

Lagos and adjacent territories (including the Niger Coast), a crown colony and protectorate.

Gambia, a crown colony.

Sierra Leone, a crown colony.

Nigeria, or British Soudan, recently administered by a chartered company; now a crown colony.

St. Helena, a crown colony.

Ascension Island, a naval station.

Tristan D'Acunha and adjacent islands, no official government.

8. *Scattered Colonies, possessions and spheres of influence.*

Gibraltar, a military colony.

Malta, partly representative government.

Cyprus, a British protectorate by convention with Turkey.

Egypt and the Soudan, nominally a dependency of Turkey, but British influence prevails in the administration.

Aden and its dependencies (Perim, Socotra, Kuria Mura Islands), a protectorate subject to the government of Bombay.

Somali, a British protectorate.

Mauritius and its dependencies, partly representative government.

The Bahrein Islands, a protectorate governed by a native chief.

Zanzibar and dependencies (British East Africa), a protectorate; affairs administered by a chartered company.

Uganda, protectorate, administered by an imperial commissioner.

Hong Kong, a crown colony. The government controls the adjacent territory under lease from the Chinese government.

Wei-Hai-Wei, a naval station, leased from the Chinese government.

The Falkland Islands, a crown colony.

Teachers' Institute.

The teachers of Inspectoral District No. 4, embracing Digby and Annapolis Counties, met at Middleton, N. S., April 11th and 12th. Inspector Morse presided, and the Superintendent of Education, Dr. A. H. MacKay, and Inspectors Roscoe and MacIntosh were present, with a good representation from the inspectorate of the latter, Lunenburg and Queens. In all about 125 teachers were enrolled. A cordial reception was tendered the visitors by the citizens of Middleton on the evening of Tuesday, April 10th, at which Principal O. P. Goucher presided. The *Middleton Outlook* and *Bridgetown Monitor* published very full and interesting reports of the proceedings, from which the following resumé is condensed. The *Outlook* also published portraits and sketches of Inspector Morse, and many of the teachers present.

After the opening on Wednesday morning the following officers were elected: Vice-president, O. P. Goucher;

Secretary-treasurer, A. H. Armstrong; Assistant secretary, Miss Ida B. Jameson; Executive Committee, Principals L. Ruggles, J. P. Connolly, A. D. Brown, F. E. Wheelock and Misses G. James and L. B. Reagh.

A paper on "Over-pressure" was read by Principal De Lancy, of Sandy Cove. The writer would not force the slower pupils to keep along with the others, as it causes discouragement and lack of thoroughness. He would only require four hours of school work, and no home study for those under ten years of age. To prevent over-stimulation he would not publish the marks made by candidates at the provincial examinations.

Principal Connolly thought that the greatest over-pressure was in grades IX, X and XI. He would modify the curriculum by having English as an imperative subject and the other subjects as options, any four to be taken. Principal Smith, of Mahone Bay, thought the science of Grades X and XI should not be attempted if work could not be made practicable; and in schools with insufficient staff, high school work should not be permitted. At present the whole number of subjects could not be taught in the time given. Principal Beryl G. James thought options impracticable, as it would increase the number of classes.

Principal Goucher thought it would be unwise not to publish the marks. Principal Ruggles thought we should not be called upon to teach in our schools what was, in reality, college work. He would cut the geometry down one-third and the algebra one-half.

Principal Connolly read an instructive paper on the "Metric System," advocating its universal adoption. He explained how the units of measurement were obtained; that the system had been legalized in all countries, with the exception of Russia and Montenegro, but had been adopted in few. Our present system is much more complicated, and the only objection to the new system is that it would cause confusion. Every school should have a complete set of metric weights and measures.

Principal Richardson thought that as England had not adopted our decimal system of currency, she would be equally slow in adopting the metric system. Principal Ruggles favored the system, and thought that prejudice was one reason why England had not adopted the system. He did not consider it expedient to teach both the old system and the metric system, as required at present. Mr. F. E. Cox said he would be pleased to see the system adopted, and likewise the twenty-hour system of reckoning time. Inspector MacIntosh said this system was used almost exclusively in the West India trade.

Superintendent MacKay, who had arrived during the