

The following table exhibits the number, and class of common school teachers, employed in each term respectively:

WINTER TERM.						
	1 Class	2 Class	3 Class	Totals	Trained	Attd. Ac'd'y.
Male	3	12	23	38	4	6
Female	3	3	3	9	2	3
Totals	6	15	26	49	6	9

SUMMER TERM.						
	1 Class	2 Class	3 Class	Totals	Trained	Attd. Ac'd'y.
Male	6	14	21	40	6	7
Female	3	1	8	12	2	6
Totals	9	15	29	52	7	13

From this table it will be seen that the number of schools in operation during the first, or Winter term, was 47—6 being taught by trained teachers; and during the second or Summer term, 52—7 being taught by trained teachers. Compared with the corresponding terms of the preceding year, there is an increase of 9 schools for the Winter, and 7 for the Summer term.

The most serious defect in the working of our present school system in this County, is the frequent changing of teachers, entailing a loss of time of two or three months, on most of our school sections, besides many others as great, if not greater disadvantages. It is however a matter of earnest gratulation and honest pride to every Nova Scotian, to know that our Country has already attained a high rank for her adoption and liberal support of a system of common schools, based upon the principle that the state owes to each and all of its citizens, such an education as may enable him to read and understand the laws which he is required to obey. May the time never come, when a good common school education will not be regarded as every Nova Scotian's birthright.

C. R. MACDONALD.



OFFICIAL NOTICES.

EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES OF THE COUNCIL OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, JULY 7TH, 1866.—“Provision being made by the School Law for the publication of a *Journal of Education*, the Council of Public Instruction directs that the said *Journal* be made the medium of official notices in connexion with the Educational Department.”

T. H. RAND,

Sec'y to C. P. I.

I. Examination of Teachers.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the Council of Public Instruction directs that the next semi-annual Examination begin on

TUESDAY, 24th March next, at 9.30 o'clock, A.M.

Deputy Examiners will be strictly forbidden to admit any person to be examined who fails to be present on the day and hour above named.

Persons desirous of being examined, will be at liberty to present themselves at either of the following places of examination:

Sydney, Baddeck, Margaree Forks, Port Hood, Arichat, Guysborough, Sherbrooke, Antigonish, Pictou, Amherst, Truro, Halifax, Windsor, Kentville, Bridgetown, Digby, Yarmouth, Shelburne, Liverpool and Lunenburg. Candidates are to furnish their own writing material.

All candidates for license will be required, on presenting themselves for examination, to furnish a written certificate of good moral character, signed by a Minister of Religion, or by two of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace. These certificates are filed in the Educational Department, together with the other papers relating to the candidate's examination.

Every person examined will be informed by mail of the result of his or her examination, as soon as decided.

II. Amended and Additional Regulations concerning Superior Schools.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to Teachers of the First Class, Trustees of schools and others, that CHAPTER V. of the COMMENTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE COUNCIL OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, “Of Superior Schools,” has been revised as follows:—

1. In lieu of sub-divisions (2), (4), and (10) of SECTION 3—

(2) Ample School accommodation must be provided for all children of school age in the Section.

(4) The furniture must be of an approved pattern, and the supply of books, apparatus, and school materials, sufficient for and adapted to the wants of the school.

(10) a. School must have been kept at least 100 days during the term.

b. At least three-fourths of the children of school age must be registered at school.

c. The number of pupils daily present on an average, must be at least two-thirds of the number registered.

2. In Sections having Graded Schools, tests referring to school buildings, furniture, books, apparatus, and school materials, shall apply to all the departments. The number of registered pupils daily present on an average, shall apply to all the departments in the aggregate.

3. In the case of Graded Schools, the Council will determine which department shall be eligible to compete in any term; and notice of the same will be given at least three months previous to the commencement of such term. Any department of a Graded School shall be examined only upon such subjects as are suited to its grade.

4. Agreements respecting Teachers' salaries must be regular in every respect.

5. As one-half of the grant to any superior school is payable to the Trustees and one-half to the Teacher, in deciding the competitions two elements will be kept in view as the basis of all awards:

First—The character of the school accommodation, general equipment, school attendance; and generally, all matters wholly or chiefly under the control of the SECTION—

Second—The organization, management, discipline, and progress of the school; and generally, all matters wholly or chiefly depending on the ability and diligence of the TEACHER—

And these two elements will be regarded as of equal force and importance.

6. The foregoing Regulations shall take effect on the first day of May, 1868, and all existing Regulations not inconsistent with the foregoing shall continue in force thereafter.

In pursuance of the above Regulations, Trustees and Teachers of Graded Schools are hereby notified that the Council of Public Instruction has determined that the most ADVANCED Department shall be eligible to compete during the term beginning May 1st, 1868; and the most ELEMENTARY Department during the term beginning November 1st, 1868.

III. Evening Schools.

The Council of Public Instruction has made the following Regulations in reference to Evening Schools:

1. Trustees of Public Schools may establish in their several Sections Evening Schools, for the instruction of persons upwards of 13 years of age, who may be debarred from attendance at the Day School.

2. Such Evening School shall be in session 2½ hours; and in relation to Public Grants, two evening sessions shall count as one day. The Prescribed Register shall be kept, and a return of the school made in the form directed by the Superintendent.

3. Books and School materials for such Evening Schools will be furnished at the same rate, and subject to the same conditions as for day schools; provided always that no pupil of an Evening School shall have power to demand the use of books free of charge, but shall, on the other hand, have the right of purchasing from the Trustees at half-cost, if he should desire to do so.

4. No portion of Provincial or County funds for Education, shall be appropriated in aid of Evening Schools, unless teachers are duly licensed.

5. The Council would greatly prefer that the Teachers of Evening Schools should be other than Teachers of Day Schools; but where this may not be practicable, it shall be legal for the Teacher of the day school to teach day school four days in the week, and evening school three evenings in the week.

IV. Holidays and Vacations.

Notice is hereby given to Trustees of Schools and others, that CHAPTER XI. of the COMMENTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE COUNCIL OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, “Of Time in Session, Holidays, and Vacations” has been revised as follows:

HOLIDAYS.

The following Regulations have been added to SECTION 3, of the Chapter above named.

a. When for any cause the Trustees of a school shall deem it desirable that any prescribed Teaching Day should be given as a Holiday, the school or schools may be kept in session on the Saturday of the week in which such Holiday has been given, and such Saturday shall be held to be in all respects a legal Teaching Day.

b. When, owing to illness, or for any other just cause, a teacher loses any number of prescribed teaching days, such teacher shall have the privilege of making up for such lost days, to the extent of six during any Term, by teaching on Saturdays; but

c. No school shall be kept in session more than five days per week for any two consecutive weeks;

d. Nor shall any Teacher teach more than FIVE DAYS PER WEEK on the average (vacations not being counted) during the period of his engagement in any term.

The Anniversary of the QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY shall be a Holiday in all the Public Schools, as heretofore; also any day proclaimed as a public holiday throughout the Province.

VACATIONS.

The following Regulations have been made in lieu of SECTION 4, of the Chapter above named:—

1. The CHRISTMAS VACATION shall remain as heretofore, the “eight days” being held to mean week-days other than Saturdays.

2. Instead of two vacations during the summer term (a week at seed time and a fortnight at harvest) as heretofore, THREE WEEKS (15 week-days other than Saturdays,) shall hereafter be given as vacation during the summer term, at such time or times as the Trustees shall decide: Nevertheless

3. In order that the due Inspection of Schools as required by law, may not be interfered with, each Inspector shall have power, notwithstanding anything in the foregoing Regulations, to give notice of the day or days on which he proposes to visit any school or schools in his county for the purposes of Inspection, and to require that on the day or days so named such school or schools shall be kept in session.

July, 1867.

V. Teachers' Agreements.

The attention of Teachers and Trustees is again called to the necessity of complying with the provision of the Law in relation to the disposal of the county Fund. It appears from the School Returns of the past Term that some teachers have in their agreements with Trustees in respect to salary, assumed all risk as to the amount to be received from the County Fund. Such proceeding is contrary to the provisions of the law and directly subversive of a most important principle of the school system, since the pecuniary penalty imposed upon the inhabitants of the section by the absence and irregular attendance of pupils is thereby inflicted upon the teacher, while the pecuniary rewards consequent upon a large and regular attendance of pupils at school is diverted from the people to the teacher. These results clearly tend to prevent the growth and development of a sentiment of responsibility and interest among all the inhabitants of each section, and thus measurably defeat the object of the whole system—the education of every child in the province.