

Question Drawer.

QUESTIONS.

I obtained a Second Class Non-Professional last summer, attended the Model for about a month, when I was taken ill and continued seriously so throughout the term. Would I now be permitted to teach without again attending the Model? MAGGIE R.

Can a person who taught in Ontario and paid into the Superannuation Fund, obtain a refund of any portion of the amounts paid, and if so, how? G. F.

ANSWERS.

MAGGIE R.—We fear not without a special permit from the Department. Whether that is ever granted in such cases we do not know. You had better write directly to the Secretary of the Education Department.

G. F.—Section 202 of the School Act provides that any teacher desiring to remove his name from the list of contributors to the Superannuated Teachers' Fund shall be entitled to receive back one-half of any sums paid into the fund. Apply to the Secretary of the Education Department.

It is plain that R. C. C., in August Drawer, is in error in his idea of Exercise 1, paper V., p. 199, of Hamblin Smith's Arithmetic, as he loses sight of the fact that before the purchaser can "make \$520," or any sum, he must make good his loss of the cost of \$80 of worthless bills, that is, $\$80 \times 76\frac{1}{2} = \$61.06\frac{1}{2}$, and, therefore, the whole gain on the bills sold must be $\$520 + \$61.06\frac{1}{2}$, or $\$581.06\frac{1}{2}$, and $\$581.06\frac{1}{2} - 23\frac{1}{2} = \$2,455\frac{1}{2}$, adding the \$80, we have $\$2,535\frac{1}{2}$, the answer given.

The answer to Edna Mapleton's problem is 1, 3, 9, 27. By continuing the ratio of 3 the problem may be extended to any length; thus, with weights of 1, 3, 9, 27, 81 any number of lbs. from 1 to 121 may be weighed, and so on to any extent. H.

Sherbrooke, Aug. 7, 1886.

In my opinion the solution given in last No. to question 1, paper V., page 199, Hamblin Smith's Arithmetic, is not correct. My solution would be as follows:—

Cost of \$100 of bills = $\$75 + 1\frac{1}{4}\%$ of $\$75 = \76 .

\therefore Gain on \$100 = $\$24$.

His gain was \$520.

If the bills had all been good his gain would have been $\$520 + 3 \times \$10 + \$50 = \600 .

\therefore $\$24 =$ gain on \$100.

\therefore $\$600 =$ gain on $\$2,500 =$ answer.

H. S. gives a different answer, but I think it is wrong.

R. G. NESBITT, Woodville.

Educational Notes and News.

The Petrolia High School Board of Trustees have decided to heat the school by steam.

There were last year in England forty-two training colleges containing 3,234 students.

The inspectors in England in 1885, found 40,706 certificated teachers in the schools they visited.

At the recent Matriculation Examinations of Trinity College, Toronto, eighteen candidates were successful.

In 1885 the school population in organized districts of Manitoba was 15,850, with 13,074 of these actually attending school.

The total number of children inspected in English schools during the year ending August, 1885, was very nearly four millions.

In 1871 there were sixteen Protestant schools in the Province of Manitoba, with an attendance of 816. In 1885 there were 426.

A Sunday-school teacher in Liethfield told his infants to ask any questions they had in their minds, and a little one asked, "When is the circus coming?"

Sixty-four School Districts in Manitoba were authorized last year to borrow sums ranging from \$280 to \$1,500 for the purpose of building school-houses.

About sixty candidates passed the recent examinations for matriculation into Victoria University, but a number of them were conditioned in special subjects.

In the pronouncing contest at Grimsby Park, the first prize was awarded to T. J. Parr, Woodstock; the second to Dr. Withrow, Toronto; and the third to Miss Edwards, Seaforth.

The average attendance at the Protestant schools of the Province of Manitoba during the last five years has reached the following percentage of the enrolment:—1881, 40.8; 1882, 47.1; 1884, 55.7; 1885, 60. A very encouraging gain.

According to Commissioner Eaton's report the school population of the thirty-eight States is 16,515,463; for the ten Territories 283,939; total, 16,694,402. Sixty-seven per cent. of these are in attendance upon the schools of the country.

In 1876 the total expenditure for Protestant schools in Manitoba was \$11,357.54. In 1885 the total expenditure was \$320,899.63. In 1876 there was in Winnipeg one Protestant teacher with thirty pupils. In 1885 the number of teachers was forty-five and the number of enrolled pupils 2,300.

During the year 1885, 296 candidates were examined as candidates for teachers' certificates. For first-class, six out of sixteen were successful; for second, thirty-seven out of seventy-eight; and for third eighty-two out of 302. A considerable number of certificates were granted on grounds other than examination.

According to the Annual Report of the English Educational Department there were in August, 1885, 19,063 day schools under separate management on the list for inspection and claiming grants. These contained 28,650 departments under separate head-teachers, with accommodation for 5,061,563 scholars. The number on the registers was 4,465,818, furnishing an average attendance of 3,406,076.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.

TO

HIGH SCHOOLS AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES.

The next Entrance Examination to High Schools and Collegiate Institutes will be held on December 21st, 22nd and 23rd.

The following is the limit of studies in the various subjects:—

Reading.—A general knowledge of the elements of verbal expression, with special reference to emphasis, inflection, and pause. The reading, with proper expression, of any selection in the Reader for Fourth Book classes. The pupil should be taught to read intelligently as well as intelligibly.

Arithmetic.—Numeration and notation; the elementary rules; greatest common measure and least common multiple; reduction; the compound rules; vulgar and decimal fractions; elementary percentage and interest.

Literature.—The pupil should be taught to give for words or phrases meanings which may be substituted therefor, without impairing the sense of the passage; to illustrate and show the appropriateness of important words or phrases; to distinguish between synonyms in common use; to paraphrase difficult passages so as to show the meaning clearly; to show the connection of the thoughts in any selected passage; to explain allusions; to write explanatory or descriptive notes on proper or other names; to show that he has studied the lessons thoughtfully, by being able to give an intelligent opinion on any subject treated of therein that comes within the range of his experience or comprehension; and especially to show that he has entered into the spirit of the passage by being able to read it with proper expression. He should be exercised in quoting passages of special beauty from the selections prescribed, and in reproducing, in his own words, the substance of any of these selections, or of any part thereof. He should also obtain some knowledge of the authors from whose works these selections have been made.

Orthography and Orthoepy.—The pronunciation, the syllabication, and the spelling from dictation, of words in common use. The correction of words improperly spelt or pronounced. The distinctions between words in common use in regard to spelling, pronunciation, and meaning.

Writing.—The proper formation of the small and the capital letters. The pupil will be expected to write neatly and legibly.

Geography.—The form and the motions of the earth. The chief definitions as contained in the authorized text-book; divisions of the land and the water; circles on the globe; political divisions; natural phenomena. Maps of America, Europe, Asia, and Africa. Maps of Canada and Ontario, including the railway systems. The products and the commercial relations of Canada.