

from the graded and rural schools. The course of study prescribed in the rural and graded schools embraces besides the elementary branches some of the more advanced departments in mathematics and natural science. The growth of the schools since the period of Confederation has been great indeed, as will be at once apparent by glancing over the following comparative statement taken from the last annual report of the Superintendent:

Year.	Number of School Districts.	Aggregate Enrolment.	Expenditure for Education Proper.
1872-73	25	1,028	\$ 36,763 77
1873-74	37	1,245	35,287 59
1874-75	41	1,403	34,822 28
1875-76	41	1,685	44,506 11
1876-77	42	1,998	47,129 63
1877-78	45	2,198	43,334 01
1878-79	45	2,301	22,110 70
1879-80	47	2,462	47,006 10
1880-81	48	2,571	46,960 68
1881-82	50	2,633	49,268 63
1882-83	59	2,693	50,850 63
1883-84	67	3,420	66,655 15
1884-85	76	4,027	71,151 52
1885-86	86	4,471	79,527 56
1886-87	95	5,345	88,521 08
1887-88	104	6,372	99,902 04
1888-89	109	6,796	108,190 59

Mr. Pope, the provincial superintendent, is keenly alive to the importance of stimulating, by every possible means, the pupils to study and thereby awakening in them a thirst for learning, and his efforts have met with an abundant success. The annual examinations for the granting of certificates to teachers are of a stringent character and the standard of efficiency is quite equal to that of any other province and certainly superior to most. The examinations are held simultaneously at Kamloops and Victoria by a Board of Examiners appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor to assist the superintendent. Graduates from other provinces are exempt in British