

appoint deputations to wait upon these gentlemen to personally urge their views. Since the office of Minister of Education has become a political one there is no more effective way of giving expression to the opinions and wishes of teachers than the plan above suggested. The Provincial Association at its last meeting set an example in this direction by appointing a standing committee on legislation, whose duty it should be to watch what school legislation goes on in the House, and to suggest improvements.

We venture to assert that had teachers made vigorous efforts during the last session to bring their opinions to bear on the members of the House against the shortening of the holidays, Mr. Crook's mischievous measure would have been defeated.

If anything is to be done in the way of repealing it, no time is to be lost. Let deputations be organized to wait upon the local members, and impress upon them the desirability, nay the necessity, for the pupils' sake, of restoring the holidays to their former length. They might also avail themselves of the same opportunity to put forward their views on the superannuation scheme.

SCHOOL-ROOM WORK.

UNDER this head we propose to insert, from time to time, interesting and practical questions, from a variety of sources, on the work done in an ordinary public school. Our purpose is to supply our readers with matter they may have at hand to supplement or vary their ordinary work. We shall be glad to receive pithy, tentative questions from any source; and should any of our readers receive from their pupils answers to the questions we supply or to others that are worthy of more than a passing notice, we shall be glad to give them consideration.

QUESTIONS FROM THE ENGLISH PUPIL TEACHERS' EXAMINATION PAPERS.

ARITHMETIC.

A dealer bought nine oxen at £11 17s. 8d. each; one died, and he sold the remainder at a profit of £2 2s. 2½d. each. What did he gain on the whole transaction?—Ans.—£5.

A franc being equal in value to 93½d. sterling, what is the value of £6 11s. 7½d. in francs? Ans.—162 francs.

By what decimal does the sum of £1, 11s., 11d., and ½ fall short of 4? Ans.—.32.

How many times does the sum of 22½ and 13½ contain their difference? Ans. 4½.

Reduce to decimal forms the following expressions (by cancellation):—

$$\frac{2.004}{.165} \times \frac{3.375}{4}, \quad \frac{.0295}{3.04} \div \frac{1.18}{.00152}.$$

Answers.—10.125 and .0000125.

A house which cost £3,500 lets for £130 a year; state in decimals the rent per cent. per annum which it pays the owner.

Ans.—3.714285.

A sold a picture to B, who sold it to C at a profit of 5 per cent., who sold it for £1,071, gaining thereby 20 per cent. What did B give for the picture? What gain per cent. was the last price on the first?

Ans.—B gave £850; 26 per cent.

The interest on a sum of money at simple interest is £7, and the discount for the same time is £5 9s. 4½d. What is the sum?

Ans.—£25.

I have to-day paid £2,180 in repayment, with interest, of two loans contracted by me at one time—one of £1,163 borrowed at 4 per cent. per annum, and the other of £994 at 4½ per cent. How long is it since the money was borrowed? Ans.—92 days.

How much do I realize by speculation, if, investing 50 guineas I gain $\sqrt{4957.5681}$ per cent. on that sum?—Ans.—£89 9s. 3.66d.

GRAMMAR.

(a) Give examples of adverbs that are derived from prepositions; (b) and of preposition used as adverbs.

Ans.—(a) Ashore, aloft, behind, upwards, thereabout; (b) "We look before and after." Stand to, stand by.

The pronouns *which* and *what* are used adjectively and substantively; give examples of both uses,