

to their points of view. But such possible differences of the valuation of an imperfect answer is provided for by allowing the candidate to "pass" if he has made an average of 50 per cent., and a concession has been made to his own weaknesses as well as to the possible difference of examiners' values, by letting him fall to 25 per cent in some subjects, if he makes the general 50 per cent aggregate. This is done to avoid the necessity of reëxamination, and in order to give to all a full measure of justice by a simple and final process.

The duty of a candidate is to be near the 100 per cent values, in order to obtain his "pass" with a *moral* right. Whenever he falls down near the minimum average, aggregate, or mark, he has only *technical* rights. If he is one point above he has "passed." If he is one point below he has "failed." There is no more reason why any paper of the latter kind should be reëxamined to gain another point than that a paper of the former should be reëxamined to cut him down one point. For no individual has such a suggestion been for a moment entertained, nor can it be entertained. No person has a "moral" right to a certificate if he is near a minimum at all. It is then merely a "technical" right, and the technical rule settles that right.

No candidate need therefore ask for the reëxamination of a paper, even were he only one point below a minimum. One point settles the technicality as well as one hundred. The majority of candidates understand this well. But henceforward the less bright candidates should know it well enough not to ask for it.

On the other hand, the Education Office will not spare any cost or trouble to verify the fact as to whether the most insignificant candidate has received justice uncomplicated by any clerical error. Any hint leading to the discovery and correction of the most insignificant error is always received with thanks by the Superintendent.

If teachers of good standing should find some of their pupils marked very low in a subject in which they used to stand high in class, and if at the same time they feel that from the candidate's report of his work there is a probability of some clerical error, the Superintendent is always glad to have his attention called to the paper. For if an examiner is ever to be caught making one slip in marking some thousands of questions, it is in such a case. This will enable the work of the examiners to be tested, where there is any probability of the existence of an oversight. It is but proper to add that hundreds of teachers have already tested this plan with the result of finding their suppositions baseless. During the last five years a few slips were thus detected. But they would be impossible of detection before the introduction of the system of endorsement on each question of its adjudged value. There is no system of examination known in which there are more effective checks against the occurrence of clerical errors. Every candidate can have with certainty the deliberate valuation of his examination work as estimated by the legal examiners.

From the tests applied during the last five years, it can be said with certainty, that our Provincial Examiners are exceedingly competent and careful in the consideration of every question on each paper.

*Not Teachers' Examinations:* So slow are the busy writers for the provincial press in keeping up with the changes made in our system, that the Provincial Examinations are still spoken of as the "teachers examinations," by all except two or three well posted newspapers. The