

who are naturally anxious to keep down the taxes. The result is a perpetual change. The pupils of the secondary schools and the better class of the public schools, pass at ages between fifteen and twenty. Their first ambition is to enter the ranks of the teaching profession at the earliest possible moment. They do this by attending a Model School for three or four months, and then obtain situations by under-bidding some other teacher, and begin work at a salary of \$200 or \$300 a year. A fresh lot seek admission, year by year, to the profession which requires the ablest and most mature minds to perform with some degree of satisfaction, at least, the duties thereof. Many, very many of those who begin teaching have not the slightest intention of remaining in the schools for more than

two or three years, but they crowd out those who would remain, and by experience and improvement in scholarship prepare themselves to become efficient public servants. Besides all this, it must not be forgotten that annually the Minister of Education issues a large number of permits, for various reasons, to persons unable to pass the regular examination or whose certificate has expired by fluxion of time. We believe that more permits have been given by the Minister in 1889 than in 1888. The results are: (1) Third class certificates (including permits) are increasing; (2) More than half of the teachers are less than twenty years old; (3) Salaries are being reduced; (4) Teachers of ability, power and experience are leaving the profession. What are the remedies?

SCHOOL WORK.

CLASS-ROOM.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, ONT.

DECEMBER EXAMINATIONS, 1889.

High School Entrance.

ARITHMETIC.

Examiners: Thomas Pearce, J. E. Hodgson, M.A.

NOTE.—Only six questions are to be attempted. A maximum of five marks may be added for neatness.

1. A fruit merchant bought a quantity of apples for \$144; he sold half of them for \$82.80, thereby gaining 12 cents per bushel on what he sold. What did the apples cost him per bushel? [17] *Ans.* 80 cts.

2. Find the interest on \$84.25 from April 16th, 1888, to November 4th, 1889, at 7 per cent. per annum. (Year=365 days.) [17] *Ans.* \$9.16.

3. A pint contains 9000 grains of barley and each grain is one-third of an inch long. How far would the grains in 17 bush. 3 pks.

1 qt. 1 pt. reach if placed one after another? [17] *Ans.* 95583 $\frac{1}{3}$ yds.

4. An orchard is 24 $\frac{2}{3}$ rods long and 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ rods wide. At 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents per cubic foot what will it cost to dig a ditch around it 3 ft. 9 in. wide and 4 ft. deep? [17]

Ans. \$349.71 $\frac{1}{2}$

5. A sold a town lot to B and gained 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. B sold it to C for \$306 and lost 15 per cent. How much did the lot cost A? [17] *Ans.* \$320.

6. In a room 26 ft. 6 in. long, 16 ft. 8 in. wide, and 12 ft. 3 in. high, there are three windows each 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet high and 3 ft. wide, and two doors each 7 ft. high and 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. wide. The base-board is 9 in. wide. How much paper, $\frac{3}{8}$ of a yard wide, will be required to cover the walls and ceiling? [17] *Ans.* 170 $\frac{3}{8}$ yds.

7. A farmer sells to a merchant 3015 lbs. of hay at \$16 per ton, and takes in payment 6 lbs. of tea at 80 cents per lb.; 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of coffee at 26 cents per lb.; 33 lbs. of sugar at 12 lb. for a dollar; 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of raisins at 18 $\frac{1}{4}$