the chairman said there was a clause the appendix providing for it. Mr. s therefore moved that each teacher written on the subject. Mr. Bishop nded and the motion was carreid. Ir. Marchant moved that in view of erection of the new James Bay ward ol the provincial government and icularly the Victoria members t the proper authorities to have the ler magazine in the park removed. Yates seconded and the motion was

Ir. Yates cited the instance of ng lady who had taken the place of ntleman in the department and was eiving less wages than formerly paid, said that he regarded that as un-It was purely a question of fillthe position. He moved that all of salaries of female teachers cut in gust last be restored to what they

formerly. Mr. Bishop seconded Ir. Marchant and Mr. Hayward were ed to any change and the motion lost, the nays being Saunders, Lov

and Marchant. Ir. Marchant said he believed that in of the new schools being erected the board should declare school dists to regulate the attendance. ed that Mr. Lovell and Mr. Bishop n the committee to handle the man It was so voted.

Ir. Marchant said there were 80 chilin the lowest class in the West school and he moved that a be hired near at hand r. Bishop was opposed to that and ed in amendment that an additional

be built at the school. The amendcarried. ne following estimates for the ordiexpenditure for the year were then

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE ing and advertising
 alshing
 3,500

 bol supplies
 400

 alrs
 3,500

 chers' salaries
 35,000

 deless
 35,000

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE TRAORDINARY and furnal school (building site and fur-Side school (addition) Total\$3,700

n extraordinary demand of \$2,500 the Oakland school, site and furhing, and another of \$1,200 for the adon to the Victoria West school and furnishing of it. ne secretary was directed to forward

estimates to the city council. was decided to place a telephone in clerk's office.

it 11 o'clock the board went into exve session at the request of Mr.

The committee on the Nicholson corpondence reported as follows: Your mittee charged with this affair havcarefully examined the school law of province, the evident purpose of the lations set down by the council of lic instruction, the statements made the letter sent to Mr. Nicholson, and verbal reply received by the chairman he board from Mr. Nicholson, report follows: 1, That Principal Nicholson correct in his assertion that the proame adopted in Victoria West is in ord with the regulations of the counof public instruction. 2. That it is ent that two of the four subjects lated optional in the regulations of council of public instruction are subts that may be taught with better s to the pupils in the high school, and ich subjects the department recomnds be not taught in the graded of cities where a high school ated. 3. That it is further evident, m the published limit tables of atral graded schools and the Victoria est that there is a diversity between m. It is therefore recommended that ification of this diversity be immedily sent to Principals Miss Williams. srs. Netherby and Nicholson, sting them to meet at an early date definitely fix limit tables that shall used in each of the schools of the , Principal Netherby to be the coner of such meeting. In case of any agreement concerning such tables, Dr. Pope be requested to settle question in dispute. Your commitfeel the exceeding importance of this nmendation in view of the speedy ning of the new graded schools of the 4. That the written examinations

and uniform; the principals of the ools co-operating in the preparation the paper. C. HAYWARD, Signed)

en by corresponding divisions in each

our schools should be absolutely iden-

Chairman. B. LOVELL

MARCHANT,

deport received and the suggestions ered carried out. The school attendance for December reported as 'follows: Average daily endance, 1,593.72; average actual atlance, 1,575.05; total pupils attend-. 1.807

The Spiendor of an Indian Viceroy. er Edwin Arnold considers it is not extravagant to call the office of an ian viceroy "sublime." No position the world not actually royal approaches or magnificence and for splender; and bably no extant monarch keeps up much visible state as the representative Her Majesty at Calcutta. He points that there are three types of Indian groys which are all good in their way e is the man who, like Sir John Lawice, knows the vast country by previous ice, and therefore is the least likely make administrative mistakes. The ond is the practiced statesman, the ured master of state affairs, like d Dufferin, who carries to his splenoffice the habits of command and the wledge of men. And the third may very well represented by Lord Elgin, intelligent and hig-bred ruler, who sure of nothing save of his good-will erve India and her Empress faithful-Sir Edwin recalls a remark made Lord Dufferin at Calcutta while vice-Sir Edwin had urged his lordship. ving regard to the dangerous state of frontier, not to expose himself again the sun, as he had done at Delhi and ewhere, contracting in consequence 2 ght fever. Laughingly Lord Dufferin wered, "Well, you see, they have been iding me recently always to the Arctic ons. They packed me off to St. Per sburg as ambassador, and then after rds to Canada to be governor-general re, so that when I received the honor appointment as viceroy of India. d in my own mind, 'Now I will hand self up to dry!' and possibly I have n overdoing it.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Not Known When the Redistribution Bill Will be Ready.

NUMBER OF NEW BILLS INTRODUCED

Dr. Milne Moves to Obtain the Indian Reserve for the City-Mr. Keith's Question Regarding Coal Mines' Regulations Act.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 31. The speaker took the chair at 2 p.m. The speaker took the chan at 2 p. Mr. Croft presented a petition from C. T. Dupont and others for permission to nstruct a railway from Kaslo to Bear

Mr. Horne presented a petition from R. A. Anderson and others asking that a ertain contract with the municipality of Richmond be declared valid. The petition from the Halls' Mine Co.

a private bill was received. Mr. Forster asked for a return of copies of all orders-in-council authorizing the allowance of a drawback or rebate on royalties on any piles, spars or timber, with the amount of the same allowed, and the name of the company or person to whom the rebate has been granted. The motion was consented to. Mr. Davie introduced bills to extend

the application of the 'marriage act' and the 'Registration of Births, deaths and Marriages Act,' to the society called the Salvation Army; an act to amend 'The License Act'; an act to abolish the right to access and use of light by prescription. bills were read a first time. Mr. Milne moved for a return of cop-

ies of all correspondence between the government of this province and the government of the Dominion relative to the Songhees Indian reserve, or better known as the Indian reserve, situated within the corporate limits of the city of Victoria." The mover said he thought it was time the reserve was obtained for the provincial government and then given to the city of Victoria. It was becoming more apparent year by year that the reserve should belong to the city. The citizens of Victoria were living all around the reerve and it was not a suitable place for the Indians. It was demodifizing to the Indians and a nuisance to the ortizens. It prevented the progress of the city in that direction. He hoped that before long instead of an Indian reserve there would be storehouses and wharves on the other side of the harbor.

Hon. Mr. Davie said it must be resoembered that the Indians had to be con sidered. There was a solemn briggin between the government and the Inlians which had to be recognized. Of course negotiations entirely failed the land

could be expropriated. Mr. Grant said the reserve was an eyesore besides retarding the progress of the The Indians had received a great deal of consideration and if they could not be induced to take another reserve the land should be exprepriated.

Hon, Mr. Beaven said the Indians who were entitled to the reserve were very few indeed. He thought if the question was taken up in a business-like manner many of the difficulties would vanish. There were four parties interested: The Dominion and provincial governments, the Indians and Victoria. The only would be willing to put their hands in patriotic party which wo their pockets to obtain the reserve. The tts conscience for votes or betray the province should obtain it and transfer it to the city on favorable terms.

The resolution was adopted. Hon. Col. Baker presented the annual school law and school regulations. Hon. Mr. Beaven asked the minister of education if it was his intention to amend the school act to do away with provision that the revenue tax for the current year | fenses. must be paid to obtain a vote for school Thousands of men were dis-

franchised by that provision. Hon. Mr. Davie said the provision to

low the attorney-general could make tion at 11 o'clock. The Emperor will the three months out of the time be be at the station to meet him. tween October 31st and Dec. 1st. A pay his municipal taxes before October 31st, he simply saved a rebate by pay-

ing them at that date Hon. Mr. Davie said if the leader of the oposition could not impress on the minister of education the necessity of not have moved an amendment to cross it out. Mr. Martin introduced a bill to amend the 'Game Protection Act (1892), Amend-

ment act. 1893" Mr. Sword moved for a return showing the sums, if any, due and unpaid on land sold in the various districts at the present time. Adopted.

Mr. Sword moved for a return showing the amount, if any, of land registry fees due and unpaid at the present time, the names of those in arrears, with the respective amounts, and the years in which such arrears accrued. Adopted. Mr. Semlin moved for copies of all or-

ders-in-council, contracts, tenders, and correspondence between the government or any member thereof, and the contracor for the construction of the Nakusp & Slocan railway. Hon. Mr. Davie said the resolution was an unnecessary one. It was stated in

he speech that the papers would be brought down, and they would be. The resolution was passed. Mr. Keith asked the attorney-general s the amendment to the Coal Mines Regulations Act of 1890 constitutional, or in other words, is said act workable? And if said act is "constitutional," is

t the intention of the government to en-Hon. Mr. Davie said since Mr. Keith ad first asked the question the Speaker had ruled such legislation out of order and that there would be an appeal against When the appeal came up would give his opinion on Mr. Keith's

Mr. Speaker—The appeal has been abando Hon. Mr. Davie Such legislation is, nowever, out of order. Mr. Brown asked the premier if the

government was prepared to name date upon which the redistribution bill will be brought down to this house? Hon, Mr. Davie said it would brought down in due time; he was not

prepared to name the date. Dr. Watt presented a petition from the Ashcroft and Cariboo railway company asking for an amendment to their act. Mr. Mackenzie's motion for a commitee to investigate the Gauvreau expedition was adopted. The committee is Messrs, Milne, Smith, Anderson, Hall, Rogers and Mackenzie

The witnesses and evidence bill was reported complete. The House went into committee, Mr. Stoddart in the chair, to consider the supreme court bill Mr. Sword asked if a clause could not

e inserted in the bill arranging for the appointment of judges for certain districts. He understood that was what the lawyers of the mainland were asking Hen. Mr. Davie said the House would have to gravely consider the matter be-

fore deciding that judges should have jurisdiction in only certain districts. The result would be that the initial question in each case would be which judge had jurisdiction in the case. In committee, Hon. Mr. Davie moved

amendments to establish a separate judicial district in Kootenay. Clauses were also passed providing that ordinary civil cases be tried at the assizes instead of on fixed date and also that jury cases e tried before non-jury cases unless the judge decided otherwise. On account of the length of the amendments, Mr. Semlin suggested that the committee rise and report progress. This was done. .

Hon. Mr. Turner moved the second reading of the horticultural bill. This, he explained, gave the board of horticulture more power to enforce the regulations than did the previous acts. consent the bill was committed, Mr. Keith in the chair. Several members obected to the size of the interior district. It was too large, they said, for one inpector to look after.

Hon. Mr. Turner said the bill was recommended by the fruit growers of the Mr. Kitchen said it must remembered that most of the fruit growers who considered the bill were from the islands and

the Fraser valley. The clause complained of was laid over and the committee rose and reported pro-

Mr. Eberts presented a petition for the incorporation of the Cariboo and Horse Fly Hydraulic Mining Companies. The House adjourned at 4:45.

General News. Philadelphia, Jan. 30.-Judge Butler, of the United States court, died this morning. He decided in favor of the sugar trust in the suit brought by the government to have it set aside as ille-

Trenton, N.J., Jan. 30.—The attorneygeneral submitted to the governor to-day plans for ending the senatorial dead-lock. The governor will further study the matter before he decides. London, Jan. 30.-Joseph Chamber

lain, leader of the Liberal-Unionists, in a speech at Birmingham this evening, declared his entire antagonism to the new radicalism, which, he said, abandoned the old radical principles and become a policy of disintegration at home and disrepute abroad. He should value the property had was made by the broad in the future, he said, to call city of Victoria. He was satisfied that dimself a Unionist—a title which was far wider and nobler than that of either would be better for the Indians and they Conservative or Liberal, inasmuch as it would be willing to make the change, included both. He contended that there He had no doubt the citizens of Victoria | was a growing need of a great national not barter

intry's interests in order to mainn itself in office. Mr. Chamberlain endorsed the views set forth by Mr. Balfour in his recent speech in Manchester, report of the public schools and a manual in which he urged the paramount importance of the question of imperial defense, and pledged the cordial co-operation of the opposition with the government in efforts to strengthen the de

Berlin, Jan. 25,-If his health permit, Prince Bismarck will arrive here to-morrow afternoon. It is possible that he will return home on Friday evening to the school act was similar to the amend- avoid the birthday festival, which might ment proposed by the leader of the op- overtax his strength. The Emperor Wilposition to the municipal act. Led away, liam hopes strongly, however, that the by the leader of the opposition the house prince will be able to attend the gala had amended the municipal act making performance at the royal opera house taxes due three months earlier than they, and occupy the box with three German sovereigns-King Albert of Saxony, King Hon. Mr. Beaven denied this. He William of Wurtemburg and King Wilpointed out to the minister of education liam of Prussia. The plans for Bis-when the bill was before the House that marck's journey are not yet definitely the provision would disfranchise half the known. The Lokal Anzeiger says that people of the province. He did not know the prince will arrive at the Leheite sta-

London, Jan. 29 .- After the expendiis not disfranchised if he does not | ture of many thousand dollars in alterations and renovations the oldest chapel in England will be re-opened to-morrow by the bishop of Marlborough, in the presence of a notable congregation, including, it is expected, several members of the royal family. It is attached to placing the provision in the act, he could | Gray's Inn, the resort and headquarters of the lawyers of the metropolis, and was built over 700 years ago. The arch-bishop of Canterbury, however, has refused to attend the service on ground that the rules framed by lawyers for the government of the chapel do not permit the usual confirmathe Although using the service of the Church of England, the lawyers re-

gard the chapel as a little private affair of their own and manage it iccordingly. London, Jan. 30.—The house of lords by a large majority rejected the proposal made by the Marquis of Ripon, secretary of state for the colonies, that the sons of the house of commons for disagreeing with the amendments made by the house of lords to the employers' lability bill be considered. The Earl of Camperdown then moved as an amendment that workingmen in trades have insurance funds to which their employers contribute be allowed to contract out of the provisions of the bill. amendment was agreed to. The Earl Dudley also proposed an amendment that if the insurance funds were not sufficient and the employers were not willing to make up the deficiency, the workmen would have their remedy by action at ordinary law. This amendment was

also adopted, and the house then adjourned. Peoria, Ill., Jan. 31.-The annual convention of the Republican Editorial Association of Illinois opened here yester day with Gen. S. D. Alkins of Freeport presiding. A large majority of the Republican papers of the state are repre-The editors will discuss business and politics for two days, and will have a little frolic and fun on the side.

PROVINCIAL PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Annual Report of the Superintendent of Education.

ATTENDANCE AND COST OF SCHOOLS

An Interesting Report by Inspector Burns-Inspector Wilson Deals With the Different Subjects Taught in the Schools.

Hon. Col. Baker, minister of education, vesterday presented to the legislature the 22nd annual report of the public schools of the province to June 30th, 1893. The superintendent of education in his report says:

The records of the year show considerable increase in attendance, marked mprovement in the condition of the schools, and satisfactory progress in the subjects of study prescribed. The whole number of schools in operation was 166, as follows: High schools, 4; graded schools, 16; rural schools, 140; ward schools, 6. The number of teachers and monitors employed was 267, an increase of 39 over that for the previous year. The total number of pupils enrolled during the year was 11,496, an increase of 723 over that for the previous year, and the average actual daily attendance was 7111.40, an increase of 884.30 for the same period. In cities the percentage of average attendance was 68.41, in rural districts, 53.82, and for the entire province, 61.85. Each of these percentages show an increase over the record for the previous year, and is a very creditable showing, especially is this the case in the percentage of average attendance made by the whole province. The expenditure for education proper was as follows: Teachers' salaries, \$174,847.33; incidental expenses of rural schools, \$6374.10; education office \$9336.90. The cost of each pupil based on enroll-

ment was \$16.57, and on average daily attendance, \$26.79. Last year it was \$14.91 and \$25.79. Of the amount voted in the estimates for education proper during the year, \$21,231.67 were unexpended.

The expenditure by the lands and works lepartment for the construction of school houses, furniture, repairs and improvements was: School houses, \$20,960.11; furniture, repairs, etc., for rural districts, \$3537.78; total, \$24,497.89. The total expenditure by the govern-

ment for all purposes of education during the year was: Education proper, \$190,558.33; less refunds from city districts, \$40,280.79; lands and works department, \$24,497.89; total, \$174,775.43. The amount paid for salaries of teachers in city districts was \$80,561.59. Onehalf of this amount (\$40,280.79) has been

paid into the provincial treasury by the

city municipalities, being the refund required under the conditions of the "Pub-School Act, 1891." The slight increase for the past year n the cost of each pupil on enrolment, as well as on average actual daily attendance, is mainly accounted for by the outbreak of smallpox shortly after the close of the previous school year. The feeling of unrest caused by the prevalence of

this disease materially affected the attendance at the schools during the year.

242 Average monthly sal'y \$61.36 Teachers on permanent staff for the year 1892-93:

rst class, Grade A.

rst class, Grade B.

cond class, Grade A.

rd class, Grade B.

rd class, Grade B. First class, Grade A. Third class, Grade A. 16
Third class, Grade B. 18
Length of service. Temporary

117 125 In addition to the above number of teachers, there were employed 25 monitors at the rate of \$40 per month. Other holders of temporary certificates filled positions as monitors.

The gradual growth of the schools, as well as the cost of maintaining the same, is fully shown by the record of attendance and expenditure given in the following exhibit:

	1000	Number of	Average	Expenditur
	1. M	School	Dally	for Education
	Year.	Districts.		. Proper.
	1872-73	. 25	575	\$ 36,763.7
į	1873-74.		767	35,287 5
	1874-75.	41	863	34,822 2
	1875-76.		984	44,506 1
	1876-77.		1,260	47,129 6
	1877-78.	45	1,395,50	43,334 0
	1878-79	45	1,315.90	*22,110 7
	1879-80.	47	1,293.93	47,006 1
	1880-81	48	1,366.86	46,960 6
	1881-82.	50	1,358.68	49,268 6
	1882-83.	59	1,383.00	50,850 6
	1483-84.	67	1,808.60	66,655 1
	1884-85	. 76	2,089.74	71,151 5
	1885-86.	43 86	2,481.48	79,527 5
	1886-87. 1887-88.	95	2,873.38	88,521 0
	1888-89.	104	3,093.46	99,902 0
	1889-90.	400	3,681,14	108,190 5
	1890-91.	123	4,333.90 5,134.91	122,984 8
	1891-92	154		136,901 73
	1892-93.	168	6,227.10 7,111.40	160,627 80
	*Half-	TAGE	7,111.40	190,558 3
4	4 4 12			15

At the present time, the number of cer-tificated teachers about equals the demand, and the prospects are that in the near future there will be a sufficient number of holders of certificates to enable the boards of trustees, in case of vacancies, to select from a large number of applicants. Those who have had little or no experience in teaching will lonbtless find it difficult to secure appointments. It behooves those, therefore, who propose entering the profession of teaching to fit themselves for the work by utilizing every facility afforded them. We would suggest that it would be of great advantage to the inexperienced to spend as much time as possible in visiting orderly and well-conducted schools before undertaking active duties, in order to obtain a knowledge of the methods employed, the discipline observed, and in to learn how to manage a school. The young woman of 16 or 18, and the young man of 18 or 20, who obtain certificates of qualification to teach and yet scarcely know the difference between a register and a recitation record book, or who cannot make out correctly monthly and yearly reports required, are certainly not properly prepared for the

It, is eminently necessary for teacher to have a good educational standing, but it is equally important that he have a good knowledge of everything required for the proper management of a school.

Inspector Wilson, in his report, says: "The division of the work of supervi-

sion made last year, in consequence of the appointment of another inspector, necessarily limits the application of my report to a part of the school system, The schools in the four chief cities were self, but there was about an equal livision of the work of inspecting the schools

in rural districts. "The schools have been generally well managed, perhaps better than in any former year. If occasional harshness still lingers it is, I trust, soon to give place to modes that improve and elevate character. It would be wrong to suppose that every teacher is a good disciplinarian, or that good order is to be found everywhere in the schools, but, on the other hand, commendable regularity and punctuality, ready compliance with the regulations, and well sustained interest in school work, may very properly be claimed as characteristics of our schools. With respect to the various studies pursued, and to the progress therein, general remarks are submitted.

Inspector Burns says: "In this, my first year of inspectoral work, I have endeavored to make myself acquainted with the teachers and their work-with the difficulties under which they labor, and with the necessities of the country, rather than to suggest changes which, even if useful, the peculiar circumstances of a district might render it difficult to carry out successfully. It is a recognized fact that although the essential principles of true education are unalterable, yet the mode of carrying them out must vary with the requirements of each country and prov-

"Being well acquainted with the systems adopted in England and in Ontario, and with the progress made in those places, it was but natural for me to com pare in my mind the schools which l was visiting with those I had seen else where, and it has been an agreeable surprise to me to find that British Columbia is in no degree behind in the average attainments of the pupils of the public schools, or in the faithful work done in them by the teachers. It would be absurd to expect, in our high and graded schools of a few years' standing, all the appliances of a literary and scientific kind which have been collected in similar schools in England, founded hundreds of years ago, rejoicing perhaps in the possession of rich endowments and valuable libraries, or even to compare them with those of Ontario which have been in active operation for many years past, and have been cordially supported by public feeling in that province, as well as aided by the moral influence of several universities. It is not too much, however, to say that our schools are also doing excellent work, are constantly improving, and are daily becoming a more important factor in educating the children of this

"The progress made by the schools is perhaps most apparent in the rural districts where, though the teachers are somewhat isolated from all advice or assistance, and hindered by the irregular attendance of some of their pupils, yet, with increasing success, they continue to urge their pupils along the road of learning. The truth of this statement is evident from the fact that the number of candidates who are capable of passing the high school entrance examination, after being taught in our rural schools only, is continually increasing, while the examination papers set are fully as difficult as those given to similar candidates in other provinces. If would be well if our teach ers kept more in mind the utility of such examinations as those held by the department; whether the pupil can attend the high school or not, the curriculum of studies for entrance is such, that no one knowledge of the elements of a good English education; and the desire to be successful at the trial, if it can be attempted, is in itself a powerful incentive to study. Unfortunately, some of our teachers argue that such preparation is useless, because many of their nunils cannot possibly attend a high school, or perhaps may not be able to be present at the examination. Such arguments are absurd. As well might the steersman in a difficult passage refuse to obey the milot's orders to steer straight for some mountain in the distance, because the ship could never reach it, or because his port lay many miles nearer than it, and so prefer to keep his ship on no fixed course whatever, thus taking a less direct route, possibly with greater risk of danger to his vessel. The course of study laid down is selected by our educational pilots with the design of keeping the puoff the dangerous rocks and shoals which beset his voyage on the sea of learning, or, in other words, with the intention of requiring neatness and accurracy in work-of preventing careless and indifferent study-of encouraging reasoning rather than mere memorizing. Surely these habits are worth attaining by everyone who desires to succeed in this life, and the formation of them should be the object aimed at by those to whom

the education of our children is entrust-"Although the average attendance of the children of this province is very ligh, yet one of the chief difficulties in the path of our teachers is, as mentioned above, irregularity of attendance. This too often occurs at the very time, when learning is becoming a pleasure rather than a labor—when the drudgery of clearing the land is finished, and the first crop from the field so laboriously cleared is about to be obtained. Still, it is a pleasure to find that, at many of our schools, there are in attendance pupils beyond the legal school age, who are striving to fit themselves for their life-work by taking advantage of opportunities of improvement which perhaps they did not have in their earlier days. Such a desire to improve is of the highest credit to them, and deserves the greatest commenda-

tion and assistance from trustees and teachers. "It is gratifying also to note an increasing desire on the part of parents that their children should obtain a good education; and the presence of a school in any district seems in many cases to induce a better class of settlers to reside therethat is to say, settlers who desire the mental and moral, as well as the material, improvement of their children. If the good will and sympathy of such parents can be gained, the teachers will find their arduous and often monotonous labor much lightened, as well as feel that they are aided in all good work by the assistance of those whose influence with their pupils is greater than their own. "It is not surprising to find our ceachers often distreartened at the results achieved, and frequently feeling as if

wasted.

the greater part of their time and labor is

The progress of their classes

of the conscientious teacher

seems to be slow, and so little good work

appears to have been done by the end of

the term, that the question arises in the

if real, that the education given should not be one-sided, and that no false ideas visited both by Inspector Burns and my- of advancement should be given to the pupils or to their parents, as such unfounded expectations must lead to nothing but disappointment to them and annoyance to the teacher, when an examination or some failure shows, too late, the fallacy of such empty claims to knowledge. The fact that many teachers are thus disheartened is, when looked at in its true light, a most gratifying one, for it shows that there are some whose whole heart is in their work. We would remind them that if any improvement has been unde, their efforts have not been useless; that as the children of to-day will, in a few years hence, be the acting men and women of British Columbia, so the future of the country is in their hands, for 'the character of a nation is determined by the character of the individuals composing it,' and the moulding of this character is a large part of the duty devolving upon them.

> "Viewing education as a matter of such paramount importance, there are some points to which we desire to draw the attention of our fellow-workers, and get that school is merely a place of preparation, and that its chief advantage to the pupils is not so much in the lessons themselves, however valuable they may be, as in the habits of study or attenorder there learned; of obedience, punctuality and forethought there required; and of temperance and morality there implanted into their very nature. Thus it is evident that the mode of learning and pils on the registers. the theroughness with which it is done. should occupy special attention. Let the teacher explain the method of preparing the work, and short lessons, thoroughly known and understood, will be found of more advantage than long lessons imperfectly learned or explained. The former produce habits of careful and precise thought, whereas the latter only increase the pupil's natural tendency to slovenliness in work, a habit which will grow and strengthen with every repiti-Nor can we omit to remark that it would be advisable for some of cur teachers to give more notice to the condition in which the work is presented to them, such as the irregularity with which

the exercise is put down, the improper arrangement of the problem solved, the untidy appearance of the paper or slate, the scribbling on the books all these should be remarked upon by the teacher, as well as the errors in the exercises themselves. "The appearance of the school com should also occupy more attention than is sometimes given to it. In a few cases the decorations of holiday times are left to fade, and to fall gradually, until replaced by those of the next balf year; maps and blinds mag be kept in better order by a few tacks and a little trouble: the books and other school apparatus can be brightened by being cleared of dust and arranged in something like order. These things may appear trivial, but they have a certain, though unconscious, influence on the pupils attending the school: and it is always noticeable that teachers who are themselves neglectful in regard of their own personal appearance, and that, on the contrary, when the room is bright and pleasant, the pupils are also clean and tidy. It is quite possible to judge of the character of the work done in the school by the appearance of the outside of the building, litter and rubbish swept out but left lying around the doors, paper scattered about the grounds, broken fences and windows, are sure marks by which the quality of the work done with-

in the walls can be estimated. "Again, the habits of prompt of and punctuality, of regard for the feelings of others, which are necessarily learned in a well-managed schoolroom, are certainly of too evident advantage in after life to need that we should urge our teachers to require their observance by the pupils. A few teachers, however, consider these as minor matters in comparison with lessons learned or exercises written, and provided that a certain amount of work is done by the pupils they do not care to insist on prompt obedience, punctuality, or politeness of hehavior. Let our teachers be themselves obedient to the laws which govern our schools-punctual in their attendance, polite in their behavior-and they then will have a right to ask that their pupils imitate them in these matters. If such lessons are learned in younth it is impossiyears, both to the individual and the na-

"Lastly, habits of temperance and mor ality can be always inculcated by the teacher, not necessarily in formal lessons, but in modes far more effective, namely, by occasional remarks, for which our text books furnish ample opportunities to anyone desiring to use them, and especially by the example set before the children by one to whom they should look up to as worthy of imitation in every respect. Which of us do not remember in later years a casual remark made by a teacher on some subject, whereas the formal lesson itself has faded from our memory. Surely, then, it becomes our teachers to be careful that every word and action of theirs tends towards urging their pupils to lead a moral life, and to see that neither by example nor by precept they shall ever give one man or woman cause to regret having been under their influence during the impressionable years of childhood.

"In these remarks I have endeavored

to address myself through you to the teachers, and to put into general statements some of the good and bad points which have come under my observation, as well as some of the remarks made to me by others during my visits. I have done this, not with the object of merely writing a report, but with the earnest hope that encouragement may be given and errors or omissions corrected. said of a great general that he once remarked to his officers after a review that he did not care about the men, so long as he had for leaders officers who knew their duty, the men would do their part well. We may certainly say the same in regard to our schools; there is an abundance of excellent material in our children to produce good and faithful workers, but good leaders are required. At is seldom that one has a more critical or watchful audience than the children of a school. Very few have a keener insight into character than they have, or can more readily distinguish between the one who is a true teacher and the one who only 'keeps school.' . We trust that this latter class will shortly be an 'extinct species,' as then only will teaching be recognized as a profession which requires the putting forth of the highest efforts of mind and thought of which man is capable as one deserving of the lest wishes, assistance and co-operation of all

13 results to be made the ground of political or religious strife. "Before concluding these remarks, I feel that it is but right for me to express the obligations I am under to all the trustees and teachers whom I have met in British Columbia for their kind assistance, thus causing me to look back upon my first year's work as pleasant and instructive to myself, and to hope at the same time that it has enabled me to become more competent to fulfil the responsible duties with which I have been entrusted.' The first high school established in the

province was opened in Victoria in August, 1876. During that year it had an enrolment of 60 pupils. At the present time there are 118 pupils in attendance, under the charge of three teachers. The second high school was opened in New Westminster in August, 1884. The whole number of pupils attending during the first year was 40. This school

at the present writing is under the charge of two teachers, with 54 pupils on the registers. In May, 1886, a high school was established in Nanaimo, but the school was in operation not quite two months prior to the summer vacation; the number of would earnestly ask them never to for pupils enrolled during that period was only 12. Thus far during the present school year 37 pupils are enrolled. The average attendance has not yet demand-

ed the appointment of an assistant teacher tion thereby formed; of cleanliness and A high school was opened in Vancouver in January, 1890, and during the first session 42 pupils were in attendance. At the present time this school is under the charge of five teachers, with 107 pu-

It will thus be observed that there are 316 pupils attending these the four highest public institutions of learning in the province.

Although authority has been vested for ome years in the boards of trustees having control of these schools to exact fees from pupils attending them, yet up to the present time each school has been free to all, who, having passed the required entrance examination, desire to take a course of instruction in the more advanced branches of study.

The high schools at present form the apex of our school system, and each year give evidence of satisfactory work. Of those whose judgment has any weight in forming public opinion, there are scarcely any who doubt the propriety and even necessity of providing from the public funds a free education in ele-mentary branches. There are a few, however, who object to the giving of a free instruction in the secondary or more advanced branches. Schools, like other institutions, should be judged by their results. It can certainly be shown that the educational interests of the province have been directly benefited by these higher institutions of learning. Each year pupils leave these schools to enter upon the active duties of life, and by the instruction received in them are better and more practically prepared for the calling of their choice, whether they follow agricultural, mechanical, mercantile or professional pursuits.

At each annual examination of, candidates for certificates of certificates of qualification to teach, held since 1876. pupils from these schools have been successful. It is indeed creditable to our nigh schools that a considerable number of their pupils have obtained the highest -that is, first-class certificates, and also that many have succeeded in the next grades

Of the 275 teachers now employed in the schools over 100 have received struction in these schools. Hence sefulness of these secondary institutions of learning must be apparent. The past history of our high schools shows that they have been of incalculable benefit to the province.

The report contains reports from the different public school boards and a lot of statistical information.

AMERICAN NEWS NOTES Daily Chronicle of Events in The Great Republie.

Wabash, Ind., Jan. 31.-George W. Lawrence, president of the Lawrence National Bank of North Manchester, was declared of unsound mind yesterday, and his son-in-law, August C. Wells, was appointed his guardian. Mr. Lawrence has ble to estimate the value of them in 'ater | a hallucination that he is ruined financially, or that he is about to be killed. He is worth \$250,000. Birmingham, Ala., Jan. 31.-Two hun-

dred miners at Corena, who went out on strike two weeks ago, returned to work this morning, their difference with the company having been satisfactorily ad-New York, Jan. 31.-Theodore Koerner attempted suicide to-day by shooting him-

self in the left breast in St. George's church east. Chicago, Jan. 31.—During a quarrel today Patrolman Bacon shot and killed Policeman Charles Arado. Bacon has been arrested.

Washington, D.C., Jan. 31.—Thomas B. Ferguson of Maryland has been nominated minister to Sweden and Norway. San Francisco, Jan. 31.-A British shin from Liverpool, which arrived this morning, reports that during a gale on November 11th two sailors, Phomas Roberts aged 20, a native of Wales, and Henry Tennant, 21, a native of Cheshire, were washed overboard and drowned. Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 31.—Operations

have been resumed at the mills of the Middletown Tube Works, giving employment to 500 men. New York, Jan. 31.—A message received by the post office authorities indicates that George Sterling, arrested yesterday on the Bowery with \$2,000 worth of post-

age stamps, is the burglar who robbed the post office at North Platte, Neb., January 21st. Sterling, when accused of this, admitted having been in that San Francisco, Jan. 31.—Suit was com-

menced in the circuit court this morning by M. Wunsch & Co., against the Northern Pacific railway company to recover \$21,000 damages. L. P. Eidenbach is drummer for the plaintiffs and while journeying from Spokane to Missoula the bagge car was derailed and caught fire. His drummer's case containing diamonds, fine jewelry, etc., was in the car, and it is charged that as the company made no effort to save it, it was a total loss, valued at amount sued for.

Thamesville, May 28th, 1892. DICK & CO., Montreal. Gentlemen:-I have been using several packages of your Blood Purifier, and find it the best condition powder I ever used. Yours truly. GEO. M. CRAWFORD.