

amination nominate two of their number, who, either personally or by substitute, shall be present at such examination.

That the students be required to fasten their papers together with fasteners provided for the purpose, and that every sheet be marked as directed by the board of studies.

(Signed) R. RUPERT'S LAND.  
Chancellor.

The Board of Studies reported that the following gentlemen had been nominated as University examiners for 1881:

In Classics: The Rev. Professors Forget, O'Meara and Hart. In Mathematics: The Chancellor, the Revs. Prof. G. Cloutier and A. Campbell, B.A. In Natural Sciences: The Revs. Prof. Bryce and A. A. Cherrier and H. Archibald, B.A. In Mental Philosophy: The Revs. Dr. Lavoie, J. Robertson and A. E. Cowley. In Modern Languages: The Revs. O. Fortin, B.A., and T. J. Quevillon, and A. C. Killam, B.A., and the Council confirmed the nomination. Their report also included the following recommendations, which are given in full because it is believed that they will interest readers of the JOURNAL:

That any student taking the ordinary B. A. course may pass upon any five of the eleven papers of the final examination for that course one year after passing the previous examination, taking the six remaining papers the year following, or at any subsequent examination.

That it has been considered advisable to divide the honor examination in classics into two parts, after the manner of some of the other honor courses, and also to define more precisely the papers in Latin and Greek grammar, and in Roman and Greek history in classical honors.

It has accordingly been decided to recommend that two of the four papers on Latin and Greek authors required by Statute XVII, first part, one paper in Roman and Greek history and one paper in Latin and Greek grammar, may be passed one year after the candidate has passed the regular previous examination, the following to be the Latin and Greek authors for the two papers above mentioned:—

Cicero, "De Senectute"; Livy, "Books II and VI"; (Æneid); Horace, "Book I, (Odes)"; Lucian, "Charon and the Vita"; Homer, "Iliad, Book III"; Xenophon, "The Memorabilia, Book I." The schedule on Latin and Greek grammar for this examination has not yet been completed.

For Roman and Greek History the following works are recommended:—For English, Smith's Smaller History of Rome and Smith's Smaller History of Greece; for French, "Histoire Ancienne, par Chautenel, Romaine et Grecque."

That the following resolutions relating to the medals, etc., be recommended for adoption:—

There shall be awarded annually a silver medal to the student standing first in honors who has obtained first class in any one course at the final examination for B.A.

There shall be further awarded a bronze medal to the student standing second in any honor course at the final examination for B.A.

These shall be called university silver and bronze medals respectively.

For the equitable awarding of the Governor-General's silver medal the following regulation is recommended: that the different honor courses shall receive this medal in the following order:—mental and moral sciences, 1881; classics, 1882; mathematics, 1883; modern languages, 1884; natural sciences, 1885.

In case of failure to reach the standard required in any honor course, the next in the preceding order shall be taken.

The Governor-General's medals shall take the places of the University medals in the honor course in which it is awarded.

The Governor-General's bronze medal shall be awarded to the first in the order of merit at the previous examination in the subject of classics, mathematics and botany completed together, provided that the successful competitor shall also have taken first class in all the subjects of the previous examination completed together.

The examination of B. A. degree in honors in mathematics shall be divided into two divisions. A candidate may appear for examination for the 1st division at the end of one year from the regular previous examination at which he first attended, and for the other division, or the two together, at the end of two years from the said previous examination, but not sooner. The 1st division shall consist of the papers of the 1st part in geometry and conic sections, arithmetic, algebra, trigonometry, statics and dynamics, hydrostatics and optics; and the papers of the 2nd part in algebra, theory of

equations and trigonometry, and the 2nd division shall consist of the remaining 7 papers.

The Rev. W. C. Pinkham gave notice that he would move, at the next regular meeting, for the appointment of a special committee to consider the question of the higher education of women, with a view to bringing it within the scope and aim of our university work. Professor Hart expressed his intention of seconding the resolution.

Readers of the JOURNAL who know Professor Bryce, Principal of Manitoba College, will learn with regret, that he is suffering from over-work. He has gone to Ontario on a short visit to take the rest which his physicians have recommended.

The Protestant Board of School Trustees for the city of Winnipeg, have decided to advertise for an inspector for their schools, for the year commencing February 1st, 1881. Application must be made before the 11th day of January. The salary offered is \$1,000. The census of Protestant children for the city of Winnipeg, from the age of five to the age of fifteen years inclusive, taken during the month of November, places the number at 1,090.

#### PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

#### PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION ANNUAL CONVENTION.

The first annual convention of the P. E. Island Educational Association opened on Thursday, Oct. 21st, in the public hall of the Upper Prince Street School, D. Montgomery, Esq., Superintendent of Education, in the chair. The meeting was called to order at 3 o'clock p.m.

Mr. Joseph D. Seaman was appointed Secretary of the Convention.

A committee on organization, consisting of Neil McLeod, Thos. McKinlay, H. Dennis, Ewen Stewart, and Joseph D. Seaman, was appointed.

Messrs. Neil McLeod and N. A. Stewart briefly addressed the convention on the object of the meeting and work of Educational Associations.

Miss Maria Lawson read a paper on "Honesty." What has this to do with schools and school-teachers? Can we change these things if we would? We have an influence upon the legislators, merchants, tradesmen, wives and daughters of the future. Perhaps of none except parents can it be said so truly as of teachers that

"Our echoes roll from soul to soul,  
And grow forever and forever."

The child's first experience of the world is as a scholar. Here for the first time he enters into competition with his fellows, and he must be kept from tyrannizing over those who are weaker than himself, or overreaching those who are stronger. While we impart book learning, are we careful enough to check at the very outset the slightest tendency in the direction of dishonesty, or do we try to promote principles of honesty and uprightness among the pupils? Dishonesty manifests itself amongst children in various ways, as theft, truancy, shirking of work. To remedy this last, the teacher himself should do his own work faithfully, and see that the work given to the pupil was well within his capabilities, so that he be not discouraged. A temptation to dishonesty is found in the tendency to copy. It is hard to make a child believe that it is really wrong to receive help from his neighbor, and still harder to persuade the helper that he is doing his friend not a benefit but an injury by allowing him to copy his work. Self-reliance is the sworn foe of dishonesty. Honesty may be encouraged by never allowing a child to put the blame of his own faults on his neighbor's shoulders. The merit card, unless very judiciously used, becomes a temptation to dishonesty. But the best means to prevent dishonesty is for the teacher himself to be a living example of honesty. Let us with frank, truthful earnestness endeavor to do our duty, so that our scholars looking upon us will see examples of that honesty to which the great Master gave the highest sanction when he said, "Therefore all things whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so unto them."

A discussion followed the reading of this paper after which the convention adjourned till the following day.

In the evening an enthusiastic and profitable public meeting was held, at which addresses were delivered by Rev. G. W. Hodgson, Hon. L. H. Davies, Prof. J. B. Calkin, Truro, N.S.; Rev. John McKinnon and E. J. Hodgson, Esq.

Second Day.—Morning Session.—The President took the chair at 10.30 o'clock, a.m. Miss Emma Ball read a paper on "Reading."

Reading, the most important of all branches, being the key to all other branches of knowledge, is generally but poorly taught, not