

are kept constantly at work with a little study and no play, for two months for the first conviction, four for the second, and six for the third; about half the truants are reformed during their stay in these schools. Industrial schools care for those who are not brought into line by the truant schools, and the reform schools set themselves the task of making bad boys and girls good. That they have succeeded so well and turned the tide of crime merits our hearty rejoicing."

### PROVINCIAL HIGH SCHOOL EXAMINATION, 1895.

The following is a summary of the leading figures of the table compared with the previous years:

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
No. of Candidates.. . . . .	1,431	1,506	1,922	2,399
No. received Grade applied for.. . . . .	175	598	760	684
" lower Grade than applied for . . . . .	209	317	342	325
" Grade A . . . . .	5	10	30	15
" " B . . . . .	66	157	182	189
" " C . . . . .	330	289	337	277
" " D . . . . .	430	459	543	554
Total High School Certificates won.. . . . .	831	915	1,092	1,070

In 1892 the certificates were Licenses, and male candidates were required to attain the age of 17, and female candidates the age of 16 years, before being admitted to the examination. Now there is no limitation of age for examination or certificates of scholarship. The age limit is required only for the issuance of Licenses for teaching.

This year candidates went up to examination as young as the age of 12 years; and an aggregate of over 1000 was successfully made on A (classical) by a candidate of 16 years and 4 months. It should be expected that the proportion of successful candidates admitted only after the mature age of 16 and 17 years should be very much greater than when there is no such limitation. There are, however, many advantages in favor of the general usefulness of our present system. The increasing number coming up each year proves its popularity. The only danger is, that teachers may in some cases advance pupils too rapidly. But with experienced teachers of good judgment there will be no ill-advised attempts at promotion.

Another point has also to be taken into consideration. This is the first year that no relaxation had to be made by the Council of Public Instruction with respect to candidates falling below the minimum of 25, (for which regulations see October *Journal of Education* for 1893 and 1894.) We have this year outgrown the necessity of any further allowance on account of the transition from the old to the new system. The fact that the results of the examination are in some respects even superior to those of the previous years, although the conditions in some respects were more severe, is a very creditable testimony to the progressive spirit of the body of our teachers.

Inexperienced teachers who are preparing candidates, have to be reminded of the fact that in testing their own candidates as to their fitness for the Provincial Examinations, they should remember that they are not likely to put questions on points which escaped their own attention when teaching. Furthermore, that they will be prone to put