

dated April 1, 1893, it is declared that, to make it possible for remote districts to keep their schools open, "provisional certificates are issued to persons who present such evidence of scholarship that there is a reasonable probability of their being able to pass the next teachers' examination." These certificates are not issued till the trustees declare that they have advertised for a qualified teacher and have used all reasonable effort to secure one, but without success. Then, upon the application of the trustees—not of the would-be teacher—a provisional certificate is issued, valid for that school only, and terminating at the opening of the next examination for teachers.

Schools are maintained by legislative grants and by local taxation. From the former source was derived in 1896 the sum of \$126,218, or 46 per cent of the total expenditure \$274,648.

The elementary course of study includes the three R's, history, geography, grammar, nature study, and agriculture. Temperance is a compulsory subject for all grades.

There are no separate secondary schools, but the sixth, seventh, and eighth standards, the enrollment for which in 1896 was 126, 39, and 5, respectively, are termed "high-school standards," and have an entirely separate programme, based upon the matriculation examinations of the universities of Toronto and Manitoba.

Preparation for the "academic certificate" for teachers is given in these "high-school standards." The examination comprises the following subjects: Spelling and writing, the English language, rhetoric and composition, poetical literature, history, geography, arithmetic, algebra, geometry, trigonometry, chemistry, botany, and physics.

Preparation for the first and second-class professional certificates is given in the normal school at Regina during the last four months of every year. Sessions for third-class candidates are conducted at convenient local centers by the inspectors under the supervision of the superintendent, who delivers a course of lectures at each. Of the 433 teachers in the schools 96 (62 men) held first-class certificates, 207 (98 men) second-class, and 130 (51 men) third class.

Among the text-books recommended for the normal course are to be found White's School Management, Quick's Educational Reformers, Rosenkranz's Philosophy of Education, De Garmo's Essentials of Methods.

The higher educational institutions of Canada—1895.

Name.	Date of foundation.	Endowment.	Value of property owned.	Income.	Number of students (about).
UNIVERSITIES.					
University of King's College, Windsor, Nova Scotia	1789	\$155,000	\$250,000	\$9,000	28
University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, New Brunswick	1800	8,844	12,000	60
McGill University, Montreal, Quebec	1813	1,400,000	1,900,000	145,000	1,250
Dalhousie College and University, Halifax, Nova Scotia	1821	169

a Government grant.