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Additional comments /
Commentaires supplémentaires:

# Journal of edication FOR THE PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTLA. 

## New Series. Vol. II. No. 5.

## APRIL, 1882.

## OEEICIAI.

The following Regulations supersede those formerly in force nespecting the Jodrial of Edecation:-
I.-The Journat of Education shall hereafter be published semiannually, in the months of April and Octuber respectively, and shall continue to be the medium of Officil Notices in connection uith the Departinent of Eilucation.
II.-The Journal will be furnisheil gratuitousty, according to lave, to each Inspector, Chairmar of Cimamissioners, and Beard of Trustees, and widl be sumplied to other parties uishing it at the rote of ten cents per copy.
III.--Euch Secrotary of Trustess is instructed and required to file and preserve the successive numbers of the Journal for the benefit of his fellow Trustees ased the Teacher or Teachers of his section, and their successors, and to inform his associutes in offive and the Tewher or Teachers of its reccipt, so soon thereufter as may be convenient.

SYLLABUS OF EXAMINATION, AGREEABLY TO WHICH THE EXAMINATIONS OF 188: ARE TO BE CONDUCTED.

## REQUIREMENTS COMMON TOALS ARADES

Note.-Questions on these subjerts will be carefully aulapted, as respects scope and difficulty, to the Girade of Licenee sought.

I The School System and School Manzgement (One paper.)
(a) To be familiar with the Law relating to Public Schools in Nuva Scotia, and the Regulations of the Council of Public In-struction-particularly those portions bearing on the relations and duties of 'reachers.
(b) To evince a knowledge of School Organization under the Provincial Law and regulations, the grading of pupils, the systematic arrangement of studies, the design and proper methods of discipline, and the conditions of physical comfort in School-room Wurk.
2. Teaching. To furnish, in the form of notes on sugriested subjects of instruction, proof of competent kaowledge of the correct methods of teaching.
3. Reading and Spelling.
(a) To read with rearliness, correct pronunciation, and due regad to elocutionary emphasis and pauses.
(b) To spell correctly the words made use of.
4. Wrining. To write a fair, legible hand.

GRADE D.
I. Languagr.

English Grammar (One paper). I. To classify and inflect Words. 2. To parse ordinary sentences, and apply the rules of Syntax. 3. To analyze sentences.

Composition. (One paper). I. To explain and illustrate the use of the nore common rhetorical figures. 2. To correct sentences involving the wrong use of words 3 . To write a brief casay on *ome prescribed topic of a familiar character.

## II. Himpory and Geography.

History. (One paper). History of England as containex in Prief History of Hingland (N. S. Series) and History of Nova Scotia.

Geography. (One paper.) I. To be familiar with contents of pages 14-34 of Calkin's Geography of the World. 2 To under stand the Geography of Nova Scotia, with particular reference to the boundaries, acreage, and population of counties. 3. To understand the general Geography of Europe and North America. 4. To draw an outline Map of Nova Scotia.

## III. Maihematics.

Arithmetic. To have a complete knowledge of Kirkland and Scott's Elementary Arithuetic.

Algebra. To. understand thoroughly Todhunter's Algebra for Beginners to the end of Fractions.

## GRADE C.

## I. Langeage.

Grammar: and Analysis (Two papers). 1. As in Grade D. 2. To analyze and parse sentences of complicated structure.

Oomposition and Prosody (One paper). I. To understand the principles of correct writing as contained in Dalgleish': Introductory Teat Book. 2. To be able to furnish brief iltatrations of the various leading styles of composition. 3. To understand the metrical structure of English verse, and to be able to scan examples in Iambic, Trochaic, and Dactylic measures.

## II. History and Geggraphy.

History (Two papers..) 1. To have a comprehensive knowledge of British History from the Conquest 2. To be familiar with the History of Nova Scotia, and the outlines of Canadian History.

Geogrophy (Two papers.) 1. To have a knowlelge of Calkin's Geography of the Worll, including the use of the Terrestial Globe. 2. To be able to draw from memory an outline map of (a) the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, with the surrounding waters and chief rivers"correctly marked; or (b) any of Continents asked for, with the chicf mountain ranges and three largest rivers clearly indicated.

## III. Mathematics.

Arithnutic. Tu have such a knowledgo of Arithmetic as may be gained from Hamblin Smith's Arithmetic, excepting sections 14. 22, 29, 32, 33

Algebra. To have a knowletge of Algebra as contained in Todhunter's Algebra for Beginners to the end of Simple Eduations.

Geometry. 'Io be able to solve any problem in the First Book of Euclid's Elements and simple original exercises corresponding thereto.

Book-kceping. To be familiar with the principles of Bookkeeping by single entry, as given in Eaton and Frazee's Elementary Treatise.

Frenck. Candidates may substitute for Book-keeping an exercise in French. This will consist of answers to question in Grammar, and easy translations from and into both hinguages.

## GRADE B.

## I. Language.

Grammar and Analysis (Two papers.) As in Grade C, with corresponding advance in character of questions.
Composition and Prosody (One paper.) As in regard to Grammar and Analysis.

## II. Hibtory and Geography.

History 'Three papers-one for Canadinn and Nova Scotian, one for British and one for Universal.) To be familiar with the History of British America, British History, and the outlines of Universal History as given in Collier's General History or Swinton's Outlines of the World's History.
Geography (Two papers) 1. As in Grade C. 2. To draw from memory an outline map of any of the Continents, or of the Dominion of Canada or any of the five Eastern Provinces thereof, or of the British Islands or any one thereof, with the chief rivers and mountain ranges clearly marked.

## III. Mathematics.

Arithmetic. To have such knowledge of Arithmetic as may be gained from Hamblin Smith's Arithmetic, and to state reasons for Arithnetical rules and processes.

Algebra. To have a knowledge of Algebra as contained in Todhunter's Algebra for Beginners.
deometry. To be familiar with the first four books of Euclid': Elements, and to work original exercise of corresponding character.
Practical Mathematics. (One paper.) To be versed in right and oblique-angled Trigonumetry and the Mensuration of Surfaces, and the more simple solids as given in Chambers' Series; also to have a fair knowledge of the elementary principles of Navigation as contained in Evers' Theory and Practice of Navigation.

Chemistry. To be familiar with the prescribed Primers of Chemistry and Agriculture.

Natural Philosoph!. To be well acquainted with the principles of Elementary Mechanics as contained in Wormell.

French. Candidates may substitute for either Chemistry or Natural Philosophy a paper in French. The exercises required will consist of answers to grammatical questions, explanation of jdiomatic expressions, the translation of easy sentences from English into French, and the translation into English of brief paragraphs from some familiar work, as Fenelon's 'Telemaque.

Book-keeping. To understand the principles of book-keeping by single and double entry, as contained in Eaton and Frazee's Elementar y Book-keeping.

Physiology. To be familiar with the Prescribed Primer of Physiology.

## GRADE A.

Candidates for License of this Grade will work all the papers of the B Grade, with the exception of the four subjects below noted. viz., Algebra, Geometry, Natural Philosophy and Chemistry; and in working the $B$ papers will be expected to show a proportionate advance in the character of the answers. The atitution of the Provincial Examiners is particularly requested to this note.

## ADDITIONAL.

## 1. Classics.

To know well the Grammars and to be able to translate passages selected from the following authors, answering at the same time questions in parsing which may be set :

Latin. Cæsar, De Bell, Gallic, Books I, II. Horace, Odes, Bk. I. Viruil-Æneid, Books I, II. Cicero, De Senectute, and Pro Archia Poeta.

Greek. Xenophon-Analasis, Books I, II. Hower-Iliad, Books I, III. Aichylun, I'sometheus Vinctus.
2. To be well versed in I atin and Greek Prosody, and to scan any passage in Virgil, Horace, Homer, or in the regular dialogue of Awchylus.
3. To be versed in Latin and Greek Prose Composition.
and of ancient Moditernowledge of Grecian and Roman History, and of ancient Mediterranean Geography.

## II Mathematics and Science.

Geometry. Plane and solid Geometry, as in Hamblin Smith's Treatise.

Algebra. To have a knowledge of Algebra, including theory of equations, as contained in Todhunter's Advanced Algebra or equivalent treatises.

Chemistry. Wilson's Inorganic Chemistry.
Natural Philosophy. Wormell's Natural Phulosophy.
Candidates for Grade A license will not write the B papers on the above subjects, as the A papers will cover the whole ground of the respective subjects.

## REGULATION REGARDING WRITING.

It is ordered that the following all lition shall be made to the Standards of Award in respect to all the Grades :-

The Memos. and Official Envelopes for Provincial Examiners shall provide for the valuation by each Examiner of the papers of each Candidate, in respect to penmanship, general style of mechanical execution, proper use of capitals, etc., under the general head of uriting. Each candidate's paper in each general group shall be ranked as goot, fair or boul. The average otherwhe obtained shall be increased .5 for each set of papers marked good, and diminish.d .5 for each set of papers marked bad; papers marked fair shall not affect the general average.

REGULATIONS REGARDING THE EXAMINATION.
The ensuing Annual Examination for Teachers' Licenses will be conducted ayreeably to the following Regulations, and everything in Regulations heretofore in force inconsistent therewith is repealed.
I. The following classes of persons, satisfying the conditions hereisafter to be named, will be admitted to examination free of expense.
Class 1. Persons holding Provincial Licenses (not local permissives.)
" 2. Persons having obtained Professional Classification at Normal School.
" 3. Persons who produce Certificates satisfactory to the Superintendent of Education, of graduation at Training or Normal School outside of the Province.
II. Other persons will be admitted who, bestdes satisfying conditions to fullow, shall pay when admission is applied for, fees at the following rates: For Grade A, $\$ 5$; Grade B, $\$ 3$; Grades $C$ and D, each \$2. Titese Candidates shall be known for the purposes of Examination as Class 4.

## CONDITIONS REQUIRED OF ALL CANDIDATES.

Each Candidate shall forward to the Inspector of the County, (not to a deputy Examiner other than Inspector) not later than June ioth, an application for admission to the Examination, in the form furnished in the sequel. This application shall be accompanied with certificates, bearing date uithin three months of time of application, signed by a Minister of Religion, or by two of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, to the effect:
(a) That the Candidate, if a male, is 18 years of age; if a female, 16.
(b) That the Candidate is a person of good moral character.
[These Certificates will not be exacted of Class I.]

## ADDITIONAL.

1. Each Inspector shall forward, not luter than June 25 th, to the Superintendent of Education, a list of the applications received, in a form to be supplied from the Education Otfice, transmitting therewith all connected certificates, vouchers, and moneys, having duly classified and checked the same in the form aforesaid.
2. Each Candidate whose application is regular, shall receive from the Superintendent of Education, through the Inspector, a certificate of admission to the Examination at least one week before Examination legins; and a list of such candidates shall be furnished to each Inspector. Candidates may enter in their application such Station as best suits their convenieuce, but in respect to those Cuunties which have had two Examination Stations, the right is reserved of confining the Examination to the Central Station in charge of the Iuspector, if expediency shall so dictate; in which case due notice of the change will be given to all concerned
3. Candidates in actual attendance at the Normal School during term preceding Examination are not required to make individual application. Insteal, the Principal of the Nurmal Schoul shall make a general application in their behalf, clearly stating all required particulars, collecting fees from those not exempted as included in Classes 1 and 2, and stating that he is in possession of required certificates of age and good moral character. (See Note to Condition 2 above.)
4. Both Candidates and Inspectors are given to understand that the dates above specified are to be strictly observed. The latter ofticers are not to receive applications after date. Candidates are in no case to be admitted without the certiticate of admission above referred to (2).
5. Form of Application.
(Place and Date). To the Superintendent of Education:
Sir,-1 hereby make application to be examined for license to teach in the Public Schools of Nova Sc, tia, according to prescriled Syllabus for Grade...............at the Examinati. $n$ to be held at..
Station, on the.........day of July next: I make application as a Candidate includd in Class.........in Published Regulations of Council of Public Instruction, and enclose certificates of age and character. 1 also enelose vouchers* to substantiute my claim to examination under Class .........
IIf the Candidate belongs to Class 4 he will substitute for clause last preceding: I also enclose the required fee of \$-]
date of license, und the Examilation Station whereat obtained.







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| Central | 647 | 27948 | 22334 | BORDER SECTIONS． |  |  |  | Tusket | 184 | $53701 / 2$ | 5797 |
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| Pembroke ${ }^{\text {North }}$ Chegoggin | 108 102 | ${ }_{18751 / 2}^{3620}$ | 4165 2688 |  |  |  |  | Middle Wedge | ${ }_{102}$ | 7584 633 | 6273 548 |
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Government Grants．
In aid of Public Schools paid to Teachers for the
Term ending 30th Oct．， 1881.
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TEACHERS．

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ANNAPOLIS．
Lay，E J
Longley，J M
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Armstrong，
Armstrong，E H
Balcom，Josoph A
Beals，Frank 1
Brewn，Alfred D
Chesley，Abner M
Croaker，Thomas A
Croscup，John H
Fields，M L
Ford，Robie W
Kirk，Everind A McGill，George B
McKennie，Abnor J
McKonnie， $\mathbf{H}$ W
Munro，llenry
Walker，John W
Whitman，Phineas
Woodbury，Jonathan
Woodworth，W H
Anderson，Annie E
Baker，Reis
Dalcom，Lalia A
Bent，Alton M
ent，Bessie C
Bishop，Clara E
Bishop，Florence A
Brown，Estella M
Calnek，Agnee
Chesley，Catherine J
Chute，Bertha
Clarke，Annie M
Edgett，Albert A
Elderkin，Bessie
Fairn，William $\mathbf{H}$
Foster，Jessie E
Gesner，Annie J
Harris，Cynthia L
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Ruggles，Lenfest Ruggles，Lenfest Sanders，Albert E
Van Buskirk，Max White，George A Whitman，Minnie C
Whitman，Sarah J Wiswall，Belle ＊Balcom，Minnie L ＊Bishop，Mary ＊Barke，Alice M
＊Copeland，Lanura Dalton，Alice A ＊Dondale，Annie B ＊Eaton，Bessio M
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＊Marshall，Mary M Neily，Ida $B$ Parker，Amelia $\mathbf{E}$ ＊Prinee，Sarah ＊Roop Ida M ＊Sanders，Ruth
＊Troop，Mary F ＊Walker，Sarah J Walker，Willia



## ANTIGONISH．

Boyd，Angus J．
Cameron，Allan Cameron，D J Cameron，John Chisholm，Angas Chisholm，Dan J
Chisho m，Colin A Chisho m，Colin A
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ASSISTANTS．

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CAPE BRETON．

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| Blackett，C W | 95 | 5229 |
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| Kennedy， $\mathbf{A}$ | 104 | 5725 |
| ＂atheson，M | 109 | 6000 |
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| Musgrave， A A | 107 | 5898 |
| MeDonald，Alex | 109 | 6000 |
| McDonald， 1 | 105 | 5780 |
| McKeen，E T | 109 | 6000 |
| McKenzie，John | 109 | 6000 |
| McKinnon，Joseph D | 63 | 3467 |
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| McNeil，E P | 109 | 6000 |
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| Young，Wm | 109 | 6000 |
| Ball，Annie S | 109 | 4500 |
| Bates，${ }^{\prime}$ ark | 109 | 4500 |
| Brown，S F | 108 | 4458 |
| Currie，Michael | 109 | 4500 |
| Eagen，Annie | 99 | 4086 |
| Gannon，W M | 109 | 4500 |
| Hanrahan，Mary | 108 | 4458 |
| Harrington，A | 109 | 4509 |
| Garrett，Chas | 306 | 4376 |
| Gillis，A D | 104 | 4293 |
| Lowther，feorge H | 109 | 4500 |
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| Muggah，Hester | 109 | 4500 |
| Muggah，Kate A | 100 | 4128 |
| Muggah，Maggie | 108 | 4458 |
| McDonald，Alex | 108 | 4458 |
| McDonald，A J | 1109 | 4500 |
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| McSwain，D A | 100 | 4128 |
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*Fergusson, Neil Gibbons, Jetta Gibbons, Mary
*Gillis, Mugh R *Gillis, Iugh R *(illis, Jugh
Hamilton, A Y *Huntington, Hort Lewis, Frs
Lynk, Daniel Martell, Enina
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Muggah, Annie
Murrant, Janie
McAskill, E A
Metulay, Norman
MeCuish, Janes
McCuish, D J
*McDonald, D B
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McDonald, M J Mclonald, Angus McDonald, Hugh McDonald, Donald

* McDonell, Jessie
*McDougall, Mary
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McEachern, J E
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MoKinnon, Neil
*McKinnon, J J
*McKinnon, Neil
McLean, K H McLean, Mary Molean, Mary Mccanl, Donald
McMillan, Fan McMillan, John Mc.Millan, R D
* veNeil, Rory
* MoNeil, Annie

McNeil, M A
MoNeil, Maggie
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TucSween, Hector McVicar, Wm K Neville, Catherine *Nicholson, Sarah
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Tumper, Maggie
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Fisher, S J
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*Sanderson, $\mathbf{J}$ *Sanderson

DISTRICT OF STIRLING.


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King, J W H
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Wright, Jno
Archibald, $J$
Clarke, DS
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Cox, Fred
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Creighton, Jas
Crowe, Bessic
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Cutten, S
Downing, J R
Dunlap, M
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Hamilton, M

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Copp, Emma
Corbet t, Susie
E Durning, Eliza A Davison, Augusta J Fulton, James Fletcher, Ada Gourley, Laura
Moore, Edith
S Moore, Edit
Miller, Ida M,Leod, Kate MoLaughlin, Susie
MoNutt. Minnie
McDonald, John
MoCally, Jessie W
Peppard, Mary E


CUMBERLAND.

DISTRICT OF CUMBERLAND.

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Fraser, W T
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Laeake, OliviaLewis, Ada
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AugustaRockwell, WmRutherford, RoxanRipley, Holen E
Scott, Annie E JSwann, JessioSanfuri, A E
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Ross, Jimes
Ryan, Joanna
Slade, W R
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| Peppard, R J S | 109 | 4500 |
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| Spencer, Lucinda | 109 | 4500 |
| * Atkinson, Adavere | 109 | 4000 |
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| *Sprowl, Mary J | 109 | 4000 |
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| Simith, Bessie B | 108 | 2972 |
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## DRAWING IN SCHOOLS.

For us the question concerned is a simple one. Englard, France, Germany and the United States, always engaged in rivalry with each other in industrial pursuits, have established amongst themselves the principle that the teaching of Drawing $\mathrm{l}_{1}$ the Primary Schools forms the most efficacious means of developing their industrial capabilities. We have no alternative but to follow their example. We must keep always abreast of modern progress on pain of remaining obscure. When the rest of the world around us progresses, that is to say, becomes more instructed, we must in like manner advance, unless we are to count for nothing in the future; otherwise we should remain dwarfs in the midst of gians. Instruction, in these times, rules over the industries and all other works of human activity; as the schools are, so will be the industrial arts. Let us follow this axiom as a guide. Drawing being the foundation of the industries, let us teach our youth Drawing in the best manner possible; in our programmes let us attach to it the same importance as to handwriting, Drawing is to industrial art that which writing is to book-keeping. As I have said in my Report of this year, Drawing Las become altogether the foundation of the principal industrial arts, and the time is at hand when everybody will know how to draw as to write. The teaching of it in all schools is admitted to be an indispensable requirement for competition in industrial art among the foremest nations of the world. The future will thus afford evidence of general progress in the arts; and if we desire to occupy an equal position with other nations, we must necessarily pursue their processes of instruction. This is an essential point,
and it is because I am impressed with a conviction of this that urgently press for the general utroduction of Drawing as a branch of Public Instruction in our Province.-[Hon. Güleon Ouimet Nuperintendent of Public Instruction, Quebec. Report of 1879.]

## COST OF NORMAL SCHOOLS.

The various Elucational Reports for the past year show that the Normal Schools for the training of Teachers cost the respective provinces as follows:-Quebec, \$46,000; Ontaris, \$36,694.07; New Brunswick, $\$ 7,656.82$; Nova Scutia, $\$ 5,725$.

THE PROVINCIAL NORMAL SCHOOL, truro.
J. B. Calkin, M. A., Principal.

Professor of Didactics and Chemistry............J. B. Calkin, M. A.
" Language and History......................J. B. Hall, Ph. D. Instractorinathematics and Physics..............F. H. Eaton, M. A. Instractorin Industrial Drawing and Calisthenics

Miss Ottic A. Smitñ.
Copies of Regulations and By-laws of Institution can be at all t:mes oltained on application to Principal.

## PROVINCIAL EXAMINERS

Departmont of Language. ...........Rev. George B. Dodwell, M.A., Wilmot.
" History and Geography...Rev.Thos J. Daly, M. A., Windsor. Sohool Management and Teaching...Rev. Principal Ross, D.D.

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HALIFAX, APRIL, 1882.

## SUPPLEMENT TO THE JOURNAL.

This number of the Jourval is accompanied by a Supplement containing the most important portions of Chapter 32, Revised Statute, 4th Scries, "Of Public Instruction," as amended by subsequent Acts down to the present time; together with the chief Regulations of Council pertaining to the organization and management of Schools
Some progress had been made in the compilation of a complete Manual of the Law and Regulations relating to the Public Schools, but the completion of this work has been temporarily postponed in view of the revision of the Statutes of the Province provided for at the recent session of the Legislature. The result of this revision will no doubt be to considerally simplify our Elucational Statutes, as well as remove some slight contradictions which have crejt in through fragmentary changes from time to time
As a temporary provision for a pressing want it is hoped that the Supplement to which we have referred will prove satisfactory. Special pains are being taken that this number of the Journal may reach every Secretary of Trustees throughout the Province. The Supplement will also be published separately.

## THE COURSE OF STUDY.

Among other matter contained in the Supplement will be found the new Course of Study for Common Schools, with explanations and suggestions for the guidance of teachers. The preliminary publication of this Course in the annual Report of the Superintendent of Education has already drawn to it some degree of public attention. The prospect of its introduction into their Schools has naturally excited the interest of teachers, and many gratifying proofs have already been afforded of their purpose to give it a fair trial. So far as we have observed, the criticism which it has called forth in the press and otherwise has been made in excellent temper, and has evidently sprung from a sincere desire to further the interests of education.

In one or two instances the fundamental oijection has been taken that a Course of any kind is unnecessary under our e lucational circumstances, and is, $i_{\mu}$ so facto, an evil. Specific objections have also been urged against particular features of the Course authorizel by the Council of Public Instruction. The latter objections will soon have their valility tested in the crucible of experience, and do not require consideration here, save so far perhaps as they refer to the lessons in useful knowledge, or elementary science, embraced in the Course. In our opinion these lessons when given by reasonably competent teachers accomplish the following among otlier desirable oljects:-
I. They make echool life brighter and more attractive to both instructor and pupils by interrupting what the Iondon T:mes apily calls "the etemal $\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{l}, \mathrm{C}$, and the interminable $\mathrm{t}, 2,3$."
2. By faniliarizing the youthful mind with the more olvious phenomena of nature - with, in short, the lasal facts of sciencethey lay a natural foundation for the systematic study of science in the future Those who affirm the contrary, and argue that the elementary knowlenge thas obtained simply prejudices the successful prosecution of scientific studies in waturer life, reason from misconceptions and false aualogies. All natural science is based on fact ; therefore the knowledge of no facts bearing upon science can be unimportant. Mere ability to repeat verbal propositions, embodying scientific truths, is worth little, and yet this is pretty much all that is gained from studying science from text books. The object-lessons provided in the course, so far as they go, tend to impart real and practical scientific instruction, not to be snecred at if it is elementary. The achisvements of the Calculus have not made Long Division either ignoble or useless.
3. In addition they secure etrictly ellucational results of very considerable value. They call into active use faculties which lie practicaily dormant under the ordinary exercises of the schoolroom. Words are no doubt an invaluable vehicle for communicating knowledge. It is right and necessary that the memory and deductive reason be carefully trainel and developed. But, in educating human hemgs, is no advantage to be taken of that wonderful sense-organism which the Creator has made one of the prime avenues of knowledge? Is no attemps to be wade in our schools to train the powers of observation, analysis and inductive generalization? If not, why not? If all admit the debilitating effect of cram, of mechanical modes of teaching operating on memory alone, why not apply the obvious corrective?
We might ald much as to the bearing of this question on the industrial development of our country. Countries far less richly stored than Nova Scotia with the elements of natural wealth insist on such lessi,ns as vital to their material progress. In this view it is to be hoped that patriotism will combine with other motircs in inducing Trustees to furnish their schools with such simple outfit as may be needed to cncourage earnest teachers to carny out faithfully this part of the programme. On refering to the Couse itself as published in the Supplement, teachers, we think, will see that no unreasonable demands are wade on them.
As to the generad objection urged against officially authorized programmes, we must confess ourselves unable to realize its force. It is an error to suppose that these are the products or accompaniments of any particular type of educational system. Apart from most of the States of the American Union, all civilized countries, with scarcely an exception, embracing the widest variety of systems, have definitely formulated programmes of primary instruction. The argument that these tend to repress special development and destroy indivituality of character seens to us to prove too much, if it proves anything. One would naturally suppose that if this be the effect of definite Courses of study, it would nowhere be so slightly felt as in a scheme of elementary instruction. The argument would apply, a fortiori, to Colleges and Universities, which, nevertheless, seem to find fixed curricula essential to their elficient operation.
We are justified in saying that nothing is further from the wish of the Council of Public Instruction than to impress a rigid, mechanical uniformity on the operations of our Schools. That body does, however, offer to the teachers of the Province what they never had before, a basis on which to classify their schools. A school without classification, a school wiose operations are conducted according to no order, is little better than a fraud. It is not to the purpose to say that a fair proportion of the teachers have an adequate knowledge of the principles of classification and of what subjects are fitting to be taught. These are not in a position to give their fellows the benefit of their knowledge, and the work they do in individual schools is lialle at any moment to be overthrown by the succession of teachers incapable of maintainiug it.

The attention of Trustees and Teachers anxious to introduce the Course into their schools, is directed to the suggestions by which it is accompanied.

## TEXT BOOKS.

A reference to the list of prescribed text books and to the Regulations of Council relative to their use will show that an important matter has been receiving attention. If the multiplicity of texts on single subjects has not been entirely done away with, it has at any rate been very largely reduced. If two books on the same subject are still permitted under restrictions in one or two cases, it is simply because of the practical difficulty growing out of the cxtensive use of the books in question,

To the whole subject the Council of Public Instruction has given much thought and labor. It is not too much to a a k that Teachers throughout the Province will con-cientiously second the efforts which have been made to provide their Schools with suitable texts as the basis of instruction. We believe that when the books now in press or in course of preparation shall have come into use the Nova Scotia Serics of Texts for Common Schools will not be surpassed by that of any other country. The contemplated Course of Study for High Schools may render necessary a slight revision of the authorized works on Science.

The truth that knowledge communicated by the lips of a living teacher lhas a freshness and force impossible to strict textual teaching, that, in short, uo text book can remove the need of a living teacher, by no means conflicts with the other truth that good text books are indispensable to effective school-room work. Everything in its proper place and at its proper time.


The number of Teaching Days for the current term closing April $3^{\text {oth }}$ is 118 ;-for the City of Halifax, 113 .
The number of Teaching Days for the ensuing term, beginning May 1st, is 111 ;-for the City of Halifax, 105.

## EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' LICENSES.

These examinations will begin at 9 A. M. on Tuesday, July 18 th. They will be held at the usual Stations throughout the Province. Candidates will particularly observe that their applications for admission to Examination are to be forwarded to the Inspector of the District in which the Station at which they wish to be examined is situated, and not to the Deputy Examiner of the Station if he be not the luspector. Printed forms of application (though not required) may be obtained from the Inspector after May ist. The place entered in the form of application should be that to which the Candidate wishes his certificate of admission to examination to be mailed. The revised $\mathrm{R}_{\text {agulations of Council }}$ (republished in this No. of Journal) should be carefully read by iutending applicants.

## Anvual School Meeting.

The date of the Annual Scaool Meeting for the current year is Monday, Sept. 25Th. Trustees should carefully observe this date, and not fail to legaily announce the meeting by notices posted in three public places within the Section, at least five days previous to date of meeting.

In Sections in which Schools are organized for the first time and which consequeutly are without Trustees, notices should be posted by the Inspector.
The following is an outline of the order of business of annual meeting :-
(1) To elect a chairman of the meeting. (2.) To elect a new Trustee or Trustees. (A majority of votes, i. e., more than half, is required for this election.) (3.) To receive and pass upon the report of the Auditors of Accounts. (4.) To receive the report of the Board of Trustees concerning educational operations of the year and the requirements of the Session for the ensuing year. (5.) To determine, by a vote of a majority of the ratepayers present, what amount shall be raised by the Section during the ensuing year for any or all of the objects authorized by law ; and if any sum is included for the purchase or improvements of grounds or for the purchase or building of school-houses, to fix the period (not to exceed five years) within which the sum voted for these purposes shall be collected; and, if necessary, to authorize the Trustees to borrow money for the procuring of houses or lands. (6.) To transact any other necessary business.

The following has been ordered to be published in the Journal of Edecation as a Comment of Council on Section 30 of School Law, defining duties of Trustees :-

The Board of Trustees should, at its first meeting after the Annual School Meeting, fix the time and place for its regular meetings during the school year, if the requirements of the section render such meetings desirable. When this is done, no other notice of any regular meeting will be required to be given to the Trustees. Whenever a special meeting is necessary, each member should be duly notified of the same.

A majority of the Board of Trustees is competent to transact business only when all the members have received notice of the meeting.

The attention of Trustees is also directed to the following requirement of law :-
"It shall be the further duty of the Trustees to forward to the Inspector of Schools within one week after the annual School Meeting of the Section a copy of the minutes of the meeting duly signed by the Chairman and Secretary thereof."

## Dates of Metings of Boards of School Commissioners for the Current Year.

## Cape Breton-May 23 rd

Richmond-May 16 th .
South Inverness-June rst. North inverness June 6th. Victoria June 8th. Antigonish-May i6th. Guysboro June 6th.
Nortl Pistou-May 2 th
Soulh Pictou-May 26 th .
South Colchester May i6th.
*West Colchester-May z6th. Sterling June 6th.
Cumberland-June ath. Parrsiboro-May 16th.
tHallfax West.
*At Great Village.
tTo be arranged by Chairman and Inspector.
$\dagger$ Halifax Rural.
tHalifax shore.
West Hants May rgth.
East Hants - June tih.
Kings May 16 th .
Annapolis We-t-May r6th.
Annapolis East-May 19th.
Digby-May zoth.
Shellurne-May 19 th.
Barrington May 16 Lh .
Argyle-May 24th.
Yrimouth-May 25th.
South Queens-June $1^{\text {th }}$.
North Guaens June zoth.
Lunenburg and New DublinJune 6in.
Chester--June $x_{3}$ th.
$\ddagger \mathrm{At}$ Bridgewater for present year.

INSPECTORAL DISTRICTS, WITH NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF INSPECTORS.

District No. $x$, the City and County of Halifax-Hinkle Condon, Halifax
District No 2, the Counties of Lunenburg and Queens-Thomas $R$. Dist Patillo, A. M., Lanenbury
District No. 3, the Counties of Shelburne and Yarmouth-A. C. A. District No. At the Connifes of Digby and Annapolis - Leander S. Morse District M., Bridgetown.
District No. 5 , the Counties of Kings and Hants-Colin W. Roscoe, District No 6
Distriet No. 6, the Counties of Antigonish and Guysborough-Roderick Dictrict No mal, Antigonish.
Dictrict No. 7, the Counties of Cape Breton and Richmond-M. J. T. District No. 8, the Counties of Iuverness and Victoria John Y. Gunn, Broad Cove, C. B.
District No. g, the County of Pictou and that part of the County of colchester not included in No. ro-David H. Smith, A. M., Truro. District No. ro, the County of Cumberland and that part of the County of Colchester comprised by the Districts of Sterling and West
Colchester-William D. McKenzie, Parrsboro.

## PROVINCIAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

The third Annual Meeting of the Provincial Educational Association will be held in the Hall of the Normal School, Truro, on Wednesday and Thursday, July 12 th and 13 th.

Papers will be read by Inspector Roscoe, on School Organization and Management; Inspector Condon, on the Supehannuation of Teachers ; E. Chesley, A. M., (Yarmouth Seminary), on the Study of the Classics; A. H. McKay, A. M., B. Sc., (Pictou Academy), on the Natural History of the New Course of Study ; A. J. Denton, A. M.,(Kings County Academy), on Science Associations. One or two other papers are expected.
The report of the Committee appointed to prepare a Course of Study for Advanced and High Schools will be presented by J. B. Calkin, Esq., A. M., Principal of the Provincial Normal School.
On Wednesday evening a Public Session of the Association will be held, to be addressed by the Superintendent of Education and other gentlemen.

Variety and interest will be given to the meetings by illustrative lessons in teaching.
There will be the customary reduction in railway and steamboat fares to members of Association.
Teachers, on giving required notice to Trustees, will, without detriment to Provincial Grant or Ctunty Fund apportionment to Section, be allowed from three to five days' (as may be required) absence from their Schools, for the purpose of attending Association. But no claim will be allowed unless Teachers send, in connection with their returns, Secretary's Certificate of actual enrolment and attendance.

By order of Executive Committee
ALEX. McKAY, SEChetary.

## NOTICES TO TRUSTEES.

The Trustees of each of the School Sections in Inspectoral Districts Nos. I, 4, 5 and to are hereby notified that the Inspector's Certificates and Trustees' Memoranda for drawing the County Fund apportionment will, when ready for distribution, be deposited directly with the Treasurers of the respective Municipalitien.

Provincial grants to Teachers of Halifax County will be paid by the Inspector on the 20th and 27 th May. Orders should be presented at those dates.

On Receipt of this Journal the Secretary of Trustees will at once inform the Teacher of its receipt and place it at his digposal for reference.

## SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

# Joutinal or mblcation <br> Containing a Digest of the Educational Statutes of the Province, and the Chief Regulations of the Council of Public Instruction. 

## APRII, 1882.

"Ordered, That in view of the general revision of the Provincial Statutes proviled for at the recent session of the Iegislature, the proparation of a complete Manual of the Lav and Regulations reluting to Schools be not proceeded with in adrance of such revision, but that the Superintendent of Education shall cause to be published as a Supplement to the April number of the Jolmall of Education the general provisions of Chapter 32 Revised Statutes, 4th Series, "Of P'ublic Instruction" "as amended to the present time, for the guidance of Commissioners, Trustees and Teachers in the discharge of their respective duties; said Supplement to contain also the chief Regulations of the Council of Public Instruction."-Extract from Minutes of Council of P'ublic Instruction, March 10th, 1882.

## EXPLANATIONS.

The order of the original Statute (Ch. 32, Revised Statutes, $4^{\text {th }}$ series, ) has been whered to as closely as possible in tinis compendium, the number in ( ) after each paragraph indicating the corresponding Section of the law. Reference is also made in the case of amendments and additions to the specific Acts authorizing them. For instance the expression, $(55 \mathrm{am} ., 1875, \mathrm{Ch}$. 6, S. 5,) following a paragraph, means that the paragraph in question is to be found in Section 55 of Chap. 32 as amended by Section 5, Chapter 6 of the Statutes of 1875.

## THE COUNCIL OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

I. The members of the Executive Council shall form a Council of Public Instruction, five of whom shal be a quorum. (I.)
2. The Governor in Council shall have power to appoint ${ }^{\text {a }}$ a Provincial Superinteudent of Education, who shall also lee Secretary of the Council of Public Instruction. (2.)
3. The Council of Public Instruction shall have power :
(r.) To make regulations for the conduct of the Normal School, and to prescribe the conditions of admission and graduation of pupil teachers.
(2.) To appoint, upon the recommendation of the Superintendent of Education, an Inspector of Schools for each County of the Province.
(3.) To prepare and publish regulations, under which moneys may be drawn and expended, and teachers classified.
(4.) To fix the time of the annual meeting of each Board of School Commissioners, and call special meetings of any Board when deemed necessary.
(5.) To.regulate the time in session, holidays, and vacations if all public schools.
(6.) To prescribe, with the concurrence of the Superintendent, suitable text-books and apparatus for all public schools, proper books for school libraries, and plans for school-houses.
(7.) To prescribe the form of school registers for all public schools.
(8.) To determine all cases of appeal from the decisions of Commissioners and Trustees, and make such orders thereon as may be required.
(9.) To make regulations for constructing, locating and controlling county academies, and to authorize the payment of provincial grants to the same.
(ıo.) To receive the recommendation of any inspector for separate apartments or buildings in any section for the different sexes or different culors, and make such decisions thereon as they shall deem proper.
(1I.) To make any provisions, not inconsistent with this Chapter, that may be necessary to meet exigencies occurring under its operation.
(i2.) To draw from the Treasury, upon the requisition of the Superintendent, a sum sufficient to pray the amount allowed to provincial examiners, and the expenses incurred by the Superintendent in furnishing printed instructions, blank forms and copies of this Chapter, as directed by the law; and, also, five cents a mile towards the travelling expenses of students attending the Normal School.
(13.) To draw annually from the Provincial Treasury such sum as shall be necessary for the publication of the Ammual Report of the Superintendent of Elucation, and of an educational journal, a cops of which journal sball be supplied gratuitously to each Board of Trustees for their own and 'he Teachers' use, and also to each Inspector and each Chairman of Commissioners.
(14.) To modify or change, from time to time, as the interests of education may require, the provisiuns requiring an Inspector for each county, and to make such provisions for the payment of Inspectors consistent with economy and efliciency as they may deem proper ; provided that the expense of Inspection shall in no case be increased.
(15.) To appoint four qualified persons, to constitute 2 Provincial Board of Examiners, to examine and report upon the written exercises of all candidates for license to teach in the Public Schools of this Province. The Council shall also have power to prescribe the mode in which examinations shall be conducted, to designate the times and places at which candidates shall present themselves for examination, and to make such further arrangements as may be necessary, in order to insure the uniform classification and licensing of teachers. The Examiners, so appointed, shall be paid at the rate of ten cents for each paper submitted for their judgment; and the person appointed to conduct the examination in each county shall be paid a sum not exceeding three dollars per diem winile actually eugaged in the duty.
(16.) Tu cancel, as well as grant, Teachers' licenses.
(17.) To make such changes in existing Commissioners' districts as may from time to time be found necessary. (3 am., i880, Ch. 8, S. I.)
4. The Council of Public Instruction shall have the general superintendence of the Normal School, shall prepare and publish regulations under which money shall be drawn and expended and teachers classified, and shall make such general regulations for the guidance of School Boards as may seem best fitted to bring about uniformity in their proceedings. (4.)

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION.

1. The Superintendent's duties shall be as follows .
(I.) To have, subject to the Council of Public Instruction, the general supervision and direction of the Inspectors, the Normal School, County Academies, and Common Schools.
(2.) To enforce the provisions of this Chapter and the regulations of the Council.
(3.) To promote the establishment and efficiency of County Academies.
(4.) To hold public meetings and Institutes of Teachers.
(5.) To inquire and report respecting the qualifications of teachers and the management of schools.
(6.) To inspect, as often as possible, all the Country Academies, and, when directed by the Council of Public Instruction, any school receiving provincial aid.
(7.) To prepare printed instructions and blank forms for all purposes required by this Chapter, and furnish them, together with copies of this Chapter and the Regulations of the Council, gratuitously. to the Inspectors, Boards of School Commissioners, Trustees and Teachers.
(8.) To make annually, for the information of the Legislature, a report on the state of the acallemies and schools subject to his inspection and supervision, accompanied by full statistical tables and detailed accounts of the expenditure of the moneys appropriated under this Chapter, and offer such suggestions on educational subjects as he may deem proper. (5.)
2. The Superintendent shall, with the assistance of the Inspectors, as hereinafter provided, apportion the County Fund among the Trustees, and pay the Provincial Grants to Teachers, semiannually, in accordance with the provisions of this Chapter. (I880, Ch. 8, S. 2.)

## BOARDS OF COMMISSIONERS.

1. The Governor in Council shall have power to appoint seven or more Commissioners for each distree, who shall form a Board of School Commissioners, of whom three shall be a quorum. (7
am., 1876, Ch. 20 , S. I). am., 1876, Ch. 20, N. I).
2. In every county where there are two or more separate Boards of School Commissioners empowered to draw upon one and the same County School Fund, there shall hereafter be one Buard of Con:missioners instead of such separate Boards, and the members of existing Boards shall be members of the new Buard, and any trust or property vested in existing Buards shall vest in the new Board; provided, however, that such consolidation of Buards shall take place only upon the joint request of the separate Buards of Commissioners at their annual meeting, save when ordered by the Councll of Public Instruction. The Council of Public Instruction shall have power to determine the places of meeting of Boads of Commissioners; and each Board of Commissioners shall have power to re-mumber consecutively the schoo! sections within its district. (\$ am., I880, Ch. 8, S. 3.)
3. Each Board of Commissioners shall meet annually on the day appointed by the Council of Public Instruction, and shall elect a Chairman at each regular meeting, who shall call a special meeting, when required by two members of the Buard, or when directed by the Council of Yublic Instruction. In case of a special neeting, the Chairman shall notify the Inspector of the same, and if the Inspector be unable to attend, the Buard shall appoint a Secretary pro tempore, who shall record the proceedings of the meeting, and preserve such record for the Inspector, and transact any other necessary business, as directed by the Board; and in case of the absence of the Chairman, the Commissioners may appoint a Chairman pro tempore. (9 am., 1880, Ch. 8, S. 4.)

## 4. Each Board of Commissioners shall have power :

(i.) To create new'sections, either directly where none pre viously existed, or indirectly by the sub-division or re-division of existing sections; provided that in neither case shall such action take effect until formally ratified by the Council of Public Instruction ; and to make such alterations in the existing boundaries
of contiguous sections as may from time to time be found neces-
sary. In all cases coming under the provisions of this section, the Commissioners shall have due regard to the number of children and the ability of each section to support an efficient school; and all alterations thus made shall take effect at the begiming of the next ensuing school year.
(2.) To declare upon the Inspector's Report, or other reliable information, the School House, or the houses or buildings used as such, or the appurtenances thereto, unfit for school purposes. Such declaration shall be forwarded to the Trustees of the Section, and the condemmation shall, unless otherwise specified, take effect at the commencement of the next ensuing school year.
(3.) To appoint Trustees, or a Trustee, for any Section, in cases as hereinafter provided. ( $13 \mathrm{am} ., 1880$, Ch. 8, S. 6.)
5. Any person may convey or devise real estate to the Commissioners for any district, and duly vest in the Commissioners and their successors in olice the legal title thereto, in trust, for the purpose of erecting and keeping in repair a school house or houses thereon ; and the Commisioners may sue and be sued in respect thereof, but shall have no control over any school-house or houses or such lands as arainst the Trustees of the schoul section, or the inhabitants, other than may be expressed by the conveyance or devise. (14.)
6. Each Board of Commissioners shall have power to appoint a committee of not less than three of their number, to perform the duties imposed on them by sections 20 and 60 of this Chapter; and such committee, when so appointed, are hereby authorized to perform such duties. (I6.)
7. Each Board of Commissioners shall, at its annual meeting, determine what sectioms under its supervision are entitled to special aid as poor sections during the following school-year ; and the Superintendent of Education shall allow to the trustees of schools kept in any such section one-third more from the countr fund than the allowance to other sections, and teachers employed in such poor sections shall also receive one-third more from the provincial grant. (17 um., I88o, Ch. 8, S. 8.)
8. The several Boards of Commissioners shall have power at the annual meeting, by vote of at least two-thirds present thereat, to unite two or more school sections into one schuol section, on a petition addressed to the Board of Commissioners by a majority of rate-payers of each section, setting forth that they have agreed among themselves as to the terms on which the existiug liabilities shall he borne by the ratepayers of the several sections. (18 am., 1880, Ch. 8, S. 9 )
9. The union shall take effect on the day fixed by law for the next annual school meeting, notice of which meeting shall be issued by a County Inspector; and such meeting shall elect a Board of three Trustees for the new section. (Ig.)

1o. Where any section, at the time fixed for the annual meeting, fails to elect three Trustees, or to fill the annual vacancy occurring in the trusteeship, or vacancies from other causes, the trustee or trustees shall be appointed, upon the written requisition of seven rate-payers in the section, by the Commissioners of Schools for the district in which the school-house is situated, or in which a majority of the rate-payers of the section reside; and where any trustee or trustees have been elected, and refuse to act, or shall neglect the performance of duty for twenty days* after such election, the Board of Commissioners shall appoint trustees or a trustee, in place of the person or persons so refusiug to act; and in case any person, appointed by the Board of Commissioners as a trustee, shall refuse or neglect to act as aforesaid, the Board of Commissioners shall make such further appointments as may be necessary to fill any such vacancy ; and any Board of Trustees, thus secured, shall, as soon as practicable, convene a meeting of the rate-payers of the section as provided for the annual meeting, and such meeting shall transact all busincss, except the election of trustees, required of the annual meeting, and in the same manner. The written requisition of seven rate-payers, referred to in this section, must be accompanied by a certificate from the Inspector of Schools, that to the best of his knowledge and belief, founded on an inspection of the minutes of the School Meeting or of the copy in his possession as hercinafter provided, and if necessary on personal inquiry, the alleged vacancy or vacancies actually exist. ( $20 \mathrm{am} ., 1879$, Ch. 6, S. I.)
II. Each Board of Commissioners shall have power to exempt from the sectional school rate, either altogether or in part, persons dwelling more than three miles from the school-house in the
*Cap. $\mathrm{x}, 3^{8}$ Vic., defines these twenty days as any twenty consecutive
days after the election of the Trustee or Trustees, who shall refuse
section where they reside, or in places too sparsely peopled to maintain public schools, or on islands ton distant from the main land to permit children to attend school; and each such Board shall also have power to make such arrangements as they deem necessary to establish schools on such islands, and in such sparsely peopled places, for at least four months in the year. (21.)

## TRUSTEES OF SCHOOLS.

1. Each school section shall have a Buard of three Trustees, and no section shall have more than one Board. (22.)
2. At the first annual meeting of any section, under this Chapter, the majority of the qualified voters present shall elect three Trustees; and at the second and third annual meetings one of the Trustees elected at the first meeting shall go out of oftice by ballot, and at each annual meeting thereafter he who has served the longest shall retire from oftice, and each of the vacancies shall be filled by the election of a new Trustee; provided always, that he whose term of office has expired may be re-elected, with his own consent, his time of service to date from such re-election. No irregularity in the mode of electing Trustees shall invalidate the election unless formal objection be taken thereto by a qualified voter before the adjournment of the meeting, provided that the person so elected possesses the qualifications required by law for the office of Trustee. (23 am., 1879, Ch. 6, S. 2, and 1880, Ch. 8, S. 11.)
(Eligilility for the office of Trustee is defined in Sec. II.)
3. Any person holding the office of Trustee of Schools, in any section, who shall becone insolvent or assign his property for the benefit of his creditors, or become permanently unfitted for business, or shall cease to reside in the section, shall thereupon cease to hold such office of Trustee; and the other Trustees shall call a meeting for the election of a new Trustee in his stead, as provided in the case of extraordinary vacancies. [24]
4. Any person elected or appointed a Trustee, not being a Commissioner of Schools, and refusing to act, or any Trustee who, having accepted offce, sball not perform the duties thereof, shall, for every such offence, forfeit the sum of twenty dollars, to be collected by any rate-payer in the section; such sum to be payable to the Inspector, or lis order, and applied by the Buard of School Commissioners of the County or District as special aid to the erection of school houses. [25]
5. It shall be lawful for the Trustees of any section, wherein are located academic institutions other than county academies, to co-operate with an equal number of persons, chosen by the governing bodies of such institutions, in order that the section may secure the educational advantages supplied by such institutions; such combined Board of Trustees to manage the school or schools, as the case may be, in accordance with the provisions of this Cnapter. [26.]
6. The Trustees of any section on the recommendation of the Inspector of Schools for the County (or District) may, in their discretion, admit to school privileges, pupils from other scctions; and if the Trustees shall deen it necessary they may exact from such pupils a reasonable tuition fee. [27 am., 1876, Ch. 20 S. 2.]
7. The Trustees of any section shall be a body corporate for the prosecution and defence of all actions relating to the schoul or its affairs, and other necessary purposes, under the title of "Trustees of School Section No. of -;" and they shall have power, when authorized by the school meeting, to borrow money for the purchase or improvement of greunds for school purposes, or for the purchase or building of school-houses; and all such amounts shall be paid by equal yearly instalments, not exceeding five, to be assessed upon the section; and the money so borrowed shall be a charge upon the school section. [28.]
8. The Trustees in the several counties are authorized to effect insurances on school-houses. [29.]

## 9. The duties of the Trustees shall be as follows:-

(1.) To mect as soon after the annual election or appointment of Trustees, or a Trustee, as practicable, and appoint one of themselves, or some other person, to be Secretary to the Board of Trustees, and to provide him with a suitable blank-book, and instruct him to keep therein and carefully preserve a correct record of all the doings of the Board.
(2.) To take possession of, and hold as a corporation, all the school property of the section, or which may be purchased for, or
given to it for the use or support of common or academic schools; provided always that they shall not interfere with any private rights or the rights of any religious denomination.
(3.) To lease or rent lands or buildings, if necessary, for school purposes, for a period of not less than five months, or, if the section be poor, not less than three months.
(4.) To determine the sites of school-houses, subject to the sanction of the three nearest commissioners, residing out of the section ; and, in case the three nearest commissioners do not agree as to the site of a school-house, the matter shall be referred to the Board of Commissioners for the District or County in which the school is situate, and their decision shall be final. In cases of border sections where the three nearest commissioners do not agree, it shall be referred to the Inspector of the County in which a majority of the rate-payers of such border section reside, subject to an appeal to the Superintendent of Education, whose decision shall le final.
(5.) To provide school privileges, free of charge, for all persons resident in the section five years of age and upwards, who may wish to attend school, and, when authorized by the school meeting, improved school accommodations, such accommorations to be provided, as far as possible, in accordance with the following arrangements :-
(a.) For any section having fifty pupils or under, a house with comfortable sittings for the same, with one teacher.
(b.) For any section having from fifty to eighty pupils, a house with comfortable sittings for the same, and a good classroom with one teacher and an assistant.
(c.) For any section having from eighty to one hundred pupils, a house with comfortable sittinge for the same, and two good class-rooms, with one teacher and two assistants; or, a house having two apartments, an elementary and preparatorr, with two teachers; or, if one commodious building cannot be secured, two houses may be provided in different parts of the section, with a teacher in each; one being devoted to the younger children, or elementary department, and the other to the more advanced or preparatory department.
(d.) For any section having from one hundred to one hundred and fifty pupils, a house with two adequate apartments, an elementary and a preparatory, and a good class-room, accessible to both, with two teachers, and, if necessary, an assistant; or, if the section be long and narrow, three houses may be provided, two elementary and one preparatory, the former being located towards the extremes of the section, and the latter at or near the centre.
(e.) For any section having from one hundred and fifty to two hundred pupils, a house with three apartments, an elementary, a preparatory, and a high school, and at least one good class-room, common to the two latter, with three teachers, and, if necessary, an assistant; or, if necessary, separate houses may be provided for the different departments in different parts of the section.
(f.) And, generally, for any section having two hundred pupils and upwards, a house or houses, with sufficient accommodations for different gredes of elementary and preparatory schools, so that in sections having six hundred pupils and upwards, the ratios of pupils in elementary, preparatory, and high school departments, shall be respectively about eight, three and one. [30.]
10. Whenever it may be deemed desirable to change the site of a school-house, or to dispose of school lands by sale or exchange, such lands may be disposed of by the Trustees, who are hereby authorized to purchase or accept other lands or sites in lieu thereof. [31.]
11. In any section having more than one department under one roof, or under separate roofs, the Trustees, by the aid of the teachers or otherwise, shall regulate from time to time the attendance of pupils in the several departments according to their attainments. [32.]
12. If in any section the Council of Public Instruction shall permit separate departments under the same or separats roofs, for permils of different sexes or different colors, the Trustees of the section shall, in this as in other cases, regulate attendance on the several departments, according to the attainments of the pupils. [33.]
13. It shall further be the duty of the Trustees :
(I.) To contract with and employ a licensed teacher or teachers for the section, and, where necessary, licensed [or unlicensed] assistance, for a period of not less than five months, or, if the section be poor, not less than three months.
(2.) To notify, as they may deem proper, the inhabitants of the section, of the opening or re-opening of the school or schools, so that pupils may present themselves for classification without delay.
(3.) To furnish-in case the annual meeting sball have determined to raise money for the purchase or building of schoolhouses, or for the purchase or improvement of school grounds by assessment-the town clerk or the clerk of the peace for the county in which the section or a portion of it may be situate, a list of the inhabitants of the county resident in the section liable to be taxed; and the Town Clerk or the Clerk of the Peace shall aftix the amount of property for which each is assessed, according to the county assessment roll for the year, and the Town Clerk or the Clerk or the Peace, as the case may be, shall be entitled to receive from the Trustees s fee of twelve cents for every list so furnished, where the number of rate-payers in the Section does not exceed twelve, and of twenty-fivecents where such number exceeds twelve.
(4.) To provide by assesment, as set forth in Seetion 54, for the purchase of suitable grounds, and the purchase or erection of a house or houses, according to the decision of the school meeting; to select the design of building most suitable, and let out the work ; the amount required being levied and collected in equal portions, from year to year, nut exceeding five years, with any interest accruing, until the whole shall have been raised.
(5) To visit the school at least four times in each year, and to be present, when practicable, at the semi-anuual examinations and the visitations of the Inspector.
(6.) To expel from school any pupil who is persistently disobedient to the teacher, or addicted to any vicelikely to injurionsly affect the characters of other pupils; or to suspend any such pupil until there shall be indications of reform.
(7.) To adopt efficient measures for the preservation of the health of the school.
(8.) To call a special meeting of the section, due notice being given by means of the school or otherwise, for the purpose of filling any extraordinary vacancy occurring in the Board of Trustees, and for any other necessary purpose; and at any such meeting a chairman and secretary shall be appointed, as provided for the annual meeting.
(9.) To present an annual report on the state of the school or schools, and of the doings of the Board, at the regular school meeting in September.
(Io.) To prepare or have prepared a true return of the state of the school, according to the form drawn up for that purpose by the Superintendent, and, if there are more than one department in the section, a return for each, indicating the grade of each department; and to lodge the same, duly certified by the teacher or teachers, at the district office of the Inspector, on or before the day fixed for the same; and, if the section be a border section, the Trustees shall present a complete return to the Board of Commis. sioners of that district in which the school house is situated, marking the recurn as that of a Border Section, and to the Commissioners of the other district a supplementary return containing the number of enrolled pupils belonging to each district, and the grand total days' attendance made by the pupils of each district.
(II.) To forward to the Inspector of Schools, within one week after the ammal school meeting of the sections, 2 copy of the minutes of the meeting, duly signed by the Chairman and secretary thereof. ( 34 am., 1879, Ch. 6, S. 3.)
14. Trustees shall have power to suspend or dismiss from their employ any teacher for gross neglect of duty or immonality, and they shall immediately forward a written statement of the facts to an acting member of the Roard of Commissioners for the disthict, and they shall aiso forward a statement of their proceedings to the Superintendent; and the pay of any such teacher shail thereupon cease, unless otherwise ordered by the Board of Commissioners upon the appeal of the teacher; but he or she shall be paid ratably up to the time of his or her suspension or dismissal. (35.)
15. On proof of inability to pay any school assessment or poll-tax, the Trustees shall have power to exempt any person in part or altogether from the payment thereof without prejudice to the rate; and the Trustees shall present a statement of any such exemptions, in their report to the annual school meeting. (36.)
16. Upon the requisition of the majority of the ratepayers of any section, the Trustees shall convene a special meeting of ratepayers for the purpose of voting money or adding to any amount previously voted for any purpose authorized by this Chapter ; notice of which meeting shall be given by the Trustees, as provided in the case of the annual meeting, and such notice shall express the object of such meeting. (37.)

## SECRETARY OF TRUSTEES.

1. The Secretary of the Trustees shall give a bond to Her Majesty, with two surcties, in a sum at least equal to that to be raised by the section during the year, for the faithful performance of the duties of his office; and the same shall be lodged by the Trustecs with the Clerk of the Peace for the county or district. (38)
2. The Secretary shall be entitled to receive five per cent. commission on all smms collectel by him or under his direction for the support of the school or schools, including expenditure for rents, repairs, furniture, outhouses, fuel, maps, apparatus and salaries; except in cases where payment shall be voluntarily made, when he shall make a deduction to persons making such payment of two and a half per cent. from his commission ; and he shall be entitled to two and a half per cent. on all sums collected by him, or under his direction, for the purchase or erection of a new school-t ouse or houses, and for the jurchase or improvement of school-house grounds. A payment shall be considered to have been made voluntarily if made within twenty days after the collector's $r$ il is made up and posted up in at least three public places in the district. The sum or sums mentioned in this section, on which the Sicre ary shall le entitled to receive commissions under provisions of said section, shall be taken to mean only the moneys directly levied on section and collected in accordance with vote of anmal meeting, but shall not include Comity Fund apportionment or Provincial grant of any hind. [39 am., I880, Ch. 8, S. Io.]
3. The Secretary's duties, to be performed under the direction of a majority of the Trustees, either by the Secretary in person, or under his direction, shall be as follows:
(I.) To keep the accounts, moneys, and records of the Board, and to collect and disburse all school moneys.
(2.) To kuep the school-house or houses in good repair, and supply the eame with comfortable furniture, out-houses, fuel, prescribed school books, maps and apparatus.
[3.] To promptly supply to the teacher or teachers copies of the school register prescribed by the Council of Public Instruction, and carefully preserve the old registers.
[4.] To kecp a faithful record of any school books, mans, or apparatus that may at any time be procured for the use of the section.
[5.] To present the teacher with a copy of the inventory of the school property under his or her charge, and renew the same from time to time.
[6.] To post up the collector's roll in the manner provided for in previous section.
[7.] To take due care of the library books of the section, and see that the same are managed in confornity with the regulations of the Council ; and, $\quad$ enerally, to transact any business of the Board, as directed by a najority of the Trustees.
[8.1 To make up the school accounts relating to such section at least three days befure the annual meeting, and forward such accounts, together with all vouchers and papers relating to the financial atlairs of the section, to the anditors bereinafter provided for, who, after due examination of the same, shall report thereon at such annual meeting. [40 am., I876, Ch. 20, S. 8.]

## MODE OF SUPPORT.

r. Legally qualified Teachers employed in the Common Schools, in accordance with this Chapter, shall receive from the Provinciai Treasury, according to the fulluwing rates, for the school year :
[I.] All Teachers holding first-class licenses (Grade B), the sum of one hundred and twenty dollars each.
[2.] All Teachers holding second-class licenses (Grade C), the snm of ninety dollars each.
[3.] All Teachers holding third-class licenses (Grade D), the sum of sixty dollars each.
2. Every Teacher shall receive semi-annually one-half of the amount mentioned in connection with his or her grade in the foregoing scale, or ratably according to the time he or she shall have satisfactorily taught a public school. [1875, Ch. 1, S. I.]
3. The distribution of the moneys payable to the respective Counties for Common Schools, shall be mate semi-annually, through the Inspecturs, to the respective Teachers and Assistants lawfully employed by Trustees, accordmg to the number of days the Schools have been in session, and the grade of License held. [45.]
4. Assistant Teachers, if provited with separate class-rooms, and regulanly employed at least four hours in each day, shall receive two-thirds the amount granted to principal Teachers of the same grade. [47.]
5. Nothing in the preceding Sections shall be construed to authorize the employment of malicensed teachers in any of the public schools of this Province. [50.]
6. The county school rate assessed upon the inlabitants of any section not provided with a suitable school-house and unable to erect one, shall be retained for two years; and if within that time means shall be adopted to build a school-house, the moneys so vested shall form part of the amonut required for snch purpose. The assessors shall return yearly to the Clerk of the Peace a state ment of the amounts levied for stich county rate upon such section [51.]
7. The Clerk of the Peace in each county, except as hercinafter provided in relation to the City of Halifax, shall add to the sum annually voted for general county purposes at the general sessions, a sum sufficient, after deducting costs of collection and probabte loss, to yield an amount equal to thirty cents for every inhabitant of the county, accorling to the last census preceding the issue of the county rate-roll; and the sum so added shall form and be a portion of the county rates. One-half the sum thus raised shall be paid semi-annually by the Comnty Treasurer opon the orler of the Superiutendent of Education. [ $52 \mathrm{am} .$, I 880 , Ch. 8, S. II.]
8. One-half of the amount provided to be raised annually, as aforesaid, shall, at the close of each half-year, be apportioned to the Trustees of Schools conducted in accordance with this Chapter, to be applied to the payment of teachers' salaries; and each school shall be entitled to participate therein, at the rate of twelve and a half dollars per term for each licensed teacher employed, and the balance of the county fund shall be distributed among the schools, according to the average number of pupils in attendiance and the length of time in operation, but shall receive no allowance for being in session more than the preseribed number of days in any one half-year. [53 am., 1880, Ch. 8, S. 20.]
9. Any sum required by any section, over and above the sums provided by the province and county, for the support and maintenance of a public school or schools during the consuing year, including the purchase or improvement of school grominds, the purchase, erection, furnishing, cleaning. or repairing of schoolhouses and out buildings, rent of buildings or lauds, insurance on school property, the purchase of fuel, prescribed school-books, maps and apparatus, the payment of interest on money borrowed by the section, teachers' salaries, or any other expenses required in providing an efficient public school or schods in accordance with this Chapter, shall be determined by a majority of the rate-payers of the ection present at a regularly-called school-meeting; and any amount so determined shail be a charge on the section, and shall be levied as follows: Every male person between the ages of twel ty-one and sixty, having resided in such section for the period of six months next previous to the levying of such assessment, shall be assessed, and shall pay the sum of one doliar as a polltax. The balance of the sum aythorized to be assessed shall be levied on the real an l personal poperty within the county of the residents of the section according to the county rate-roll, which sl all be the county rate-roll as marle up next after the time of the annual school meeting. Nothing herein shall render any person liable to pay more than one loullax in any school year. The Trustees shall furnish to the Secretary a list of the assessments under this section, with instructions in writing thereon, signed by the Trustees, authorizing and directing such Secretary to collect from the persons therein named the amounts set opposite their names; and the Secretary shall demand the several amounts from the persons so assessed; and, in default of payment, the same shall be collected under and by virtue of the Chapter of the Revised Statutes, "Of County Assessments"; and the Trustees shall return such assessment to the general sessione, or to a special sessions held for that purpose, where appeals shall be had and determined ; provided that when, on such appeal, it shall be ordered that any part of such rate shall be refunded to the appellans, such order shall be on the Trustees of the school section appe: led against, who are hereby required to repay the same to the pirty augrieved out of any funds in their hands; and if there are no funds on hand, they shall assess for the same at the next annt al meeting, or at any suecial meeting called for that purpose. I he words "real and personal property within the county of the residents of the
section," in this section, shall apply to property lying in the City of Halifax, the owners whereof reside in Dartmonth or other school sections in the County. [54 am., 1876, Ch 20, S. 3, and I880, Ch. 8, S. I2.]
10. On depositing with the Secretary of Trustees, previous to or at any annual school meeting, the sum of one clollar, any person liable to pay such poll-tax, as provided in previous section, and having paid all poll-taxes previously imposed, including that of the year just closing, though not rated in respect of real or personal property, shall be qualified to vote in the election of Trustees at such meeting, and at any other meeting held for the election of Trustees within a year from such deposit, except the same be refunded, as hereinafter provided, and shall be eligible to be elected as a Trustee; provided, nevertheless, that a majority of the Trustees shall be persons rated in respect of real or persunal property. Money deposited as above shall be refunded on demand in every case where no assessment is authorized by such mecting; otherwise it shall be retained as payment of the polltax of the depositor. [55 am., 1875 , Ch. 6, S. 5.]
11. Each Clerk of the Peace shall, immediately upon making up the rate-roll in each year, notify the Superintendent of Edacation and the Inspector of schools of the sum provided by county assessment for the support of schools during the cusuing year. [56.]
12. One-half the amount assessed as a county rate in the several counties for the suppert of schools shall be advanced from the Provincial Treasury in May of each year. [57.]
13. Where counties are divided into districts holding general sessions of the peace, the term "county " in this Chapter shall, for all the purposes of this Chapter, be held to include and apply to such districts as fully as if such districts had been specially mentioned therein. [58.]
14. In any school section where sectional assessment shall be required to support a free public school, and the rate-payers of such section, after legal notice has been given in accordance with the provisions of this Chapter, shall neglect or refuse to make adequate provision for such school, the Trustees of the scection shall name the sum of money which they deem sufficient therefor; and such amount vhall be submitted to the Board of School Commissioners for the district and be subject to their approval. If the Board approve thereof the Trustees shall have power to levy and collect thesum so submitted and approved of, in the same manner us if it had been voted for school purposes at a regular school meeting called for the purpose. [60.]
15. Property situate in any school section and owned by a nonresident of the county, the same not being otherwise liable to sectional assessment, shall be liable to assessment in the section in which it is so situate. [61.]
10. The assessment of any person who shall subsequently die, or become insolvent, or assign his property liable to the asses-ment, shall be a charge upon his estate, to be paid by his executors, administrators, or assignces; and in default of payment, they or either of them may be held personally liable under the warant, unless they or cither of them shall make oath before a Justice of the Peace, stating tha: there is not in their possession or under their control, belonging to such estate, sufficie.t money or other property to satisfy such assessment. [62.]
17. In every caso where, between the making of the county assessment roll for any year, and the lerying of any sectional assessment according to such roll, any person rated therein in respect of real or personal properts, shall remove from the section, having conveyed, leased, or otherwise disposed of such property, such assessment shall be a charge on the property, and may be collected from the owner or person in possession of the same at the time of levying such assessment, whose name shall be inserted in the affidarit and warrant for collecting in the same manner as if such person had been originally assessed in rospect of such property and his name were on the assessment roll. [63.]
18. Property held by executors, administrators, trustees, or assignees, at the time of the making of the county assessment roll for any year, shall be liable to be assessed in all assessmento levied according to such roll, in the section in which the original owner of such property resides or last resided; but the property held in trust for heirs, being minors, shall be liable to assessment in the section in which such heirs, being minors, or a majority of them, may be in attendance at a public school, provided such section shall be in the county in which such property is situate. In default of payment of any assessment levied under this section, the same may be collected as provided in the case of unpaid assessments under the sixty.second section. [64.]
19. Any regularly ordained minister occupied in ministerial work, and quy unmarried woman or widow, shall be exumpt from nectional
assessment on all property to the value of five hundred dollars, but shall be liable for any excess of that sum. [65 AM., 1876, Ch. 20 , S. 4.]
20. All beds, bedding, clothing, stoves, cooking utensils, and the last cow of any person against whom a warrant of distress or other legal process shall be issued to recover the rates aesessed for school purposes, shall be exempt from the operation of such warrant or other legal process. [66.]
21. Real and personal property situate within a school section, and belonging to a corporation or company, shall be subject to sectional assessment, and the rates shall be payable by the agent, to the extent of the funds in his hands, or under his control, at the time of the demand, as if assessed upon him personally, and shall be chargeable by the agent to the principal. [67.]
22. It shall be the duty of assessors to assess all the ratable property belonging to any association, company, or firm in the name of the association, company, or firm, and not in the name of the agent or of eny single member; and in assessing such property it shall be the duty of the assessors to have regard to the boundaries of school sections, and in every case to return with their valuation of such property the name or designation of the school section in which it lies ; and where the same association, company, or firm holds property in two or more school sections, to specify distinctly therr valuation of the portion in each, also of the portion, if any, not included in any school section. [68.]
23. The assessment of such property shall be in and for the benefit of the section wherein it lies, and shall extend and apply to all ratable property held by any association, company, or firm, whether incorporated or otherwise; that is to say, the assessment payable directly by the association, company or firm, in respect of any property, shall be paid in and for the benefit of the section where the property lies; and it any portion of the ratable property of any association, company, or firm, lies in a place not embraced in any school section, such portion shall be treated in all respects as if situate in the section where the chief works and busincss of the association, company or firm are established. [69]
24. In any cese where, owing to neglect on the part of the assessors, the County Roll does not afford the information necessary for the purposes of this Chapter, the Trustees shall request the Clerk of the Peace to refer the Roll back to the assessors for correction or amendment. [70.]
25. There shall be granted annually a sum not exceeding six thousand six hundred dollars towards the support of County Academies, when constructed, located and conducted in accordance with the Regulations of the Council of Public Instruction, each Academy to receive a sum equal to the amount of assessment levied tor the year for the support of the schools of the section in which the Academy is situated, exclusive of all monies levied for building purposes, provided that no Academy shall receive for any year more than six hundred dollars.

The eounties named in the following Schedule shall be entitled to share in this grant:
schedule,
County of Annapolis.
" Cape Breton.
County of Lunenburg.
"Cape Breton.
" Queens.
"Cumberland.
" lichmond
Sictourne
" Inveraoss
[71 Am., 1880, Ch 8, S. 13.]
*By resolution of the Legislature, the privilege of participating in this grant has ween extended to all the counties of the Provinces.

## SCHOOL MEETINGS.

1. The Annual School Meeting for the election of Trustees, or a Trustee, shall be held in the school-house of the section, or if it be not commodious, or if ite use cannot be obtained, or if there is none, in any other convenient building, on the last Monday in September; the meeting to be called by the Trustees, or, where none exist, by the Inspactor, by notices posted in tirce public places within the section, five days previ usily, signed by the 'Lrustees or the Inspector, as the case may be. [72.]
2. At the annual school meeting the majority of the ratepayers, male and female, of the section present shall elect from their own number, or otherwise, a chairman to preside over the meeting, and a secretary to record its proceedings; and the chairman shall decide all questions of order, and shall take the votes of ratepayers only, and give a casting vote in case of an equality of votes; and the ratepayers shall, by a majority of those present, decid; what amount shall be raised by the section to supplement the sums provided for public schools by the Province and County; and shall also decide whether
any and what sum shall be raised for the purchase or building of school-houses, for the purchase or improvement of school grounds, or for general school purposes. [73.]
3. If any person offering to vote at an annual or other school meeting shall be challenged as not qualified, the chairman presiding at such meeting shall require the person so offering to make the following declaration:-
"I do declare and affirm that I am a ratepayer of this School Section; that I have paid all sectional school rates for which I have been assessed, up to the close of the school year, which ended on the 31 st of October last, and that I am legally qualified to vote at this meeting."
4. Every person making such declaration shall be permitted to rote on all questions proposed at such meeting ; but if any person shall refuse to make such declaration, his vote shall be rejected : provided always, that every person who shall wilfully make a false declaration of his right to vote. shall be punishable by fine or imprisonment, at the discretion of the Court, or by a penalty of not less than five nor more thạn ten dollars, to be recovered by the Trustecs of the section, for its use, as a private debt. [74 AM., 1881, Ch. 7, S. 2.]
5. In all cases where a school-house has been built within any section, and is owned in shares, it shall be competent for the majority in interest of the owners of shares to sell and dispose of the same, together with the land on which it is situate (provided such land belongs to the same parties who own the house) to the section, at any meeting duly held after ten days' notice of the object thereof, at such price as the meeting shall determine, or as may be realized at a public sale thereof duly advertised; and th ? proceeds of sale shall be divide lamong the proprietors in proportion to their shares in interest in the property. [75.]
6. The ratepayers present at each anuual meeting shall appoint, two competent persons to act as auditors for the ensuing year. [1876 Ch. 20, S. 6.]

INSPECTORS OF SCHOOLS.

## 1. It shall be the duty of the Inspector :

[1.].To act as Clerk of each Board of School Commissioners within his District, and to examine at the close of each term the school returns received from the Trustees of the various Sections of his District, and to prepare therefrom and transmit to the Superintendent of Education, according to forms received from that officer, an abstract of the number of legally authorized teaching days taught by each duly licensed Teacher in his District, together with the Grade of license held by each Teacher; also to prepare and forward at the same time a statement of the apportionment of the County School Fund for the half year on the basis defined in Section 53 of this Chapter. Special reports shall be made of cases of false returns and of schools conducted in condemned buildings. It shall be the further duty of the Inspector to report to the Superintendent of Education the names of Teachers notoriously remiss or inefficient in the discharge of their luties, and of Sertions failing to make reasonable provision for the health, comfort and progress of the children attending school; and the Superintendent of Education may, with the sanction of the Council of Instruction, withhold in whole or part the Provincial Grant from such Teacher, and the County Fund apportionment from such Section.
[2.] To give a bond to Her Majesty, in double the sum granted to his county, for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office.
[3.] To keep a correct record of the boundaries of each school section in his county, and furnish, from time to time, amended copies of the same to the several sections.
[4.] To visit and inspect, half yearly, each school and county academy within his county, and report fully upon its condition to the Superintendent of Education and the Board of Commissioners for the district in which it is situate, in conformity with instructions received from the Superintendent ; and in case of failure to risit any schonl, to indicate the fact and the cause in his report to the Superintendent of Education.
[5] To furnish trustees and teachers such information as they may require respecting the operation of this Chapter and the performance of their duties, and especially to assist teachers in employing improved methods of impartıng instruction, classifying pupils, and conducting schools.
[6.] To appoint a convenient place in each district within his county where all school returns shall be lodged, and to give sufficient publicity to any such arrangement.
[7.] To keep on hand, and distribute as directed by the Superintendent, all necessary blank forms and returns.
[8.] To diffuse such information as shall promote the improvement of school houses and grounds, and the appurtenances thereto.
[9.] To report annually to the Superintendent all fines received by him under this Chapter.
[10.] To promote the advancement of education by holding public meetings as frequently as possible; and especially to encourage the establishment of schools in sections where none exist.
[11.] To aid the Superintendent in carrying out a uniform system of education, and generally in giving effect to this Chapter and the Regulations of the Council of Public Instruction.
[12.] To transmit to the Superintendent, on or before the first days of lecember and June in each year, a statement of the half-yearly distribution, and also by the first day of December in each year, a general report of his labors, noting the condition of the schools in his county, and the means of improvement, stating the sections visited where schools did not exist, and the results of such visitations; and furnishing therewith such statistical information as the Superintendent may solicit. [76am., 1880, Cli. 8, S. 14, [1], [2].
2. The certificate of any Inspector shall be received in courts of law as evidence of the boundaries of school sections. [77].

## TEACHERS.

1. No person shall be deemed qualifed to receive, under this Chapter, any portion of the moneys granted towards the support of county academies, or common schools, unless holding a license from the Council of Public Instruction. It shall be the duty of every Tearher :
[1.] Not to attempt to establish a school in any section without first making an agreement with its Trustees.
[2.] To teach diligently and faithfully all the branches required to be taught in the school, and to maintain proper order and discipline therein, according to the engagements entered into with the Trustees and the provisions of this Chapter.
[3.] To call the roll morning and afternoon, and otherwise keep an accurate register in the manner prescribed by the Council of Public Instruction, on pain of liability to forfeiture of the pullic grants ; the register to be at all times open to the inspection of the Trustees, Visitors, Examiners, Commissioners, Inspectors, and Superintendent.
[4.] To render, when necessary, the Trustees all possible assistance in classifying the pupils of the section, according to their attainments; and, when requested by the Trustees, to institute quarterly texaminations, for the purpose of transferring any pupils, who may be prepared, to another department.
[5.] To inculcate, by precept and example, a respect for religion and the principles of Christian murality, and the highest regard to truth, justice, love of country, loyalty, humanity, benevolence, sobriety, indusiry, frugality, chastity, temperance, and all other virtues.
[6.] To give assiduous attention to the cleanliness, health, and comfort of the pupils; and to report to the trustees the appearance of any infectivus or contagious disease in the school.
[7.] To have a special care to the usage of school books and apparatus, the neatness and order of the desks, and the cleanliness and ventilation of the school-room.
[8.] To reimburse the Trustees for any destruction of school property by the pupils which is clearly chargeable to gross neglect or failure to enforce proper discipline on the part of the teacher.
[9.] To have during, or at the end of each balf-year, a public examination of the school, of which notice shall be given to the parents and trustees, and to school visitors resid: nt in the section.
[10.] To give notice, through the pupils, of school meetings adventised by the Inspector or Trustees.
[11.] To furnish the Trustees, Examiners, Commissioners, Inspector and Superintendent any information that may be in his power respecting anything connected with the school, or affecting its interest or character.
2. To certify the correctness of the semi-annual returns of his school by the oath as given in the subjoined
schedule.
I-_, a duly licensed teacher of Grade -, of the Province of Nova Scotia, do swear that I have taught and conducted the school in - School Section, No. -, in accordance with law, for the period ——, anthorized teaching days during the term ended - th ——, i8-, that the prescribed register has been faithfully and correctly kept by me, and that; the best of my knowledge and belief, the grand total days' attendance made by the enrolled pupils in the said term, was
that my agreement with the Trustees is in accordance with the law and regulations, and that there is no collusive understanding by which any portion of the agreement is to be made of no eflect.
_-_Teacher.
Sworn at——. this-day of——A. D. 18-
before mie, ——, J. P. [78 am., 1879, Ch. 6, S. 9.]

## MISCELLANEOUS.

1. Both County Fund apportionment made to Trustees and Provincial Grants to Teachers shall be withheld from sections making a false return, and from sections whose school, or any of whose schools, have been conducted in buildings condemned by the Buard of School Commissioners. [1880, ©h. 8, S. 17.]
2. Members of the Legislature, Ministers of Religion, and Magistrates shall be visitors of schools. [79.]
3. The Superintendent, Inspectors, Teachers of the Normal and Model Schools, and licensed Teachers while employed as such, shall be exempt from serving in any town office, or on juries. [80 AM., 1881, Ch. 7, S. 3.]
4. The school year shall consist of a Winter and a Summer Term. The Winter Term shall begin on the first day of November, and end on the thirtieth day of April; and the Summer 'Jerm shall begin on the first day of May and end on the 31st day of October. [81.]
5. No section employing a teacher holding a license higher than that of Grade $D$, so callerl, shall be entitled to receive the special aid provided for poor sections in respect either to provincial grant to Teachers, or county fund apportionments to Trustees. No county shall be entitled to receive as special provincial aid to Teachers ent ployed in poor sections, more than $\$ 300$ annaally, and in case the special grant to such Teachers in any county shall for any term exceed one-half of the above sum, viz., $\$ 150$, they shall be reduced pro rata of the amount of such exceess.
[1879, Ch. 6, S. 6.]
6. Should the Council of Public Instruction think proper at any time to modify or change the provisions of Chapter 32 of the Revised Statutes, 4th series, which recuire that there should be an Inspector for each county, the word "County" in all the sections of said chapter referring to Inspectors shall read "Inspectoral District." [1879, Ch. 6, S. 8.]
7. Whenever any person has obtained a judgment in the Su preme or County Cuurt agaiust the Trustees of any School Section in their corporate capacity, the Trustees of such section shall, during the year following the date of such judgment, and they are hereby authorized to, assers on the rate-payers of said section, a sutticient sum to pay such judgment, which sum shall be collected by said Trustees and paid over to such judgment creditor. (1882, C̀h. 8.)
8. The following terms used in this Chapter shall mean as herein defined, except where the context shall preclude such definition:
"Section": That portion of territory the school or sshools of which may be presided over by a Board of Trustees.
"Border Section" : A section embracing portions of two or more districts.
"District": That portion of territory, the schools of which may be under the general supervision of a Board of Commissioners.
"Rate-payer": Any resident of a section rated in the county rateroll in respect of real or personal property. [83.]

Attorney General's Office, Halifax, April 1 gth, 1882. The foregoing statement of the Law relating lo Public Instruction in Nova Scutia, has been carefully examiued by ine, and found to contain all the enactments in force in the Province on that subject, excepting such as have morely a local application.

JOHN S. D. THOMPSON,
Attorney General.

OF THE
COUNCIL OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

## COMMISSIONERS OF SCHOOLS.

## Comments.

[1.] The provisions of the Act touching the classifi ration of pupils, the employing of assistant teachers, and the grading of schools, render it necessary to retain sections of good size. Except in densely peopled settlements, no section should be less than three miles in length, and in thinly peopled settlements, not less than four miles. It is earnestly hoped that each Board of Commissioners will exert its influence and authority to preserve, wherever practicable, such a number of inhabitants in each section as will enable either graded schools, or the closest possibie approximation to them, to be sustained in all the more deusely settled portions of the country. No mere preference in favor of one section or another, on the part of parents, should be allowed to interfere with the preservation of the proper bounds of sections. Such bounds should always be determined upon as will enable the people of all the sections to educate their children in the most efficient and economical manner. 'this can be attained only by means of large school sections. In making any necessary change in the established boundary of any section, the utmost care must be exercised that such change does not take effect prior to the settlement of engagements entered into by the Trustees, under the authority of the annual meeting. As the law provides that alterations in boundaries shall not take effect until the beginning of the next ensuing School Year, the Council strongly recommends that they be made only at the regular Annual Meeting of Commissioners. The Sections affected should always be notified as early as possible of the decision of the Board.
[2.] The Commissioners being autborized by law to name a Committee of not less than three of their number to appoint Trustees of Schools as occasion may arise between the half yearly meetings of the full Board, the Council strongly recommends that such a conmittee be named by each Board. A careful record of a!l appointments made by the committee must be kept and reported to the Board, to be entered in the minutes. The Inspector shall be ex offi io Secretary to the Committee.
[3.] The power committed to each Board of Commissioners of condemning school-houses is an important one, and should, with necessaly prudence, be faithtully exercised. There cannot be any lasting educational progress unless suitable school accommodation is provided by each section, according to its ability, for all its children. The law provides means by which an ample portion of the resources at the command of the inhabitants of each section may be devoted to so necessary and so noble a use; and it 18 for each Board of Commissioners to insist that the plain and reasonable demands of the law shall be complied with. The Council recommends that every case calling for the extrcise of this power be dealt with at the annual meeting of the Commissioners, and that the Trustees of the section be immediately notified of the declaration made and its consequences.

Regulation 1. Any person or persons intending to apply to the Commissioners for a change in the boundaries of any School Section, must hereafter post a written notice of such intention in one or more public places within each section affected, at least five days previous to the meeting of the Commissioners; and the notice must specify distinctly the change or changes to be applied for.

Reg. 2. No person shall be dismissed from the office of Trustee by the Commissioners for refusal to act, or neglect of
duty, without being notified at least five days previous to such dismissal, in order that he may have opportunity to present, in writing or otherwise, any reason he may have to urge against the same.

Reg. 3. When, in any section, the entire number of resident ratepayers is less than twelve, a requisition for the appointment of Trustees or a Trustze, shall be deemed ralid if signed by a majority of suoh ratepayers.

## TRUSTEES.

## Comment.

A relation being established between the Trustees and th, Teacher, it becomes the duty of the former, on behalf of tie people, to see that the scholars are making sure progress; t? ?. t there is life in the school, both intellectual and moral,-in shor', that the great ends sought by the education of the young are being realized in the section over which they preside. All may not be able to form a nice judgment upon its intellectual aspect, but none can fail to estimate correctly its social and moral tone. While the law does not sanction the teaching in our public schools of the peculiar views which characterize the different denominations of Christians, it does instruct the teacher "to inculcate by precept and example a respect for religion and the principles of Christian morality." To the Trustees the people must look to see their desires in this respect, so far as is consonant with the spirit of the law, carried into effec by the Teacher.

Reg. 1. Whereas it has been represented to the Council that Trustees of Public Schools have, in certain cases, lequired pupils, on pain of forfciting school privileges, to be present during devotional exercises not approved of by their parents; and wh reas such proceeding is contrary to the principles of the School Law, the following additional Regulation is made for the direction of Trustecs, the better to ensure the carrying out of the spirit of the law in this behalf :-

Ordered, That in case where the parents or guardians of children in actual attendance on any public sehool, or department, signify in writing to the Trustees their conscientious objection to any portion of such devotional exercises as may be conducted therein under the sanction of the Trustees, such devotional exercises shall either be so modified as not to offend the religious feelings of those so objecting, or shall be held immediately before the time fixed for the opening or after the time fixed for the close of the daily work of the school; and no children, whose parents or guardians signify conscientious objections thereto, shall be required to be present during such devotional exercises.

Reg. 2. In cases where sections fail to determine, in annual meeting, which member of the Board of Trustees shall retire from office. and to fill the annual vacancy in the Trustee.ship, it shall be the duty of the Inspector to determine which Trustee shall retire; and the Commissioners shall fill such vacancy in the manner directed by law.

Reg. 3. When the same Secretary is continued in office from one year to another, it is not necessary that he should give a new bond, provided the existing one is drawn in a sulficient sum and the sureties are satisfactory to the Trustees.

Rec. 4. In every case where no provision is made for the Secretary's commission by the school meeting, in its vote of any sum, it shall be allowable for the Trustees to add the commission in levying the assessment.

Reg. 5. The following shall be the proper form of bond for Secretary of Trustees:-

## PRJVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Know all Men by tifese Presents. that we, (nanue of Secretary) as principal, and (names of sureties) as sureties, are held and firmly bound unto our Sovereign Lady Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, \&c., in the sum of
of lawful money of Nova Scotia, to be paid to our said Lady the Queen, her heirs and successors, for the true payment whereof we bind ourselves, and each of us by himself, for the whole and every part thereof, and the heirs, executors and administrators of us and each of us, firmly by these preseuts, sealed with our Seuls and dated this day of in the jear of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and

Whereas the said
has been duly appointed to be Secretary to the Board of Irustees for - School Section, No.

Now the Condition of this Obligation is such, That if the said (name of Secretary) do and shall from time to time, and at times hereafter, during his continuance in the said Office, well and faithfully perform all such acts and duties as do or may hereafter appertain to the said Office, by virtue of any law of this Province, and shall in all respects conform to and observe all such rules, orders and regulations as now are or may be from time to time established for or in respect of the said Office; and if on ceasing to hold the said Office, he shall forthwith, on demand, hand over to the Trustecs of the said Schoul Section, or to his successors in office, on the order of the Trustees, all books, papers, moneys, accounts, and other property in his possession by virtue of his said office of Secretary-then the said obligation to be void-otherizs to be and continue in full force and virtue.
Signed, sealed, and delivered $\} \quad$ [Name of Secre'ary] (Seals)
in the presence of
Name of IVitness] $\quad$ [Names of Sureties] (Seal)

## [Name of IVitness]

Reg. 6. It is the duty of the Secretary of Trustees, acting under the direction of the Board of Trustees, to keep the schuol house or houses in good repair, and supply the same with comfortable furniture, outhouses, fuel, maps, and apparatus.

## MODE OF SUPPORT.

## Comuent.

The school meeting should be careful, in voting its estimates, to authorize a sum amply sufficient to enable the Trustees to meet the liabilities of the school year. Any balance remaining in the hands of the Trustees is, of course, to be carried to the credit of the next school year, while any deficit arising from an authorized expenditure may be carried forward and provided for in the estimate of the following year.

## SCHOOL MEETINGS.

## Comments.

I. The following outlines indicate the usual and most important business to be transacted by the Annual School Meeting :-
[1.] To elect a chairman of the meeting. [2.] To elect a new Trustee or Trustees. (A majority of votes, i. e., more than half, is required for this election.) [3.] To receive and pass upon the report of the Auditors of Accounts. [4.] Te receive the report of the Board of Trustees concerning educational operations of the year and the requirements of the Section for the ensuing year. [5.] To determine by a vete of a majority of the ratepayers present, what amount shall be raised by the Section during the ensuing year for any or all of the objects authorized by law; and if any sum is included for the purchase or improvements of grounds or for the purchase or building of school-houses, to fix the period (not to exceed five years) within which the sum voted for these purposes shall be collected; and if necessary, to authorize the Trustees to borrow money for the procuring of houses or lands. [6.] To transect any other necessary business.
2. The Board of Trustees should at its first meeting after the Annual School Meeting, fix the time and place for ita regulir meetings during the school year, if the requirements of the section render such meetings tesirable. When this is done, no other notice of any regular meeting will be required to be given to the Trustes. Whenever a special meeting is necessary, each member should be duly notified of the same.

A majority of the Board of Truatees is competent to transact business only uhen all the members have receiveld notice of the nceting.

## INSPECTORS.

1. Official Circular issued to Inspectors of Schools on accepting office:
[1.] The person appointed Inspector is required as the condition of accepting and holding office to devote his attention exclusively to its duties.
[2.] The general duties and obligations of the Inspector remain as specified in the Act relating to Public Inatruction.
[3.] Particular attention is directed to the importance attached by the Councit of Pubiic Instruction to the systematic and thorough inspection of school work. The Notes of Inspection suggest the proper subjects of inquiry and examination. The following points may be specially noted:
a. Time should be taken to enable an intelligent judgment to be formed regarding the classification of the school, the methods of instruction pursued, the order and discipline maintained, and the general ability and faithfulness of the Teacher. A class exercise or two conducted by the Teacher, either at his own discretion or by request of the Inspector, will prove far from sufficient for the above purposes. The latter official should in all cases personally test the knowledge and progress of the pupils by appropriate questions and requirements, and he should himself illustrate as opportunity may offer, the most approved methods of teaching the various branches. This work should be done in a kindly and sympathetic manner, yet thorouyhly. Both the Teacher and his pupils shonld be led to regard the visit of the Inspector as an occasion of real importance. This object will be furthered if great care is taken by the inspector to accertain the averaye educational status of the School. It should be borne in mind that effective teaching approves itself by the results which it produces on the School as a whole. The Teacher who is able to secure the advancement of but a fraction of his pupils is a practical failure, and if satisfied with such a state of things, he has but a low conception of his duty.
b. It is believed that a satisfactory estimate of the character of the work done in the smallest school or department cannot be obtained in a less period than one hour and thirty minutes. For an ordinary school at least two hours will be required, and in many cases a full half-day will be found necessary. Manyperhaps a majority-of our Teachers are inexperienced. Sume are lackiog in skill ; others in disciplinary power ; others, a a ain, do not faithfuily apply themselves to their dutics. Now it is as clear as a demonstratiou, that a mere flying visit to Schools in such hands is worse than useless. If no inspection is made, no opinion can be formed nor advice given; and the inexperienced, unskilled, feeble or idle Teacher, receiving from the supervisory authority no suggestion or criticism, is simply confirmed in the habits which impair his usefulness.
c. It might be shown that the dignity of the office of Inspector of Schools is as much at stake in this matter as is the welfare of the Schools themselves. The reduction in the number of Inspectorships, and the exclusive assignment to the work of inspection of gentlemen believed to be competent therefor, have had respect to both of these objects. Persons accepting the office should understand that, while a thorough semi-annual Examination of all the Schools, in accordance with these views, is withm the reach of the Inspector, its accomplishment will involve protracted, and for months almost continuous, absence from home.
[4.] Should the Inspector find anything faultylor defective in the 'Teacher's methods of instruction or government, or in the classification and general management of the School, he is advised, with a view to the preservation of the Teacher's influence and authority, to reserve his suggestions and cautions for private conference with the Teacher, so far as he conveniently can. It will also be his duty, should he find the Law and Regulations of the Council disregarded in the organization and management of the School, or in respect to school accommodation and surroundings, to call the attention of the Trustees or Teacher, or both, as the case may require, thereto, that what is amiss or defective may be remedied before it works a forfeiture of public aid to the School.

Regulation. Each Inspector of Schools shall, on the first day of each month, or as soon thereafter as possible, forward to the Superintendent of Education, according to forms furnished by that officer, an abstract of the inspectoral work of the preceding month.

## TEACHERS.

## Conuent.

The attention of Teachers and Trustees is specially called to the necessity of complying with the provisions of the law in relation to the disposal of the County Fund. It appears from the School Returns that in some cases Teachers have, in their agreements with Trustees in respect to salary, assumed all risk as to the amount to be reccived from the County Fund. Such proceeding is contrary to the provisions of the law, and directly subversive of a most important principle of the Sohool 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 are diverted from the people to the Teacher. These results clearly tend to prevent the growth and development of a sentiment of rusponsibility 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.

Reg. I. All contracts and agreements between Trustees and Teachers must be in writing. The rate of pay to be received by the Teacher from the Trustees must be a fixed and definite sum or stipend, and must be distinctly named in the agreement. The amount which the Trustees may become ent:tled to receive from the fund raised by County assessment being necessarily uncertain and unknown at the date of such agreement, it shall not be lawful for the Teacher to agree to receive such unknown and uncertain sum as a portion, or the whole, of his or her remuneration from the Trustees.

Rea. 2. The giant payable to the Teacher frum the Provincial Treasury shall be independent of, and in addition to, the sum or rate specified in the agreement with the Trustees.

Reg. 3. Form of Agreement :
Memorandum of Agreement made and entered into the........................ day of.................A. D., 18 , bet ween (name of teacher) a duly licensed teacher of the............lass of the one part, and (names of trustees) Trustees of School Section No.....in the district of......................... of the second part.
The said (name of teacher) on his (or her) part, in consideration of the below mentioned agreements by the parties of the second part, bereby covenants and agrees with the said (names of trustees) Trustees as aforesaid and their successors in office, diligently and faithfully to teach a public school in the said section ander the authority of the said Trustees and their successors in offioe, during the School Year (or Term) ending on the 31st day of October next, (or the thirtieth day of April, as the case may be.)
And the said Trustees and their successors in office on their part covenant and agree with the said (name of teacher) Teacher as afordsaid, to pay the said (name of teacher) out of the School Funds under their control, at the rate of........................dollars for the School Year (or Term.)
And it is further mutually agreed that both parties to this agreement shall be in all respects subject to the provisions of the School Law and the Regulations made under its anthority by the Council of Publio Instruction.

In witness whereof, the parties to these presents have hereto subscribed their names on the day and year first above written.

Witness,

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ss, } \\
& \text { [Name of Witness.] [Name of Teacher.] } \\
& \text { [Names of Truseces.] }
\end{aligned}
$$

REG. 4. Each Inspector, at his inspection of every school, shall examine the agreement between the Trustees and Teacher, or a true copy thereof, and shall faithfully report all cases of illegal agreement.

## Comment.

The law makes provision for the employment of Assistant Teachers. These, of course, will not expect so much remuneration as Teachers upon whom is devolved the management of schools in departments. Trustees are empowered to employ any qualified person as an assistant, but thuse only who hold licenses received after due examination on the prescribed syllabus, and who teach at least four hours daily, in a class-room separate from the Teacher's school-room, can receive provincial aid from the Superintendent. It may frequently occur that some advanced pupil in the section would render valuable aid in the capacity of an assistant during a portion of the day, and Trustees are em powered by the Law to employ such if they desire, even though re or she may not have a license. Such assistant, however, cannot receive provincial aid.

Rea. 5. The grants payable to Teachers from the Provincial Treasury shall be paid by the Superintendent of Education, through the Inspectors of Schools.

Reg. 6. A full list of the payments so made shall be published each half-year in the Journal of Education.

## SCHOOL ACOOMMODATION.

## COMMENTS:

In reference to the site of a school-house, care should be taken to see that it is in a situation of readiest accessibility to the majority of the population of the section; that it is located from 15 to 50 yards from the public highway ; that it is removed from poisonous influences of stagnant pools and low-lying swampy grounds ; from the clatter of the mill or factory, and the noise of a railroad station or tavern ; that it has a dry airy position, (with a gentle slope and southern exposure, if possible) and commands
as attractive and extensive a prospect as natural facilities will permit.
The amount of land set apart for school purposes should not, in the country, be less than half an acre ;* in thickly peopled local Ities, not less than a quarter; and in towns, not less than one-eighth of an acre. The form of school grounds should be rectangular, the length (extending north and south if possible) bearing the ratio to the breadth 4 to 2 . If an acre can be obtained, it should be about 8 rods wide by 20 rods long ; but if suitable land can be procured, the length should be increased, in order to furnish longer play-grounds. Six or seven rods [according to the size of the house] will generally be found wide enough.

Plans of school-houses have been issued by the Council, and the requirements of the law are so explicit as to be a sufficient guide to each Board of Trustces in deciding on the character of the house or houses required for their Section.

As to the size and commodiousness of school-houses, provision should be made for one-quarter of the population of the section ; and whatever that number may be, the school-house should be of such capacity as to furnish to each scholar at least 150 cubic feet of pure atmospheric air, or seven square feet of floor, with the ceiling from 13 to 16 feet high.

If there is any house in the district more pleasantly located, more comfortably situated, better warmed, more inviting in its general appearance, and more elevating in its influence than another, that house should be the school-house."-Cousin. With these sentiments the Council of Public Instruction fully sympathises. That every facility may be had by the people for the realization of those views, the law provides that the school meeting may vote any sum necessary for school lands and buildimgs, and that such sum shall be levied by an equal rate upon the rate-payers resident in the section. The sum required may be spread over several years, not exceeding five, and collected in equal yearly instalments, with any interest accruing.

The best arrangement for seating is that of single or double desks in parallel rows with sufficient width between. By this plan the teacher is enabled to have his eye upon every pupil, and every pupil, without changing his position, to give direct attention to the teacher. According to this method, and allowing for the length either 6 or 8 feet for entrance hall, 4 to 5 feet for teacher's platform, 4 to 5 feet between the platform and the desks, and 2 feet 6 or 9 inches (according to the size of pupils) for each desk and seat together; and allowing 2 feet for the aisles, from 3 fett to 4 feet in graded schools for each desk, and at least 2 feet for divisions between rows of desks, the following dimensions will turnish accommodgtion for the number of scholare prefixed :
Plans $\left\{\begin{array}{l}24 \text { Pupils, } 26 \times 21 \\ 29\end{array} \frac{21}{}\right.$ clear, 6 feet hall, 3 rows of desks.
 No,3.-56 " $40 \times 27$ clear, with class room.

Add 2 feet 9 inches to the length for every additional row of desks. Where the number of scholars amounts to upwards of fifty, there must be a class-room attached.

The patent desk has the seats separate from each other and from the desk, while both seatis and desk are supported hy light iron castings screwed to the Hoor. This desk is now manufactured in the Province, at a price within the ability of a large number of our schools. It is hoped that every section possessing the means will era long have its school supplied with these desks. Benches do not afford the necessary support to the body and are not adapted to an efficient organization of the school.

The desks and seats in every school should be graded, and no desk should seat more than two pupils.

Sections furnishing their schools with patent desks (double) will find the following table of service in adapting the size of desks to the pupils, \&c. :

| Age of Papils. | Hright ofChairs. | DESKS. |  |  | Space betwecn Chairs. Chair: |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Feight of side next to Pupil. | Length. | Width. |  |
| 5 to years | 11 inches | 21 inches | 36 inches | 12 inches | 14 inches |
| 6 to 8 " | 12 " | 22 " |  | 13 " | 15 " |
| 8 to 10 | 13 | 23 |  | 132 | 151 ${ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ " |
| 10 to 12 | 14 | 24! | 44 | 14 | 16 " |
| 12 to 14 | 15 | 26 | 46 | 141 ${ }^{\text {d }}$ " | 161 |
| 14 to 17 | 16 | 275 | 48 | 15 " | 17 |
| 17 years | 17 | 29 | 48 | 16 | 17 |

-The Council strongly reccmmends large areas, so that there may ample room for play-grounds.

Trustecs are strongly recommended to keep the school property of the section adequately insured.

Reg. 1. The Trustees of every Section are required to provide their school or schools with such apparatus as is necessary for the efficient management thereof.

Rea. 2. The Council deems the following articles, in addition to the prescribed text-books furnished by the parents or guardians of the pupils, essential in all public schools:
(1.) Every school should have a clock, hand-bell, thermometer, ball-frame, black boards, wall cards, a large map of the Province, of the Dominion, and of the County (if possible), the hemispheres, a terrestrial globe, dictionary, and gazetteer.
(2.) Besides the above, advanced schools should be provided with a large map of each country for the study of its geography; charts illustrative of natural philosophy, and some apparatus for the same; instruments for surveying ; and (if it be taught) instruments for navigation ; and some chemical apparatus.
(3.) In graded schocls, the elementary department should be furnished with an extensive assortment of objects and pictures for object lessons, a ball-frame, the different linear measures, the current coinage of the country, the various weights with a pair of small scales, and a box of models of the more common solids.
(4.) The preparatory department should be supplied with apparatus adapted to the best grade of common or superior schools, or such as may be required to preserve an unbroken connection betw en the elementary and high school departments.
(5.) The high school, in addition to the principal things laid down for common schools, should have a full set of ancient maps, and another of physical maps ; physiological diagrams, both regetable and animal ; a celestial globe, historical charts; adequate apparatus for natural philusophy, chemistry, surveying and navigation.

## EXAMINATION AND LICENSING OF TEACHERS.

Reg. I. There shall be four Classes or Grades of Teachers, each of which may be designated by a letter, for convenience in the examination, as follows :

Academic Class (Grade A.)
First Class (Grade B.)
Second Class (Grade C.)
Third Class (Grade D.)
Reg. 2. There shall be one examination in each year commencing on the first Tuesday after the 15 th of July.

Reg. 3. The following places shall be stations of Examination.

Amherst, Antigonish, Arichat, Baddeck, Barrington, Bridgetown, Clare, Digby, Guysboro, Halifax, Kentville, Liverpool, Lunenburg, Margaree Furks, New Glasgow, The Normal School, Pictou, Port Hood, Sherbrook, Shelburne, Sydney, Tatamagouche, Truro, Windsor and Yarmouth.

Reg. 4. A. Deputy Examiner shall be appointed for each, whose station duty it shall be to conduct the exercises in accordance with instiuctions forwarded by the Superintendent of Education.

Reg. 5. The following classes of persons, satisfying the conditions hereinafter to be named, will be admitted to examination free of expense
Class I. Persons holding Provincial Licenses (not local permissives).
2. Persons having obtained Professional Classification at Normal School.
3. Persons who produce Certificates satisfactory to the Superintendent of Education, of graduation at Training or Normal School outside of the Province.
Reg. 6. Other persons will be admitted who, besides satisfying conditions to follow, shall pay when admission is applied for, fees at the following rates: For Grade A, $\$ 5$; Grade B, $\$ 3$; Grades C and D , each \$2. These Candidates shall be known for the purpose of Examination as Class 4.

## CONDITIONS REQUIRED OF ALL CANDIDATES.

Rea 7. Each Candidate shall forward to the Inspector of the County, (not to a Deputy Examiner other than Inspector) not later than Juue roth, an application for admission to the Examination, in the form furnished in the sequel. This application shall be ac-
companied with certificates, bearing date within three months of time of application, signed by a Minister of Religion, or by two of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, to the effect :
(a) That the Candidate if a male, is 18 years of age; if a female, 16.
(b) That the Candidate is a person of good moral character.
[These Certificates will not be exacted of Class I.]

## Form of Application.

(Place and date).
To the Superintendent of Education:
Nir,-1 hereby make application to be exxmined for license to texch in the Public Soh ols of Nova Scotia, according to prescribed Syllabus for Grade............at the Examination to be held at.. Station, on the.........day of July ncvt: I make application as a Candidate included in Class..........in Published Regulations of Council of Pvblic Instruction. and encluse sertificates of aqe and character. I also enelose vouchers* to substantiate my claim to examination under Class.........
[If the Candidate belong to Class 4 he will pubstitute for clanse last proceding: $I$ a!so enclooe the required fee of $\$$-.]

Reg 8. Each Inspector shall forward not later than June 25 th to the Superintendent of Education, a list of the applications receivel, in a form to be supplied from the Education Office, transmitting therewith all connected certificates, youchers, and moneys, having duly classified and checked the same in the form aforesaid.

Reg. 9. Each Candidate whose application is regular, shal! receive from the Superintendent of Education, through the Inspector, a certificate of admission to th. Examination at least one week before Examination begins; and a list of such candidates shall be furnished to each Inspector. Candilates may enter in their application such Station as best suits their convenience, but in respect to those Counties which have had two Examination Stations, the right is reserved of confining the Examination to the Central Station in charge of the Inspector, if expediency shall so dictate ; in which case due notice of the change will be given to all concerned.

Reg. 10. Candidates in actual attendance at the Normal School during term preceding Examination are not required to make individual application. Instead, the Principal of the Normal School shall make a peneral application in their behalf, clearly stating all required particulars, collecting fees from those not exempted as included in Classes I and 2, and stating that he is in possession of required certificates of age and good inoral character. (See Note to Condition 2 above).

Reg. I r. Both Candidates and Inspectors are given to understand that the dates above specifled are to be strictly observed. The latter officers are not to receive applications after date. Candidates are in no case to be admitted without the certificate of admission, above referred to (2).

Reg. 12. When the number of candidates at any station exceed 60, the Deputy Examiner shall have power to employ an assistant for one day or day and a half, if neeessary, and such assistant shall receive two dollars per day for the time so employed.

Rea. 13. All licenses issued shall be under seal of the Council, and signed by the Secretary, and these licenses shall be valid for the whole Province, during the good behaviour of the holders.

Reg. 14. The Secretary of the Council shall prepare, and have printed, suitable examination questions for each Urade at each examination, in accordance with the syllabus of examination, and shall also forward to each Deputy Examiner a sufficient supply of the printed questions, together with copies of such rules and instructions as may be necessary for the due conduct of the examination.

Rea. 15. The Examiners shall express their judgment respecting the merits of the papers submitted to them by-means of num-bers-taking 100 as the highest possible mark. The papers, when examined and marked, shall be returned to the Education Ofice.

Rea. 16.-In order to encourage the giving of attention to correct spelling, the examiners shall note and report the number of ordinary English words wrongly spelled by each candidate, and in every case where this number is under 6, an addition equal to one-half of the difference between it and 6 shall be made to the candidate's average of marks. Also, no candidate who misspells more than six such words in the course of the examination shall be deemed qualified to receive o license of either Grade A. or Grade B.

* Candidates belonging to class 1 will gimply state the number, grade,
date of license, and the Eramination Station whereat obtoincd.

Reg. 17. In determining the results of the examination in each Grade, the following principles shall be strictly adhered to:-
(I.) To obtain the grade applied for, the average of the candidate's marks must be 50 or upwards: to obtain the next lower grade, the average must be 40 or upwarls, and to obtain the second below the one applied fur, the average mast be at least 30.
(2.) In eauh case, as regards grades B, C, D, there must be no one mark farther below half of the required average than the actual average is above the requirement; with this limitationthat where there are several papers demanded under one general subject (as in the case of History, Mathematics, \&c.,) any candidate whose marks on these papers give an average equal to the required general average, shall be exempt from the operation of this principle so far as these papers are concerned; and that any candidate making the required average for a given grade shall not be debarred hereby from receiving the next lower grade.
(3.) In order to obtain grakle A, candidates will be reguired to make a general average of 50 or upwards on the whole examination, with no mark in the Euglisin branches farther below 37.50 than such average is above 56. In Latin the average of marks must be 50 or upwards, and in Greek the average of marks must be 37.50 or upwards,-which shall satisfy the requirements so far as the examination in classics is concerned.

Reg. 18. Candidates for icense of the grade $A$ who have already made an average of 75 or upwards on grade $B$, are to work papers on those subjects only which are peculiar to grade A. Such candidates are to present thenselves on the third day of the examination at the commencement of the afternoon session. Other candidates for grade A will present themselves at the opening of the examination.

Reg. 19. Any candidate making an average of 60 or upwards at any examination, falling to obtain the grade of license applied for by reason of deficiency in any one branch, shall be entitled to receive such license after one term of successful teaching, on the certificate and recommendation of the inspector, without further examination.

REG. 20. At the exomination in each year, an exercise in spelling shall be prepared for candidates who at any previous examination made an average of 60 or upwards in the examination for 1 st class, and were debarred from receiving license of the 1st class by reason of bad spelling. The exercise shall contain a number of orrlinary English words to be written at dictation, and any such candidate not making more than six errors will be granted a license of the ist class without further examination.

Reg 2r. The Memos.and Cfficial Envelopes for Provincial Examiners shall provide for the valuation by each Examiner of the papers of each Candidate, in respect to penuanship, general style of mechanical execution, proper use of capitals, etc., under ine general head of writing. Hach candidate's paper in each general group shall be ranked as good, fuir or $b$ id. The average otherwise obtained shall be increased 5 for each set of papers narked good, and diminished 5 for eech set of papers warked bad; papers marked fair shall not affect the general average.

## VACATIONS AND HOLIDAYS.

Reg. 1 There shall be Summer Vacation of four weeks (twenty week days other than Saturdays) in all the public schools. The vacation shall commence on the Monday preceding the Annual Examination of Teachers, b:it the Commissioners of each District at the May meeting, shall have power to change the time of this vacation, provided that it shall not begin earlier than the first of July nor later than the first of August. Any change made must apply to all the Schools of the listrict, and due notice thereof must be given by the Inspector to the Trustees.

Rec. 2 In the city of Halifux there shall be five days additional in the Summer vacation, with an Easter racation of three daysthe same being week days other than Saturdays.

Riga. 3 There shall be a Christmas vacation of ten week days, other than Saturdays, in all the public schools. This vacation shall be taken in accordance with the following directions :

| When Christmas falls on | Vacation shall begin on | Schoot shall re-open on |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sunday | Saturday, Dec. 24 |  |
| Monday | " Dec. 23 | Jan. 8 |
| Tuesday | ", Dee. 22 | " Jan. 7 |
| Wedneeday | "، Dec. 21 | * Jan. 6 |
| Thursday | " Dec. 20 | " Jan. 5 |
| Friday Saturday | Friday, $\begin{gathered}\text { Dec. } 19 \\ \text { Dec. } 24\end{gathered}$ | " Jan. 4 |
| Saturuay | Friday, Dec. 24 | " Jan 10 |

Reg. 4 Good Friday, and the anniversary of the Queen's Birthday shall be holidays in all the Public Schools; also any day proclaimed by the Lieptenant-(iovernor as a public holiday throughout the Province. In the city of Halifax the anniversary of the settlement of Halifax shall be a public holiday.

Reg. 5 Every Saturday shall be a holiday, but Trustecs in cities and towns may, if preferred, allow a half holiday on Wedneslays and Saturdays.

Reg. 6 All week days not allowed as holidays or included in vacations, are to be regarded as authorized and prescribed teaching days.

Reg. 7 In order that the due inspection of schools, as required by law, may not be interfered with, each Inspee'or shall have power, notwithstandi.gg 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 district for the purposes of inspection, and to require that on the day or days so named, such school or schools shall be kept in sessicn.

Reg 8. 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.

Reg. 9 When, owing to illness, or for any othor just canse, 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

Reg. 10 No school shall be kept in session more than five days per week for any two consecutive weeks;

Reg. 11 Nor shall any teacher teach mote than five days per week on the average (vacations not being counted) during the period of his engagement in any term.

Rfg. 12 The hours of teaching shall not exceed six each day, exelusive of the hour allowed at noon for recreation. Trustees, however, may determine upon a less number of hours. A short recess should be allowed about the middle of both the morning and afternoon session. In elementary departments, especially, Irustees should exercise special care that the children are not confined in the school room too long.

## EVENING SCHOOLS.

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

Reg. 2.-Such Evening School shall be in session $2 \frac{1}{2}$ 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.

Reg. 3 - No portion of Provincial or County Funds for Education, shall be appropriated in aid of Even ng Schools, unless Teachers are duly licensed.

Reg. 4.-The Council would greatly prefer that tha Teachers of Evening Schools should be other than 'leachers of D,y Schools; but where this may not be practicable, it shall be legal for the Teacher of the Day School to teach day achool four days in the week and Evening School three evenings in the week.

## PROVINCIAL NORMAL SCHOOL.

This Institution is sustained by the Province for the purpose of qualifying teachers for its public schools. The primary aim of the Institution is to inculcate the principles of method and school management, and to train in the art of teaching. In addition, however, to what is more strictly professional, advanced work involved in a practical English education, as required in our public schools, receives a large measure of attention. The course of study extends over a period of two years,-the work of the first year embracing the requirements of Grade $C$ License ; that of the second year, the requirements of Grade B.

The Text Books used in the Institution are, for the most part, those authorized for use in the public schools of the Province. Students provide their own books, but arrangements are made by which they can purchase them at wholesale prices.

Intending applicants for admission to the Institution should notify the Principal at least one month before the opening os the

## GENERAL REGULATIONS.

1. The Annual Session shall commence on the first Wednesday of November and close on the first Tuesday after the 8 th of July.
2. Applicants holding a valid license from the Councii of Public Instruction, also graduates of chartered colleges, and graduates of recognised normal schools of other countries, shall be admitted as students withu ut exemination All other applicants shall be admitted on passing successful examination on the syllabus of Grade $D$, exclusive of professional requirements.
3. Students who have not attended previously shall be admitted only at the beginning of the Session. Applicants for admission by examination must present themse ves on Wednesday the first diy of the session. Those who do not require to be examined may be admitted any time prevjous to the formal opening of the Session on the
second Wednesday of November.
4. Arpli sants for admission shall lodge with the principal a satisfactory . 'r iticate of age and moral character, dated within three montis of $t$ se time of presentation; shall pay a library fee of fifty cents; and siall subscribe the following deciaration :-

I hereby decinre that my object in attending the Provincial Normal School is to qualify myself for the business of teaching, and that period of not less than three years, in the Province of Nova scotia.

Applicants not wishing to be enrolled as pupil-teacbers, or to sign the foregoing declaration, may be admitted on paying a tuition sign the foregoing declara
5. In the event of insufficient accommodation for all applicants preference shall be given-
(1). 'io students of former sessions
(2). To those holding license of Grade $\mathbf{A}, \mathrm{B}$, or C .
(3). To those who pass the best examination.
6. If, in the judgment of the Faculty of Instructors, the progress or character of any student is not satisfactory, or if any disqualification for the charge of childrenshall appear, on unanimous decision of the Institution. The Principal shall at once inform the superintendeut of Education of this action.
7. For the general work of the Institution the students shall be arranged in two classes, a C or First Year Class, and a $B$ or Second Year Class. This Classification shall be based on qualification irrespective of grade of license held.
8. At the close of the session diplomas of grade Superior, Good or Fair, signed by the Fucolty of Instructors and countersigned by the Superintendent of Education, shall be awarded to students on the following conditions
(a) A record of attendance and of conduct not less than 95 for all grades.
(b) Scholarship as indicuted by recitation and written exercises, for the different grades as follows,-Superior 75, Good 65, Fair 50
(c) Professional Standing, based on recitation and written exercises on professional subjects, skill in teaching, and general nitness for the teacher's office, or the different grades as follows,-Superior 75, Good 50, Fair 35

Students who, from any satisfactory cause, are unable to remain during the whole session may be permitted to complete their course in any subs quent year.
Industrial Industrial Drawing.
9. The students shall lodge and board at such houses as are approved by the Principal. Ladies and gentlemen shall nol be permitted o brard at the same house. Biafore permitting students to board at any house, the Principal shall assure himself, by personal inspection, or otherwise, as to the fitness of the accommodation to give physical welfare, to allow of und ind he shall, from time to time to morai the session, visit the boarding houses, maintaining such oversight as may be necessary to give him all reasonable assurance that good order and decoruin are maintained.
10. Students whose standing entitles them to a Normal School Diploma, and who have signed the declaration of intention to teach, shall, at the end of the session, be paid travelling expenses at the rate of five cents per mile to and from the Institution.
${ }^{1 x}$. The holldays shall comprise Saturdays, proclaimed public
holidays, one week at Christmas, and one week at the end of April.

## TEACHERS' ASSOCIATIONS.

Whenever ten or more duly licensed Teachers within an Inspectoral District shall in writing request the Inspector to this effect a Teachers' Association for such District shall be formed in accordance with the following principles and directions.

## 1. Objects.-The exclusive object of the Association shall be

 to promote the efficiency of the Teaching service within the limits of the District. The means to be employed for securing this object shall be conversation and discussion of Educational methods, the preparation and reading of papers on special subjects, and illustrative exercises. All questions and discussions forcign to the practical work of teaching are to be strictly a voided.2. Membership. - The Association shall be composed of the Inspector and all duly licensed teachers of the District on enrolment and annual payment of such fee as the Association may determine. The annual fee shall not exceed one dollar.
3. Management.-The Inspector shall be ex officio President of the Association. The Association shall elect annually from its members a Vice President (who shall preside in the absence of the President) a Secretary-Treasurer, and four other persons to form with the foregoing olficers a Committee of Management.
4. Mectings and Sessions.-The time and place of the first meeting of the Assuciation shall be determined by the Inspector after consultation with such of the Teachers requesting its formation as he nave consider expedient, and if thougbt necessary with the Supcrintendent of Education, and the Inspector shall notifiy all the Teachers of his District of the same at least one month in advance. Subsequent meetings shall be held annually at such place and time as the Association may from year to year deside The meeting of the Association shall occupy two days of the week for which it is called, and those days shall always be Thursday and Friday. There shall be at least two sessiuns on each day, and cach session shall not be less than two hours in length.
5. Attendance of Teachers.-On giving a week's notice to Trustees and pupils, Teachers will have liberty to close their schools for the purpose of attending the Meeting of the Association during the days hereinafter provided. The President of the Association shall furnish to the Superintendent of Education a list of the Teachers in attendance at the Sessions of the Association, and he shall allow to the Board of Trustees their proportion of the County Fund for the two days as if the School or Department had been open, and the Provincial Grant to teachers shall suffer no abatement for same. An additional half day's or day's allowance shall be made in both the furegoing respects, when the President shall certify that the Teacher was obliged to be absent from his school one half or the whole of Wednesday in order to reach the place of meeting in time for the opening session.
6. The programme of the first meeting shall be arranged by the Inspector after consultation with such of the Teachers requesting the formation of the Association as he shall deem necesssary.
7. The Superintendent of Education is recommended to deliver a public lecture on some Educatinnal suliject germane to the object of the Association on the evening of the first day of the meeting, when compatible with his other engagements.

## THE EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF NOVA SCOTIA.

"The Superintendent of Education shall have authority to assemble annually in cither Halifax or Truro, or any other place which may be approved of by two-thinds of the Executive Committee hereinafter provided for, an Educational Association, whose object shall be to promote the efficient . operation of our Public School System, and the professional inprovement of its own members by the discussion of educational questions.

## I. The Association shall be composed as follows :

1. The Superintendent of Education, the Principal and Professors of the Normal School, the Provincial Examiners for Teachers' Licenses, and the Inspectors of Schools shall be ex officio members of the Association.
2. All members of the late (voluntary) Educational Association, all licensed Teachers, the Chancellor and Fellows of the University of Halifax, and the Presidents and members of the Faculties of the various Colleges affiliated therewith, may become members of the Association by enrolment and the payment of such fee (not exceeding one dollar) as the Association itself may determine.

## II. The Association shall be directed as follows :

1. The Superintendent of Education, the Principal of the Normal School and seven persons chosen annually by the $\Delta$ ssociation from among its members, shall constitute an Executive Committee. This Committee shall have control of all funds raised by the Association, and shall appoint its own Secretary-Treasurer to receive those funds and disburse them under the direction of the Committee. The Committee shall also determine the days of the year on which the Annual Meeting of the Association sball be held, and the programme of exercises fur each meeting.
2. The Association shall appoint a Secretary,ard, if necessary, an Assistant Secretary, who shall keep a record ot the proceedings of each meeting, and forward a report to the Superintendent of Education.
3. The Superintendent of Education shall preside at the meetings of the Association and of the Executive Committee. Athis request another member may preside, and in his absence the Association or Committee shall choose its own presiding officer.
4. The Superintendent of Education is authorized to use the Normal School Building and appliances for the meeting of the Association when they are held in Truro, and the Principal and Professors will aid to the extent of their power in promoting the success of such meetings. The Pupil-Teachers will be adnitted to the exercises, but not as members of the Association, save when enrulled under Section I. 2.
5. Teachers can claim same privileges in respect of attendance at meetings of the Association, as are given them by regulation in regard to attendance at District Associations.

## REGULATIONS OF COUNCIL AS TO COUNTY ACADEMIES.

Reg. 1. The chief town of each countr named in the schedule shall be entitled to roceive the Acadery Grant on the following conditions:
(I.) The Schools of the Section must be thoroughly graded and well supplied with prescribed apparatus, and proper school accommodation and conveniences must be provided for all children in the Section.
(2.) The first or High School department shall be open, free of charge, to all children belonging to the County who may be able to pass the required entrance examination, and such provision shall be made for their accomodation as may from time to time be found necessary.
(3.) The Teacher of the High School department shall be Head Master of all departments in the Section, and must hold a license of Grade A. [Trustees are strongly urged not to engage for the important position of Principal, a teacher who has not, either in addition to the above license, a Normal School Diploma of Grade Superior, or at least one year's successful experience as a Teacher in a graded school under a license not lower than that of Grade B; and persons who as College Graduates, have attained Grade A license of Examination on professional subjects simply, shall not be eligible for the Principalship of County Academies unless fulfilling one of the above conditions.]
[4.] The Trustees shall submit for approval to the Superintendent, if possible in print, the regulations framed for the internal government of their schools, particularly the classification and grading adopted.

Reg. 2. It shall be the special duty of the Snperintendent of Education to ascertain, and report to the Trustees prior to the aunual School meeting, as to their right to participate in this grant, in view of the principles stated in Regulation 1.

Reg. 3. In any case where the chicf town fails to entitle itself to the grant, or to maintain an elficient Academy, the Council reserves the right to treat with any other Section in the County for the establishment and proper maintenance of such Academy

## COURSE OF STUDY.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF NOVA SCOTIA.
r. The eubjoined Course is primarily a basis of classification, an order of studies. As such it is equally valuable and equally available for the most thoroughly graded system of local Schools, and for the purely miscellaneous Schools in Country Sections. It should be borne in mind that if close alherence to the details of
latter the evils which a well arranged Course of Study is designed to check especially prevail. It is in ungraded Schools that Teachers who devote themselves to hobbies nost disport themselves The fact that the management of such Schools presents peculiar and indeed necessary difficulties, simply makes more urgent the demand for some provision which will reduce those difticulties to a minimum, by placing in the hands of Teachers a guide to classification anl orderly progress.
2. The Course does not exclude advanced Studies from Schools whose pupils are prepared for them. Teachers, however, should in all cases take care that such studies are not entered upon in advance of due preparation for them. The Course makes adequate provision for the fundamental branches of learning.
3. The lessons on Nature are designed to be purely oral, simple in style and matter, and as far as possible, objective in their character. Teachers are elsewhere referred to sources of information both as to the subject-matter of this oral instruction, and the best methods of imparting it. Preparation for the duty assigned them by the Course in connection therewith will introduce many Teachers to a new world of interest and wonder. Every timetable should include proper provision for these lessons.

## CLASSES I. TO IV.-COMMON SCHOOLS.

General Directions.-Under all classes teachers are expected to furnish suitable instruction to their pupils on the following subjects: Hygiene, or the science of the laws of health, with special reference to pupils' own physicai well-being; moral and patriotic duties, in accordance with Regulations of Council of Public Instruction, and, when possible, in the elements of vocal music, gymnastics and military drill.

From the beginning to the end the attention of teachers is tos be earnestly directed to the important end of training their pupils to the use of correct forms of speech. Distinct articulation and purity of tone are to be cultivated by vocal training and drill in elementary sounds.

The physical and mental health of the pupils should be conserved by proper intermissions, frequently recurring changes of occupation, and due attention to out-door exercise.

CLASS I.
(Grades I and 2. Time 2 years. Age of pupils from 5 to 7.)
Reading. (1.) Blackboard or Wall Cards. Primer, Sounds and names of letters. Sounds of diphthongs and double consonants. Use of full stop and interrogation point.
(2.) Reader No. I. Recitation twenty lines.

Spelling. Words in reading lessons, both orally and by* printing on slate.

Language. ( r .) Practice in stating the substance of oral and reading lessons. (2.) Oral correction of wrong forms of speech used by pupils as in (c.)

Arithmetic. (I.) Ideas of number developed by counting objects from I to 50. Notation and numeration to 50. Nunima bers between 9 and 50 to be analyzed into tens and units. Addition by twos to 50 . Subtraction by ones and by twos from 50 downwards. Multiplication of 2 to 12 times 2 , learned objectively by balls and lines.
(2.) Notation and numeration to 100 Roman notation to XX. Addition-results not to exceed roc. Subtractionneither number to exceed 100 . Multiplication table to 10 times io by balls and lines, and memorized. Application of multiplication table to simple concrete examples.

Writing and Drawing. (1.) Printing as under spelling. Drawing straight lines in various positions and combinations.
(2.) Printing continued. Drawing lines, angles and plane figures. Drawing plan of desk or platform, indicating position of objects thereon.

Lessons on Nature. (I.) Regular solids presented to develop ideas of form, figure, surface and lines. Ideas of place developed -right and left hand, in front and behind. Cardinal points of the compass. The human bod 7 named as to its principal parts. Common plants, flowers, trees and vegetables distinguished named. Common colors distiviguished and named.
(2.) Exercises on regular solids continued. Ideas of place further developed; names of the eight principal points of the compass; direction of prominent objects from school house. Common animals compared as to points of resemblance and difference. Plants analyzed into root, stem, leaf and flower; common kinds of roots, stems and leaves distinguished. Exercises in color continued ; tints and shades distinguished.-Common metals, as iron, lead, copper, tin, distinguished and named.

CLASS II.
(Grades 3 and 4. Time 2 years. Age of pupils 7 to 9 .)
Reading. (3.) Reader No. 2. Recitation 30 lines.
(4.) Reader No. 3. Recitation 40 lines.

Spelling. [3.] All words in reading lessons with names of days of the week and months of the year (orally and by printing on slate.) Division of words into syllahles.
(4.) As under ( 1. ) Names of familiar abjects and terms occurring in various lessons.

Language. [3.] Practice in stating the substance of oral and reading lessons. The sentence and its essential parts. Words. Nouns, and verbs. Practice in sentence-building by supplying omitted parts.
[4.] Practice in stating the substance of reading and oral lessons. Simplest modifications of sulject and predicate. Adjective, Adverb. Sentence-building by use of preceding elements.

Geography. (3.) Physical features of neighborhood examined and described. Idea of Nature and use of Maps, developed by plans of school room, play ground and section. Description of the general features and important places of county exhbited by a map.
(4.) The substance of oral lessons as outlined in Calkin's General Geography pages VII-X.

Arithmetic. (3.) Numeration and notation to $1,000,000$. Roman notation to C. Multiplication table completed. Four fundamental rules with applications in concrete numbers, multiplier, and divisors not to exceed 12 . Special drill in addition and subtraction. Long measure. Avoirdupois weight.
(4.) Numeration and notation extended. Roman notation to M. Continued practice in fundamental rules to secure neatness, accuracy and rapidity of working. Square, cloth and dry measures. Exercises in reduction as warranted by knowledge of tables. Idea of fractions developed objectively. Mode of expressing simple fractions.

Writing and Drawing. (3.) Script letters on slate. Copy Book. Drawing cards.
(4.) Copy Book. Drawing cards.

Lessons on Nature. (3.) Lessons on form, directicn, distance and color continued. Common minerals as coal, gypsum, quartz distinguished and named. Common trees, shrubs and herbsfurther examined and differences in their roots, stems, leaves and flowers pointed out. Parts of human body and organs of sense compared with those of common animals.
(4.) Estimation and measurement of distances. Colors, primary, secondary and tertiary. Tints, hues and shades. Study of minerals continued. Econonic minerals of Nova Scotia studied as to locality and use. Stuly of plant life and structure continued. Species of several genera conpared, e. g., red and white clover, white and blue violets, rock and white maple, spruce, fir and hemlock Leaves-their parts, structure, form base, margin, poist. Naming and comparing the domestic and wild aninals of the neighbornood and those pictured on charts, taking at least two representatives of four families, e. g., cat, tiger, lion ; dog, fox, walf; ox, sheep, moose ; goose, duck, swan.

## class inI.

(Grades 5 and 6. Time 2 years. Age of pupils from 9 to 11.) Reading. (5.) Reader No. 4, part one, recitation 50 lines.
(6.) Reader No. 4 completed. Recitation, 60 lines.

Spelling. (5.) Words in reader and terms used in lessons. Exercises in dictation.
(6.) As in (5.) Exercises in the meaning of words.

Language. (5:) Practice in reproducing orally and in riting the substance of previous reading and oral lessons,

Review of preceding subjects. Classes of words. Analysis of simple sentences. Use of Capitals and of the Period and Interrogation points.
(6.) (Grammar and Composition.) Text book on grammar through etymology. Analysis and construction of complex sentences. Letter writing continued. Oral and written abstracts of lessons.

Geography. (5.) Dominion of Canada. (Introductory Text book.)
(9.) North and South America. (Introductory Text Book.)

History. [5.] Chief events of Nova Scotia history [orally.]
[6.] History of British America, begun.
Arithmetic. [5.] First three chapters of Kirkland and Scott's Arithnetic. Simple exercioss in reduction on tables previously learned.
[6.] Chapters 4 and 6 Kirkland and Scott's Arithmetic.
Writing and Drawing. [5.] Copy book. Map of Nova Scotia.
[6.] Copy book. Drawing Cards. Maps of North and South America.

Lessons on Nature. [5.] Extended exercizes on lines, angles, planes figures and solids. Science of common things, e. g., ventilation, wiad, evaporation. Rocks, stones, sands, clays, soils, minerals, metals, and ores of neighborhood examined. Plants distinguished as flowering and non-flowering, with analysis of flower, seed-leaf and stem. Animals, distinguished as vertebrate and invertebrate. Distinctions between insects, fishes, reptiles, birds, mammals.
[6.] Science of common things extended. Origin of soil. Soils examined by mechanical analysis. Common stones and ores studied from specimens, e. g., limestone, gypsum, granite; ores of iron, manganese, copper. Study of plant and structure extended; flowering plants classified into exogens, endogens, and gymnosperms. Non-flowering plants distinguished as mosses, lichens, fungi, sea-weed. Study of animals extended ; different families of birds compared as to structure and habits.
class IV.
(Grades 7 and 8. Time 2 years. Age of pupil from II to 13.)

Reading. (7.) Reader No. 5 to page. Recitation, 60 lines.
(8.) Reader No. 5 , completed. Recitation, 70 lines.

Spelling. (7.) As under Class III.
(8.) Prescribed Speller.

Grammar. [7.] Text book through Syntax. Parsing, Analysis and Construction of sentences continued.
(8.) Text book completed. Parsing and Analysis. Application of principles of Prosody to metrical extracts in reader.

Comp isition. (7.) As under Class III. Simple narrative, business forms, Punciuation, Division into sentences and paragraphs.
(8.) Dalgleish's introductory text book.

Geogruphy. (7.) Introdnctory text book completed.
(8). Mathematical and Physical Geography, as in Calkin's advanced text, with use of terrestrial globe. Geography of British Empire.

History. (7.) History of British America, completed.
(8.) Brief History of England.

Arithmetic. (7.) Kirkland and Scott, completed.
(8.) Hamblin Smith to Simple Interest.

Algebru. (3.) Definitions and Fumlame:alal Ruhts.
Geometry. (8.) Definitions, mathematical constructions of geometrical figures.

Booking Keeping.
(8) Day Book, Cash Buok.

Day Buotin

Writing and Irawing. (7.) Copy book. Drawing cards, outline maps of Europe, Asia and Africa.
(8.) Copy book, Drawing cards, maps of the Provinces of the Dominion.

Latin. (Optional,) (8.) Smith's Principal Latina. Part I.
Lessons in Nature. (7.) Science of common things extended; e.g., dew, frost. springe, heat, the themometer. Classification, location and industrial uses of minerals of Nova Scotia; study of plants continued; characteristics of a few families observed and described. Insects-general clasification and special study of those which are injurious to agriculture and horticulture.
(8.) Simple explanation of breathing, circulation of the blood and digestion. The elementary principles of Chemical and Agricultural Science as in prescribed primers. Study of minerals extended. Investigation of plant life and structure continued ; methods of grafting and propagation of best varieties of fruits, cereals and vegetables. Study of animal life and structure continued; characteristic features of improved breeds of domestic animals, their proper treatinent in relation to warmith, food and exercise.

Note.-Payson, Dunton \& Scribner's and Beatty's Copy Books may be used in connection with the course in accordance with the following adaptations:

## PAYSON DUNTON \& SCRIBNER'S SERIES.

| Class | Grale | No. of Copy Book. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - 1 | \{ 1 | Printing \& c on Slate. |
|  | $\{2$ | Nos. 1 \& 2. |
| 2 | \{ 3 | " 3 |
| 2 | 4 | " 4 |
| 3 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}5 \\ 6\end{array}\right.$ | " ${ }^{\prime}$ |
|  | , 7 | " 788 |
| 4 | \{ 8 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { " } 7 \text { 7 \& } 12 \text { Boys. } \\ \text { " } 9 \& 11 \text { Girls. } \end{array}\right.$ |

No. 10 is thrown out as not required.

## BEATTY'S SERIES.

| Onass | Grade | No. of Copy Books. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| I | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}1 \\ 2\end{array}\right.$ | Nos, $1 \times 2$ |
|  | , 3 | - "344 |
| 2 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}4 \\ \\ \end{array}\right.$ | $\text { " }{ }^{5}$ |
| 3 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}5 \\ 6\end{array}\right.$ | " 7 |
| 4 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}7 \\ 8\end{array}\right.$ |  |

## TEXT BOOKS.

Comment.-In performing the duty of selecting and prescribing text-hooks for the Public Schools, the Council is anxious to avail itself as fully as possible of the knowledge and experience of those who are practically engaged in the work of Education. It will, therefore, be glad to receive suggestions as to text-books from Inspectors and Teachers. These suggestions should be made through the Superintendent of Elucation. School officers are reminded that laudatory notices of nor-prescribed texts, when given by them to publishers and their agents for advertising use, are misleading and often seriously prejudicial to the interests of Education.

LIST OF TEXT BOOKS PBESCRIBED FOR THE USE OF PUPILS.

## english.

Reading and Spelling. (1.) The Royal Series. Piimer, Readers I-VI.
(2.) The Maritime Series. Primers, Readers I-VI.

Note.-In sections where French is the vernacular language, and where the Trustees desire that English should also be taught, the French-English Readers of the Ruyal Series will be found very serviceable.
(3.) Spelling-book Superseded-English Eddtion. (The
the English edition, which teachers will find all that our schools require. The retail price will not exceed twenty-five cents.)

Grammar and Comprsition. (ı.) McCabe s English Grammar (till Nov. 1st 1882. A new text in course of preparation.)
(2.) Dalgleish's Introductory Text Book of English Composition.
(3.) Dalgleish's Advanced Text Book of English Composition.

Geography. (r.) Calkin's Introductory Text Book.
(2.)
" School Geography of the World.
History. (1.) Calkin's History of British America, (in press ready for Schouls Sept. Ist, 1882. )
(2.) Brief History of England.
(3.) Collier's History of the British Empire.
[The Council of Public Instruction lias taken steps to zecure, if possible, as a substitute for this work a cheap edition of Swinton's Outlines of the World's Histury. Uctober Journal of Education will contain further announcement.]

## mateematics.

Ar:thmetic. (1.) Kirkland and Scott (elementary.)
(2) Hamblin Smith (advanced.)

Algebra. Todhunter's Algebra for Beginners.
Grometry. Hamblin Smith's Euclid.
[First four books with exercises is provided as a special edition for Nova Scotia schools.]

Navigation. Evers' Theory and Practice of Navigation.
Practical Mathematics. Chambers'.
[The Council designé to prescribe at as early, a date as practicable a cheap but compendious treatise on Applied Mathematics, superseding the foregoing texts on Navigation and Practical Mathematics, the one of which is rather elenentary and the other cumbrous and comparatively costly.]

Book-lkeping. Eaton and Frazee.

## science.

1. Science Primers. [McMillan's Series.]
[1]. Physical Geography.-Geikie.
[2.] Geology.-Geikie.
[3.] Botany.-Hooker.
[4. Physiology.-Foster.
[5.] Astronomy- Lock yer.
2. Tanner's Agricultural Chemistry [Edited by Dr. Lawson.]
3. Nelson's lnorganic Chemistry.
4. Wormell's Natural Philosophy.

## DRAWING AND WRITING.

Industrial Drawing.-Walter Smith's Drawing Series.
Writing.-Payson, Dunton, and Scribner's Copy Bonks, Beattie's Copy Books, the Royal Series of Copy Books.
['The Council does not think it necessary to prescribe a single series of Copy Books, but requires that one or other of the above series be exclusively used in any one School. P. D. \& S's series is both cheap and exoellent. Beattie's is an admirably graded series.

LIST OF BOOKS 'RECOMMENDED FOR THE USE OF TEACHERS BUT NOT PRESCHIBED FOR PUPILS.

Dr: Edward Smith's Manual of Health [Popular Science Series.]

Dr. Asa Gray's How PlantsGrow.
Newton's Manual of Zoology [Christian Knowledge Series.]
N. A. Calkin's [Boston] Primary Object Lessons.

Note.-Prang's Natural History Series of botanical and zoologieal drawings and cards is accompanied by an excellent manual. Trustees are strongly advised whenever practicable to supply their schools with this truly excellent series. A. H. McKay, Esq., B. S'c., will read before the Provincial Educational Association in July "Notes on the Natural History of the new Course of Study," which it is hoped may afterwards be expanded into a treatise for the use of teachers.

John Burgoyne, Printer, 186 Hollis St.

