

The teacher of the school should leave on his desk the package of questions unopened, a list of the candidates, sufficient paper, envelopes, &c., for the examination, so that the presiding examiner would have nothing to do but see that the answering was done fairly and properly in every respect. At the close of the examination the answers to each subject should be placed in a large envelope, the ends cut off, and the envelopes bound in one package and forwarded to the person appointed to receive them for distribution among those appointed to read answers.

The examiners should meet immediately after the reception of the answer papers, carefully discuss each question, attach values to the answers, and decide the percentage required to pass. To ensure uniformity and dispatch, each examiner should use only one subject. One takes 2nd arithmetic, another 2nd writing, a third 2nd literature, &c. The examiners should report results to the inspector on or before a specified term. He will enter them in a book or books for the purpose—one book for each municipality is a good method. After the entries are made, each school should be reported to the teacher thereof, in order that he may mark the necessary promotions. All the packages should be returned to the inspector by the examiner. In case of dissatisfaction with the marking, the inspector and teacher can look over the answers and correct either errors or omissions. Each subject being in a separate envelope, the township and section on the outside, a few minutes will find the package and read the answers. Otherwise, the Association might appoint a board of appeal to consider any causes of complaint.

One other feature remains to be noticed. How are the necessary funds to be provided? The cost of printing for two examinations yearly need not exceed \$25. Mailing packages, one cent each, say \$2, having answers, if volunteers cannot be found. \$100, total \$127, or thereabouts. This sum, not very large, may be contributed by the teachers; or better, get the county or township councils to make a grant. Most county councils are willing, on hearing the merits of the scheme well discussed, to set aside a sufficient sum to pay all reasonable expenses.

QUESTIONS FOR PROMOTION.

LITERATURE.

CLASS II. TO CLASS III.

1. Write five words that should begin with capital letters; also five others requiring a hyphen.
2. Tell, in your own words, the story of "The Dog and the Shadow." What do we learn from this story?
3. What word or words mean the same as the following: Conspicuous, unnoticed, diverting, amiable, treacherous, brazier, determined, dignity, carcass?
4. From what lesson is this verse taken?
 Angry words! oh let them never
 From the tongue unbridled slip;
 May the heart's best impulse ever
 Check them, e'er they soil the lip.
 Why is it wrong to use angry words? What is the meaning of "unbridled," "heart's best impulse," "check," and "soil"?
5. Spell the following words, using an apostrophe in each: passed, over, I will, do not, they are.
6. Carefully write one verse from each of these lessons: "Meddlesome Matty," "The Beggar-Man," "Who taught them," "Evening Hymn."
7. Give the names of these marks: , ; : . ! ? " " " " Answer by making the mark and writing the name opposite.

III. TO IV.

1. What advice was given by the lawyer to Peter Bernard? Show that this advice may be useful to us.

2. Tell the story of Grace Darling. What three proofs were given that her conduct attracted attention?
3. Write notes on the habits and uses of the following animals: Whale, moose-deer, buffalo, cat, wolf, tiger, and elephant.
4. From each of the following selections write one verse: "Casabianca," "Look Aloft," "Speak Gently," "The Mouse's Petition," "Lucy Gray."
5. Give the meanings of italicized words:
 1. The *mandibles* of the spider were *buried* in its throat.
 2. Beavers are found in an *inhospitable* climate.
 3. They live by *violence* and *rapine*.
 4. His rough voice was reverberating in its *recesses*.
 5. I am *unconscious* of *peril*.
 6. By sharp instinct the *fraud* was *detected*.
6. By examples, two for each, show that you know where to use the period, point of interrogation, quotation marks, and note of exclamation.

GRAMMAR.

III. TO IV.

1. Form a noun from each of these: humble, grace, brief, separate, contrive, perplex, vile, transgress, abstract.
2. Correct the following:

How many wings have an eagle?
 Learn me and him this lesson.
 Who does the coat belong to?
 My horse is larger than your's.
 Every child in school should get their lesson.
3. Give the nominative and possessive plurals of—on, pony, woman, son-in-law, and chief.
4. Show by examples, one of each, that you understand—Predicate Nominative, Nominative of Address, Point of Interrogation, Objective after a verbal noun, a Noun in apposition. Tell which each example illustrates.
5. Use italicized words:

"A government issuing paper currency is a bank making its own reserve, changing the amount at will, and exempting itself from all penalties."

GEOGRAPHY.

III. TO IV.

1. What is meant by the climate of a country? Name the various circumstances by which it is influenced.
2. Name the provinces, districts, and territories of Canada.
3. In what counties are Marmora, Orangeville, Seaforth, Petrolia, Windsor, Oakville, Aurora, Ingersoll, Fergus, and St. Mary's.
4. Name the mineral products of Canada. Tell the province in which each is found in the greatest abundance.
5. State the direction and outlet of any ten Canadian rivers.
6. Give the position of Walkerton, Collingwood, Strathroy, Penbroke, Georgetown, and Lucan. Name a railroad passing through each.
7. Why is it colder in winter than in summer?

ARITHMETIC.

III. TO IV.

1. From the end of a pile of wood 100 ft. long, 6 ft. high, and 4 ft. wide, 5 cords and 120 cubic feet are taken. Find the length of the remainder.
2. How many acres in a piece of land 789 yards long and 114 perches wide?
3. A skating rink is 120 ft. long and 50 ft. wide; how many gallons of water will cover it to the depth of 10 inches? A gallon equals 277 cubic inches.
4. Find the smallest number that will exactly contain any one of the following: 12141, 17271, 5301.
5. By using factors, find how many cubic ft. in 19131712168111-30111 cubic inches. Tell how to find the correct remainder.
6. To the difference between $11\frac{1}{2}$ and $13\frac{3}{8}$ add such a number as will make the sum $17\frac{1}{8}$.
7. What is the cost of plastering a room 20 ft. long, 16 ft. wide, and 10 ft. high, at 20 cts. per sq. yd.?
8. 10000 lbs. of tea are put into boxes, an equal number of each, containing 4 lbs. and 6 lbs. How many will be required?