understanding that the "common custom" of the trade or profession will be adhered to, in regard to length of working hours, unless some special proviso is annexed. A sailor will expect to be on duty for the whole seven days, a clerk for six, and a teacher for five, unless, as above remarked, some exception is made. Now, all our teachers have been engaged, I presume, in this way. I know that it is so in my own case. I have to give ten months' work for a certain fixed sum, say $360. It seems to me, then, that this amount is due to me on the completion of that duty, and that I should be paid at the rate of $36 per month for each working month. In order, however, to accommodate the trustees, the work still remains for the period of ten months, but the payments are made to extend over a period of twelve months at the rate of $30 per month. If I am right in this surmise as to the true reading of the unwritten agreement, I should be glad to know why the teacher is to give another month's service for no additional pay? In what other profession would the employer ever dream of asking such a thing? And yet the proposers consider that "the holidays are too long to pay for the teachers' being idle."

Another practical point is, "Would more work be done in the course of the whole year by either pupil or teacher?" This must be proved in the affirmative before any such change could be conscientiously recommended to the attention of the people of our province.

I strongly suspect that the "Grey Father" who set this ball rolling is troubled with a large family of active and healthy boys, for whom he finds it difficult to obtain means of employment during the latter half of the "long vacation." There is certainly in many cases a just cause of complaint in this respect in many of our households. But carry the idea another step back, and will not these complainers have then a little sympathy for the teacher or teachers who have had to bear ten months' anxiety and worry on account of these very restless beings who tire out their own parents in one month.

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, I can only congratulate ourselves that our "Peel Fathers" have been educated to a higher standard of moral intelligence and appreciation in regard to education, and hope that the teachers throughout the Province will be unanimous in their opposition to this change, unless it comes with their own consent.   I am, Sir, yours faithfully.

                                                   A PEEL TEACHER.

Question Drawer.

QUESTIONS.

Editor CANADA SCHOOL JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR,—The following question has appeared in papers set by the Education Department; will you kindly answer it?:—

"How do you account for the warmth of summer in our hemisphere, although the earth is farther away from the sun than it is in the winter?"

Bruce Mines.   R. H. C.

DEAR SIR,—Please inform me (if your space allows in your next issue) how to know what books are authorized for the Public Schools, when there are so many which have, at one time and another, been authorized by the Education Department.

Lavender.   W. F. ROACH.

Will music be required from candidates writing for the next entrance examination?

North Augusta.   SEEKER.

1. In giving a promissory note what difference would it make whether you wrote "Bearer" or "Order?"

2. In a note "negotiable by indorsement" would you not indorse it by writing your name upon the back of the note; if so, what is the difference between this and backing it?

Hinch.   A. B.

Kindly answer through the columns of your valuable paper:

1. Whether the Government money can be drawn for the non-resident pupils by the section in which they attend?

2. Can the rate-payers of a section compel the trustees to impose an admission fee on non-resident pupils, or hold them responsible if they do not charge it?

Brighton.   CARTIER.

1. Could you, or your readers, suggest, or frame, a good time-table for a school of five classes, from first to fifth?

2. State how much time per week should be given to each subject usually taught in a country school.

W. H. J.,—Hespeler, and C. B.,—Cranbrook.

1. What is the best work to use to prepare pupils for entrance examination on Orthography and Orthoepy?

2. What is the name of the spelling book now authorized for use in the Public Schools?

3. Will Canadian History be required for entrance examination next July?

Parham.   J. A. B.

ANSWERS.

R. H. C.'s question is one of a class we would like to see more of. We leave it to our readers.

W. F. ROACH.—If you are in doubt about the authorization of a book your school Inspector ought to inform you which is the one agreed on by the trustees and himself for use in your school.

"SEEKER"—Music is not mentioned in the limit of studies for next entrance examination.

A. B.—1. When made payable to "Bearer" the holder may draw the value of the note without endorsement. It is necessary to endorse the note when made payable to "Order."

2. Consult Webster's Dictionary.

"CARTIER."—The school law states that "for all matters affecting the division of the legislative or municipal grants, non-resident pupils shall be reported as attending the Public School of the school section in which they are actual residents."

2. The trustees can act independently, as they decide by a majority of the Board. Few trustees care to advance their own opinions in opposition to the general wish of the rate-payers. So long as their acts are upheld by the law they cannot be held responsible.

W. H. J., and C. B.—We ask the Public School teachers among our readers to furnish a good time-table for an ungraded school of five classes.

J. A. B.—1. On Orthography, Gage's Practical Speller; on Orthoepy, Ayres' Orthoepist.

2. The Canadian Spelling Book, a Companion to the old Ontario Readers.

3. It is not mentioned in the limit of studies. (See last issue of JOURNAL, February 15th.)

Answer to "PEARL," Wallace, N.S., given in No. 1, Jan. 7th, 1886. Simplify:—

$$16 \left(\frac{1}{5} - \frac{11}{3 \cdot 5^3} + \frac{11}{5 \cdot 5^5} - \frac{11}{7 \cdot 5^7} \right) \frac{4}{239}.$$

$$\frac{1}{5} = \cdot 2$$

$$\frac{11}{3 \cdot 5^3} = \cdot 029333333$$

$$\frac{11}{5 \cdot 5^5} = \cdot 000704$$

$$\frac{11}{7 \cdot 5^7} = \cdot 000020114$$

$$+ \quad \cdot 200704$$
$$- \quad \cdot 029353447$$
$$\overline{\cdot 171350553 \times \cdot 267776}$$

Ans. $\dfrac{16 \times 4}{239} = \dfrac{\cdot 267776}{\cdot 045833565680128}$

I have not seen this sum in the book, but suspect it wrongly given, either by "PEARL" or by the JOURNAL.

                                                   X+Y.

Solutions to question given by "KIRK" in JOURNAL No. 3, Feb. 1st, 1886:—

1. Difference in time of completion according as the boy or the man commences the work = $\frac{1}{2}$ day; then it is evident that the man does just twice as much in a day as the boy does; hence together they do $1\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{12} = \frac{7}{12}$ in 1 day.

∴ they will finish the work in $\frac{12}{7}$ or $4\frac{1}{2}$ days.   —HUBERT.

2. The boy does the work in 13 days, ∴ the boy does $\frac{1}{13}$ of the work in 1 day.

The man does $\frac{1}{2}$ day's work more than the boy. ∴ the man does $\frac{1}{13}$ in $\frac{1}{2}$ a day, or the man does $\frac{2}{13}$ in 1 day. The man and boy do $\frac{1}{13} + \frac{2}{13} = \frac{3}{13}$ in 1 day.

∴ they do the work in $\frac{13}{3}$ or $4\frac{1}{3}$ days.

                                        "SUBSCRIBER," Nova Scotia.