

NEW BRUNSWICK.—Continued.

A School Committee of three persons is elected annually by the inhabitants of the district, who have charge of the school-house, with the furniture, apparatus and grounds; can call meetings of the inhabitants for the purpose of providing a school-house, books, maps, apparatus, school furniture and fuel, and for the support of the school and the comfort of the scholars; appropriate any money raised for the purpose of providing a library; and may admit so many free scholars and children at reduced rates as they may think proper or just.

Teachers are divided into three classes, qualified as follows:—Male Teachers of the First Class, to teach spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, geography, history, book-keeping, geometry, mensuration, land surveying, navigation, and algebra.

Of the Second Class—Spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, geography, history and book-keeping.

And of the Third Class—Spelling, reading, writing, and arithmetic.

Female Teachers of the First Class to teach spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, geography, history, and common needle work. Of the Second Class, spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, geography, and common needle work. Of the third Class, spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, and common needle work.

Teachers are entitled to receive from the Treasury according to the following rates:—

Male Teachers of the First Class, \$150 per an'm	Female Teachers of the First Class, \$170 per an'm
“ “ Second Class, 120 “	“ “ Second Class, 90 “
“ “ Third Class, 90 “	“ “ Third Class, 70 “

Provided in all cases that the inhabitants of the district raise by assessment, or in any other way, a sum equal to the Provincial allowance.

Teachers must be duly qualified in the training Schools, and receive a license from the chief Superintendent according to Class.

Superior Schools may be established, one in a Parish, and receive \$300 per annum from the Province, on the inhabitants raising a like amount. Besides the branches taught by a First-Class Teacher in these schools, the scholars are taught Latin, Greek and French.

The number of Teachers of Public Schools for the second term of 1865, was 826, of which 405 were males, and 421 were females.

The number of pupils enrolled the second term was 29,975. The average attendance to the number of enrolled is 52 per cent.

The whole amount expended by the Government on Common and Superior Schools for the year ending the 31st Oct., 1865, was \$91,373 92 cts., and by local districts, for the same period, \$101,114 91 cts.

The University of New Brunswick was originally established as the College of New Brunswick in 1800; incorporated by Royal Charter in 1823, under the name of “King’s College, Fredericton,” and re-organized by an amended Charter in 1860, under the above title. It has five Professors.

There is a library, containing upwards of 3,000 volumes, and an extensive assortment of apparatus. The library and apparatus have cost \$20,000.

The total income of the University is about \$13,000 per annum, of which amount the Government pays \$8,844.40; the balance consists of rent of lands, interest of money invested, and tuition fees. The expenses are about \$11,500 per annum.

There are some other educational institutions in the Province, of which the *Mount Allison Academy* is the chief; the Rev. Humphrey Pickard, D.D., is President. The number of students during the year is 210, viz.: in the College, 23; in the Academy, male branch, 111; and in the female branch, 76; average attendance daily, 115. The Government pays this Institution \$2,400 annually. Besides those already mentioned, are the Madras School, Grammar Schools, Roman Catholic Schools, Milton Academy, Presbyterian Schools, and many others, all receiving support from Government.

The whole amount expended by the Government for education in the year ending 31st October, 1865, was \$112,940 38 cts.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Common Schools.—The common school system of Nova Scotia, has recently been undergoing numerous and important changes. Until the present year, the Legislature appropriated \$90,000 annually, to be distributed among 34 school districts, in proportion to the population. The law now provides \$120 for male teachers of the 1st class; \$90 for male teachers of the 2nd class, and female teachers of the 1st class; \$60 for male teachers of 3rd class, and female teachers of 2nd class; \$60 for female teachers of 3rd class, to be paid semi-annually or rateably, “according to the time teachers shall have satisfactorily taught a public school.” Assistant teachers receive two-thirds the amount of principal teachers of the same class.

The clerk of the peace for each county, City of Halifax excepted, has to add a sum equal to 30 cents per head to the amount voted for county purposes. One-half the sum thus raised, is paid half-yearly to the Order of the School Commissioners for the county, and one-half to the Trustees of the principal Schools.

In addition to this, the Province provides \$10,400 yearly for school debts, maps, and the publication of the Education Journal. And the vicinity of the ratepayers of any school-section, may raise, by assessment, on the real and personal property of that section, any further sum required.

The schools of the City of Halifax are governed under special clauses in the School Act.

The Provincial grants and bonus paid in 1865, were of the amount of \$67,068, while the amount raised by the people for salaries was \$124,673.

The Superintendent of Education, Rev. E. H. Rand, gives the following statistics in his report for 1865: Number of school sections, 1,421; number of schools in operation, 989; number of teachers, 1,931; number of children attending schools under 5 years of age, 1,225; between 5 and 15 years, 38,562; over 15 years, 3,984,—total 43,771.

Receiving instruction in reading, 35,423; in writing, 25,716; in arithmetic, 24,641; in English grammar, 13,368; in geography, 14,123; in history, 3,699; in algebra and advanced mathematics, 1091; in navigation and surveying, 124; in classics 507; in agricultural chemistry, 236; in natural philosophy, 904.

These figures are for the 2nd or summer term; therefore, the winter term preceding shew more pupils over 15 years of age, and as a consequence more studying navigation, algebra, &c.