

3. *Viva voce and Special Examinations in Reading.*—The Board of Examiners shall subject the candidates to *viva voce* examination in reading, of the result of which a record shall be made.

4. Each Examiner, by his acceptance of office, binds himself in honour to give no information to candidates, directly or indirectly, by which the examination of that candidate might be affected.

5. *Time and place of each Examination.*—The examination of candidates for admission to the High School, or Collegiate Institute, shall be held in such place as may be agreed upon by the Examiners.

6. *Proceedings at each Examination.*—The Inspector shall preside at the opening of the examination; and, at nine o'clock on the morning of the first day, in the presence of such of his colleagues as may be there, and of the candidates, he shall break the seal of the package of examination papers received for that examination, from the Education Department. He shall also break open the seal of each additional packet of examination papers as required in the presence of a co-examiner and of the candidates. He shall further see that at least one examiner is present during the whole time of the examination, in each room occupied by the candidates. He shall, if desirable, appoint one or more of his co-examiners (1) to preside at the examination in any of the subjects named in the programme: (2) to read and report upon the answers as they are received.

7. The examination, except in reading, shall be conducted wholly on paper;

8. The candidates, in preparing their answers, will write only on one page of each sheet. They will also write their names on each sheet, and, having arranged their papers in the order of the questions, will fold them once across and write on the outside sheet their names. After the papers are once handed in, the Examiners will not allow any alteration thereof, and the presiding Inspector is responsible for the subsequent safe-keeping of the same, until he has handed them to the High School Inspector.

9. The presiding Inspector or Examiner must be punctual to the moment in distributing the papers, and in directing the candidates to sign their papers at the close of the allotted time. No writing, other than the signature, should be permitted after the order to sign is given. The candidates are required to be in their allotted places in the room before the hour appointed for the commencement of the examination. If a candidate be not present till after the commencement of the examinations, he cannot be allowed any additional time on account of such absence.

10. In examining the answers of candidates, it is desirable that at least two Examiners should look over each paper.

11. The Department will, on the margin of the questions, assign numerical values to each question or part of a question, according to their judgment of its relative importance. The local Examiners will give marks for the answers to any question in correspondence with the number assigned to the question, and the completeness and accuracy of the answers.

12. In order that a candidate may obtain admission to the High School, or Collegiate Institute, the sum of his marks must amount to at least seventy-five per cent. of the assigned value of the answers given in margin of the examination questions.

13. The names of successful candidates shall be arranged alphabetically.

14. In the event of a candidate copying from another, or allowing another to copy from him, or taking into the room any book, notes, or anything from which he might derive assistance in the examination, it shall be the duty of the presiding Examiner, if he obtain clear evidence of the fact at the time of its occurrence, to cause such candidate at once to leave the room; neither shall such candidate be permitted to enter during the remaining part of the examination, and his name shall be struck off the list. If, however, the evidence of such case be not clear at the time, or be obtained after the conclusion of the examination, the Examiners shall report the case at a general meeting of the Examiners, who shall reject the candidate if they deem the evidence conclusive.

15. The subjects of examination for admission to the High Schools, or Collegiate Institutes, shall be the same as those prescribed for the first four classes of the Public Schools, and the examination papers on those subjects shall be prepared by the High School Inspectors. The examinations for admission to the High School must be on paper, and the examination papers with the answers are to be preserved for the examination of the High School Inspector, that he may not depend wholly on the individual examination of pupils as to whether the regulations have been duly observed in the examination and admission of pupils.

16. Although pupils are eligible for promotion from the Public to the High Schools, after passing a satisfactory examination in the first four classes of the former, it is quite at the option of the parents or guardians of pupils, whether they shall enter the High

School or not before they complete the whole programme of studies in the Public Schools, when they can then enter an advanced class in the High School.

17. All candidates passing a satisfactory examination before the local Board, shall receive from it a certificate of eligibility for admission, and shall be temporarily admitted by the Head Master. But their attendance will not be credited to the school should the Inspector of High Schools disapprove of their admission.

18. The High School Board will provide the stationery required for conducting the examinations.—(See page 96.)

I. Biographical Sketches.

HON. JOHN SANDFIELD MACDONALD, M.P.

Descended from an old Scottish Highland family settled there for half-a-century or more, Mr. Macdonald was born in the County of Glengarry, on the 12th of December, 1812. He was, consequently, in his 60th year at the time of his death. His younger days possessed a spice of romance. Early chafing under the restraints of paternal control he made several ineffectual attempts to escape from home. A brief experience of store life in the country sickened him of that calling, and he readily yielded to the solicitations of a resident lawyer to give more attention to study and become a member of the same profession as himself. At the age of 20 he went to school with the well-known teacher Dr. Urquhart. Two years after he was admitted a member of the Law Society of Upper Canada, studying successively with Mr. (afterwards Judge) McLean and Mr. (now President of the Court of Appeal) Draper. In June of the year 1840 he was called to the Bar, and immediately obtained a large practice in the town of Cornwall and the surrounding country. His connexion with his law business he never closed; and unlike many lawyers who have become members of Parliament he amassed a considerable fortune; in no small degree obtained from the mercantile community of Montreal, who had the utmost confidence in him throughout his life—a confidence which was never betrayed, but which, on the contrary, was the means of cementing friendships of the strongest possible kind.

When he died, he was the oldest member of the Canadian Parliament, having been first elected in 1841. Since he entered on his public career, he had seen a total change in the system of government, the attempt to rule the country by instructions from Downing Street abandoned; a Legislative union of the two Canadas formed, and superseded by a federal union, embracing all British territory on the continent. When he first became a member of the Legislature, Lord Sydenham was governor during the first session in which Mr. Macdonald held a seat in the Legislature, a vigorous protest was made against this system of governing by instructions from Downing Street. The Legislature, in formal resolutions, claimed the right to exercise a constitutional influence over the executive on all questions of internal government; also that the advisers of the Sovereign's representative should preserve the confidence of the representatives of the people. The initiative of these resolutions came from Mr. Baldwin, and the principles they avowed, accepted reluctantly by Lord Sydenham; and the resolutions were modified by a member of the Government so as to take the shape indicated. In this school Mr. Macdonald received his first practical lessons in constitutional government. The position he occupied in the first session when he sat in the Legislature was no bad illustration of that independent character which marks his whole public career. He had been elected as an opposition member; elected by a constituency (Glengarry) that was conservative from its entire adherence to the crown during the recent rebellion, when every thing had been reduced to a question of loyalty; he sympathized with the French on account of the violence which had been used against some of them at the elections, and their exclusion from Lord Sydenham's united government. The Upper Canada Conservatives coalesced with the Lower Canada French; and Mr. Macdonald as an opposition member, was known among them, but he entered into no confidence with them; attended no party meetings; merely did what he conceived to be his duty in the House, voting as he thought right and proper. Two years later, the principle of responsible government was not yet so fully established as to be beyond successful assault. Lord Sydenham had succumbed to over-work and disease; Sir Charles Bagot, his successor, had gone to the grave; and Sir Charles Metcalfe, who had come from a bad school, provoked the administration, at the head of which were Lafontaine and Baldwin, to resign; which event took place in November 1843. Mr. Macdonald unhesitatingly embraced the cause of the late ministers; on that issue, he appealed to the electors of Glengarry, and was returned by an