

drew from his experience of the working of Normal Schools in the United States; but when we read it, the disappointing realities of our own Toronto one makes it seem like a utopian sketch. We look in vain for the "specialist in the art of teaching;" for instruction worthy of the name in the art and science of education; for any attempt at "giving the philosophy and methods of primary instruction." We have yet to meet the Normal School student who has learnt in that institution "how to unfold a subject from its elementary principles," "how to awaken interest;" in fact, how to do the numerous necessary things that constitute good and successful teaching.

SCHOOL-ROOM WORK.

COUNTY OF HASTINGS MODEL SCHOOLS,
OCTOBER, 1880.

Professional Examinations for Third-Class Certificate, supplied by the courtesy of Mr. Mackintosh, P.S.I. for North Hastings.

MENTAL ARITHMETIC.

Time 45 minutes. Write the Answer only after each Question.

1. Write down the sum of $3\frac{1}{2} + 13\frac{1}{2} + 9\frac{1}{2} + 17\frac{1}{2} + 24\frac{1}{2} + 5\frac{1}{2}$. *Ans.*—

2. If $\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{1}{3}$ of $\frac{1}{4}$ of $a = \frac{1}{3}$ of $\frac{1}{4}$ of $\frac{1}{5}$ of $b = \frac{1}{5}$ of $\frac{1}{3}$ of $\frac{1}{4}$ of c , find the lowest integral values of a , b and c . *Ans.*—

3. Find 2 numbers such that $\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{2}{3}$ of one of them = $\frac{2}{3}$ of $\frac{1}{2}$ of the other. *Ans.*—

4. In a certain school $\frac{1}{2}$ of the pupils are in the First class, $\frac{1}{3}$ of the remainder in the Second, $\frac{2}{3}$ of the rest in the Third, and 8 in the Fourth; how many pupils altogether? *Ans.*—

5. A man paid an income tax of 2 % and had \$5500 left; what was his whole income? *Ans.*—

6. Zaccheus offered to give half his goods to the poor, and to restore four-fold of any gained unjustly; if to do this exhausted $\frac{3}{4}$ of his fortune, what proportion of it must have been dishonestly acquired? *Ans.*—

7. A is worth \$2,700; $\frac{2}{3}$ of his property = $\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{2}{3}$ of B's; find B's fortune. *Ans.*—

8. A gambler lost half his money, and then gained \$2; played again, lost half he had, and gained \$3; played a third time, lost half and gained \$4. This third play did not alter his financial condition. How much did he start with? *Ans.*—

9. One-third the course of a river is through forests, $\frac{1}{4}$ through prairie, $\frac{1}{8}$ through desert, $\frac{1}{12}$ within the walls of a city 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles from its mouth; what is its entire length? *Ans.*—

10. The interest on a certain sum is £222 $\frac{3}{4}$, the discount with rate and time the same is £200; find the principal. *Ans.*—

11. The interest on one cent is one mill; find discount for same time and rate. *Ans.*—

12. A traveller rode to a certain place at the rate of 12 miles an hour, returning on foot at the rate of 4 miles an hour. The whole journey occupied 3 hours; how far off was the place. *Ans.*—

13. A railway carried 6000 tons of freight for one company and 4800 tons over the same distance for another; the whole cost of transportation was £270; how should this amount be divided between the companies? *Ans.*—

EDUCATION.

I. Explain clearly what you understand by the following terms, viz: (a) Education, (b) Instruction, (c) School Organization, (d) Classification, (e) School Discipline.

II. (a) What should a School Time Table exhibit? (b) What rules should guide the teacher in its formation?

III. Name the punishments which may legitimately be employed by the teacher.

IV. In the infliction of punishment by what rules should the teacher be guided?

V. (a) Distinguish between *expressive* reading and *intelligent* reading. (b) Which is the more important? (c) Describe the principal expedients you would employ to secure *intelligence* in reading on the part of your pupils.

VI. How would you *teach* (a) Square and (b) Cubic measure to a class?

VII. How would you proceed in each of the following cases:—