

view of the necessity of the case, and of the increasing business of the country, trustees would have a fund warranting the putting forth of renewed efforts for greater efficiency in our school operations.

In view of necessities soon to be felt, and which must be provided for, we offer the above suggestion, trusting it may receive that careful and matured thought, especially demanded by all measures involving any enlargement of the public taxes.

Very prominent in our educational enterprise stands the Provincial Normal School. At present we must regard it not as it now is, but as it will be a few months hence. As stated in the section on that Institution, a large edifice is being erected, and will be occupied in November, 1878, or, it is hoped, before that date. In view of this, we must bear in mind that a large and well arranged building does not merely mean that a larger number of pupils will be present to profit by the instructions, but that more instructors will be required, that these must be abreast of the educational movements of the day, being themselves model teachers, and the teachers of teachers.* What, it may be inquired, will be the aspect of the new and capacious building without corresponding internal and external arrangements? All the required equipments demand most decidedly more money, and as the support of the Institution must be borne by the Government, more money means a larger demand on the revenue. The funds, however, devoted to the maintenance of the school are, as directly as possible, available as means of progress to our entire school question. Even now, there are few school sections that are not, in some way, influenced by the Institution in Truro, and this influence, always valuable, will be enlarged and intensified with the yearly growth of the school.

The necessity for the outlay of money on a large building, and for the appropriation of larger means in its maintenance, is an encouraging evidence that the country is realizing the advantage of having our teachers trained in the practice of their profession, and that to a certain extent this question is settled. Assuming, therefore, that trained instructors are indispensable, the question that follows is how to secure them. This is a practical view of the matter; how shall we get this class of teachers, and having obtained them, how shall we best secure their continuance in their calling. When the new building is completed, apparatus provided, and an adequate staff of teachers, we shall have what is required in the present stage of our work, but at some early day it will be necessary to modify, to some extent, the regulations relating to the entrance and continuance of public teachers at the school. To be a successful institution, repaying the province for the money expended in its maintenance, not only must a large building capable of accommodating some hundreds of pupils be erected, teachers employed, the best methods of instruction provided, and the teaching in all respects brought up to the demands of the time, but a higher standard of admission will be necessary. For years past a very considerable proportion of the pupils, from deficiency in elementary education, receive comparatively little advantage in professional work, having to devote so much time to what should have been acquired before going to the Institution. The