals. Composition and arrangement of Rocks.
Sessios III. -Chemistry.-Non-agotized and albuminous principles of food, and their relations to the sustenance of animals. Vegetable acids, oils, and fats. Applications of Chemistry to Agriculture.
Botany.-Classification of plants into families and geners Distribution of plants. The Plants of Now Brunsurick. Enects of the fiore of different regions on man or nations. Palcontology; history of plauts.

Zoology or Animal Physiology.-Classification. ' Distribution. according to climate, seas, land. Theory of devclopmenh.
Geologyt-Geological epochs. Systems and formations, how defined. Leading events of cach period.
The mutual dependonce and harmonious movement of all the parts of Nature testify to the wisdom and constant supervision of the Creating and Governing Mind.

## TEACHING AND SCHOOL MANAGEMENT.

.Sxssio: I.-1. General view of the object of education-developing and strengthening of the physical, intellectual, and moral powers.
2. Method.-Its meaning. Two methods, the Synthetic and Analytic. The application of method to the elementary branches of instruction.
3. School Organization. - Classification. Principles and construction of Time-Tables. School Registers, their uses, mode of keeping them and of making semi-annual Returns. The School System of New Brunswick.
4. Discipline.-Its meaning. The conditions necessary to ensure order. Theory of rewards and punishments.
5. Papers on professional subjects required of student-teachers at least monthly. Observation and practice in the Model Department. Criticism on practice of student-teaciners.
iSsssios II.-1. Nature of the Being to be educated. (1) Physical Nature. Education of the bodily organs and functions. Training to be on hygienic principles. (2) Intellectual nature. The basis of development, perception and intuition. Classification of the faculties of the mind. Nature of the faculties. The peculiar function and order of development of each. The methods of instruction adapted to each class oi faculties. The subjects best suited for the cultivation of the different faculties. Illustrati ns. (3) Moral nature. Distinction between nature and character. Elements of character. Principles of moral training.
2. Schoo? Organization and Discipline.-A more minute examination of principles. The School System of New Brunswick.
3. Papers on professional subjects required of student-teachers at least monthly. Practice and observation in the Model Department weekly while in session. Criticism on the practice of student-teachers.
Ssesiox III -1. Uses of Psychology in Education. The only proper basis for Method. Contrasts between past and present modes of teaching the result of a study of child nature.
2. History of Method. Educational Reformers. An examination and a comparison of their principles.
3. Papers on professional subjects required of student-teachers at least monthly. Extended obsersation and practice in the Model Department. Criticism continutd.

## UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

## No. 4.

On May 4th, 1978, the Board of Education made the following minute, and directed its publication in the Educational Circular, together arith the Regulations and requireneents of the University of London respecting Degrees in Arts and Laws:-

The London University having, at the instanice of Fis Excellency the Governor General, agreed to admit Students in the Dominion of Canada to examinations for Degrees in Arts and Laws at prescribed centres in their respective Provinces, the Board of Education of the Province of New Brunswick have deemed it advisible to publish the Regulations of the said University respecting admission to such Degrees, in so far as this Province is concerned.

The Board are induced to take this step because they believe that. the opportunity thus afforded our young men of connecting themselves. with an Institution of such well-known and acknowledged standing cannot but prove a great boon to then, while tending to promote and encourage the higher education and at the same time providing aspiring Students at Law with a strong and worthy incentive to make themselves thoroughly masters of the grand principles of their Profession.

In order to secure the requisite number of Papers for the Examinations, it is essential that the Senate of the Tniversity of London should bo informed, not later than the 1st.of May in cach year, at what centres in the Dominion, Candidates will present themselves for the First and Second Examinations for Degrees in Arts, and before the 1st of October in each year, at what centres Candidates will present themselves for the First and Scond Examinations in-Laws. Candidates in this Province are therefore enjoined to signify their intentions to the Chief Superintendent of Education in time for transmission of the necessary information through the Colonial Office to London not later than the dates above prescribed. Fredericton is the Station of Examination in the Province of New Brunswick.

## REGULATIONS FOR MATRICULATION.

(N. B.-Candidates for any. Degree granted by this University are required to have passed the Matriculatios Exhmination.)

There shall be held at. Fredericton one Examination for Matriculationin each ycar, commencing on the last Monday in June.

No Candidateshall be admitted to the Matriculation Exaumination unless he have produced a Certificatel showing that ho has completed his Sixteenth year. This Certificate shall be transmitted to the Registrar'at leastjoutrteen days hefore the commencement of the Examination.

[^1]A Fee of Two Pounds shall be paid at Matriculation. No Candidate shall be admitted to the Exsmination unless he Lave previously paid this Fee to the Registrar. 1 If, after payment of his Fee, is Candidate withdraws hit name, or fails to present himself at the Examination, or fails to pass it, the Fee shall not be returned to him, but he shall be allowed to enter for any subsequent Matriculation Examisation upon payment, at every buch entry, of an additional Fce of One Pound, provided that he give notice to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the commencement of the Examination.

The Examination shall be conducted by meaps of Printed Papers; but the Examiners shall not be precluded from putting, for the purpose of ascertaining the competence of the Candidate to pass, viva voce questions to any Candidate in the subjects in which they are appointed to exnmiue.

Candidates shall not be approved by the Examiners unless they have shown a competent knowledge in each of the following subjects, according to the details specified under the several heads:-

1. Latin;
2. Any two ${ }^{2}$ of the following Languages:-Greek, French, German, and either Sanskrit or Arabic; ${ }^{3}$
3. The English Language, English History, and Modern Geography;
4. Nathematics;
5. Natural Philosophy;
6. Chemistry.

The following are the particulars of the foregoing subjects of Examination :-
Latis.
One Latin subject to be selected by the Senate one year and a half previously from the works of the undermentionod authors: 4
Virgil.... One Book of the Georgics, and One Book of the Eneid.
Horace...Two Books of the Odes.
Sallust...The Conspiracy of Catiline, or the War with Jugurtha.
Cozar....Two Books of the Gallic War.
Livy..... One Book.
Ciccro....De Senectute or De Amicitia, with One of the following Orations:-Pro Lege
Manilia, one of the four Catilinarian Orations, Pro Archia, Pro M. Marcello.
Ovid..... One Book of the Meiamorphoses, and One Book of the Epistie or Heroides.
The Paperin Latin shall contain passages to be translated into English, with questions in History and Geography arising out of the subjects of the book selected. Short and easy passages shall also be set for translation from other books zot 80 selected. A separate Paper shall be set containing questions in Latin Grammar, with simple and easy sentences of English to be translated into Latin. 6

Grebr. 6
One Greek subject, to be selected by the Senate one year and a half previously from the works of the undermentioned auth:ors: 7
Homer..... One Book.
Xenophon. .One Book.
The Paper in Greek shall contain passages to be translated into English, with questions in Grammar, 8 and with questions in History and Geography arising out of the subjects of the book sclected. Short and easy passages shall also be set for translation from other books not so selected.

Frenctr.
The Paper in French shall contain passages for translation into English, and questions in Grammar, limited to the Accidence.

## German.

The Paper in German shall contain passages for translation into English, and questions in Grammar, limited (except when German is taken as an alternative for Greek) to the Accidence.

Sanskrit; Arabic.
The Paper in Sanskrit and the Paper in Arabic shall contain passages for transiation into English, and questions in Grammar.

The Enalibi Lanauage, Enghbi Hibtory, and Bfodera Geograpiy.
Orthography: Writing from Dictation: The Granmatical Structure of the Language.
History of England to the end of the Seventeenth Century, with questions in Dodern Geography.

## MATHEMATICS.

## Artrimetic.

The ordinary Rules of Arithmetic.
Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.
Extraction of the Square Root.

[^2]algabra.
Addition, Substraction, Multiplication, and Division of Algebraical Quantities. Proportion.
Arithmetical and Gcometrical Progression.
Simple Equations.

## Gzombtry.

The First Four Books of Euclid, or the subjects thereof.

## NATURAL PHILOSOPHY. 1

## Mechanics.

Composition and Resolution of Statical Forces.
Simple Machines (Mechanical Powers):-Ratio of the Power to the Weight in each. Centre of Gravity.
General Laws of Motion, with the chief experiments by which they may be illustrated.
Law of the Motion of Falling Bodies.
Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, and Piguyatics.
Pressure of Liquids and Gases, its equal diffusion, and variation with the depth.
Specific Gravity, and modes of determining it.
The Barometer, the Syphon, the Common Pump and Forcing-Pump, and the Air-Pump. Optics.

Laws of Reflexion and Refraction.
Formation of Images by Mirrors aud Simple Lenses.
Heat.
Its sources. Expansion. Thermometers-relations between different Scales in common use. Difference between Temperature and Quantity of heat. Specific and Latent heato Calorimeters. Liquefaction. Ebullition. Evaporation. Conduction. Convection. Radiation.

## CHEMISTRY.

Chemistry of the Non-Metallic elements; including their compounds as enumerated below - their chief physical and chemical characters-their preparation-and their characteristic tests.
Oxygen, Hydrogen, Carbon, Nitrogen. Chlorine, Bromine, Iodine, Fluorine. Sulphur, Phosphorus, Silicon.
Combining Propartions by weight and by volume. General nature of Acids, Bases, and Salts. Symbols and Nomenclature.
The Atmosphere-its constitution; effects of Animal and Vegetable life upon its composition.
Combustion. Structure and properties of Flame. Nature and composition of ordinary Fuel.
Water. Chemical peculiarities of Natural Waters, such as rain-water, river-water, springwater, sea-water.
Carbonic Acid. Carbonic Oxide. Oxides and Acids of Nitrogen. Ammonia. Olefiant Gas, Marsh Gas, Sulphurous and Sulphuric Acids, Sulphuretted Hydrogen.
Hydrochloric Acid. Phosphoric Acid and Phosphuretted Hydrcgen. Silica.
The Examinations shall be conducted in the following order:-
Monday.
Afternoon, 2 to 4. Latin.
4 to 6. Latin Grammar and Composition.
Tuesday.
Morming, 10 to 1. Gieek, German, Sanskrit, or Arabic.
Afternoon, 3 to 6. French or German.
Wednesday.
Morning, 10 to 1. Arithmetic and Algebra.
Afternoon, 3 to 6. Geumetry.
Tricrspay.
Morning, 10 to 1 . English Language.
Afternoon, 3 to 6. English History.
Fridar.
Morning, 10 to 1. Natural Philosophy.
Afternoon, 2 to 5 . Chemistry.
On Monday Morning at Nine o'clock in the week next but one ensuing, the Examiners shall publish a List of the Candidates who have passed, arranged in alphabetical order. And on the Monday morning next following, at Nine:o'clock, the Examiners shall publish a List of the Candidates who have passed, arranged in Three Divisions:-in the Honours Division in the order of proficiency; in the First and Second Divisions in alphabetical order. 2

[^3]A Pass Certificate signed by the Registrar shall be delivered to each Candidate who shall apply for it, after the Report of the Examiners shall have been approved by the Senate.

Inquiry to be made through Governor General whether these Prazes can be taken by Students in the Dominion of Canads.

## GILCHRIST SCHOLARSHIPS.

## Colonlai Scholarguipg.

1. A Scholarship of One Hundred Pounds per annum, and tenable for three years, is annuslly awarded to the highest among those Candidates at the Matriculation Examination carried on in the Dominion of Canada, who pass either in the Honours or in the First Division, and who are desirous of prosecuting their studies either at the University of Edinburgh, or at University College, London, with a view to Graduation in one of the four Faculties of the University of London.
(Norp-FFont the above suntopsis it will be seen that the subjects required jor Butniculation are neither numerous nor difleutit but the absolute necessity of having a minute and accurate knowledge of them cannot be too strongly impressed spon intending Candidates.)

## FIRST B. A. PASS EXAMINATION.

The First B. A. Examination shall take place once in each year, and shall commence on the third Monday in July.

No Candidato shall be admitted to this Examination within one academical year of the time of his passing the Matriculation Examination: nor shall any Candidato bo admitted unless he have produced a satisfactory Certificate of Good Conduct, which shall be transmitted to the Registrar at least one Calendar month before the commencement of the Examination.

The Fee for this Examination shall be Five Pounds. No Candidate shall be admitted to the Examination unless he have previously paid this Fee to the Registrar. 1 If, after payment of his Fee, a Candidato withdraws his name, or fails to present himself at the Examination, or fails to pass it, the Fee shall not be returned to him; but he shall be allowed to enter for any two subsequent First B. A. Exanintions without the payment of any additional Fee, provided that he give notice to the Registrar at least fourteon days before the commencement of the Examination; such notice, in respect to the privilege aforesaid, being considered equivalent to entry.

The Examination shall be conducted by means of Printed Papers; but the Examiners shall not be precluded from putting, for the purpose of ascertaining the competence of the Candidates to pass, viva voce questions to any Candidate in the subjects in which they are appointed to examine.

Candidates shall be examined in the following subjects :-

## MATHEMATICS.

## Arfrumetic.

The ordinary Rules of Arithmetic.
Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.
The Rule of Three and its applications.
Simple and Compound Interest.
Present Value, Discount, and Annuitics.
Extraction of the Square Root.
Nature and use of Logarithms.

## Alaebra.

The ordinary Rules of Algebra.
Reduction and Multiplication of Algebraical Fractions.
Ratio, Proportion, and Varintion.
Permutations and Combinations.
Arithmetical and Geometrical Progressions.
Simple and Quadratic Equations.
Determilation of Common Factors.

## Gbometry.

The Relations and Properties of Similar Rectilinear Figures.
The Elementary Properties of the Plane, including those of the Angles made by Planes with Right Limes and with each other.
The Elementary Proporties of the Sphere, including those of the Great and Small on the Surfaces of Spheres.
The SScnsuration of the Simpler Plane and Solid Figures, including that of the Circle, the Sphere, the Cylinder and the Cone.
Elements of Co-ordinate Geometry, as far as the Equations and Properties of the Right Line and Circle.

## Trigonometry.

The different Measurements of Angles, and the Ordinary Relations of their Trigonometrical Ratios.
The Elementary Formula connecting the Trigonometrical Ratios of two or more Angles.
The Solutions of the several cases of Plane Triangles, including the determination of their Areas.
The determination of the Heights and Distances of Inaccessible Objects.
1 The Fee must be pald when the Candldato Inscribes his name on the Register ef the Univeralty.

## CLASSICS.

## Tifr Latin Language.

The Latin subjects, one in prose, the other in verse; to be selected two years proviously by the Senate from the works of the undermentioned authors ${ }^{1}$ :-
Virgil....The Eclogues ; or two Books of the Georgics ; or two Books of the Eneid.
Horace...The Odes; or the Satires; or the Epistles.
Cicero ... One of the Orations; or one Book from any of the Philosophical or Rhetorical Works.
Livy..... One Book.
Tacitu8.. One Book of either the Annals or the Bistories.

## History.

History of Rome to the death of Augustus.
The Papers in Latin and Roman History shall contain passages of the specified Authors, with simple passages of Latin from books not previously named, to be translated into English; short passages of English to be translated into Latin2 ${ }^{2}$; and. quęstions in Grammar, History, and Geography

## Grebr.

One Book either of Homer or of Xenophon, to be selected two years previously by the Senate; together with easy questions in Grammar. 3

## III.

Writing out the substance of a paragraph previously read by the Examiner: The Grammatical Structure of the Language : Composition,: Other special subjects to be defined two years previously ${ }^{-4}$.
History of England to the end of the Seventcenth Century.
THE FRENCH OR THE GERMAN LANGUAGE.
Translation into English with Questions in Grammar.
The Examinations shall be conducted in the following order :-
Monday.
Sforning, 10 to 1. Latin.
Afternoon, 3 to 6. Latin and Roman History.
Tuesday.
Morning, 10 to 1. Greek.
Afternoon, 3 to 0. French or German.
Wednesday.
Sforming, 10 to 1. Arithmetic and Algebra.
Afternoon, 3 to 6. Geom?try, Trigonometry, :nd Conics.
Tuursday.
Morning, 10 to 1. English Language and Literature. Afternoon, 3 to 6 . English History and Literature.
Candidates will not be approved by the Examiners unless they have shown a competent knowledge in-

1. Latin and Roman History;
2. Greek;
3. English Language, Literature, and History ;
4. Mathematics;
5. Either the French or the German Language.

The Examiners shall publish a List of the Candidates who have passed, arranged in Twr Divisions each in alphabetical order. And a Pass Certificate, signed by the Registrar, shall be delivered to each Candidate who shall apply for it, after the Report of the Examiners shall have been approved by the Senate.

## SECOND B. A. PASS EXAMINATION.

The Second B. A. Examination shall take place once in each year and shall commence on the first Monday in October.

No Candidate shdll be admitted to this Examination within One Academical Year of the time of his passing the Firsi B. A. Exnyination; nor shall any Candidate be admitted unless he have produced a satisfactory Certificate of Good Conduct, which shall be transmitted to the Registrar at least one calendar month before the commencement of the Examination.

The Fee for this Examination shall be Five Pounds (subject to the same conditions as stated in the First B. A. Examination.)

Candidates shall be examined in the following subjects:-

2 Grammatical $c$ mectness in the rendering of English into Latin is imperatively necessary.
3 The Grpek Subject for 1888 1s. Xenophon Convivimn (Symposium).
4 The ENGish Subjects Ior 1876 are: History or English Liternturo Mom 1688 to 1760 . Fope: Essay on Man and Epistics Chaucer sian of Lawes Tale and Frankeleynes Thle. Earle: "Philology of the Engisgh Tongue," 2nd ed., Chaps. V.-IX. (both Inclusive).
I.

MECHANICAL AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.
The follouing subjects áre to be treated Experimentally, and also Arathematically 80 far as the subjects of the Firet B. A. Examination are applicalle to them.

## Statics.

Elementary Statics, including the Fesolution of Forces, the Mechanical Powers, the Centre of Gravity, and simple cases of Equilibrium of bodies or systems of bodies under the action of Gravity.

## Dynamics.

Elementary Dynamics, including the Laws of Motiou, and Proportions required for determining the Rectilinear Motion of a body whether free or along inclined planes.
Direct Impact of Spheres.
Motion of Projectiles, and the simple cases of motion round Centres of Force.
Elementary Propositions relating to Mechanical Work.
Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, and Pisumatics.
Elementary Propositions respecting the nature, transmission and intensity of Third Pressure; and the Conditions of Equlibrium of Floating Bodies.
Nature and simple properties of Elastic Fluids; aud the Pressures produced by them.
Specific Gravity, and the modes of determining it.
The Common Pump and Forcing Pump.
The Barometer.
The Air Pump.
The Steam Engine.
Oprics (Geometrical).
Laws of Reflexion and Refraction; Fiefex:on at Plane Mirrors; Reffexion at Sperical Mirrors, and Refraction through Lenses, tine incident pencils being direct.
Separation of Solar Light into rays oi different colours; Description of the Solar Spectrum; Description of the Eye ; Simple Citical Instruments ; Camera Obscura; Reflecting and Refracting Tolescopes.

## Acoustics.

Nature of Sounds; Mode of Propagation; Musical Tones, and simple propositions respecting them.

## Orrics (Physical).

Fundamental Hypotheses of the Undulatory Theory respecting the Origin and Propagation of Light.
General explanation of Interferences; Formation of Newton's Rings, with descriptions of simple experiments which elucidate the effects of Interference.
Polarized Light, with the description oi simple experimental modes of producing it.

## Astronomy. 1

Systems of Great Circles, to which the positions of the Heavenly Bodies are referred.
Principal phenomena depending on the Motion of the Earth round the Sun, and its Rotatory Motion round its own axis.
General description of the Solar System.
General Explanation of Lunar and Solar Eclipses.
II.

THE FRENCH OR THE GERMAN LANGUAGE.
Translation from English into French or German.
III.

## CLASSICS.

The Greer and Latin Languages.
One Greek subject and one Latin Prose subject, to be selected two years previously by the Senate from the works of the following authors:2-
Homer. ....... Six Books.
太Eschylus..... One Play.
Sophocles......One Play.
Euripides.....One Play.
Heroditus..... One Rook.
Thucydides ...One Book.
Plato..........Apology of Socrates, and Crito.
Xenophon......Two Books, from any of his larger works.
Demosthenes.. One of the longer or three of the shorter public Orations; or two of the private Orations.
Cicero......... One of the Orations; or one Book from any of the Philosophical or Rhetorical works.
Livy...........One Book.
Tacitus ........ . One Book of cither the Annals or the Histories.
1 Tho Mrathematical treatinent of this subject will require the application of the Elements of Spherical Trigonometry: viz: Oircles of tho Splere-bleasures of the sldes and angles of Spherical Trinngles-abuphmentat Triangle. 2 The Classical subjects for 1878 are: Demorthenes, Orations against Lucritus and Dlonjsodorus. Tacitus, Annals, Boox VI.

History.
History of Grecee to the death of Alexander.
The Papers in Classics will contain passages' of the specifled Authors, with simple passages of Greek from Books not previously named, to be translated into English; short passages of English to be translated into Latin; ${ }^{2}$ and questions in Grammar, History and Gcography.
IV.

## LOGIC AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Names, Notions, and Propositions.
Syllogism.
Induction and subsidiary operations.
The Senses.
The Intellect.
The Will, including the Theory of Moral Obligation.
The Examination will be conducted in the following order:-
Monday.
Morning, 10 to 1. Greek.
Afternoon, 3 to 0 . Latin.
Tuesday.
Morring, 10 to 1. Greek and Grecian History.
Afternoon, 3 to 6. French or German.
Wednrsday.
$\begin{array}{l}\text { Morning, } \\ \text { Afternoon, } \\ 10 \\ 3\end{array}$ to 1.$\}$ Sechanical and Natural History.
Thurbday.
$\begin{array}{l}\text { Morming, } \\ \text { Aftermoon, } \\ 3 \\ 3\end{array}$ to $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { t. }\end{array}\right\}$ Logic and Moral Philosophy.
Candidates shall not be approved by the Examiners unless they have shown'a competent knowiedge in-

1. Classics.
2. Grecian History
3. Mechanical and Natural Philosophy.
4. Either the French or the German Language.
5. Logic and Moral Philosophy.

The Examiners shall publish a List of the Candidates who have passed, arranged in Two Divisions, each in alphabetical order. A Certificate under the Scal of the University and signed by the Chancellor, shall be dclivered to each Candidate who has passed.
(Nore.-From the aboce Symopsis it toill be seen that the subjects required for the B. A. Pass Examisamion are neither numerous nor diffeult, but the absolute necessity of having a minute and accurate knotledge of them cannot be too strongly impressed upon intending Carulidates.)

## LAWS.

## BACHELOR OF LAWS.

Candidates for the Degree of Bachblor of Laws shall be required to have passed the Matricuhation Examinatior.

FIIRST LL. B. PASS EXAMINATION.

The Firgt LLL. B. Examination shall take place once in each year, within the first fourteen days of January.

No Candidate shall be admitted to this Examination within Twelve Months from the time of his passing the sfatriculation Examination. No Candidate shall be admitted unless he have produced a satisfactory Certificate of Good Conduct, which shall be transmitted to the Fegistrar at least ona Calendar month before the commencement of the Examination.

The Fee for this Examination shall be Five Pounds. (Subject to the same conditions as already stated in the Regulations for the First B. A. Examisitios.)

The Examination shall be conducted by means of Printed Papers; but the Examiners shall not be precluded from putting, for the purpose of ascertaining the Competence of the Candidates to pass, viva voce questions to any Candidate in the subjects in which they are appointed to examine.

Candidates shall be examined in the following subjects :-
I. Juribprudeicr.

Austin's Lecturès on General Jurisprudence (3rd edition), with Tables, Notes, and Fragments,

## II. Romas Law

Institutes of Justinian; with Ortolon's Commentary and the two parts 2 of the Introduction (in French; the 7th or some subsequent edition).

## Institutes of Gaius.

Maine's Ancient Law.
The Papers in Roman Law shall include passages in Latin which the Candidate shall be required to translate; of these passages at least one shall be from the Digests. No Candidate shall be allowed to pass who does not show a competent knowledge of Latin.

[^4]
## 111. Congtitutional Hibtory of Enaland.

The Examination shall be conducted in the following order:-
Firbt Dat.
$\begin{array}{l}\text { Mforning, } \\ \text { Afternoon, } \\ 10 \text { to } \\ 3\end{array}$ to 6.$\}$ Jurisprudence.
Sacond Day.
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Morning, } 10 \text { to } 1 . \\ \text { Afternoon, } 8 \text { to } 6 .\end{array}\right\}$ Roman Law.
Third Dar.
Morning, 10 to 1. Constitutional History of England.
Candidates shall not be approved by the Examiners unless they have ahown a competent knowledge in all the subjects of Examination.

The Examiners shall publish a list of the Candidates who have passed, arranged in Two Divisions, each in alphabetical order. And a Pass Certificate, signed by the Registrar, shall bo delivered to each Candidate who shall apply for it, after the Report of the Examiners shall have been approved by the Senate.

## SECOND LL. B. EXAMINATION.

The Sbcond LiL. B. Examination shall take place once in each year, within the first fourteen days of January.

No Candidate who has not already graduated in one of the other Faculties of this University shall be admitted to this Examination within Two Academical Years of the time of his passing the Firat LL. B. Examination; but a Graduate of Arts, Science, or Medicine, shall be admissible at the expiration of One year after so passing. No Candidate shall be admitted unless he have produced a gatisfactory Certificate of Good Conduct, which shall be transmitted to the Registrar at least one Calendar month before the commencement of the Examination.

The Fee for this Examination shall be Five Pounds (Subject to the same conditions as are already stated in the Regulations for the Fiast B. A. Examixation.)

The Examination shall be conducted by means of Printed Papers; but the Examiners shall not be precluded from putting, for the purpose of ascertaining the competence of the Candidates to pass, viva voce questions to any Candidate in the Subjects in which they are appointed to examine.

Candidates shall be examined in the following subjects:-

## I. Common Laft. 1

Law of Evidence.
Law of Contracts; Law of Torts. 2 (For 1878). $]$

## II. Equity.

Nature and Origin of Equity Jurisprucience in England. Equity of Trusts, Mortgagess, Frauds, and Election.

## III. Real Property.

History of the Law of Real Property.
Uses; the Law relating to Terms of Years;
Powers; Incorporeal Hereditaments4.
For 1878.

Powers; Incorporeal Hereditamentst.
To be varied from year to year.

Special Subjects under each of the above Branches (with the exception of the Law of Evidence, which will always form part of the Examination) are to be varied from year to year, and to be announced two years previously.

## IV. Roman Law.

A portion of the Digests. (To be announced two years previously).
History of Roman Law to the time of Justinian.
[The heads above mentioned (I-IV) are intended as a guide to Candidates; but it will be understood that the questions may sometimes invoive a knowledge of heads of Law not specifisd.]

The Examinations shall be conducted in the following order:-
First Day.

Second Day.
Morning. 10 to 1. Real Property.
Afternoon, 8 to 6 . Equity.
-Tird Day.
Morning, 10 to 1. Roman Law.
Candidates shall not be approved by the Eraminers unless they have shown a competent knowl- . - edge of all the subjects of Examination.

The Examiners shall publish a List of the Candidates who have passed, arranged in Two Divisions, each in aiphabetical order.

A Certificate under the Seal of the University and signed by the Chancellor shall be delivered to each Candidate who has passed.

THEONORE H. RAND, Chief Superintendent Education.

[^5]
[^0]:    ＊In attendance at Sehool at Manntua，and not included in tho forcooing Tables．

[^1]:    1 A certifical inpy of the Raptismal Rectster is required in every case in whech it can possibly be obtained. In other cases thu best cvidenro procirable is admitied. The Ccrancente of cach cipudidate is, returned, to him when bu in-
     cach Candidate when the recelpt of his Certincato of Age is acknowiedget.

[^2]:    1 The Fco must bo pald when the Candidate Inscribes his namo on tho Register of the University.
    2 No credit will be given formore than two of theso Languages.
    3 Candidatee who desire to bo oxamined in either Sanskit or Arabic must give at least fico calendar months' notice to tho Registrar.
    4 The LATIN Subjects for 1879 aro-For Juño. 1879 : Cicero. Do Senectute, and tho First Specch agninst Catiline
    5 Special stress is lald on accuracy in the answers to tho Grammar qucstions, and on the correct rendering of fag-
    1 sin Into Iatin.
    8 Candidates may substituto German for Greek.
    7 Tho Gretk Subjocte for 1579 are-For Juna, 1879 : Xenophon, Anabanis, Book III.
    8 Speclal stress is lald on accuracy in the answers to the qucstions in Greck Grammar.

[^3]:    1 The questions in Natural Philosophy will be of a strictly elemeutary character.
    2 The places of Candidates in tho Honours Dlvision aro deterninal by thelr respoctive degrocs of proficiency in the subjects of the Pass Examination taken collectively.

[^4]:    1 Grammatical correctneas in the rendering of English into Latin is Imperativaly necessary.
    2 Histoine de la Iegistation Romaine and Generalisation du Drott Bonaine.

[^5]:    1 Tho head of "Common Law" includes the "Law of Evidenco" and "Criminal Law."
    2 Inf1879, "Criminal Law wwill bo added to the abovo special subjects of examination.
    3 Inisi99, "Rectifcation and Cancellation of Instrumants "Will be substitutod for Mortgages,
    4 In!1879. "Dovises" will bo substituted for "Incorporcal Hereditaments"
    ${ }_{5}$ In_1870: De Solutionibus ef Liberationibus (XXVI, 3).

