

years; but a teacher holding a third-class certificate may be eligible in less than three years for examination for a second-class certificate on the special recommendation of the County Inspector. All other candidates (with the exceptions mentioned below) must have previously obtained either a third-class certificate under the present system of examination, or a first or second-class certificate under the former system. Teachers holding first or second-class certificates, granted anywhere in the British Dominions, may be admitted to examination for second-class certificates in this Province, provided that they produce satisfactory evidence of good moral character and time of actual experience, as required of other teachers. Second-class certificates are valid during a good behaviour, and throughout the Province. Candidates who, having successfully taught in a school for three years, shall pass the July examination, may thereupon receive a second-class certificate; but those who have not taught for three years shall, after passing the July examination, be required before obtaining a certificate to attend for one session at a Normal School, and to pass the examination at the close; and each candidate, if a female, must be more than sixteen years of age, and if a male, more than eighteen years of age. Any teacher who has taught successfully for one year may be examined on the subjects of examination prescribed for second-class certificates, omitting School Law, Education, Music, and Drawing; and, if he pass such examination, he shall then be eligible for admission to a Normal School, as a teacher-in-training with a view to his obtaining a second-class certificate. Any person who has passed the intermediate Examination, or who shall pass either of the intermediate Examinations to be held during the year 1877, may, on producing proof of having taught successfully for one year, be allowed to attend a Normal School as a teacher-in-training, with a view to his obtaining a second-class certificate. Any candidates who at present hold third-class certificates, and who have proved their ability to teach, but who may fail to pass the prescribed examination for second-class certificates, may, on the recommendation of the Central Committee, having regard to the character of their answers at such examination, receive from the Minister authority to teach on their present certificate for such time as he may deem fit. Candidates from the Normal Schools are eligible for examination for first-class certificates as provided by the seventh regulation. Other candidates for a first-class (Provincial) certificate must furnish satisfactory proof of temperate habits and good moral character, and of having successfully taught in a school for five years, or two years, if during that period such candidate has held a second-class certificate granted under the regulations. All other candidates for first-class certificates who do not already possess second-class Provincial certificates (with the exceptions mentioned below) shall be required to previously pass the examination for such second-class certificates. A first-class certificate of any grade renders the holder eligible for the office of Examiner of Public School Teachers; that of the highest grade (A) renders the holder eligible for the office of Public School Inspector. Certificates of eligibility for these offices can be obtained on application to the Department. Teachers holding first or second-class certificates, granted anywhere in the British Dominions, may be admitted to examination for first and second-class certificates respectively in this Province, provided that they produce satisfactory evidence of good moral character and time of actual experience, as required of other teachers. Graduates in Arts who have proceeded regularly to their degrees in any university in the British Dominions, and who produce satisfactory evidence of having taught successfully for one year, and satisfactory proof of good moral character, may be admitted to the examination for first-class certificates without previously obtaining third and second-class certificates. There are very few changes of importance in the subjects prescribed for second and first-class teachers, and none at all in those for third-class. In the second class list the clause requiring evidence of practical skill in teaching has been omitted for obvious reasons. Two explanatory notes have been added to the list, one of which permits the English literature of the intermediate High School examination to be substituted for the botany and physiology of the second class, while the other permits in French or German settlements a knowledge of French or German grammar to be substituted for a knowledge of English grammar on certain conditions. In the first-class list the principal change is in the English texts and the history prescribed.

QUEBEC.

The new school law now makes the teaching of drawing compulsory in all the schools of the Province.

Mr. Caron, the Iberville School Inspector, died recently. Stanstead Wesleyan College has had a successful year, which closes with appropriate exercises about the last of June.

The Sherbrooke Gazette is able to state on good authority that the corporation of Bishop's College has decided to rebuild the college edifice. This institution was established in its present locality in order that there might be a good Protestant school in the midst of a Protestant community, and it is thought best not to transplant it.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction has issued a circular to School Commissioners and Trustees calling their attention to a variety of points connected with recent changes in the school law of the Province. Pending the complete consolidation of the law he has adopted the sensible plan of issuing a *pro tempore* consolidation in pamphlet form with annotations with the desire, as he himself says, of sparing those who require to know the law the trouble of searching and of useless reading.

By the new School Act commissioners and trustees are bound, on pain of a fine, to keep their teachers paid up to the end of each half year, and the semi-annual reports of the secretary-treasurer must specify that they have been paid in order to entitle the school to a share of the Government grant. It is interesting in this connection to notice the amounts paid to teachers throughout the Province. There are 115 male teachers receiving less than \$100; 374 between \$100 and \$200; 480 between \$200 and \$400; and only 219 over \$400. The corresponding numbers of female teachers are 1722, 5244, 315, and 59. Surely something better than this is possible even in Quebec.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The Acadian Recorder opposes an increase in the salaries of the Halifax teachers.

Halifax University, which was only recently established, holds its first graduation examination on the 17th of July, and its first matriculation on the 4th of September.

The educational scandal by which the Superintendent of the Province is compromised has not yet been cleared up. Fortunately there seems to be no chance of avoiding an explanation, as the press of both sides of politics are urgently demanding one.

The inspector of Pictou County reports a steady improvement both as regards the time during which the schools are kept open and the regularity of the attendance. Amongst 149 teachers there were 62 changes, a state of affairs calling for some remedy. The Inspector reproaches the people of the town of Pictou for taking so little interest in their academy, which seems to be doing excellent work.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Alumni Society of the Mount Allison College has decided to devote its income for this year to the purchase of books of reference for the professors and students instead of giving scholarships as hitherto.

Several places in this Province have followed the example of St. John in supplying the Catholic Schools with Catholic teachers. The way to a better state of feeling on the school question seems to be gradually clearing up.

The schools of St. John suffered from the late conflagration quite as severely as other public institutions. The Victoria school, the finest edifice devoted to public school purposes in the Dominion, was destroyed, and a number of other buildings either owned or leased by the School Board. The number of separate departments thus suddenly closed is about fifty. The insurance on the buildings and furniture will enable the Board to commence rebuilding at an early date.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Mr. Manning, Principal of the Protestant Academy, Charlottetown, has received the appointment of Chief Superintendent of Education for the Province.

MANITOBA.

The Winnipeg School Board, which came to a dead lock some months ago over the election of a chairman, has settled the matter by appointing a permanent one.

The Bishop of Rupert's Land has been appointed Chancellor of the University of Manitoba, and the Hon. Joseph Royal Vice-Chancellor.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The School Superintendent of the Province has been examining the New Westminster school in person, and is satisfied with the result of his visit.