

2. The examination, except in reading, shall be conducted wholly on paper. The special examination in the principles of linear drawing and vocal music is required of all candidates; but the further special examinations in linear drawing, on the blackboard, and practice of vocal music, provided for in Regulation 10 of the *Powers and Duties of Examiners*, are at the discretion of the Board.

3. The Inspector shall furnish to the Chief Superintendent, full numerical returns in all doubtful matters relating to the results of the examinations, and any points relative to the examinations, on which a majority of the Examiners do not agree, shall be referred to the Chief Superintendent for decision.

4. The candidates, in preparing their answers, will write only on one page of each sheet. They will also write their names on each sheet, and, having arranged their papers in the order of the questions, will fold them once across and write on the outside sheet their names, and the class of certificate for which they are competing. After the papers are once handed in, the examiners will not allow any alteration thereof, and the presiding Inspector is responsible for the subsequent safe-keeping of the same, until he has transmitted them to the Education Department.

5. The presiding Inspector or Examiner must be punctual to the moment in distributing the papers, and in directing the candidates to sign their papers at the close of the allotted time. No writing, other than the signature, should be permitted after the order to sign is given. The candidates are required to be in their allotted places in the room before the hour appointed for the commencement of the examination. If a candidate be not present till after the commencement of the examinations, he cannot be allowed any additional time on account of such absence.

6. In examining the answers of candidates, at least two Examiners should look over each paper.

7. The Central Committee of Examiners appointed by the Council of Public Instruction will, in a paper, assign numerical values to each question or part of a question, according to their judgment of its relative importance. The local Examiners will give marks for the answer to any question in correspondence with the number assigned to the question, and the completeness and accuracy of the answer.

8. In order that a candidate may obtain a second class certificate, the sum of his marks must amount, for grade A, to at least two-thirds, and for grade B, to fully one-half of the aggregate value of all the papers; in both cases the greatest importance will be attached to accurate spelling. In order to obtain a third class certificate, the marks must be not less than one-half of the aggregate value of all the papers for certificates of that rank. A candidate for a second class certificate, who fails to obtain it, may be awarded a third class certificate, provided such candidate obtains what would be equivalent to fully one-half of the aggregate value of all the papers for a third class certificate.

9. The names of successful candidates shall be arranged alphabetically, in classes and grades.

10. In the event of a candidate copying from another, or allowing another to copy from him, or taking into the room any book, notes, or anything from which he might derive assistance in the examination, it shall be the duty of the presiding Examiner, if he obtain clear evidence of the fact at the time of its occurrence, to cause such candidate at once to leave the room; neither shall such candidate be permitted to enter during the remaining part of the examination, and his name shall be struck off the list. If, however, the evidence of such case be not clear at the time or be obtained after the conclusion of the examination, the Examiners shall report the case at a general meeting of the Examiners, who shall reject the candidate if they deem the evidence conclusive.

11. After the Examinations of July, 1872, no person shall be eligible to be a candidate for a second class certificate, unless he shall have previously obtained a third class certificate, under the present system of Examinations, or a first or second class certificate under the former system of County Board Examination.

PAYMENTS TO TEACHERS.

SUPERANNUATION FUND.

The forty-third section of the School Act of 1871, declares that each male teacher holding a certificate of qualification, shall pay four dollars annually into the superannuated teachers' fund, and "each inspector of schools is hereby authorized and required to deduct (two dollars) half-yearly from any payments made by him to any male teacher under his jurisdiction, and transmit the same to the Education Department." In doing so, he will have to see that the sum of two dollars, payable semi-annually to the superannuated teachers' fund by each male teacher, is deducted from each teacher's half-yearly salary, whether paid direct to the teacher by the trustees or by order on the inspector.

Where trustees pay to, and a male teacher receives from them, his whole salary, without accounting to the inspector for the half yearly payment to the superannuation fund, the inspector should notify the trustees that until the money is sent to him no further apportionment will be paid to their school. This would effectually prevent the evasion sometimes practised in this matter.

Any cheques for school money due a section, must be made payable to the (qualified) teacher or his order, and to no other person; and no cheque shall be given to such teacher except on an order signed by a majority of the trustees of the school section, and attested by a lawful corporate seal, and then only for the time during which the teacher has held a legal certificate of qualification, not cancelled, suspended, recalled or expired.

In giving cheques to male teachers the half-yearly payment of two dollars to the superannuated teachers' fund must be deducted. In case trustees should pay male teachers in full out of the funds of the section and then give a cheque to their next teacher, (male or female), for the full amount apportioned to their section, the inspector, being responsible for the money, must deduct the two dollars already due, besides taking the remedial steps indicated above.

SUPERANNUATED TEACHERS' FUND.

EXTRACTS FROM THE SCHOOL LAW, 1871.

* * "On the decease of any teacher, his wife, or other legal representative, shall be entitled to receive back the full amount paid in by such teacher, with interest at the rate of seven per centum per annum."

* * "Any teacher retiring from the profession shall be entitled to receive back from the Chief Superintendent one-half of any sums thus paid in by him to the fund."

OFFICIAL REGULATIONS IN REGARD TO THE SUPERANNUATION FUND.

The regulations for the administration of the Superannuated Teachers' Fund, adopted by the Council of Public Instruction, are as follows:—

(1.) Teachers who became superannuated, or worn out, on or before the first day of January, 1854, and who produce the proofs required by law, of character and services as such, may share in this fund according to the number of years they have respectively taught a Public School in Ontario, by depositing with the Chief Superintendent of Education, the preliminary subscriptions to the Fund required by law.

(2.) Every Teacher engaged in teaching since 1854, in order to be entitled, when he shall have become superannuated or worn out, to share in this Fund, must have contributed to it at the rate of five dollars per annum for each year, from the time when he began to teach, up to the time of his first annual subscription of four dollars (as required by the statute), for each subsequent year during which he was engaged in teaching. No subscriptions, either for arrears or otherwise, can be received from those who have ceased to teach [and in all cases the annual payment, unless made within the year for which it is due, will be at the rate of five dollars].

(3.) No Teacher shall be eligible to receive a pension from this Fund, who shall not have become disabled from further