

# The Wesleyan.

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OUR PROFESSIONS.

TEACHING.

(BY AN M. A.)

In treating this subject, we purpose to refer to the qualifications necessary for obtaining the various grades of teachers' license; to furnish information relating to the number and character of the common, academic, and collegiate schools of the Maritime Provinces, and the number and the attainments of the instructors employed in them; to present as correct an exhibit as possible of the rates of salary received by these instructors; to show whereof the profession of teaching, owing to inherent peculiarities and anomalies, must always differ organically from the other professions; to make a just and impartial comparison of the profession with the others, in regard to the status of its members, in wealth, in social position, and in the body politic; to make a brief examination of the nature, the importance, and the interests of the work in which teachers are engaged, and finally to sum up the inducements, present and prospective, which present themselves to young men and young women of education, culture, and high toned moral sentiment, to enrol themselves as members of the teaching profession.

In Nova Scotia there are five grades of teachers' license, A, B, C, D, and E, ranging from the highest to the lowest. These are for the following classes of teachers:—A, classical or head masters; B, first class male; C, second class male and first class female; D, third class male and second class female; E, third class female.

For grade A license, candidates are required to pass examination in classics, including translations from Caesar, Cicero, Virgil, Horace, Livy, Tacitus, Xenophon, Homer, and Euripides; mathematics, including arithmetic, algebra, geometry, trigonometry, surveying and navigation; English grammar, composition, prosody, geography, history, chemistry, physiology and school management. For grade B no classics are required. For grades C, D, and E, a fair knowledge of the English branches is required. Elementary algebra is also required for C and D, and one book of geometry for C.

The examinations are held simultaneously in every county of the province, in July of every year. A candidate holding a degree in arts from the University of Halifax can obtain grade A license on passing the examination on the subject of school management. The plan of examination, and the classification of teachers in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island are substantially the same as in Nova Scotia.

The number of teachers at present in the public school service in Nova Scotia, may be estimated at two thousand; in New Brunswick, at one thousand four hundred; and in Prince Edward Island, at three hundred and fifty.

There are seven special academies in Nova Scotia, employing about thirty teachers. Some of these teachers have not a classical education, while others are college graduates. There are five colleges in Nova Scotia, employing twenty-five professors; three in New Brunswick, employing fifteen profes-

sors, and two in Prince Edward Island, employing seven professors. All these professors, with very few exceptions, have received a university training.

Each of these Provinces has also a normal school for training teachers. These schools employ three or four teachers each.

We may add that Nova Scotia has a superintendent of education, his deputy and eighteen school inspectors; New Brunswick, a superintendent, deputy, and fifteen inspectors; and Prince Edward Island, a superintendent, deputy, and three inspectors.

There are in the Provinces a number of private schools for children and young ladies; and probably not less than two hundred teachers of drawing, painting, and vocal and instrumental music.

In Nova Scotia the average rate of teachers' salaries is somewhat lower than in New Brunswick. The salaries of the head masters of the ten county academies range from six hundred to nine hundred dollars a year; the principals of several of the other advanced and high schools each receive from ten hundred to twelve hundred dollars, and in a few cases in the city of Halifax, as high as twelve or fourteen hundred dollars. According to the statistical returns in the report of the Nova Scotia education department, the salaries received by the professors in the various colleges are very low.

The average rates of salary received by the public school teachers of New Brunswick, in 1876, may be set down as follows:—Male teachers of the first class, five hundred and seventy-one dollars—not including principals of grammar schools, nor the extra government grant to those teachers of the first class who taught superior schools;—female teachers of the first class, three hundred and forty-eight dollars; male teachers of the second class, three hundred and sixty-five dollars; female teachers of the second class two hundred and sixty dollars; male teachers of the third class, two hundred and fifty-eight dollars; female teachers of the third class, one hundred and ninety-one dollars. In ten of the fourteen grammar schools the salaries of the principals range from six hundred and sixty, to nine hundred and sixty dollars; and in the remaining four, from ten hundred to fourteen hundred dollars. The salaries of the teachers in the superior schools are lower than of those in the grammar schools.

In Prince Edward Island the rates of teachers' salaries are lower than in the other provinces.

The yearly salaries of the chief superintendents of education are as follows:—In Nova Scotia the highest hitherto paid has been fourteen hundred dollars, and four hundred for travelling expenses; in New Brunswick sixteen hundred dollars and four hundred for travelling expenses; and in Prince Edward Island, fifteen hundred dollars and two hundred for travelling expenses. The salaries of the inspectors of schools are by no means uniform; in some cases not exceeding three hundred dollars a year, and in a very few others reaching a thousand or twelve hundred dollars.

(To be Continued.)

## LITERARY.

The Sixth Reading Book, of the Maritime School Series, has been received from Messrs. Wm. Collins, Sons & Co., Glasgow. It is a book of 325 pages, well illustrated, giving excellent selections, many of them having direct reference to Provincial life. It will fully sustain the reputation of the excellent series.

*The Origin of Creation; or, The Science of Matter and Force, a new system of Natural Philosophy, by Thos. Fraser, M. D., and Andrew Dewar, has been laid on our table. This is a remarkable book. We hope to give it a more extended notice shortly.*

*The Canadian Methodist Magazine, for March, has come to us, well freighted with choice reading and illustrations. The editor expresses great hopefulness now as regards the success of the Magazine in the pecuniary way. It continues to improve.*

*The International Review for March-April is an excellent number.*

*We are in receipt of The Twenty-fourth Annual Report of the Halifax Y. M. C. Association.*

*The Report of Common, Academic, Normal and Model Schools in Nova Scotia.*

*Report of Nova Scotia Hospital for the Insane for 1877.*

## BERMUDA CORRESPONDENCE.

### HAMILTON BERMUDA.

REVIVAL NEWS.—During the past few weeks our heavenly Father has been graciously pleased to pour out His Holy Spirit upon our Church in Hamilton and a good many of our young people have given their hearts to the Saviour and we cherish the hope that many more will follow.

My dear brethren Brown, Ryan, and Purvis have greatly assisted me in this work.

The Lord has made our hearts very glad by the many tokens of His power to save us, and His abundant willingness to answer prayer. For all this we must heartily praise Him.

### NAVAL CHAPEL.

The Commissioners of the Admiralty have been pleased to grant us a site for a Naval Chapel in the vicinity of H. M. Dockyard, Ireland Island. We are to pay a nominal rental of one shilling per annum.

The Chapel must be built within five years from the time the site has been granted else we forfeit this grant.

It may be stated here that we owe Vice Admiral Sir Astley Cooper Key, K.C.B., Commanding H. M. Squadron on this Station a debt of gratitude, for it has been mainly thro' his kindly influences we have obtained this favor, and we would express the earnest hope that His Excellency may long be spared to fill an important place in the Councils of our nation.

To build this Chapel there will necessarily be an outlay of not less than £600. Perhaps £100 of this amount could be raised in the Dockyard, from the Wesleyans among the Marines and Seamen of the fleet and the civilians who are in Her Majesty's employ in the dockyard. The balance must be raised by outside sources.

The Chapel is a necessity, it must be built. It would seem that our Mission Fund should grant money for this object. It would seem to be a legitimate charge upon it.

We feel sorry that our time on this charge is almost up and that we cannot stay to see this work completed, but comfort our heart with the thought that some one better qualified will take our place.

March 6th, 1878. R. W.

### ST. GEORGE'S, BERMUDA.

DEAR MR. EDITOR.—When formerly laboring in this Colony, I was a contributor to the columns of the PROVINCIAL WESLEYAN, and I feel to-day like trying my hand again, if you do not object. The Confidential year is passing rapidly and to me very pleasantly away. The courtesies and kindnesses of our numerous Bermuda friends, both lay and clerical, have added much to our enjoyment. If we have not preached and laboured as much as we might for the Master, certainly the fault has not been with the clergy, for they have afforded ample opportunity for every good work.

THE MINISTERIAL BROTHERS and their families are well and abundant in labors. I have visited all the circuits in the Colony during the year and given some little assistance to each minister. They are a noble band of whole-soul Methodist ministers. Bro. Purvis at Somerset is succeeding admirably. He is the right man in the right place, doing a good work for God and Methodism. Bro. Wasson at Hamilton is now in the midst of a religious revival. Quite a number of persons in his congregation have recently profes-

ed faith in Christ and still the work goes forward. Bro. Wasson's new church enterprise is, all things considered, progressing marvellously. It is a large two-story stone edifice. The lower story is to be used for lectures, Sabbath school and class-rooms, and the upper story for the audience room. The walls are considerably above the first story and slowly but surely rising. The material being the soft Bermudian stone which becomes harder and better by exposure to the weather, the building is not in the least injured by any lapse of time in the completion of the stone work. But when they come to the roof, much money will be required and rapid work; and we trust that all who can will practically remember our Hamilton brethren in their praise-worthy enterprise. Bro. Johnson, at Bailey's Bay is much beloved. He is doing well, and under his faithful labors the circuit is improving both financially and spiritually. Bro. Brown of St. George's, so long and so favorably known in Canada, has retained all his former prestige, both as a preacher and a pastor, in this Island of the sea. He is justly much esteemed. He and his most estimable wife and her winning friend, Miss Green, will long live in the grateful remembrance of Bermudians. We shall all be exceedingly sorry to part with brother Brown; but we hope when absent he may still prove a blessing to us by giving some of our brethren in the north a more correct idea of Bermudian Methodism than they now appear to have, and thus bring them into closer sympathy with it.

NORTHERN VISITORS to our Island home have not been very numerous this winter. There are two causes for this paucity of strangers. First the mildness of the winter north, and secondly some who came here and only staid a short time, carried back very unfavorably reports respecting the weather. Sometimes when the winter is mild and open in the north, we have an unusual quantity of rain here, which was the case the first of this winter; and persons coming here in a rain and only remaining a few days go away with very erroneous notions respecting the weather in Bermuda, and consequently make damaging reports. Let our northern friends spend a whole winter in Bermuda and they will find it one of the most delightful climates. Mild weather, dry roads, picturesque scenery and every variety of flowers in full bloom, the fragrant odors of which make you feel all the time that you are in the region of flower gardens, characterize Bermudian winters. What if we do have a shower now and then? It all runs off without leaving any mud behind. The island being a porous rock the water runs through affording you the opportunity of a dry and pleasant walk soon after it ceases to rain.

J. Harnett, Esquire, of Hamilton has opened a new hotel called "The American House." Mr. Harnett has long and favourably known as an efficient hotel keeper. His is a temperance house. The accommodation good and the board excellent. We speak from experience having frequently stopped with Mr. Harnett. If our northern friends who desire a mild climate for a season, will spend a winter with him, they will carry home pleasing recollections of Bermudian life. Among the visitors now in Bermuda are J. B. Morrow, Esq., Mrs. J. B. Morrow, Miss Morrow and brother, Miss Knight, and Mrs. Dr. Slayter and two children, all of Halifax.

SPEAKERS AND WRITERS on Bermuda characteristics, who have spent but a few weeks in the colony, do not always succeed either in correctly presenting their facts or pleasing their Bermudian friends who may read their statements. With the purest motives men may sometimes unintentionally misrepresent, while at other times the reporters so condense and change things that they misrepresent the speaker. Among the many misleading statements which Bermudians have read respecting themselves recently is the one in our Missionary Notices of December. Where in speaking of the Methodists in Bermuda, one of the speakers is represented as saying, "These poor colored people had contributed last year some \$800. Besides this, they gave liberally for the support of their own ministers. They were now

building a new church in the town of Hamilton," &c. This statement is calculated to make the impression that all or most of the Methodist people in Bermuda are colored, that colored people contribute all the missionary money and that colored people are principally engaged in building the new church at Hamilton. While the facts are these, viz.: there are more white Methodists in Bermuda than colored; one-fourth of the missionary money collected in Bermuda is given by colored people, while more than three-fourths of the congregation engaged in building the new church are white people. No doubt but both colored and white brethren will do all in their power for the new church; but let honor be given to whom it is due. There can be no reason why our brethren in the north should not feel quite as much interest in poor white people as in "poor colored people," while perhaps some might on the ground of near consanguinity prefer to help the former rather than the latter in their efforts to erect a grand church edifice. Be this as it may many of our Bermudian friends do not see why they, with Saxon blood coursing in their veins and a complexion fair and white as the falling snow, should be called "colored people" simply because they belong to the Methodist Church and contribute to the missionary fund. Our people both white and colored contribute liberally in proportion to their means. Our colored people have not been able to do very much in the past, but the circumstances are improving. They have a heart to give and we may confidently expect greater things from them in the future. With kind greetings to all my old friends who read the WESLEYAN, I am dear Mr. Editor, yours, &c.

WILLIAM RYAN.

St. George's, March 4, 1878.

The Central Advocate (Cincinnati) notices the arrival there of Revs. John Prince and William Allen, whose object was to collect for the churches burned in the St. John fire. After describing the circumstances of their mission, the Advocate says:—

These honored and excellent brethren arrived in Cincinnati last week, and have been using their best diligence to promote the object of their mission. We bespeak for them everywhere a kind reception and all the aid which our friends are able to render.

Under ordinary circumstances the response to this application would be prompt and liberal. But such is the condition of affairs here, so great the depression in business, so heavy have been the losses and discouragements of our business men, and, at the same time so pressing are the demands upon them for the liquidation of the indebtedness on churches and on the college, that we know it will be quite impossible to extend the aid to our St. John brethren which Cincinnatians would be glad, if within their power, to afford.

## THE TELEPHONE.

The inventor of the remarkable instrument just described is a Scotchman who came to Canada in 1870. After residing here three years he removed to Boston to accept a professorship in a Wesleyan College. His father, Prof. A. Melville Bell, lives in Brantford, Ontario. He is the author of a well-known book on elocution, and has made the method of verbal expression an object of close scientific study. In his work on "visible speech" he has illustrated exactly what movements of lips and tongue accompany the utterance of the various sounds of the human voice. He has thus originated a science by which deaf-mutes have been taught to detect by the eye the words spoken to them and by awakening the dormant powers of articulation (dormant because of deafness), deaf-mutes have been taught to speak. The inventor of the telephone thus plainly comes by his genius and success through inheritance and training. His wife, although born a deaf-mute, can enter freely into conversation through the wonderful science of hearing with the eyes, taught her by her husband.

Prof. Bell has recently exhibited his invention before the British Association at its annual meeting at Plymouth, and before the Society of Arts at London, where much interest has been evinced and much valuable suggestion given as to its application and improvement.—*New Dom. Monthly.*