

Now, a word as to the candidates. They must bear in mind that the requirements have increased very greatly, and, more than that, that the examiners are doing their best, evidently, to make as difficult papers as possible within the bounds prescribed. The same qualifications are required alike from males and females. The requirements of Standard V ungraded schools will no longer prepare for II class, and unless the teacher does the work after hours, it will be necessary for most candidates to seek the nearest superior or high school. The average girl is much better fitted for the work of teaching at eighteen than at sixteen. If the teacher gives it as her opinion that the result is doubtful, wait another year. She knows better than anyone else. Do not be content with anything below second class, and do not go forward as an experiment, thinking you will try it again if you fail this time. If you fail it will be a reflection upon yourself, your teacher and your county. Be advised by your teacher.

Inquiry is often made as to whether the final examination for license can be undergone before the preliminary. Not since the first year. The preliminary examination must now be passed first.

It is very desirable that the candidates should be familiarized with the mechanical difficulties of examination papers. With this end in view, if no other, frequent written examinations should be given, and special stress laid upon margining, paragraphing, numbering of questions, folding, etc., etc. Allow a certain time for the papers in order that your pupils may get an idea of its flight during an examination. Insist upon neatness.

If at all possible obtain a copy of the school report. There is much information contained in it that all teachers should read. If you apply to any of the local members for your county before the house closes, there is no doubt but that it will be sent you.

If you have not enough black-board surface, ask the trustees for more. If they do not respond, direct the attention of the inspector to it. Do not be satisfied with knotty, shaky, rough boards, nor with the ceiling of the room blackened. Have clear pine or slates not more than two and one-half feet from the floor.

We cannot make bargains for blisses,
Nor catch them like fishes in nets;
And sometimes the thing our life misses
Helps more than the thing which it gets.
—Selected.

Gleanings from the N. B. School Report.

The report of the N. B. schools has been received. The statistics given are very complete, and the comparisons made are very exhaustive and instructive.

A comparison of the term ending June, 1890, with that ending June, 1895, shows the expansion of school work for the last five years:

	1890.	1895.	Increase
No. of schools,	1,517	1,905	178
No. of teachers,	1,617	1,790	173
No. of pupils,	58,570	62,518	3,948
Proportion of population at school,	1 in 5.49	1 in 5.13	dec. 30
No. of pupils under 5 years of age,	261	261	
No. of pupils between 5 and 15,	54,272	57,794	3,522
No. of pupils over 15 years,	4,007	4,663	656
No. of boys,	31,053	32,659	1,606
No. of girls,	27,517	29,859	2,342
Average number of pupils daily present during time schools were in session,	32,542	38,447	5,905
Average number daily present for the full term,	29,864	36,025	6,161
Percentage daily present during time school was in session,	55.54	61.49	5.95
Percentage daily present during full term,	50.96	57.62	6.66
These comparisons show that in five years the number has			
increased,			11.7 per cent.
The number of teachers,			10.7 " "
The number of pupils,			6.7 " "
The average attendance during full term,			6.66 " "

The percentage of the whole population of the province enrolled in the public schools is 21.4 and the average attendance is 60.49 of the incorporated towns. Milltown, Charlotte County, leads with an average of 85.99 for the first term and 90.37 for the second term. There is a large increase in the number of pupils pursuing nearly all the studies of the full course. There has been a marked decrease in the number of teachers employed under local license, and a very gratifying increase of licensed teachers of the higher classes. There have been issued only about thirty local licenses—nearly all in French districts. The number of third-class teachers has relatively decreased. Over 65 per cent. of the schools were not closed for a single day of the term ended December, 1894.

There is not so satisfactory a showing made in the matter of teachers' salaries—there having been a small decrease all along the line.

The total expenditure during the year for the grammar, superior and common schools (not including district assessments for school buildings, apparatus, fuel, etc.,) is approximately as follows:

Provincial Grants,	\$156,341 65
School-house grants,	975 00
County Fund,	92,140 28
District Assessment (approximate),	187,160 75
Total,	\$436,617 68

If to the above amount there should be added the district assessments for school buildings, furniture, apparatus, libraries, fuel, and other incidentals, the expenditure for the education of the blind and the deaf.