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**ANNUAL REPORT**

OF THE

**COMMON, ACADEMIC,**

AND

**NORMAL AND MODEL**

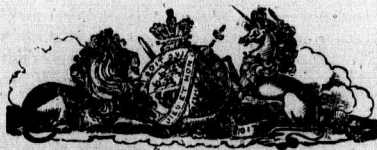
**SCHOOLS IN NOVA SCOTIA**

FOR THE YEAR ENDING

**OCTOBER 31st, 1873.**

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HALIFAX, N. S.:

PRINTED BY THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING COMPANY.

1874.

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PART I.  

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**GENERAL REPORT,**  
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# EDUCATION REPORT, 1873.

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EDUCATION DEPARTMENT,

Halifax, March, 1874.

*To the Honorable The Provincial Secretary,*

SIR,—It again becomes my duty and pleasure to submit to you, for the information of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, my Annual Report as Superintendent of Education for the year ending 31st October, 1873.

In accordance with the mode pursued by me in past years, I shall divide my remarks into separate sections according to the particular subjects to which they severally refer.

## SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL SECTIONS.

By a reference to the table on page A, it will be seen that the total number of School sections for the year 1873, was 1704, being an increase of .25 over those of the preceding year, through the division of larger sections and the formation of new ones. It will be seen from the same table, that the number of sections without schools during any part of the year 1873, was 208, against 250 in the preceding year, thus shewing a decrease of 42 in the number of sections not having schools. The sum of these two numbers, (67), is therefore the actual increase in the number of sections having schools during some part of the year. This increase is one of the most gratifying facts in the history of the school year, as it indicates a progressive spirit, and demonstrates, that, notwithstanding all discouragements, there is among the people an energetic resolution to obtain for their children an education. This spirit must be regarded as the natural development of the Educational system, as provided for by our Law, and which, under the guardianship and influence of Christian principle and integrity



of purpose, must continue to advance, and will doubtless, ere long, diffuse the richest of blessings to what are now the most isolated and destitute settlements of our Province.

It is well known that our public schools do not formally profess to supply what is designated "the higher education," but are generally restricted in their work to the ordinary English branches. Nevertheless by a reference to the appended tables, it will be seen that by no means a small ratio of our Common School pupils are successfully studying those higher branches which are, at the present time, by many practical and experienced educationists, regarded as essential in the extensive commercial pursuits of the day. Advanced Arithmetic, Geometry and Practical Mathematics are, in all our schools where first-class teachers are employed, receiving particular attention; and I am warranted in saying, that, in giving due attention to these branches, so useful in a preparation for success in any industrial pursuit, our public schools, on the whole, are by no means in the background.

It has been stated that the School Law does not contemplate that our Common Schools should furnish instruction in the higher studies; yet I am happy to say, in many instances, Trustees manage to employ young men who are qualified to teach Latin, and Greek, and the higher Mathematics; and in this way, in a number of school sections throughout the country, classical instruction is provided. In many cases such arrangements are made and carried out with excellent results, and the hope is indulged that such efforts will be encouraged; and that the study of the Classics, and also of Modern Languages, will gradually and effectively work itself into many of our Common Schools, until eventually all our first-class teachers shall feel the necessity of qualifying themselves, to some extent at least, for imparting instruction in these higher branches of education. A number of the students of our colleges hold Provincial Licenses as Common School Teachers, and generally are desirous of engaging as such, during the long vacations. A good opportunity is thus afforded of employing, during a part of the year, classical teachers, the more especially as students always give a preference to schools in which they are expected to give instruction in Classics and other advanced studies. A great mutual advantage is thus secured, and engagements of this kind are deserving of every encouragement.

#### ATTENDANCE.

That a comparative statement may be at hand, referring to this matter, we insert the following table, from the year 1866 to 1873 inclusive, by which the yearly advancement in the attendance of pupils at school may at once be seen :

Years.	No. of Pupils registered in Winter.	No. of Pupils registered in Summer.	No. Different Pupils registered during the year.
1866.....	45131	56017	71059
1867.....	61718	70075	83048
1868.....	65083	72141	88707
1869.....	72756	75523	93731
1870.....	74321	76237	94496
1871.....	74759	77235	92858
1872.....	70780	76496	91637
1873.....	70329	78266	93750

For the year 1872, there had to be recorded the lamentable fact that there was a decrease in the average attendance of pupils to the extent of 1221 as compared with that of the immediately preceding year. The circumstances of the Province, as I endeavoured to explain in a former reference to the subject, sufficiently accounted for this fact, so deeply to be regretted in itself. This year, I am happy to be able to show that, so far as regards the attendance of pupils, we are again in the ascent, and that the figures exhibit an increase of 2122 over the preceding year. The total attendance for 1873 amounts to 93759; being, with one exception, the largest number reported in any one year. It must, however, be observed that this increase in attendance is largely owing to an increase in the number of schools, there having been for the year, as already shown, an increase of 45 schools, many of which were in sections where there had never been a school. It is quite probable that the attendance has nearly reached the average of what is reasonably to be expected from the population—at least, until, if ever, some compulsory law is brought to bear upon negligent and indifferent parents and guardians.

Still, it must be admitted that the number of children not attending school continues to be lamentably large. Upon this point, Mr. Morse, Inspector for Annapolis County, writes as follows:—"It will be seen that the percentage of enrolled pupils daily present, differs little from that reported for the previous year, and that the number of children between five and fifteen years of age not attending school in sections having schools is far too great,—being 661 during the winter term and 345 during the summer term. To remedy this defect, trustees should be empowered to compel the attendance of all children at school during some portion of the year at least. Some compulsory system must be adopted, or many whom free schools were designed to benefit, will not receive the instruction intended for them."

Mr. McDonald, of Pictou, writes as follows:—"The towns and

villages gave an aggregate of 888, leaving but 428 for the country sections. Surely these 888 are not all waifs 'for whom no man cares.' Is there not necessity for a compulsory law of some kind to save these 1,316 children from ignorance. The number in school for some portion of the year was 265 more than in 1872."

The Inspectors' Report from Lunenburg states that there have been twenty-two vacant sections in the County during the past year, and upwards of 370 children unprovided with the means of education in the sections to which they belong. Nine of these twenty-two sections are still without School houses.

From a like source in Cape Breton County we learn that Louisburg, the old Capital of Cape Breton, which is divided into two sections, has neither school nor school-house, and the cause can be traced to the doors of a few individuals who have no school-going children, and care not for the educational interests of the hardy fisherman, upon whom they depend for the luxuries of life.

The Inspector for the County of Halifax writes as follows:

I am obliged, in common with other Inspectors, to complain of the irregularity of attendance as evinced by the disparity between the numbers on the registers and the average, and this even in sections where there is considerable general interest in education.

For example, I visited in September last several schools represented by the following numbers:

Registered.....	56	Present.....	16
" .....	37	" .....	3
" .....	36	" .....	17
" .....	62	" .....	12
" .....	52	" .....	22
" .....	70	" .....	26

Nearly half of those absent were under ten years.

"It is in vain for us to look for the general dissemination of knowledge so long as this state of things continues. Great as are the perplexities which, in this country, surround the question of compulsory education, many as are the conflicting interests to be adjusted, and strong as are the prejudices to be overcome, we must resolutely face the difficulty."

I cannot but indulge a strong hope that the section of the law making schools compulsory at least one term in the year, as passed at the last session of the Legislature, will, to a great extent, remedy the evil complained of. It is gratifying to be assured that the compulsory clause is generally recognized by the friends of

public education as a judicious measure, and one likely to secure public schools for many sections which would not otherwise have them. Nor is there any reason to doubt that great will be the results if commissioners, trustees, and inspectors promptly and wisely exercise the authority for good with which this new clause in our school-law clothes them. It is to be hoped that it will not be permitted to remain a dead letter upon our Statute Book, while there are 200 sections in the Province without the privilege of a school. I cannot here refrain from the passing remark, that increased facilities for conferring a blessing, increase in an equal ratio the obligation of duty as respect those in whose hands is placed the instrument for good.

It is to be hoped that this clause for compulsory schools will not be lost sight of by the educational authorities of the different counties; and that its wise and efficient working will obviate for the present at least, the demand for *compulsory attendance*, which must be the next progressive step, and, in all probability, will be, as soon as the public mind is sufficiently educated for the measure.

#### TEACHERS.

In 1873, there were employed in our public schools during the winter term, 1551 teachers of all grades, being an increase of 16 over the corresponding term of the preceding year. In the summer term there were 1697 teachers of all grades, being an increase of 47 over the corresponding term of 1872. By an inspection of the tables in the appendix, it will be seen, however, that this increase is largely of the lower grades and of female teachers. I have, in former Reports, directed special attention to these two facts—*i. e.*, the large and steady increase of female teachers and of those of the lower grades. I have now again to state that the causes which have produced this state of affairs, continue to exist, and will, it is to be feared, still continue and even increase, until the great body of the people themselves shall have learned to estimate the blessing of education at its true value. Not that I fail to appreciate the ability and devotedness to their work, of many of our female teachers: but the very great disproportion which their numbers bear to the whole body of teachers, is, I think, for obvious reasons, to be regretted, and to be avoided in future if possible. The very low salaries offered by parsimonious trustees are not sufficient inducements for young men, well educated and prepared to take a high stand in the teaching profession, to continue the work and make it the business of a life-time. At the present day, educated young men are not at a loss for remunerative and permanent employment in which the income greatly exceeds that of School Teaching; and it is not to be expected that three or



four hundred dollars will be accepted from Trustees, when six or seven hundred can be made in some mercantile pursuit. This is the explanation of the paucity of male teachers of the higher grades in our Public Schools. A large number pass a successful examination each year, and are open to engagements; but will not teach for the low salaries offered. Hence the Educational interests of certain sections suffer, particularly such as require instruction in branches which many of our best female teachers are not prepared to give; as Navigation, and other advanced studies.

As already intimated, the remedy for this, as our School Law now stands, is with the Trustees, or, in case of failure on their part, with rate-payers themselves, who, seeing the necessity of employing higher class male teachers, can make provision for them at their annual meeting, and, having made the necessary provision, should insist upon having such teachers employed. By the Education Act as amended, Grade B. teachers, having taught with any grade of license for a period of five years, are to have a yearly bonus of \$30. To a certain, but very limited extent, this is a remedy for the evil complained of; but unless Trustees supplement it with \$30 or \$40 in addition, the bonus from the Government will, it is to be feared, fail to effect a continuance of first class men in our Public Schools. The necessity of securing a due proportion of first-class male teachers, has not infrequently suggested the desirability of some modification of the scale of salaries, by which to such teachers, both the Government Grant and the County appropriation might be relatively increased; the importance of the end to be gained is of sufficient value to demand for the suggestion a careful consideration. Were the County School tax, which at present is thirty cents, increased to forty cents, the money accruing from this would enable the Commissioners to pay an increased salary to first-class male teachers, whilst, at the same time, so small an advance in the County tax would be scarcely felt by any one.

I would not be misunderstood, whilst pressing the necessity of efforts to secure the services of male teachers of the higher grades. It is not that I underrate our female teachers; grades C. and D., taken on an average, cannot, I believe, be surpassed by any teachers within reach of trustees, with the means at their disposal. At this present time, they are evidently doing a very large share of the educational work of this Province. Patiently and perseveringly they discharge their onerous duties with a conscientious fidelity worthy of all praise. The following extract from the Report of the Superintendent of Education for British Columbia, will, no doubt, convey the sentiments of a large number of experienced educationists in our own Province:—



"It is a generally conceded fact that female teachers, as a rule, possess greater aptitude for communicating knowledge, and are usually better disciplinarians, especially among young children, than males. Woman's mission is pre-eminently that of an educator. Her softening, refining, and elevating influence contributes largely to success in the school-room. Patient and painstaking, she rules through the affections; her authority being thus based upon love, this trait of character is reciprocated by those with whom she comes in contact. 'It is the general opinion,' says Dr. Ryerson, 'that female teachers are best adapted to teach small children, having as a general rule most heart, most tender feelings, most assiduity, and in the order of Providence the qualities best suited for the care, instruction, and government of infancy and childhood.' Female teachers are largely in the majority in nearly all the States of the neighbouring Republic. They number about four-fifths of the more than 28,000 teachers employed in the State of New York, while in Connecticut they number two-thirds. In the Eastern Provinces and Great Britain the proportion of female to male teachers is rapidly increasing. The existence of a little unfounded prejudice in some of our districts against female teachers, has induced me to go more into detail here than I otherwise should have done. I feel no hesitancy in stating, therefore, that Trustees would advance the best interests of the rising generation by securing the services of efficient female teachers whenever and wherever they can be obtained."

In the Winter term of 1873, there were 377 female teachers holding licenses of grade C. In the Summer term, the number of the same grade was 430. The number of those holding grade D. —female 2nd class—was, for the Winter term, 266, and for the Summer term, 336; whilst of the third, or lowest grade, there were engaged, during the Winter term, 159, and for the Summer term, 278, being a total increase over the corresponding terms of the preceding year of 69 for the Winter and 60 for the Summer Term. I cannot omit, whilst on this point, inviting particular attention to the following paragraph in the excellent Report of the Inspector for Pictou, who, in reference to third-class teachers, expresses the following very decided opinion:—

"I would repeat my conviction that the continuance of the Third Class of Teachers is most detrimental to the interests of the country, at all events to Pictou County. It keeps the instruction (if any) imparted at a very low standard, and induces a very low estimate of education on the part of the people. If the longer continuance of this grade is deemed necessary for other parts of the province, limit them to one year's service. Any young person that lacks either the ability to qualify himself or herself, or the ambition to rise higher, should be excluded from the profession. So long as

such a low class are sent into the field they will find employment. The effect is already painfully evident. Very few young men are coming forward, and the few that are, are making it "a stepping stone" to some other profession. In this County, 22 of the young men who taught during the summer, are now prosecuting their studies at the Academies and Colleges, and there are not men to fill their place in the schools. First Class Females are becoming disheartened at finding the sex (judged by those persons) branded as incompetent. Discontinue the lower grade, (third class) remove distinctions both as regards qualifications and remuneration, give "a fair field and no favor," and matters will soon find their proper level."

I am well aware that Mr. McDonald is not alone in the opinion here expressed; and that, at various times, the abolishing of grade E. has been urged. To a certain extent I have concurred in these views, but at the same time felt that the time to make this change had not arrived; no doubt it will eventually be made, but were it done at the present time it is to be feared that many schools in poor and remote places would fall altogether in obtaining even instructors of any grade for their children: But an opinion so fully and strongly expressed demands mature consideration.

#### EXAMINATIONS.

In July, 1873, was held our first annual examination of candidates for licenses to teach, when 6 candidates for grade A., 106 for grade B., 373 for grade C., 383 for grade D., and 74 for grade E., presented themselves.—making a total of 942. Of this number 580 were successful in obtaining some grade. Comparing this with former examinations, I feel warranted in saying that the candidates brought to their work a better preparation, and that, throughout the entire exercises, there were evidences of more matured scholarship.

At the late examination, for the first time in this department of our work, a lady pupil, of the Pictou Academy, was a successful candidate for the highest, or academic, grade. Females of grades A. and B. are not employed as such in the public schools, but are simply regarded as *first-class female*, or grade C. teachers. The circumstance, therefore, that young ladies do successfully apply themselves and, without prospect of proportionate remuneration, spend time and effort to secure what is but honorary, manifests a love for mental culture worthy of admiration, and affords an example commending itself to teachers of both sexes. The fact now mentioned is noticeable in view of the circumstance that the work of teaching, in spite of all speculation

as to its propriety, is rapidly passing into the hands of females; and that they, if the signs of the times are to be accepted as indicating the future, are destined to be, to a large extent, the educators of the people.

From the number of successful candidates, it will be inferred that there can be no reasonable fear of a scarcity of teachers, nor would there be, if those who obtain license engaged in the work which they at first proposed to follow; but, to a very great extent, this is not the case. The diminution in number is rapid; some never teach; a large number of female teachers continue but a very short time; some fail in an aptness for the work, and finding this out, soon abandon the employment. Male teachers are almost constantly on the watch for something more remunerative, and drop off from their chosen occupation when a better salary is obtainable elsewhere. Thus the number of teachers diminishes, and a large examination each year is necessary to continue the supply. But as remarked elsewhere, the supply is ample where the inducement is liberal.

Many of our grade A. teachers are graduates from Colleges, and hold a degree of B. A. Our present School Law requires all such to submit to the same examination as that by which the scholarship of those who have never been at college at all is tested. Graduates often therefore complain, as they fail to see why a successful Bachelor of Arts, just from college, should again be examined, and assume, not unreasonably, that the Faculty of a College has subjected them to a much more rigid test of scholarship than is our examination for grade A. For professional work, they must assuredly be examined; but as regards classics and mathematics, it is no very great stretch of leniency to assume that students who hold the college degree of B. A., are better able to teach any of our County Academies than those who never enjoyed the advantages and training of a college course.

#### HALIFAX CITY SCHOOLS.

The City Commissioners continue their efforts to provide a good English education for the children of all classes. In his recent Report, the Chairman gives 5173 as the number on the school roll; but this number, it must be observed, is for the Summer term. The number attending during the Winter term, was 4726; but from the official returns, I learn that there was a total of 6802 attending in the City Schools some part of the year.

In the County of Halifax, outside of the City, the attendance during the year was 6240, making a total, for City and County, of 13042. Assuming the population of the City and County, as

given in the last census to be correct, it will be observed, that the attendance of pupils outside the City was, according to population, as large as in the City; whereas we ought to expect the proportion in the City to be much larger than in the rural districts. The inference likely to be drawn from this comparison, is, that either on the part of the Commissioners or parents, there is a lack of that interest and vigor so necessary in all such cases, to secure a punctual attendance at schools.

The most of the difficulties and obstacles in the way of an enlarged success in the City Schools, may be resolved into the two following:—

First, the practice of taking children especially boys, from school at too early an age. In a City like Halifax, the temptations to do this are very strong, and are almost continuously presenting themselves. Boys are required in offices, stores and shops, or as apprentices. In many of these positions a salary is given which, although small, is an important consideration, as it supplements the parent's income, and thus aids in the support of the family. Parents are therefore strongly and sorely tempted to have their children earning something. Hence, just at the time when a pupil has mastered the mere rudiments of an education, he is taken from school, and, with the little he has, thrust into the responsible duties of business life; to the great sacrifice of his own future interests; and it may be that of his country also.

The second may be designated *Class Influence*. I need but state, what every observing person sees and knows, that the wealthy classes are exceedingly unwilling to have their children mingle with those of the poor, with that freedom which cannot well be avoided in a public school. From this state of things, several most unfavorable results follow: the public schools are deprived of that interest which would otherwise be felt in them were the children of the wealthy in attendance; and the wealthy, who send their children to private schools, or to other countries in too many instances, are quite satisfied that the public schools, for which they are taxed, should be sustained as cheaply as possible.

I am pleased to learn that a plan for a High School in the City is now being matured, the influence of which, if wisely conducted, will to a considerable extent, remedy the evil complained of; and eventually, it is hoped, infuse a more healthful spirit, and give a higher tone to the entire school system of the City.

In the City of Halifax, there is a large number of boys of a very poor class who, there is reason to think, do not attend school



at all; but are almost, if not altogether street vagrants, professedly looking for some little employment, but really obtaining a miserable living mainly through crime. Cannot something be done for this most unfortunate class? If it were possible to establish, for the especial benefit of these boys, a half-day school, and, if by a corporation law they were compelled to attend at least three hours each day, their vagrant habits might, to some extent, be overcome. A Truant Law, by which all such boys, when found on the street, are required to show a little printed card from the teacher, as a certificate of having been at school the required time, is found to work well in many cities, and is worthy of a trial in Halifax. Newspaper boys might be licensed, and the granting of the license made conditional on attending school three hours each day. By some such arrangements, a half-day school might prove a blessing to a numerous and neglected class of the boys of Halifax.

I would respectfully commend to the Commissioners the establishment of evening schools adapted to the requirements of such as cannot attend day schools. There is a great necessity for such schools, and it is to be regretted that this city is so deficient in provision to supply instruction which is required to aid young men, especially those of the working classes, in qualifying themselves for success in the business they may pursue.

#### NORMAL SCHOOL.

From my first connection with the Educational Department, I was convinced that one short term at the Normal School was altogether inadequate to the necessities of the pupils and of the requirements of the schools, in which, as coming from a well furnished training establishment, these pupils were to take a prominent position. I hesitated, however, in urging upon the Council of Public Instruction any change likely to diminish the average attendance; but the necessity for an extended course of training became increasingly apparent; and the Council at length decided upon the present long term, instead of the two in one year as heretofore. The change I am happy to say, is effecting excellent results. Instead of diminished numbers, there are at this time 85 pupils in attendance, a number, I believe, much larger than at any former period. Some changes have been made in the interior arrangements of the building, adapting it to this increased number.

The importance of maintaining this School in a state of thorough efficiency cannot be too strongly argued. The present large attendance is a very good indication of the public estimation, and shows also, that both trustees and teachers are becoming more alive to the advantages of a Normal School training. The day is probably not distant, when all candidates for licenses to teach in our



Public Schools, will be required to spend a term in the study of professional work. Such an arrangement may demand a large outlay of public money to supply adequate buildings, an enlarged staff of professors and apparatus, but results will demonstrate the wisdom and necessity of such an expenditure. Even now, were it possible to expend more money on the Institution, our public schools would undoubtedly derive great advantages.

Instruction in drawing should assuredly be provided for in this Institution, and it should be prominent among the inducements for engaging a Normal School teacher that he or she can teach drawing. On the especial necessity of Drawing as a branch of study in our public schools, I have expressed my opinion more fully in another part of this Report.

I am happy in being able to say that pupils from the Normal School are gradually taking a higher stand as trained teachers. This will no doubt, be increasingly apparent as one of the immediate results of the extended time required to obtain a Normal School Diploma; and as the educational work goes on, the people will further appreciate a higher professional status, and come more perfectly to understand that it is the teacher who makes the school.

Inducements have been held out to encourage attendance at the Normal School; and it is gratifying to know that the increased attendance during the former and present terms, distinctly intimate an appreciation of these generous provisions. Travelling expenses are all paid; an efficient staff of teachers provided, so that instruction of the highest order is free to all candidates for licenses to teach; books and stationery are provided, and the pupil's only expense is for board. But in order that additional encouragement may be offered for spending the entire term, I would respectfully recommend that in the time required by Law to secure the annual bonus to teachers of five years standing, an attendance of one full term and a professional standing, be counted as one year.

#### SPECIAL ACADEMIES.

There are seven of these Institutions receiving special aid from the Council of Public Instruction. The whole number of pupils attending these Institutions during the year, was 536; the average number daily present was 343; and the number of new pupils enrolled during the year, was 240. The Government grant to their maintenance, amounted to \$6586.

Among the Special Academies, those of Pictou and Yarmouth, have, for several years, occupied prominent positions.

Last year, Mr. Bayne, for several years the successful Principal of Pictou Academy, resigned the head mastership and, at present, is prosecuting his studies in Germany. The position vacated by him is filled by A. H. McKay, B. A.; and I am glad to know that under the present staff of teachers, the institution continues to sustain its former reputation. Yarmouth Academy continues under the head mastership of Mr. Fletcher; while John Jack, Esq., a teacher of distinguished ability and matured experience, conducts the highest department in the graded school, to the entire satisfaction of the Trustees and the friends of the Academy.

From the locality of these two institutions and the fields for educational effort by which they are surrounded, it is greatly to be desired that they should be made yet more decidedly the institutions for higher class instruction, for the Eastern and Western Sections of the Province. An increase in the number of such schools is not to be desired; numerically we have enough of them; and now the solicitude of the friends of education should be exerted to make what we have yet more valuable to the country as schools of learning. The necessity for this increased efficiency grows with a speed far exceeding the disposition of the people to meet the requirements of the times.

Pictou requires new and more commodious buildings; and it is not too much to expect that the enterprise and activity of one of the most intelligent communities in Nova Scotia, will not long permit this comparatively ancient and honored Academy to labor, as it now does, under the disadvantage of buildings scarcely suited to the educational requirements of the place, when Pictou was as yet in its infancy.

On the whole the Academies of Pictou and Yarmouth must be regarded as meriting special commendation in their respective communities. They have warm friends that contribute liberally to their success, and are doing a work in educating the people of these sections which will ultimately secure to the commercial and mining enterprises of our Province, advantages of untold value. Money expended by Government, Counties, and from other sources, will be money wisely consecrated to the best interest of the country. I must refer to the tables in the Appendix for more particular statements relative to Special Academies generally, and for a more complete exposition of their financial state, educational activities and success.

The Institution of the Deaf and Dumb continues to afford satisfaction to its friends, and, by its success, to substantiate

its claims upon the Government and upon a benevolent public. The pupils at the school are from almost all the Maritime Provinces, and this fact induces the hope that, when the efforts necessary to such an issue are put forth, the Institution will become the accepted one of its kind to all the Provinces, for their silent children of affliction, and will be sustained by a generous grant from each. It must, I think, be obvious that one such Institution, in some central location, will, in every respect, be sustained more efficiently and economically than several could be in different localities.

I beg leave to make a reference to the Blind Asylum. Although not named in the list of Special Academies, as is the Institution of the Deaf and Dumb, it nevertheless is one of the Provincial Institutions which strongly claims our sympathy and support. At the present time there are in that Institution fifteen pupils—ten males and five females,—receiving instruction from two well-qualified teachers. The expenses for 1873 were \$285.67. The income has met this, leaving a balance in the treasurer's hands of \$678.77. The facilities afforded in this Institution for educating the Blind, are not provided in any other of the Maritime Provinces. I beg leave to call special attention to the Annual Report for 1873.

#### COUNTY ACADEMIES.

I must refer to the Reports of the County Inspectors, and also to table XVII in the Appendix, in order that the working of the County Academies may be understood. At the inception of our present School System, these Institutions were designed to provide advanced education in the several counties where located; but the intention, however good, has, I regret to say, been but partially realized. The reason of this failure is thus stated by the Inspector for Annapolis:—

*County Academy.*—No Academic Teacher was employed during the Winter Term, although efforts were made to obtain one. During the Summer Term the Institution has been under the charge of Mr. A. H. McKay, a Graduate of the Dalhousie College, and has been conducted in a very satisfactory manner. The standard of admission has been somewhat lowered, in consequence of which a large number of pupils have been in attendance. Very few now residents of the Section in which the Academy is situated, avail themselves of its advantages. The supply of apparatus is very limited for such an institution, and in fact the benefits to be derived are not such as to attract pupils from other sections in the county. Those wishing to pursue an Academy course of study,

prefer attending other Institutions where greater facilities for advancement are afforded at no greater cost.

The remarks of Mr. Morse apply with equal force to all the County Academies, which are but High Schools in the County towns in which they are situated; nor are these observations of Inspectors made in disparagement of Head Masters, many of whom are among our best instructors, and, as far as possible under the circumstances in which they are placed, are exercising upon the section where they teach a healthful influence. But I must give utterance to a fact which, although stated in a former Report, needs nevertheless to be repeated,—namely that County Academies are not occupying the place they were designed to fill in our educational scheme. Persons living a few miles distant from a school house, must necessarily board their children from home whilst they are attending school, and the expense thus incurred will be as large as it would be were they at some of our higher institutions, where the appliances for education are, in every respect, of a superior character. No doubt these Academies are doing a good work in the sections where they are located; but outside of these, as a rule, their influence is scarcely felt. The remedy for this is to bring them up to a higher standard, by making them equal to the Special Academies; and if this cannot be done, let them be resolved into a few institutions located in the most central parts of the Province, as then, the means now distributed among the whole, being more concentrated, would secure better results with no additional outlay.

In this connection, I have to state that those Counties where Colleges are situated, are by law deprived of free Academic institutions. It may be suggested that the law might be, in some way, modified, so as to provide a remedy for this defect in our School System. Counties having Colleges should assuredly have Academies, which, as Collegiate Schools, may become feeders to the Colleges. I cannot but think that such counties have a first claim to Academic Institutions.—I would instance the counties of Halifax, Hants, and Kings.

#### COLLEGES.

Table XIX in the Appendix, exhibiting the state of the six Nova Scotian Colleges, is surely not void of interest, and no doubt will be scanned by the friends of Collegiate education with much care. From this table it appears that there are, at the present time, 210 matriculated students in all these six Colleges, inclusive of 26 medical students in Dalhousie. There are also 88 students taking partial



courses; of the 210 regular students, 68 are Freshmen. These 298 students—all told—are receiving instruction from 28 Professors in the various branches of Collegiate study; whilst 9 are engaged in the Medical School of Dalhousie. From these Colleges, 40 students received, during the year, the degree of B. A. The support of these six Colleges is as follows: The funds invested amount to \$222,624. The value of real estate possessed by them is \$119,000, making a total endowment of \$341,246.

Their total income is \$32,493, of which sum \$6000 is granted by the Local Government. The total expenditure for the year was \$31,577.

#### EXPENDITURE.

By a reference to the appended tables, it will be seen that the entire educational expense for Common Schools for the year 1873, was \$23,296.28 in excess of that of the preceding year. The Government grant for all educational purposes was \$165,562.44. The sum derived from the County tax was \$105,029, an increase on the former year of nearly \$15,000; while the whole amount expended by trustees was \$370,303, an increase of \$29,083 over 1872. There was raised by sectional assessment alone \$232,467. The \$370,303 expended by trustees, with the sum expended by Government for all Common school purposes, amount to \$518,735.44, which makes the average cost of the education of each registered pupil \$5.53, a slight decrease as compared with the previous year.

The total sum, as paid for all branches of educational work amounts to \$573,152.44, being an increase of \$18,743.97 on the year 1872.

#### GENERAL REMARKS.

Our public schools are open to the children of all classes and creeds, who may attend and enjoy all the school privileges without charge, or fee.

The peculiar doctrines of religious denominations are not taught, but provision is made by which the Bible may be read, and the children taught the great essential truths of the Christian Religion.

These free schools are designed by our Educational Law to be general. The law, as now amended, provides that, in every



section where there are twelve children and property to the value of \$4000, there shall be for one school term in each year, a public free school.

Our present system of free education has been in operation since 1864. We have therefore before us the experience of ten years. It is true, we cannot claim perfection for all the details of our School system: amendments and modifications are, and will be required, yet, on the whole, past experience has so fixed the idea of *Education* in the public mind, that very few would now be found willing to see our scheme of universal and free education abandoned. It is true, by some, Separate Schools are asked for, but where such is the case, the demand is not made with a design hostile to general and free education, but simply to ingraft upon it religious instruction, that it may more readily subserve what is conceived to be a higher interest.— We may, therefore, now regard the idea of free and general education as firmly and conscientiously rooted in the minds of the people, who value it as a great privilege which *must be maintained*. In this conviction we are in harmony with a large majority of the people of the remainder of Canada; also of the United States, and the more highly enlightened nations of Europe. Indeed, universal public education is the great idea which, at the present day, engages the attention of statesmen, philanthropists, and philosophers, in all civilized countries, who recognize, in all their legislation and teaching, the necessity of education for the people. In large communities and in small ones, the truth is alike unquestionable, that if the masses of the people are to be elevated and saved from vice,—if they are ever to understand their own interest as well as that of the State,—if they are to be relied on as an integral part of a progressive and virtuous community, it must and will be by the agency of a system of public instruction, reaching to all classes, and inspiring a common ambition and aim.

No blessing can be of more value to any people than a good system of education, one that fosters and promotes Truth and Virtue and at the same time stimulates to activity and enterprise, as in it rests the foundation of principles of universal prosperity, since it necessarily promotes political sagacity and commercial success, whilst ignorance is the parent of Poverty, Crime, and national Debasement. With such convictions, the friends of universal education, to be consistent with themselves, and to act in harmony with their own professions, must look to the Government and insist that, among the first duties of public men, is that of casting around the interests of Education the authority and influence of Law,

and of applying without stint, or grudge, every dollar that the revenue of the country can possibly afford, to promote the education of the people. The education of youth is assuredly the cheapest and most certain protection of a nation from the inborn evils with which it may be afflicted. Properly educated boys and girls are one day to be the reliable supporters of the honest statesmen of the land, and are the elements that make any people truly great. No part of the revenue of a country is therefore so well applied as that spent on education, and the sagacity of the politician, when exercised to secure and foster this blessing, has a depth and expansiveness about it, seen and felt, as it is not in any other branch of the public service. Public funds may be, and doubtless often are, wasted upon interests of uncertain value, and in opposition to public conviction, but those devoted to education are the seeds of an increase to be gathered as a golden harvest.

It is not, therefore, unreasonable that we should ask that every available dollar of the revenue should be sacredly consecrated to the education of the people, and be as capital invested for the good of the generations to follow us. Whilst pressing this idea of *free public schools* and urging the necessity of their support, and the employment of means to secure to every child in our land a sound education, I have no disposition to undervalue the many excellent private schools located in many parts of the Province. Our free school system seems to have stimulated such enterprises, so that private schools under our present School Law, are more than ever remunerative.

I must here refer to a subject alluded to in another part of this Report. I mean the importance of providing for instruction in certain special branches of education. Under this heading I will make particular mention of Nautical schools, schools for Drawing and Design, especially adapted to the requirements of our young artizans, and also a more complete arrangement for instruction in the Natural Sciences. Until we have these necessary appendages, our School System, however good it may be in other respects, will be sadly incomplete, and fail to meet necessities that are already around us, and are every day becoming more urgent as the great mineral and commercial resources of our Provinces are better known.

As for *Nautical Schools*, I am aware that this is a subject which, during past years, has been ably discussed and the formation of such schools advocated from time to time, but as yet without any practical result. The maritime position of

Nova Scotia, and the fact that so large an amount of its wealth is afloat, and so many young men almost instinctively prefer a sea-going life, cannot fail to convince any man that the future commercial interests of this Province must be identified with ships and seamen, and these mariners will surely be better officers and better business men, and will impart a higher tone to the business entrusted to them, by being well educated, as members of the profession of their choice. This proposition is so nearly self-evident that it seems scarcely necessary to dwell upon it.

I cannot but reiterate an opinion expressed in a former Report; that this part of the education of our common country should come under the immediate notice of the General Government, and that such schools as I now commend should be sustained in a few favorable localities by liberal appropriations from the Dominion Parliament; especially as the several Provinces provide for, and that at a large outlay, the ordinary education of the people, and that too, with such a drain upon the local revenues as might render the making of a sufficient special provision for suitable Nautical Schools embarrassing, if not almost impossible. A few thousand dollars distributed by the Dominion Government—say, between Halifax, Yarmouth, Pictou, and Sydney, for the maintenance of such Nautical Schools, would doubtless receive the cordial approval of our ship-owners and merchants. I may add that, both in England and the United States, Nautical Schools are regarded as Institutions essential to the interests of maritime communities.

Mr. McDonald, of Pictou, remarks:—"I am disposed to ask liberal things for our county. It is unquestionably a maritime and commercial county, furnishing a large quota of the Ship Masters and sea-going population of the Dominion, and as such, has a strong and just claim for a special grant for a Nautical School."

*Schools of Drawing and Design* are greatly needed in the city of Halifax and in our larger towns. As far as I am informed, there is not, in the Province, any school where our young mechanics can get instruction in mechanical drawing, a defect in our educational scheme that certainly ought to be, and no doubt is, severely felt by that class of our young men. It is scarcely possible for any mechanic to take an elevated place in his business, unless he is able to represent his designs upon paper, or to readily understand when thus represented, what are the wishes or views of others.

If our teachers were encouraged and means provided for their

instruction in Drawing—and a knowledge of the Art is soon acquired, for it is admitted that almost any person who can learn to write, can, with equal facility, learn to draw—our first-class teachers would, in all our schools, impart an elementary knowledge of this useful Art.

A more complete arrangement to give instruction in *Natural Sciences*, more particularly those branches which aid in the development of the mineral wealth of the country, is greatly needed. It is well known that we have, beneath our soil, minerals of almost fabulous worth, much of which is to be developed by the generation now entering upon the activities of life; and to suppose that our own young men, can without the educational specialty asked for, do justice either to their country, or to themselves, in our great mining interest, is to contradict the experience of older countries, and to deny the outspoken opinions and convictions of men of long research and profound knowledge.

We have the commencement of a school of the required description in Halifax, under the able supervision of Dr. Honeyman. It should be more completely utilized, and some more definite inducement afforded to our young men, who are contemplating mining operations, to spend a stated time in this school, and receive certificates of proficiency in study.

There is not, so far as I know, in the Dominion of Canada, one *School of Agriculture* suited to the necessities of the Dominion. Surely such ought not to be the case; and it must be hoped that, with the new and youthful vigor being infused into the General Government of the Dominion, this evil will not go long unremedied. It is to be hoped that, ere long, we may see, in some favorable location in each of the Provinces of the Dominion, an Agricultural School, in connection with a Model Farm, both of such dimensions and capabilities as will attract the young farmers of the neighbouring agricultural districts, and afford them facilities for becoming masters of their noble vocation.

In addition to our present educational provisions, let us have, in the Maritime Provinces at least, Nautical Schools, and, in all the Provinces, schools for imparting instruction in *Natural Science* and in *Agriculture*, ample for the necessities of the Dominion;—then, and not till then, we may begin to feel that the educational machinery of our land is beginning to wear the aspect of efficiency, and to bear some reasonable proportion to our contemplated future.

In conclusion, I beg leave to commend to favorable notice the appended Reports of the several County Inspectors, from several of which I have already made extracts; and, at the same time, to express my acknowledgement and high appreciation of the attentive and able manner in which these gentlemen have acquitted themselves in the performance of their duties during the year.



The following is an Abstract of the Educational Statistics of the Province for the year ending October 31st, 1873:—

### 1. SCHOOL SECTIONS.

Total No. of School Sections, 1873.....	1704
“ “ “ 1872.....	1679
Increase .....	<u>25</u>
No. of School Sections having no School during any portion of the year 1873.....	208
“ of School Sections having no School during any portion of the year 1872.....	250
Decrease.....	<u>42</u>

### 2. SCHOOLS AND PUPILS.

<i>No. of Public Schools in operation,—</i>	
Winter Term, 1873.....	1490
Do. 1872.....	1487
Increase .....	<u>3</u>
Summer Term, 1873.....	1626
Do. 1872.....	1602
Increase .....	<u>24</u>
<i>Pupils Registered,—</i>	
Winter Term, 1873.....	70329
Do. 1872.....	70780
Decrease .....	<u>451</u>

Summer Term, 1873 .....	78266
"    1872 .....	76496
Increase .....	<u>1770</u>

THE YEAR:—Boys .....	43154
Girls .....	50605
Total, 1873 .....	93759
Total, 1872 .....	91637
Increase .....	<u>2122</u>

*Proportion of Population Registered at Public Schools :*

Winter Term, 1873 .....	1 in 5.5
Do. 1872 .....	1 in 5.3
Summer Term, 1873 .....	1 in 4.9
Do. 1872 .....	1 in 5.0
THE YEAR, 1873 .....	1 in 4.1
1872 .....	1 in 4.2

*No. of Pupils daily present at Public Schools on an average for the time in Session:*

Winter Term, 1873 .....	38856.2
Do. 1872 .....	39177.9
Decrease .....	<u>321.7</u>
Summer Term, 1873 .....	43928.7
Do. 1872 .....	42433.3
Increase .....	<u>1495.4</u>

*Full-Term Average :*

Winter Term, 1873 .....	34764.3
Do. 1872 .....	34877.7
Decrease .....	<u>113.4</u>

Summer Term, 1873.....	40078.9
Do. 1872.....	39259.8
Increase .....	<u>819.1</u>

*No. of Pupils daily present per 100 registered :*

Winter Term, 1873.....	55.2
Do. 1872.....	55.3
Decrease.....	<u>.1</u>
Summer Term, 1873.....	55.4
Do. 1872.....	55.4
Decrease.....	<u>.....</u>

3. TEACHERS EMPLOYED.

*Academic Grade,—*

	Male.	Female.
Winter Term, 1873.....	14	
Do. 1872.....	16	
Decrease .....	<u>2</u>	
Summer Term, 1873.....	18	
Do. 1872.....	17	
Increase.....	<u>1</u>	

*Class First,—*

Winter Term, 1873.....	252	377
Do. 1872.....	292	373
Decrease .....	<u>40</u>	<u>Increase ..... 4</u>
Summer Term, 1873.....	249	430
Do. 1872.....	258	421
Decrease.....	<u>9</u>	<u>Increase..... 9</u>

*Second Class,—*

Winter Term, 1873....	229	.....	266
Do. 1872.....	252	.....	228
Decrease .....	23	Increase .....	38
Summer Term, 1873....	186	.....	336
Do. 1872.....	193	.....	331
Decrease .....	7	Increase .....	5

*Class Third,—*

Winter Term, 1873....	216	.....	159
Do. 1872.....	205	.....	132
Increase .....	11	Increase .....	27
Summer Term, 1873....	162	.....	278
Do. 1872.....	168	.....	232
Decrease .....	6	Increase .....	46

*Total No. of Teachers employed,—*

	Male.		Female.
Winter Term, 1873....	711	.....	802
Do. 1872.....	765	.....	733
Decrease .....	54	Increase .....	69
Summer Term, 1873....	615	.....	1044
Do. 1872.....	636	.....	984
Decrease .....	21	Increase .....	60

*Total No. Licensed Teachers and Assistants Employed,—*

Winter Term, 1873....	.....	1551
Do. 1872.....	.....	1535
Increase .....	.....	16
Summer Term, 1873....	.....	1697
Do. 1872.....	.....	1650
Increase .....	.....	47



4. SALARIES OF TEACHERS.

*Received direct from Government,—*

Teachers of Public Schools, by law, 1873.....	\$119170	38
Total direct from Government, 1872.....	123508	36

Decrease.....	\$	4337	98
---------------	----	------	----

*Received from Trustees of various Sections,—\**

Paid to Teachers by Trustees, per agreement—

1873.....	\$249166	00
1872.....	231504	00

Increase.....	\$	17662	00
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TOTAL: Direct from Government.....	\$119170	38
From Trustees.....	249166	00

Total 1873.....	\$368336	38
" 1872.....	355012	36

Increase.....	13324	02
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5. SCHOOL HOUSES.

No. of School-houses built during 1873.....	46
No. in course of erection. Oct. 31st, 1873.....	80
Amount voted for building purposes at meeting, Sept. 1873.....	\$49491 00

6. SUMMARY OF GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE IN AID OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Common Schools, 1873.....	\$119170	38
Do. 1872.....	123657	70

Decrease.....	4487	32
---------------	------	----

\* The sources from which Trustees derive funds for the payment of Teachers' Salaries, and the relative amount from each for 1873, will be seen from the following statement:

Paid to Trustees of County Academies by Government - - - - -	\$ 5700 00
Received by the Trustees from the County Assessment Fund - - - - -	106028 96

Balance assessed within the several Sections by vote of rate-payers - - - - -	\$110728 96
	138437 05

\$249166 00

<i>County Academies, 1873</i> .....	\$	6251	28
Do. 1872.....		6600	00
Decrease.....		348	72
<hr/>			
<i>Inspection of Schools, 1873</i> .....	\$	12352	99
Do. 1872.....		11825	32
Increase.....	\$	527	68
<hr/>			
<i>Examination of Teachers, 1873</i> .....	\$	1169	48
Do. 1872.....		1591	70
Decrease.....	\$	422	22
<hr/>			
<i>Miscellaneous, 1873</i> .....	\$	9488	31
Do. 1872.....		9208	75
Increase.....	\$	279	56
<hr/>			
<i>Total Government Expenditure in aid of Public Schools,—</i>			
1873.....	\$	148432	44
1872.....		154219	16
Decrease.....	\$	5786	72

7. SUMMARY OF LOCAL EXPENDITURE IN AID OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

<i>Debts of previous years paid off, 1873</i> .....	\$	13045
Do. do. 1872.....		13676
Decrease.....	\$	631
<hr/>		
<i>Teachers and Assistants, 1873</i> .....	\$	249166
Do. do. 1872.....		231504
Increase.....	\$	17662
<hr/>		
<i>Interest on borrowed money, 1873</i> .....	\$	10147
Do. do. 1872.....		9876
Increase.....	\$	271

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<i>Purchase and Improvement of Grounds, 1873</i> .....	\$ 3490
Do. do. do. 1872 .....	2232
Increase .....	\$ 1258
<i>Repairs on School Houses and Out Houses, 1873</i> .....	\$ 15475
Do. do. do. 1872 .....	9914
Increase .....	\$ 5561
<i>New School Houses and Out Houses, 1873</i> .....	\$ 25468
Do. do. do. 1872 .....	20950
Increase .....	\$ 4518
<i>School Desks and Seats, 1873</i> .....	\$ 4398
Do 1872 .....	4673
Decrease .....	\$ 275
<i>School Books and Apparatus, 1873</i> .....	\$ 7203
Do. 1872 .....	8973
Decrease .....	\$ 1770
<i>Fuel, 1873</i> .....	\$ 18386
Do. 1872 .....	18033
Increase .....	\$ 353
<i>Insurance on Schools, 1873</i> .....	\$ 2059
Do 1872 .....	1371
Increase .....	\$ 688
<i>Commissions to Secretaries of Trustees, 1873</i> .....	\$ 6988
Do. 1872 .....	6847
Increase .....	\$ 141
<i>Miscellaneous, 1873</i> .....	\$ 14478
Do. 1872 .....	13171
Increase .....	\$ 1307

Total Expenditure on Public Schools, 1873.....	\$370303
do 1872.....	341220

Increase.....\$ 29083

Total Indebtedness of Sections at close of year,

Do. 1873.....	\$176991 26
1872.....	173853 21

Increase.....\$ 3138 05

8. TOTAL EXPENDITURE FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Government .....	\$148432 44
Local .....	370303 00

Total, 1873.....	\$518735 44
" 1872.....	495439 16

Increase..... 23296 28

Sources of Funds to meet this Expenditure:

Legislative Grants.....	\$148432 44
Assessed on Counties by law.....	105028 95
Raised, or to be raised within the Sections by vote of Rate-payers.....	265274 05
	<u>\$518735 44</u>

9. EDUCATIONAL EXPENDITURE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Public Schools.....	\$518735 44	Portion paid by Govt. (of N. S.)
Normal and Model School..	4530 00	\$148432 44
Special Academies*.....	21310 00	4530 00
Colleges*.....	28577 00	6600 00
		6000 00

Total, 1873.....	\$573152 44	\$165562 44
" 1872.....	554408 47	171395 97

Increase.....\$ 18743 97 Decr'se. \$ 5833 53

I have the honor to be, Your obed't serv't,  
A. S. HUNT,  
Superintendent of Education.

\* Assigning one half of the Expenditure of Mount Allison College and Academy to New Brunswick.



370303  
41220

29083

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28

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0

TABLE I.—PRELIMINARY.













TABLE VI.—PUBLIC SCHOOLS: WINTER TERM.  
No. OF PUPILS RECEIVING INSTRUCTION IN THE VARIOUS BRANCHES.

COUNTY.	Singing	READING.		SPELLING AND DEFINITION.		GEOGRAPHY.			DRAWING.		WRITING.			ARITHMETIC.		
		Recita- tion.	Recita- tion.	Oral (on Spelling Book & Les'ns)	Oral reading (Les'ns)	Dicta- tion.	Oral Les'ns in Geo- graphy.	General Geo- graphy.	Model Cards.	Sketch Book.	First Less'ns.	Half Text.	Fine Hand.	Ball Frame.	Mental. Slate.	
Annapolis.....	475	3305	1850	2744	2024	1626	792	940	71	4	505	613	1722	240	1995	2794
Antigonish.....	347	2147	704	1748	840	641	586	376	...	...	490	436	841	247	697	1482
Cape Breton.....	850	3897	1549	2731	1589	1076	1043	640	...	...	800	1001	1433	720	2145	2967
Colchester.....	1927	4821	2972	4214	2611	2462	1143	1129	189	13	923	1250	1629	863	2631	3912
Cumberland.....	922	4477	2644	3564	2366	2487	990	803	71	5	743	775	2362	475	3161	3721
Clare.....	307	1008	304	900	35	469	138	206	86	57	204	259	389	52	751	865
Digby.....	442	1728	852	1467	840	1045	467	453	34	6	339	345	938	268	1078	1339
Guyshorough.....	568	2151	1112	1663	1024	1124	1203	1228	477	51	420	570	950	221	1361	1647
Halifax.....	3846	4355	2891	3653	2165	3474	1066	1625	929	344	1088	1340	1680	1330	3521	3409
"    City.....	3397	4413	2406	4083	2668	2936	1106	1008	151	60	676	946	1825	488	4351	3894
Hants.....	1494	3921	1743	3424	2242	2380	1083	1008	151	60	676	946	1825	488	4351	3894
Inverness.....	450	4012	884	2962	1622	1289	1032	459	...	...	634	758	1582	214	1650	2664
Kings.....	1671	4105	1719	3460	2491	1410	908	1567	132	31	568	986	2076	377	2172	3587
Lunenburg.....	2656	4253	2126	3720	2009	2909	795	530	83	29	926	1144	1936	862	3394	3481
Pictou.....	4745	6189	3557	5737	3268	5213	2373	1649	1182	214	1031	1413	2950	1455	5446	5342
Queens.....	600	1570	789	1208	769	824	219	451	58	276	403	750	230	1195	1358	
Richmond.....	591	2015	1150	1694	761	561	355	245	...	2	407	399	784	169	1058	1293
Shelburne.....	1288	2072	1332	1955	1237	1208	599	493	224	39	468	519	964	370	1666	1980
Victoria.....	573	2063	1042	1412	903	727	465	307	...	...	444	518	789	196	1155	1484
Yarmouth.....	1980	3559	1896	2534	2026	1942	730	930	341	25	810	981	1394	36	2837	3247
Total. 1873	29124	66051	32629	54808	33490	35753	10808	15476	4288	948	12900	16102	28341	10725	45253	53945
"    1872	27740	67177	31795	53377	35845	37548	17462	15648	5453	952	13031	17298	29536	10637	47392	54727



1890 3559 1896 2534 760 463 307 444 518 789 196 1155 1484  
 29124660513262254868334903575316808154764288 948129001610228341107254525353945  
 2774067177319553877858453734817462156485453 952180311729829536108874739254727

Total. 1873  
 " 1872

TABLE VI.—WINTER TERM: (Continued.)

COUNTY.	GRAMMAR AND ANALYSIS.		HISTORY.			English Composition.	Keeping of Accounts.	Chemistry of Common Things.	1st Latin Book.	Algebra.	Geometry.	Navigation.	Natural Philosophy.	Other Branches.	No of Schools holding public Examination at close of Term.	No closing without public Examination.	PRIZES.	Value of Prizes given.
	Oral (on Reading Lessons.)	Text Book.	Of British America.	Of Britain.	Of other Countries.													
Annapolis.....	943	1436	453	777	42	573	156	88	11	132	245	6	31	16	57	13	7	\$3 75
Antigonish.....	421	667	410	170	57	100	61	20	7	100	80	16	10	.....	50	11	.....	.....
Cape Breton.....	1127	1021	420	376	80	420	101	100	31	210	102	21	60	.....	87	18	8	18 17 1/2
Colchester.....	1819	1352	702	809	207	724	254	111	21	279	197	3	86	2	86	8	19	6 7 1/2
Cumberland.....	1102	1326	373	961	12	461	242	101	26	184	136	25	8	18	94	12	50	21 60
Clare.....	364	231	29	50	.....	89	34	35	.....	49	26	2	32	749	14	6	.....	.....
Digby.....	489	513	173	258	21	244	143	71	19	77	42	26	15	1	34	6	11	5 29
Guyborough.....	713	571	311	264	91	302	62	45	8	95	80	8	2	5	29	19	9	1 63
Halifax.....	1845	1096	639	744	104	749	178	144	6	91	82	2	25	.....	83	12	.....	4 00
" City.....	2550	2015	805	813	491	1093	426	148	19	433	207	3	60	504	.....	87	.....	.....
Hants.....	1708	1430	630	915	89	602	169	121	25	172	98	27	17	29	71	12	32	22 36
Inverness.....	573	802	412	232	13	195	112	104	11	129	145	10	4	5	98	14	.....	.....
Kings.....	1272	1612	290	914	39	526	276	246	20	205	232	9	181	8	39	48	27	14 95
Lunenburg.....	1835	878	311	318	36	395	88	30	26	107	91	12	32	2	80	9	26	17 20
Pictou.....	3791	2498	1508	1119	22	1236	239	845	90	375	308	37	62	163	129	9	130	73 64
Queens.....	615	563	169	230	17	334	153	95	34	59	60	15	20	7	29	1	.....	.....
Richmond.....	497	481	197	102	15	102	52	14	4	44	34	17	45	15	47	8	.....	.....
Shelburne.....	877	711	239	239	65	315	153	56	15	78	72	15	30	11	37	6	39	13 75
Victoria.....	638	537	144	170	40	126	83	40	10	100	75	33	10	22	50	7	.....	.....
Yarmouth.....	1124	1128	428	526	115	679	112	110	24	139	105	28	21	78	56	15	26	17 73
N. S. 1873	24303	20868	8783	9987	1556	9175	3079	2524	407	3056	2417	315	751	1635	1169	321	416	220 85
" 1872	27047	19386	9399	10849	1322	9673	3203	2372	500	3298	2643	392	957	1199	1202	201	375	192 78



VARIOUS BRANCHES: SUMMER TERM.

TABLE VI.—SUMMER TERM.—Continued.

COUNTY.	GRAMMAR AND ANALYSIS.		HISTORY.			English Composition.	Keeping of Accounts.	Chemistry of Common Things.	1st Latin Book.	Algebra.	Geometry.	Navigation.	Natural Philosophy.	Other Branches.	No. of Schools holding public Examination at close Term.	No. closing without public Examination.	PRIZES.	
	Text Book.	Oral (on Reading Lessons)	Of British' America.	Of Britain.	Of other Countries.												No. Prizes given to pupils.	Value of Prizes given.
Annapolis.....	905	1286	450	646	92	429	82	93	20	136	197	4	56	41	62	20	32	\$20 55
Antigonish.....	481	679	412	190	20	90	49	31	4	100	50	6	6	.....	60	12	.....	.....
Cape Breton.....	1141	596	489	182	291	287	100	44	156	93	37	32	15	44	100	16	4	7 15
Colchester.....	1962	1159	668	622	182	796	89	18	47	285	138	2	97	97	79	27	65	21 74
Cumberland.....	1211	1177	295	782	23	464	136	113	56	152	124	.....	3	3	106	16	76	30 60
Clare.....	476	271	59	62	6	94	37	27	.....	31	26	2	40	1038	14	8	.....	.....
Digby.....	594	483	66	222	36	251	72	34	12	162	41	0	30	94	34	7	3	2 60
Guysborough.....	765	627	318	315	100	227	98	65	10	94	70	2	17	6	55	8	22	4 87
Halifax.....	2297	1022	643	964	76	340	124	46	7	84	57	3	6	.....	85	25	92	56 50
" City.....	2344	1839	543	892	421	843	339	197	81	245	247	52	102	20	87	.....	125	80 00
Hants.....	1602	1409	656	740	112	605	73	102	47	169	113	5	74	32	81	14	79	33 25
Inverness.....	655	692	420	286	.....	176	52	35	32	21	136	2	2	.....	99	12	.....	.....
Kings.....	1212	1389	423	664	100	340	98	124	29	187	157	8	101	.....	38	55	21	14 10
Lunenburg.....	1611	702	290	278	14	163	78	62	17	62	35	3	12	22	52	37	38	8 26
Pictou.....	4154	2193	1470	1085	25	1047	259	751	106	378	309	44	112	298	130	11	75	31 47
Queens.....	716	530	207	207	64	248	120	27	50	33	4	16	3	38	4	15	4	33 14 69
Richmond.....	523	454	135	119	13	115	68	12	8	39	27	3	41	7	46	15	.....	.....
Shelburne.....	691	669	299	220	40	208	92	34	20	92	59	2	45	11	47	8	55	67 97
Victoria.....	562	480	138	95	58	48	18	5	4	96	46	3	3	.....	49	11	.....	.....
Yarmouth.....	1254	906	353	385	105	540	39	65	8	139	74	3	8	57	58	10	35	18 20
Nova Scotia, 1873	25256	18563	8334	8956	1770	7341	2018	1928	691	2807	1976	179	780	1773	1320	316	755	411 97
" 1872	21865	18418	8276	8351	1755	7516	1820	1716	436	2671	2035	106	647	2082	1387	215	785	487 47

Victoria..... 648 2079 946 1684 862 689 449 204..... 558 459 666 267 1117 1338  
 Yarmouth..... 1040 1975 1052 1282 589 364 295 28 534 432 702 282 1092 1234  
 Total 1873..... 30305 69368 34086 56137 30799 37676 17866 13931 4647 1311 15840 16888 23849 14199 45887 53897  
 " 1872..... 30681 70803 35086 56390 30045 41077 16049 13549 5237 686 16179 15832 21919 13638 47571 50808

TABLE VII.—PUBLIC SCHOOLS: TIME IN SESSION.

COUNTY.	WINTER TERM.					SUMMER TERM.						
	No. in session less than 80 days during this Term.	No. in session 80 days or upwards but less than 100.	Total No. in session less than 100 days.	No. in session 100 days or upwards.	No. in session the full Term.	No. in session less than 100 days.	No. in session 80 days or upwards but less than 100.	Total No. in session less than 100 days.	No. in session 100 days or upwards.	No. in session the full Term.		
Annapolis	3	13	15	43	32	6	3	9	21	61	59	28
Antigonish	4	6	10	43	23	15	3	10	29	39	25	26
Cape Breton	7	12	19	40	39	4	4	13	13	13	13	13
Colchester	14	17	31	84	39	10	10	22	32	105	85	53
Cumberland	2	11	15	63	11	3	3	17	32	165	50	27
Clare	2	2	4	54	20	3	3	7	7	74	82	44
Digby	5	7	12	16	9	3	3	5	5	19	19	2
Guysborough	6	7	13	28	9	3	3	6	6	32	26	4
Halifax	13	7	20	74	17	2	2	10	12	51	31	11
City	5	1	6	16	13	10	10	9	9	81	62	30
Hants	5	12	17	47	17	8	8	17	17	70	70	42
Inverness	14	16	30	88	25	6	6	18	24	80	39	18
Kings	13	18	31	68	39	6	6	20	26	67	67	41
Lancanburg	11	16	27	73	19	6	6	12	12	77	53	23
Pictou	4	8	12	35	24	5	5	10	10	124	32	29
Queens	3	3	6	46	24	10	10	17	17	34	33	32
Sheburne	5	6	11	49	11	2	2	8	8	48	47	10
Victoria	5	17	22	46	22	7	7	13	13	38	38	28
Yarmouth	6	10	16	30	6	6	6	12	12	56	56	23
Total 1873	125	178	303	1187	406	101	101	214	214	1311	885	473
" 1872	106	145	251	1236	802	85	85	199	199	1318	1148	793
Increase	19	33	52	49	108	16	16	15	15	7	263	320
Decrease					68			31				













EXPENDITURE OF COUNTY SCHOOL FUND.

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TABLE XII. EXPENDITURE OF COUNTY SCHOOL FUND.

Names of Counties and Seasonal Districts.	Amount assessed yearly for Schools fixed by law.	Amount at disposal of Comrs for 1873, (including balance of 1872.)	Paid to Trustees of Schools.			Amount per pupil in attendance the full Term.		
			Winter Term.	Summer Term.	Total.	Winter.	Summer.	The Year.
Annapolis, County of.....	\$5436	\$5436.53	\$2718.35	\$2717.72	\$5436.05	\$1.55	\$1.27	\$2.82
Antigonish, County of.....	4954	4959.63	2376.76	2460.90	4837.66	1.96	1.83	3.79
Cape Breton, County of.....	7806	6433.28	2836.33	3158.27	5994.60	1.61	1.14	2.75
Charlottetown, County of.....	7084	7084.00	3297.61	3297.71	7000.00	1.33	1.29	2.62
..... County of.....	7084	7084.00	3297.61	3297.71	7000.00	1.33	1.29	2.62
..... County of.....	1920	1920.00	960.00	960.00	1920.00	1.87	1.12	2.99
..... District of.....	2901	3171.50	1593.50	1578.00	3171.50	1.52	1.37	2.89
..... District of.....	3532	3532.10	1744.07	1742.10	3486.17	1.07	1.92	1.99
..... District of.....	1434	1430.29	713.29	717.00	1430.29	1.06	.69	1.94
..... District of (West).....	8214	8223.65	4097.07	4107.00	8204.07	1.83	1.79	3.62
..... District of (East).....	2841	2841.00	1420.50	1420.50	2841.00	1.06	1.37	3.03
..... County of.....	7094	7094.00	3312.00	3312.00	7094.00	1.84	1.73	1.66
..... County of.....	6453	6453.00	3226.35	3226.35	6453.00	1.40	1.30	2.70
..... and New Dublin.....	5746	5748.55	2337.07	2873.67	5210.74	1.03	1.45	2.48
..... District of.....	1404	1311.39	606.90	701.78	1310.68	1.80	1.51	3.31
..... County of.....	9634	9634.95	4818.23	4816.72	9634.95	1.56	1.51	3.07
..... County of.....	3165	3165.00	1583.09	1583.00	3166.00	1.69	1.30	2.99
..... County of.....	4280	4281.23	2138.65	2140.31	4278.96	1.86	1.39	3.25
..... District of.....	1826	1826.87	913.20	913.20	1826.87	.97	.82	1.43
..... District of.....	3404	3402.80	1701.65	1700.39	3402.04	1.54	1.61	3.05
..... District of.....	3350	3350.00	1675.00	1675.00	3350.00	1.42	1.47	2.89
..... District of.....	2363	2363.09	1181.50	1181.50	2363.00	1.45	1.18	2.63
..... Nova Scotia, 1873.....	107820	106149.05	52028.44	53000.51	106028.95	1.45	1.26	2.71

2814.17	1623.81	4337.98	348.72	527.74	422.22	1205.54	5786.72
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FUNDS AT DISPOSAL OF TRUSTEES.

TABLE XIII.—PUBLIC SCHOOL FUNDS AT THE DISPOSAL OF TRUSTEES.

COUNTY.	Balances on hand from previous year.	Assessed on the Sections by rate-payers of the rate-	Received by the Trustees from Government grants.	Borrowed for the erection and repairs of school buildings.	Received by the Trustees from other sources.	Total from Local Sources.	Grants paid to Trustees of Co. Academies.	TOTAL
Annapolis	\$609 72	\$10781 37	\$5436 05		\$459 43		\$600 00	
Antigonish	501 46	5876 10	4937 66	\$110 00				
Cape Breton	446 95	11148 37	5994 60	214 00	622 06		551 28	
Colchester	1013 14	14909 36	7000 00	2854 25				
Cumberland	1373 00	16330 00	7054 70	1191 00	124 00		600 00	
Clare	462 49	3303 50	1923 00		41 46			
Digby	251 44	6807 50	3171 50	2137 00	302 00		600 00	
Guysborough	574 98	7909 88	4916 46		79 10		300 00	
Halifax	520 00	12070 00	8204 07	320 00	500 00			
“ City		44308 43		1946 67				
Hants.	998 00	13747 46	6399 30	157 00	465 39			
Inverness	95 56	9611 00	7024 00	54 00	86 75		600 00	
Kings	1436 40	13846 87	6452 70	580 00	157 84			
Lunenburg	416 85	6852 00	6521 43	774 00	125 80		600 00	
Pictou	2033 49	18573 67	9634 95	973 00	2009 20			
Queens	589 97	8745 00	3166 00		800 00		600 00	
Richmond	175 24	4065 24	4278 96	50 00	76 80		600 00	
Shelburne	880 65	7504 00	3810 54	3788 00	788 04		600 00	
Victoria	434 51	4071 70	3402 04		321 00		600 00	
Yarmouth	1275 76	17405 48	5713 00	420 00	226 50		600 00	
Nova Scotia, 1873	14089 61	232466 93	105028 95	18734 92	6837 37	377157 78	6251 28	338409 06
“ 1872	9438 20	234881 81	90021 50	9867 22	8140 62	352349 35	6696 66	339046 01
Increase.	4651 41		15007 45	8867 70	1303 25	24308 43		24363 05
Decrease.		2414 88						345 38

EXPENDITURE BY SECTIONS.

TABLE XIV.—PUBLIC SCHOOLS: EXPENDITURE BY SCHOOL SECTIONS.

Increase.....	4651 41	15007 45	8140 62	352349 35	6696 66	359046 01
Decrease.....	2414 88	8867 70	1303 25	24808 43	345 38	24363 05

COUNTY.	Salaries of Teachers.		Debits from previous years paid off in 1873.	Total	Indebtedness of Sections at the close of 1873.
	Winter Term.	Summer Term.			
Amherst	\$ 871	\$ 6489	\$ 100	691	238
Ashtabula	354	3847	119	840	149
Barren	3510	6881	546	967	3958
Beckwith	6028	6881	1845	320	1790 95
Beckwith	7805	7535	479	1090	1390 95
Beckwith	3329	9957	157	281	3370 00
Beckwith	201	3184	91	141	16917
Beckwith	3164	384	84	220	5968
Beckwith	1692	3372	240	470	480 25
Beckwith	3461	4314	35	310	12653
Beckwith	7378	7089	101	524	1338 50
Beckwith	240	35	35	279	1338 50
Beckwith	22546	17256	30	963	680 00
Beckwith	8894	7476	163	2491	18829
Beckwith	311	5894	98	633	9611
Beckwith	486	5727	16	839	1851 77
Beckwith	9369	5542	16	650	14958
Beckwith	1118	11488	63	189	19384
Beckwith	15 6	1329	311	370	2285 62
Beckwith	298	4448	256	1006	15730
Beckwith	2713	3134	341	744	30310
Beckwith	257	4292	123	465	14298
Beckwith	254	2851	8	694	3338 44
Beckwith	1518	7855	132	361	7989
Beckwith	121846	125712	1047	237	1159 45
Beckwith	13676	118546	2216	839	1418 12
Beckwith	1873	1672	908	681	3623 58
Beckwith	10814	7456	271	353	28869
Beckwith	681	608	4518	141	1307
Beckwith	13676	118546	2216	839	1418 12
Beckwith	1873	1672	908	681	3623 58
Beckwith	10814	7456	271	353	28869
Beckwith	681	608	4518	141	1307
Beckwith	13676	118546	2216	839	1418 12
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Beckwith	13676	118546	2216	839	1418 12
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Beckwith	681	608	4518	141	1307
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Beckwith	13676	118546	2216	839	1418 12
Beckwith	1873	1672	908	681	3623 58
Beckwith	10814	7456	271	353	28869
Beckwith	681	608	4518	141	1307
Beckwith	13676	118546	2216	839	1418 12
Beckwith	1873	1672	908	681	3623 58
Beckwith	10814	7456	271	353	28869
Beckwith	681	608	4518	141	1307
Beckwith	13676	118546	2216	839	1418 12
Beckwith	1873	1672	908	681	3623 58
Beckwith	10814	7456	271	353	28869
Beckwith	681	608	4518	141	1307
Beckwith	13676	118546	2216	839	1418 12
Beckwith	1873	1672	908	681	3623 58
Beckwith	10814	7456	271	353	28869
Beckwith	681	608	4518	141	1307
Beckwith	13676	118546	2216	839	1418 12
Beckwith	1873	1672	908	681	3623 58
Beckwith	10814	7456	271	353	28869
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Beckwith	1873	1672	908	681	3623 58
Beckwith	10814	7456	271	353	28869
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Beckwith	1873	1672	908	681	3623 58
Beckwith	10814	7456	271	353	28869
Beckwith	681	608	4518	141	1307
Beckwith	13676	118546	2216	839	1418 12
Beckwith	1873	1672	908	681	3623 58
Beckwith	10814	7456	271	353	28869
Beckwith	681	608	4518	141	1307
Beckwith	13676	118546	2216	839	1418 12
Beckwith	1873	1672	908	681	3623 58
Beckwith	10814	7456	271	353	28869
Beckwith	681	608	4518	141	1307
Beckwith	13676	118546	2216	839	1418 12
Beckwith	1873	1672	908	681	

POOR SECTIONS—SPECIAL COUNTY AID.

TABLE XV.—POOR SECTIONS, SPECIAL COUNTY AID.

Names of Counties and Sessional Districts.	Number of these Sections having Schools		Amount of County Assessments paid to these Schools over and above the ordinary allowance.		
	Winter Term.	Summer Term.	Winter Term.	Summer Term.	Total.
Annapolis, County of . . . . .	17	17	\$128 06	\$127 19	\$125 25
Antigonish " . . . . .	9	10	107 97	84 61	196 58
Cape Breton " . . . . .	17	18	83 49	80 21	163 70
Colchester " . . . . .	16	26	109 46	125 61	235 07
Cumberland " . . . . .	28	34	.....	.....	.....
Clare, District of . . . . .	1	6	11 59	42 61	54 20
Digby " . . . . .	12	8	100 82	64 75	165 57
Guyshoro' " . . . . .	.....	1	.....	5 95	5 95
St. Mary's, District of . . . . .	2	2	12 35	13 51	25 86
Halifax, County of . . . . .	41	22	183 30	181 88	365 18
Hants, District of West . . . . .	7	12	50 68	69 20	119 88
" " East . . . . .	.....	7	.....	41 30	41 30
Inverness, County of . . . . .	43	44	296 89	405 60	702 49
Kings, " . . . . .	11	15	81 15	114 08	195 23
Lunenburg and N. Dublin	12	16	97 29	153 47	250 76
Chester, District of . . . . .	4	8	24 97	45 30	70 27
Pictou, County of . . . . .	21	27	114 22	166 72	280 94
Queens, County of . . . . .	4	8	25 92	41 40	67 32
Richmond, County of . . . . .	11	12	16 13	61 27	77 40
Shelburne, District of . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barrington, " . . . . .	5	5	26 48	27 84	54 32
Victoria, . . . . .	12	15	81 67	84 02	165 69
Yarmouth, District of . . . . .	2	5	14 42	34 59	49 01
Argyle, " . . . . .	3	5	30 99	51 63	82 62
Nova Scotia, 1873 . . . . .	278	323	1597 85	2026 74	3624 59
" 1872 . . . . .	314	313	2156 19	2060 81	4217 00
Increase . . . . .	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
Decrease . . . . .	36	.....	558 34	34 07	592 41



TABLE XVI.

SPECIAL GOVERNMENT AID TO POOR SECTIONS.

COUNTY.	Paid by Government over and above the ordinary Grants, towards Salaries of Teachers employed in Poor Sections.*		Paid by Government towards erection of School Houses, &c.		Total.
	Winter Term.	Summer Term.	Winter Term.	Summer Term.	
Annapolis.....	\$159 82	\$167 02	\$.....	\$.....	\$326 84
Antigonish.....	84 21	79 36	.....	.....	163 57
Cape Breton.....	147 77	163 20	.....	.....	310 97
Colchester.....	111 26	154 44	.....	.....	265 70
Cumberland.....	200 32	282 12	.....	.....	482 44
Clare.....	14 24	44 68	.....	.....	58 92
Digby.....	109 12	56 29	.....	.....	165 41
Guysborough.....	19 60	21 27	.....	13 34	54 21
Halifax.....	158 89	189 06	.....	.....	347 95
Hants.....	75 63	153 63	.....	.....	229 26
Inverness.....	433 60	467 08	300 00	300 00	1500 68
Kings.....	101 86	130 02	.....	.....	231 88
Lunenburg.....	126 98	141 58	.....	20 00	288 51
Pictou.....	202 12	245 40	.....	.....	447 52
Queens.....	29 44	46 20	.....	.....	75 64
Richmond.....	96 49	116 71	.....	.....	213 20
Shelburne.....	31 34	36 85	.....	.....	68 19
Victoria.....	138 64	56 35	.....	.....	194 99
Yarmouth.....	32 69	75 07	.....	.....	107 76
Total, 1873.....	\$2273 97	2626 33	300 00	333 34	5533 64
" 1872.....	3203 18	2760 48	330 00	366 66	6660 32
Increase.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Decrease.....	929 21	134 15	30 00	33 32	1126 68

\*NOTE.—The Government Grant is increased one-third by Law, to Teachers not holding first class, who are employed in sections admitted as "Poor Sections" by the Commissioners of Schools for the several Counties.  
 †\$600 paid Inverness Academy Grant, which is distributed among Poor Sections by Board of Commissioners.

D.  
 assessments  
 and above  
 Total.  
 25 25  
 96 58  
 33 70  
 35 07  
 .....  
 54 20  
 35 57  
 5 95  
 5 86  
 5 18  
 9 88  
 1 30  
 2 49  
 5 23  
 0 76  
 0 27  
 0 94  
 7 32  
 7 40  
 .....  
 4 32  
 5 69  
 9 01  
 2 62  
 .....  
 59  
 00  
 .....  
 41

COUNTY ACADEMIES.

TABLE XVII.—PUBLIC SCHOOLS: COUNTY ACADEMIES.

(Embodied in the foregoing Tables.)

(Note.—Some of the figures in this Table do not harmonize, but are given as in the Returns.)

ACADEMY.	HEAD MASTER.	Salary of Head Master.	In all Departments.		In the High School only.		Number Studying the Languages. (In all the Departments)									
			No. of Departments.	No. of Pupils daily present: Summer Term.	No. of Pupils daily present: Winter Term.	Whole No. of different pupils enrolled during the year.	No. of Pupils daily present: Summer Term.	No. of Pupils daily present: Winter Term.	Whole No. of different Pupils enrolled during the year.	No. of Males.	No. of Females.	English.	Latin.	Greek.	French.	
Annapolis	A. H. McKey, B. A.	\$600	3	163	30	22	7	1	18	13	6	19	4	5	11	3
Camden	J. A. Gillis.	600	5	237	34	12	10	2	24	13	10	15	1	2	14	3
Dorchester	J. W. George, M. A.	700	7	437	52	16	19	4	24	22	18	25	1	2	10	5
Dorchester	Adoniram J. Owen.	600	4	242	16	25	19	2	16	19	16	20	1	4	10	1
Dorchester	Edward H. Owen.	600	3	166	22	9	1	2	13	8	17	21	0	3	6	12
Greenland	Lewis McInnis.	600	3	382	44	17	5	6	17	27	30	30	0	2	3	3
Greenland	John W. Wilkes, B. A.	800	4	419	44	26	4	6	19	35	34	231	1	3	1	4
Greenland	J. H. Beach.	600	4	441	79	22	3	3	17	16	18	30	1	1	4	3
Greenland	J. S. McLean, B. A.	600	2	277	20	10	4	1	27	25	27	160	—	—	10	7
Greenland	J. S. McLean, B. A.	600	2	167	30	18	13	6	34	31	14	144	4	1	11	1
				615	63	46	46	13	63	34	31	144	110	34	16	8
				183	30	22	7	1	18	13	6	19	4	5	11	3
				437	52	16	19	4	24	22	18	25	1	2	10	5
				242	16	25	19	2	16	19	16	20	1	4	10	1
				166	22	9	1	2	13	8	17	21	0	3	6	12
				382	44	17	5	6	17	27	30	30	0	2	3	3
				419	44	26	4	6	19	35	34	231	1	3	1	4
				441	79	22	3	3	17	16	18	30	1	1	4	3
				277	20	10	4	1	27	25	27	160	—	—	10	7
				167	30	18	13	6	34	31	14	144	110	34	16	8

TABLE XVII—(Continued.) PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—COUNTY ACADEMIES.

IN ALL THE DEPARTMENTS.

ACADEMY.	FINE ARTS.										MATHEMATICS.				GEOGRAPHY.				HISTORY.				ELEMENTS OF NATURAL SCIENCE.				OTHERS.	
	Vocal Music.	Drawing.	Penmanship.	Arithmetic.	Algebra.	Geometry.	Trigonometry.	Navigation.	Surveying.	Modern.	Ancient.	British America.	British.	Grecian.	Roman.	Chemistry.	Botany.	Zoology.	Astronomy.	Total studying Natural Science.	Natural Philosophy.	Keeping of Accounts						
Annapolis	57	.....	81	127	28	28	3	3	3	.....	.....	10	40	.....	6	28	28	.....	.....	28	28	8						
Cape Breton	190	.....	250	156	40	44	8	3	2	108	24	50	46	22	22	18	.....	.....	12	26	34	10						
Cumberland	227	149	323	404	20	25	.....	.....	.....	235	.....	74	95	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	15	15	.....	39						
Digby	.....	.....	220	236	58	12	3	2	20	197	.....	.....	80	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	40	40	30						
Guysborough	.....	.....	30	27	13	22	3	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	17	11	.....						
Lansenburg	38	.....	331	339	35	18	2	2	.....	261	.....	126	94	10	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	17						
Richmond	.....	.....	17	21	16	8	12	2	.....	4	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....						
Queens	300	75	100	350	25	16	6	6	6	250	.....	75	80	10	12	30	.....	.....	.....	30	10	30						
Shelburne	125	40	270	250	20	22	.....	.....	.....	175	.....	26	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....						
Victoria	144	.....	102	110	34	27	20	20	22	110	6	18	53	16	16	34	.....	.....	20	.....	10	53						

SPECIAL ACADEMIES.

TABLE XVIII.—SPECIAL ACADEMIES.

ACADEMY.	PRINCIPAL.	Instructors.		No. of Pupils, their Age, &c.											Expenses.						
		No. of Regular Teachers.	No. of Regular Assistants.	No. Assistants engaged part of time for special branches.	Whole No. of Pupils enrolled during year.	Average No. Pupils on roll.	Average No. Pupils daily present.	No. of New Pupils for year.	No. former Pupils 2nd year of attendance.	No. former Pupils 3rd year or upwards.	Whole No. Boarders during year.	Average No. Boarders during year.	No. Pupils belonging to Nova Scotia.	No. from other Countries.	No. of Pupils under 15 years of age.	No. of Pupils 15 years of age and upwards.	Average age of Pupils.	Annual Tuition Fee—Advanced Pupils.	Cost of Board per week.	No. of weeks in Session during year.	
Pictou Academy.....	H. A. Bayne, B. A.....	2	2	.....	149	104	78	77	40	32	42	28	145	4	75	74	\$ 6 00	\$ 3 00	43		
Mt. Allison Academy.....	David Allison, M. A.....	5	5	.....	68	60	57	46	14	8	57	49	23	45	14	54	\$ 3 00	\$ 0 40	40		
Horton Col. Academy.....	Rev. T. A. Higgins, M. A.....	1	1	F	92	49	45	41	51	.....	50	25	84	8	10	82	22	00	50	40	
Yarmouth Academy.....	J. Fletcher, M. A.....	1	1	F	42	32	24	23	11	8	42	.....	42	.....	6	36	00	2	50	32	
H's Grammar School.....	Edward Gilpin, D. D.....	3	3	.....	80	60	54	15	16	24	.....	.....	54	.....	.....	.....	82	10	40	44	
Inst's for Deaf & Dumb.....	J. Scott Hutton, M. A.....	3	3	.....	40	36	36	7	15	15	38	.....	24	16	25	15	15	(a) 2	40	44	
Mt Allison F. Academy.....	James R. Inch, M. A.....	4	4	F	65	54	49	31	19	15	41	35	20	45	6	59	30	00	3	00	40





TABLE XVIII.—Continued. SPECIAL ACADEMIES.

ACADEMY.	Rooms, &c.		Library and Apparatus.							Income.			Expenditure.								
	No. of School Rooms and Class Rooms.	Number of Rooms for Boarding Pupils.	Style of Desks.	No. of bound vols. added to Library.	Total No. of bound vols. in Library.	No. of Globes.	No. good Wall Maps.	No. 4to. Dictionaries and Gazetteers.	Estimated Cash Value of other Apparatus.	Estimated Cash Value of all Apparatus.	From Fees and Contributions.	From Rents and Invested Funds, &c.	Provincial Grant.	Total.	Salaries of Instructors.	Average of Salaries.	Expended on buildings and repairs.	Expended for Books and Apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
Pictou Academy.....	2	.....	American Patent	.....	700	445	3	700	\$ 600	\$ 130	\$ 130	\$ 1000	\$ 1130	\$ 725	\$ 725	\$ 30	\$ 120	\$ 130	\$ 130	\$ 1640	
Mount Allison Academy.....	5	35	Modern.	.....	700	6	600	1	600	3500	3500	5000	6000	3500	550	800	800	4900	9000	9000	
Horton Col. Academy.....	4	6	Patent.	.....	450	217	3	450	120	*1163	.....	1000	2166	550	.....	.....	.....	.....	1820	1820	
Yarmouth Seminary.....	4	.....	Patent.	.....	500	210	2	500	.....	500	400	1000	1900	750	800	.....	.....	150	2450	2450	
H. Granmar School.....	2	.....	Bad.	.....	250	212	2	250	.....	1620	1620	600	2400	870	150	.....	.....	150	1020	1020	
In. for Deaf and Dumb.....	2	.....	Long desks.	.....	600	218	2	600	.....	1635	1149	1986	5498	480	480	.....	.....	.....	4395	6036	6036
Mt. Allison F. Academy.....	6	35	Patent.	.....	600	7	.....	.....	.....	6971	.....	500	1871	3900	550	275	540	3273	7198	7198	



TABLE XVIII.—*Continued.*

## PICTOU ACADEMY.

By the decision of the C. P. I. the two highest departments of this Institution have been constituted the Pictou Academy, and the Return is made out accordingly.

HERBERT A. BAYNE, B. A.—*Principal.*

## MOUNT ALLISON WESLEYAN MALE ACADEMY.

The grant from the Nova Scotia Legislature was \$500.

DAVID ALLISON, M. A.—*Principal.*

## HORTON COLLEGIATE COLLEGE.

- (a) Tuition for Music included.
- (b) All rents will appear in the accounts of Acadia College.
- (c) Expenditure for repairs will appear in the report of Acadia College.

REV. T. A. HIGGINS, M. A.—*Principal.*

## INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

(a) The nominal fees are—for day pupils \$20 per Session—for Boarders \$80 to \$100; but most of the pupils are free. Last year the fees amounted to only \$351.

(b) Eight pupils have received instruction in *articulation* or *mechanical speech*.

(c) The pupils are practised daily in the *use of written language*—*practice* rather than *theory* being the grand desideratum and difficulty of the Deaf Mute.

(d) Some instruction is given in all these branches, but mere tabulated statistics afford no proper idea of the nature or amount of the work performed in this peculiar department of tuition. For a brief account of the method and course of instruction, see explanations appended to Table R. in Education Report, 1868.

(e) Besides this, we had \$498 from New Brunswick Government and \$228 from P. E. Island.

(f) I have not the means of knowing the precise amount of these items.

(g) This includes the Salaries of Secretary and Matron, board of pupils, fuel, gas, and all other household expenses.

J. SCOTT HUTTON, M. A.—*Principal.*

## MOUNT ALLISON FEMALE ACADEMY.

(a) The grant from the Nova Scotia Legislature was \$500.

JAMES R. INCH, A. M.—*Principal.*

## ARTS FACULTY OF DALHOUSIE COLLEGE.

(a) Though the College was originally founded under an act passed in 1870, it only received its present organization under an act passed in 1823. The sum of \$3600 is annually contributed by two Presbyterian Bodies.

GEORGE THOMPSON, Esq., *Secretary.*







250000 - - 300 1000 1400 2700 1485 200 100 2785

TABLE XX.—PROVINCIAL NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS.

LOCATION : TERRO.	STUDENTS AND PUPILS.			GOVERNMENT GRANT.					TOTAL.
	No. in attendance.		No awarded Licenses	Contingen- cies, Books, Fuel, &c.	Repairs.	Insurance on Buildings.	In aid of Salaries.	TOTAL.	
	Winter 4th Term.	Summer 5th Term.	Close of Winter Term.						
Normal School.....	3	*81	.....	46	\$400	\$	\$3250	\$40	\$3690 00
Model School.....	8	549	488	.....	.....	.....	800	40	840 00
Total 1873.....	11	549	569	46	400	.....	4050	80	4530 00
" 1872 : .....	10	500	525	30	590	58 81	3900	48	4596 81
Increase.....	1	49	44	.....	.....	.....	150	32	.....
Decrease.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58 81	.....	.....	66 81

\*The Normal School was in Session one Term during the year, from Nov. 4, 1872, until July 17, 1873.

TEACHERS' YEARLY EXAMINATIONS

TABLE XXI.  
PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS' YEARLY EXAMINATIONS

HELD JULY 22nd, 23rd, 24th, and 25th.—1873.

STATION.	Candidates—No. Ex'm'd for Grade.					Total No. Ex'm'd.	No granted License of Grade					Total No. re-ceived license.	Total No. failed.
	A	B	C	D	E		A	B	C	D	E		
	Amherst.		3	28	26		3	60		2	7		
Antigonish		6	15	19	3	43		3	5	9	4	21	22
Arlivat		1	2	3	7	13		1				1	12
Baddeck		12	21	11	2	46		3	12	8	3	26	20
Barrington		2	2	12	7	23		2	2	2	2	6	17
Bridgewater		1	6	33	12	52		3	5	16	8	32	20
Clare			4	2	6	12						3	2
Digby		1	8	6	6	15		3	2	2	2	10	7
Guy'sborough			7	7	2	16		3	2	2	2	9	8
Halifax.		4	39	45	2	90		4	20	28	23	75	15
Kentville		1	8	32	40	80	1	4	7	24	14	50	40
Liverpool			1	8	9	18		1	3	4	2	10	8
Lunenburg			3	5	6	9		1	2	5	4	12	11
Margaree Forks.			4	12	23	39			4	11	6	21	18
New Glasgow			4	11	18	33		2	6	16	3	27	9
Normal School		1	11	25	10	56		1	9	25	9	44	1
Pictou.		3	12	23	17	55	3	7	11	10	13	44	16
Port Hood.			4	15	18	37		1	11	11	7	30	23
Sherbrooke			8	4	2	14			3	3	3	9	5
Sydney			6	21	14	41		2	4	9	6	21	23
Tatamagouche			2	13	21	36		1	2	12	3	18	24
Truro				23	39	62			3	19	15	37	26
Windsor.			5	9	11	25		2	2	8	5	17	8
Yarmouth.			1	7	12	20			4	4	5	13	7
St. Mary's, Halifax.			2	6		8		2	6			8	
Nova Scotia. 1873	6	106	373	383	74	942	5	50	140	235	150	580	362
" 1872	7	137	536	401	76	1157	4	36	95	84	190	509	648
Increase.							1	14	45	51		71	
Decrease.	1	31	163	18	2	215					40		286



SUMMARY OF GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE

TABLE XXII.

Summary of Government Grants for Education, 1873.

Common Schools . . . . .	\$119170.38
County Academies . . . . .	6251.28
Inspectors' Salaries . . . . .	11633.06
"    Stationery, &c., as clerks to comm'rs.....	720.00
Examination of Teachers.....	1169.48
Printing Report 1872, Blanks, School Law, &c.....	2839.50
Journal of Education.....	1200.00
Postage, Telegrams and Express Charges.....	357.71
School Registers.....	507.05
Travelling Expenses, Pupils attending N. School . . .	353.00
Miscellaneous.....	609.64
Normal and Model Schools.....	4530.00
Colleges.....	6000.00
Special Academies . . . . .	6600.00
Salaries . . . . .	2400.00
Interest on County Loan, paid Bank Nova Scotia . . .	1221.34
<hr/>	
Total Grants, 1873. . . . .	\$165562.44
"    "    1872. . . . .	171395.97
<hr/>	
Decrease.....	\$5833.53

MINATIONS

873.

Li-ade	Total No. of Licenses.	Total No. failed.
E		
13	39	21
4	21	22
	1	12
3	26	20
2	6	17
8	32	20
5	10	2
2	7	8
2	10	9
23	75	15
14	50	40
2	10	8
4	12	11
6	21	18
3	27	9
2	46	1
13	44	16
7	20	23
3	9	5
3	21	23
3	18	24
15	37	26
5	17	8
5	13	7
	8	
50	580	362
00	509	648
	71	
40		286

U



PART III.

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APPENDICES.

APPENDICES

PART III



## APPENDIX A.

### REPORTS OF INSPECTORS' OF SCHOOLS FOR THE DIFFERENT COUNTIES.

#### CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

W. S. DARRAGH, Inspector.

SIR,—The season has returned when I have the honor of submitting, for your information, the Annual Report on the Educational affairs of Cumberland County, for the year ending 31st October, 1873. The Abstracts forwarded to your office, contain all the statistical details of the schools and sections.

*No. of Schools.*—The number of Schools and Departments in operation in the County during the year, was—in the Winter Term, *one hundred and eight*, and in the Summer Term, *one hundred and twenty*. Four of these were Graded Schools.

The number of Sections in the County is *one hundred and thirty*. Two Sections have never complied with the law. Most of the sections have provided good School-houses. Four new ones have been built during the year, in the following sections:—Head of Amherst, Tidnish, Middle Shinimicas, and South Branch Shinimicas. Only three sections in the County are now destitute of School-houses, and in another year I expect only one to lay behind in this respect.

*Progress.*—In reference to progress and general school-work, I have nothing to report over former years. The usual progress has been made, and I think fewer failures have occurred than formerly. There are still some few that practise the *memoreter* plan of teaching, and ignore competition, which is the life of the school. This, however, is the exception, not the rule. Indeed it gives me pleasure to state that some of our teachers, for respectability, fine attainments, and superior talents, would be a credit to any County in the Province. Rapid improvement from the nature of the case will not

be looked for by the wise, but merely wholesome growth. I believe that generally our schools are growing in efficiency from year to year. Indeed, after a very close scrutiny, I conclude that fair progress has been made in our educational work during the year which has closed.

The only exception to the general progress which could be mentioned, as far as I know, is the Graded School in Wallace, which is at present in a rather unsatisfactory state. I understand that the High School is to be discontinued during the ensuing winter for want of sectional aid—a very inadequate sum having been voted at the last annual meeting. Mr. Thomas Morris, the accomplished Secretary, writes, "The sum voted at annual meeting not sufficient to run one school—education is becoming extinct in Wallace." This is a mere temporary depression arising from the losses of the rate-payers in the great storm of the 24th of August last. It is no real reverse. Educational matters were far worse in that section in my recollection, and it will soon recover its prestige.

*County Academy.*—My Report on the County Academy must be pretty much the same as last year. The branches of study were the same. The pupils in attendance have been few, and mostly resident of the section. The lower departments of the institution have been very full.

*Writing.*—It is much to be regretted that a careless and bad habit in writing has almost become fashionable. The art of writing however, is of too much utility to be carelessly and unsystematically taught in our common schools. I have great pleasure in stating that for some time past, that master of beautiful penmanship, Mr. B. F. Staples, has been here teaching his system with great success. His efforts must conduce to general improvement.

*Vacation.*—It seems to many friends of Education here, as well as to the foremost teachers, that a *long vacation* in midsummer is not beneficial in the Country Section. At all events it has not worked well. The schools were poorly attended after the last summer vacation. Quite a number of teachers said to me that they would rather have only a week of vacation than see their schools cut down in attendance as they have been since the

holidays. For this general falling off, the parents are in a great measure to blame and their children must suffer in consequence. But whoever may be to blame there is no disguising of the fact, that the long vacation has had a most pernicious effect on school attendance during the latter half of the term. Some of our teachers could not be satisfied with "four weeks" but took five weeks vacation, making up the time by teaching on Saturdays. I must recommend that the Council in future require the school to be open half of each Saturday and only allow one week of vacation in the summer term. Notwithstanding the long vacation, I have been hindered more than ever in the work of inspection during the closing months of last term, by teachers taking holidays when it suited themselves, making up time on Saturdays. Sooner or later these sadly abused weekly holidays must be taken away. The more holidays and vacations we have the smaller the attendance; and I am of the opinion that *good teachers* will admit that the more holidays and vacations the less progress, and the less inclination to study. The interest of the schools in the rural sections require a change in this respect. The good teacher does not desire to have his time and his school broken up with holidays every week and long vacations in each term. There is really no fear of injuring the pupils with over work. Many of the schools are taken in late in the morning—then there is a long recess in the middle of the forenoon—then noon—then another recess in the afternoon—then the teacher's watch has got an hour ahead of true time and at three o'clock the school is out. It is this that makes teachers' wages low. The rate-payers really have shown great patience and have endured much imposition in this respect. When they see their hard earned money profusely given to teachers who seem to have little interest in their work, who must have a long vacation each term and a holiday every week, and who look upon six hours, the legal time, as far too long a day for them to be employed in the school, and consequently employ every means, as much as possible, to curtail it, surely it is no marvel that small sums are voted for such work.

All the Schools and Sections have been visited during the last term with only two or three exceptions, besides a great amount of work other than that of School Inspection in connection with Examination of Teachers, semi-Annual Meetings of our School

Boards, &c. The semi-Annual Meetings have been held according to Law. It really seems too much to ask Commissioners to come far over bad roads and pay their own expenses without some remuneration.

At the last meeting in Amherst, on the 11th of November, Ten Commissioners were present. A communication from a rate-payer in Barronsfield was read, which called the attention of the Board to early grants of School Lands in this County—asking the Board where said school lands lie? Who has them in possession? And if they can be taken for the benefit of our Schools? It was on motion *Resolved*,—"That the Inspector be requested to ask the Superintendent of Education that a search for the Grants be made—that it be ascertained whether or not lands have been granted for Educational purposes in Cumberland—their location and extent." A week after the same parties by letter addressed the Chairman of the Parrsboro' Board on the subject of School Lands. On motion it was *Resolved*,—"That this Board do not consider that the matter of School Lands comes within their cognizance."

*Want of uniformity in Text Books.*—Want of uniformity in the editions of Colliers' British History supplied to the schools is a desideratum.

This matter does not seem to have received any attention. Some indeed may think it is hardly worth notice, and may suppose that the teacher should go beyond the book. But let me assure you that this is no small affair in the school. The value of the teacher's work depends very much on the accuracy of their text books. I have found a teacher bewildered with a class of three boys; each had a Colliers History, each had a somewhat different text. Parents and Trustees should not purchase the Canadian Edition of Colliers' B. History, for the Schools, as it is abridged in some places, certain words are left out to obliterate denominational acts and make it smooth. I trust I will be excused if I have committed an indiscretion in expecting the Publisher for the Schools of this Province, to furnish histories with a uniform text.

*Sectional Difficulties.*—The sectional disputes and difficulties are not quite so numerous as in preceding years, still we are by no means clear of them. Difficulties are continually arising from the



Annual Meetings, Sectional Rates and School sites. It seems passing strange that no remedy can be provided. Is it not possible that an amendment to the Law could be framed for such cases? Or at least to prevent sectional feuds and endless wrangling. The late amendment is a step in the right direction, and will teach delinquent and wrangling sections *that property has its duties* as well as its rights, and in case of a refusal to aid Education, that the Commissioners shall have power to deal with them, but it is so restricted that it can hardly be esteemed a potent remedy for the no school malady.

*Morality.*—The religious element in our common school education is recognized in the School Law, by the appointment of all Clergymen and Ministers of Religion to be School Visitors. They are thus authorized and invited to visit schools at any time, to give suggestions and to inquire into their progress and discipline. It is to be regretted that those officers so seldom avail themselves of the provisions of the Law. Pastor Loriaux, one of the Foreign Delegates to the Evangelical Alliance, referring to the visits paid by the Delegates to the Public Institutions of Learning, in the Empire State, said—"In the schools he found the secret why Americans were such good Orators. It was the BIBLE in the home and in the *nation* that made it great." Teachers should be enjoined to inculcate respect to religion in general, and to teach by precept and example the principles of Christian morality as the foundation of all good and orderly conduct.

All which is respectfully submitted,

W. S. DARRAGH.

A. S. HUNT,

Superintendent of Education.

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KINGS COUNTY.

R. SOMMERVILLE, Inspector.

SIR,—I beg leave to present the following Report on the condition of the Public Schools in Kings County for the year 1873.

EDUCATION.—INSPECTORS' REPORT.

SECTIONS.	Temp.	Name of Teacher and Class of License.	Skill in Teaching.	Classification.	Order and Discipline	Registered & average attendance at date of visit.	Supply of Books.	Progress of Pupils.	Average of estimate on
Australia,	1st.	R. Cropley,	F. D. Fair	Fair	Good	29 69 days	10 Poor	Satisfactory	2.3'
"	2nd.	S. Margeson,	F. E. Fair	Fair	Good	17 27 "	14 Middling	Satisfactory	2.6'
Avonport,	1st.	A. Bishop,	M. B. Middling	Good	Poor	73 56 "	40 Fair	Satisfactory	3.
Brooklyra, (A)	2nd.	A. Woodman,	F. C. Good	Middling	Fair	67 68 "	38 Poor	Satisfactory except reg'd.	2.6'
"	2nd.	T. Terry,	F. D. Fair	Very poor	Confusion	24 46 "	16 Limited	'Below middling	1.6'
Brooklyn, (C)	1st.	R. Rockwell,	M. C. Middling	Middling	Good	49 61 "	30 Good	Satisfactory	3.
"	2nd.	J. Randt,	F. D. Fair	Good	Fair	30 33 "	26 Good	Not Satisfactory	2.6'
Bloomfield,	1st.	M. M. E. Fair	F. E. Fair	Fair	Fair	50 88 "	27 Fair	Satisfactory in 1st section	3.
"	2nd.	A. Woodbury,	F. E. Poor	Poor	Poor	34 52 "	20 Fair	Satisfactory	2.4
Berwick, (1)	1st.	H. Vidito,	F. B. Superior	Good	Good	45 89 "	35 Fair	'Below Middling'	3.
"	2nd.	R. Rand,	F. C. Fair	Middling	Poor	60 87 "	40 Fair	Satisfactory	2.57
"	2nd.	H. Vidito,	F. B. Superior	Good	Good	40 61 "	28 Fair	Very Satisfactory	3.6
Berwick South,	2nd.	A. De Witt,	F. C. Good	Good	Good	61 53 "	41 Fair	Satisfactory	3.
Black Rock &c.	2nd.	E. Stronach	F. C. Good	Middling	Good	53 36 "	35 Fair	Not Satisfactory	2.37
Beech Hill,	2nd.	A. Best,	F. C. Middling	Middling	Good	37 37 "	16 Fair	On the whole satisfactory	2.5'
"	1st.	Clara Moore,	F. D. Fair	Fair	Middling	46 56 "	25 Fair	Generally satisfactory	2.6'
"	2nd.	Clara Moore,	F. D. Fair	Poor	Middling	48 56 "	32 Fair	Not Satisfactory	2.57
Blue Mountain.	1st.	A. Grierson,	F. C. Fair	Fair	Good	36 69 "	19 Good	Not generally satisfactory	2.6'
Baxter's Harbor.	2nd.	A. Jackson,	F. D. Fair	Good	Good	53 84 "	25 Fair	Satisfactory	2.85
"	2nd.	A. Borden,	F. D. Middling	Good	Good	45 60 "	22 Fair	Not Satisfactory	2.71
Baxter's Harbor,	1st.	M. J. Magee,	F. D. Good	Good	Good	45 52 "	28 Fair	Satisfactory	2.85
Black River,	1st.	M. J. Magee,	F. C. Fair	Middling	Good	54 15 "	38 Fair	On the whole satisfactory	2.85

KING'S COUNTY.

Satisfactory 2.86  
Not Satisfactory 2.57  
Satisfactory 2.71  
On the whole satisfactory 2.83

Good 22 Fair  
Good 38 Fair  
Middling 54 15  
Good 45 60  
Good 45 62

1st. M. J. Magee, F. C. Fair  
2nd. M. J. Magee, F. C. Fair  
1st. M. J. Magee, F. C. Fair  
2nd. M. J. Magee, F. C. Fair

Black River	2nd	M. J. Magee, F. C. fair	middling	good	80 67	days	50	fair	satisfactory except read'g	2.9
Black Rock, W.	1st.	A. G. McDonald M. C. fair	middling	good	56 62	"	30	fair	not generally satisfactory	2.5
Black Rock, E.	2nd	S. Brown F. E. fair	fair	good	57 52	"	32	poor	satisfactory	2.71
	1st.	E. Dymock F. E. fair	middling	good	36 38	"	23	very	poor	3.
Cambridge	2nd.	Wm. Fairn M. C. fair	good	middling	40 56	"	25	very	poor	3.
	1st.	J. Mills F. C. fair	fair	fair	39 50	"	20	poor	generally satisfactory	3.16
Cold Brook	2nd.	C. Griffin M. C. middling	poor	poor	36 29	"	30	poor	satisfactory in 1st section	2.8
	1st.	F. Kileup F. C. fair	middling	good	41 50	"	24	fair	not satisfactory	2.37
Canaan	2nd.	F. Kileup F. C. fair	middling	good	33 48	"	28	fair	not generally satisfactory	2.3
Centerville	1st.	C. Roscoe M. B. good	good	good	31 68	"	20	good	satisfactory except g'mr.	2.5
	2nd.	C. Roscoe M. B. good	good	fair	72 86	"	38	fair	satisfactory except g'mr.	3.
Canning	(1)	C. Rockwell M. B. fair	good	fair	62 63	"	35	fair	generally satisfactory	3.5
	(2)	S. Cox F. C. good	good	good	59 77	"	42	good	satisfactory	3.
	(3)	A. Cox F. C. middling	good	good	51 79	"	37	fair	satisfactory	3.83
	(4)	C. Rockwell M. B. fair	middling	very poor	57 74	"	38	fair	not satisfactory	3.12
	(5)	S. Cox F. C. good	good	good	57 65	"	34	good	not satisfactory	2.3
	(6)	S. Cox F. C. good	good	good	52 72	"	35	fair	not satisfactory	5.
Church St.	(7)	A. Cox F. C. middling	fair	poor	59 51	"	40	fair	satisfactory	3.12
	1st.	J. A. Davis M. B. fair	good	middling	45 48	"	30	good	not satisfactory	2.4
	2nd.	J. A. Davis M. B. fair	good	fair	31 28	"	21	good	satisfactory	3.
Church St., Up.	1st.	A. McDonald M. C. good	good	fair	60 58	"	35	fair	satisfactory	3.2
	2nd.	A. McDonald M. C. good	good	fair	53 29	"	40	fair	satisfactory	3.4
Canard, L.	(1)	Alf. Eaton F. C. superior	good	poor	38 81	"	30	good	satisfy except prim. class.	3.6
	(2)	J. Rand F. B. good	good	good	46 81	"	32	good	generally satisfactory	3.5
	(3)	L. Palfrey F. C. superior	good	poor	32 65	"	21	fair	satisfactory	3.3
	(4)	J. Rand F. C. superior	good	good	46 86	"	42	good	satisfactory except read'g	3.3
Canard, U.	(1)	E. Thorpe M. B. good	good	middling	61 81	"	31	fair	satisfactory	3.83
	(2)	L. Beckwith F. C. good	good	good	53 81	"	31	good	satisfactory	3.6
	(3)	E. Thorpe M. B. good	fair	very poor	44 51	"	18	fair	satisfactory	3.4
	(4)	L. Beckwith F. C. good	fair	middling	60 51	"	33	good	not sat'y, except 1st sec.	3.14
	(5)	L. Beckwith F. C. good	fair	middling	60 51	"	33	good	generally satisfactory	3.16

Dempsey Com	J. B. Neily	M. C. good	good	54	34	satisfactory	3.2'
"	"	F. C. poor	air	40	45	not satisfactory	2.75
Dalhousie	J. R. Chute	M. B. fair	poor	46	28	' below middling'	2.8
Davison Settle.	S. Blackader	F. C. good	good	46	28	satisfactory	3.
Fair View	C. Dodge	F. D. middling	poor	65	67	satisfactory	3.16
Greenwood	Jane Hamilton	F. C. middling	poor	55	51	not generally satisfactory	2.4'
Greenwich	O. Wallace	M. B. good	good	68	56	not satisfactory	2.5
"	Wallace	M. B. good	good	66	49	satisfactory	2.75
Greenwich S.	T. Bishop	F. E. poor	very poor	49	48	satisfactory	2.1
Gaspereau	E. Benjamin	M. D. middling	poor	39	86	' below middling'	2.71
"	Benjamin	M. C. middling	good	35	63	satisfactory on the whole	1.6
Gaspereau U	S. Blackader	F. C. fair	middling	50	49	not satisfactory	2.5
Grand Pre	A. Blackader	F. C. good	fair	30	19	on the whole satisfactory	2.6'
"	A. Blackader	M. B. good	good	73	72	generally satisfactory	3.1'
"	J. W. Elderkin	M. B. good	good	49	20	satisfactory	2.8
"	L. Simson	F. C. fair	poor	65	17	satisfactory	3.
"	A. Ross	M. B. good	good	35	54	satisfactory	3.3'
Grafton	L. Simson	F. C. fair	good	41	54	satisfactory	2.75
"	S. Condon	M. B. good	good	60	55	satisfactory	3.6'
Greenfield	S. Condon	M. B. good	middling	49	55	satisfactory	2.8
"	S. Church	F. C. fair	good	74	60	satisfactory	3.6'
Harmony	V. Church	F. C. poor	poor	75	31	satisfactory except g.m.r.	3.5'
Harborville	M. Hogg	F. D. poor	poor	44	20	' below middling'	3.5.
"	A. G. McDonald	F. C. fair	good	40	73	satisfactory	3.2
Hall's Harbor, E.	A. Huestis	M. C. fair	fair	43	45	not satisfactory	3.14
"	S. Sanford	M. D. middling	poor	88	68	satisfactory	3.12
Habitant	A. Huestis	F. D. good	poor	108	46	not satisfactory	2.83
"	R. Masters	M. C. good	fair	64	93	not satisfactory	1.8
"	"	"	fair	36	77	satisfactory	3.
"	"	"	fair	"	"	not satisfactory	2.87



Habitant	2nd. A. Sanford	1st. R. Masters	2nd. middling	poor	68 93	40	72	fair	2.83
			1st. D. good	fair	64 53	41	fair	satisfactory	1.8
			M. C. good	fair	36 77	23	middling	not satisfactory	3.
									2.87

Habitant	R. Bligh	F. C. good	fair	good	39 54	days	20	fair	satisfactory	3.
Hants Border	J. A. North	M. B. superior	fair	good	47 47	"	44	good	satisfactory	3.
Jackson	A. Chute	F. C. fair	middling	good	27 56	"	15	fair	generally satisfactory	2.7
	A. Chute	F. C. fair	middling	good	34 49	"	20	fair	generally satisfactory	2.71
Islands	A. Taylor	F. E. middling	middling	middling	13 48	"	10	good	generally satisfactory	2.6
Kingston	A. Ruggles	F. C. fair	middling	middling	27 43	"	21	fair	generally satisfactory	2.87
Kentville	B. Farrell	M. B. good	good	good	53 42	"	32	good	satisfactory	3.1
"	A. Reid	F. C. good	good	fair	45 42	"	30	good	satisfactory	3.16
"	B. Farrell	M. B. good	good	good	40 27	"	30	good	very satisfactory	3.3
"	A. Reid	F. C. superior	good	good	57 28	"	35	good	satisfactory	2.6
Lake George	_____	F. E. poor	middling	good	12 11	"	8	middling	not satisfactory	2.37
Lake Paul	_____	F. E. poor	middling	good	24 48	"	19	middling	' below middling'	2.12
Lake Mills	_____	F. D. very poor	very poor	good	23 48	"	10	middling	satisfactory	3.14
Lakeville	R. Kinsman	F. E. good	fair	good	40 66	"	24	poor	satisfactory	3.42
Lockhartville	A. D. Foster	M. B. good	good	fair	78 86	"	52	poor	satisfactory	2.75
Long Point	A. D. Foster	M. B. good	middling	good	63 35	"	55	poor	sat'y only in 1st section	2.97
L. Horton	Jas. Banks	M. B. good	fair	fair	89 67	"	50	fair	satisfactory	2.90
	W. Chute	F. C. superior	good	good	48 49	"	36	good	very satisfactory	2.85
	F. Eaton	M. B. fair	middling	good	38 23	"	29	good	satisfactory	2.71
	E. Wickwire	F. D. middling	good	fair	40 23	"	25	good	not generally satisfactory	3.75
Morrisstown	J. M. Robinson	M. C. middling	middling	fair	32 62	"	20	middling	satisfactory except g'mr.	2.
"	_____	F. C. poor	poor	middling	35 62	"	45	middling	not generally satisfactory	2.
"	_____	F. C. poor	poor	poor	67 47	"	25	fair	satisfactory except read'g	2.42
Morden	E. Cropley	F. D. good	middling	poor	36 46	"	38	fair	not satisfactory	2.5
Medford	_____	M. B. poor	good	fair	42 66	"	25	fair	not generally satisfactory	2.6
"	_____	F. C. poor	poor	fair	25 13	"	11	fair	not satisfactory	2.
"	M. (offin	F. C. good	good	good	38 62	"	23	fair	not generally satisfactory	2.6
"	J. Weaver	F. D. fair	middling	good	59 66	"	30	fair	not satisfactory	2.37
Mountain Home	_____	M. C. poor	poor	good	24 85	"	13	fair	' below middling'	2.
	_____	M. C. poor	poor	good	27 54	"	15	fair	satisfactory	2.4
New Minas	M. Grierson	F. D. fair	fair	good	60 38	"	35	poor	satisfactory	2.4

New Minas	2nd.	M. Grierson	F. D.	fair	good	68.47	36	poor	satisfactory except g'mr.	2.71	
Piedmont	1st.	P. Whiman	M. D.	good	poor	68.88	30	middling	satisfactory except g'mr.	3.2	
	2nd.	John Ross	M. A.	good	fair	58.55	"	"	not generally satisfy	2.42	
Pereau Mountain	1st.	Geo. Miller	M. D.	good	good	42.59	"	20	good	3.	
	2nd.	Annie Beach	F. E.	middling	middling	50.56	"	"	satisfactory	1.58	
Pereau, Upper	1st.	R. Phiso	M. C.	poor	good	28.43	"	17	good	2.12	
	2nd.	P. Pineo	F. C.	fair	good	25.43	"	"	generally satisfactory	2.75	
Pereau, Middle	1st.	H. Brown	F. C.	good	good	41.78	"	32	middling	satisfactory except g'mr.	3.16
	2nd.	E. Brown	F. C.	fair	good	37.43	"	"	satisfactory except g'mr.	3.	
Pereau Lower	1st.	E. Eaton	F. C.	fair	fair	49.75	"	21	good	2.75	
	2nd.	C. George	F. C.	fair	middling	52.65	"	30	good	3.37	
Prospect	1st.	A. Parke	F. C.	fair	good	22.60	"	14	good	3.16	
	2nd.	Geo S Ford	F. C.	fair	middling	21.54	"	15	good	2.6	
Pleasant View	1st.	C. George	M. D.	middling	fair	49.65	"	33	poor	3.	
	2nd.	J. McKittrick	M. B.	middling	fair	50.59	"	35	poor	2.4	
Port William	1st.	L. Cogswell	F. C.	good	poor	56.47	"	42	poor	3.1	
	2nd.	J. A. North	M. C.	superior	fair	56.82	"	40	middling	3.2	
Rockland	1st.	E. Bryon	F. C.	poor	good	27.49	"	19	middling	3.58	
	2nd.	C. West	M. C.	poor	good	22.32	"	15	middling	3.	
St. Mary's	1st.	C. Lyons	F. D.	fair	good	34.69	"	20	middling	3.58	
	2nd.	A. Quinn	M. C.	good	good	57.56	"	30	good	3.12	
Sand Hill	1st.	M. Killam	F. C.	poor	good	47.46	"	22	fair	3.	
	2nd.	L. Vaughn	F. D.	fair	good	57.66	"	37	middling	3.	
Somerset	(1)	A. Reid	F. C.	middling	poor	38.32	"	30	good	3.	
	(2)	M. Coffin	F. C.	middling	poor	36.32	"	27	middling	2.75	
	(2)	M. Webster	F. C.	middling	good	52.53	"	27	fair	1.75	
Steam Mill	1st.	A. Reid	F. C.	middling	good	40.55	"	25	fair	2.71	
	2nd.	M. Coffin	F. C.	good	good	54.82	"	33	good	2.75	
Sheffield Mills	(1)	M. Webster	F. C.	middling	middling	21.81	"	11	fair	3.6	
	(2)			good	good				generally satisfactory	2.5	

2nd. A. Reid	F. C.	middling	good	4655	27 fair	not generally satisfactory	2.71
1st. M. Coffin		middling	good	5482	" 25 fair	not generally satisfactory	2.75
(1) 1st. M. Webster		middling	good	2181	" 33 good	satisfactory	3.6
(2)		middling	good		" 11 fair	generally satisfactory	2.5

Sheffield Mills	2nd. M. Webster	F. C.	middling	good	6853	40 good	not satisfactory	2.5
Scots Fay, Mt.	2nd. L. Bishop	F. D.	middling	good	5147	20 good	not generally satisfactory	2.8
Scots Bay, S.	1st. J. Weave	F. F.	fair	5649	" 30 poor	satisfactory	3.2	
"	2nd. G. Reid	F. E.	fair	5268	" 30 poor	satisfactory	3.28	
Scots Bay, N.	1st. M. Kinsman	F. C.	good	5563	" 35 fair	not generally satisfactory	3.	
"	2nd. Geo. Miller	M. D.	fair	5160	" 21 poor	satisfactory	3.	
Fremont	1st. J. Woodbury	M. C.	fair	3884	" 24 poor	satisfactory	3.	
"	2nd. M. Robinson	M. C.	good	3744	" 34 good	satisfactory	2.62	
Town Plot	1st. A. Ellis	F. C.	good	4449	" 34 good	satisfactory	3.8	
"	2nd. A. Ellis	F. C.	good	4123	" 30 good	satisfactory	3.75	
Waterville	1 t. P. Power	F. E.	superior	3466	" 23 good	very satisfactory	3.27	
"	2nd. P. Power	F. E.	superior	2347	" 17 good	very satisfactory	3.75	
Waterville	1st. B. Borde	M. C.	fair	7960	" 47 good	satisfactory	3.75	
"	2nd. J. Wright	M. B.	middling	6430	" 50 good	satisfactory	3.	
W Cornwallis Mt	1st. A. Best	F. D.	middling	4446	" 30 good	not satisfactory	2.8	
"	2nd. S. Delles	M. C.	middling	4552	" 28 good	satisfactory	3.	
Weston	2nd. A. Cox	F. E.	fair	4832	" 35 fair	not satisfactory	2.5	
Welford	1st. M. Stonach	M. B.	poor	4858	" 31 middling	not generally satisfactory	3.	
"	2nd. F. Kinsman	M. C.	superior	4930	" 30 middling	not satisfactory	2.3	
Woodside	1st. F. Kinsman	M. C.	fair	6084	" 30 good	very satisfactory	3.3	
"	2nd. F. Kinsman	M. C.	fair	6558	" 40 good	satisfactory	3.	
Wolfville	1st. J. Ellis	M. B.	good	6245	" 35 good	generally satisfactory	3.3	
"	2nd. J. Elkerkin	F. C.	good	4846	" 98 middling	very satisfactory	3.3	
"	1st. T. Harris	F. C.	good	5947	" 30 good	not satisfactory	2.3	
"	2nd. E. Benjamin	M. C.	middling	4831	" 27 middling	satisfactory	3.	
"	2nd. T. Harris	F. C.	good	8125	" 47 good	generally satisfactory	3.28	
Woodville	1st. Jas. Craig	F. C.	superior	4860	" 27 good	satisfactory	3.42	
"	1st. A. Porter	F. D.	good	4050	" 20 poor	not satisfactory	2.	
"	2nd. R. Rockwell	M. B.	fair	2835	" 18 good	satisfactory	3.75	
"	2nd.	F. D.	poor	4135	" 30 poor	not satisfactory	2.5	

You will notice that in every instance where progress is reported "below middling" the cause is inefficient instruction.

You will observe too that a large number of the schools are not properly supplied with books. There is no reason why the law in reference to this matter should not be enforced.

As regards accommodation, there are *Eight* Sections without buildings of any kind, and *Six* in which the school rooms are not in any particular such as the law requires.

For detailed information respecting the state of the premises, &c., &c., I refer you to my "notes."

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. SOMMERVILLE.

A. S. HUNT,

Superintendent of Education.

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#### ANNAPOLIS COUNTY,

L. S. MORSE, Inspector.

SIR,—I hereby respectfully submit my third Annual Report of the state of the Public Schools in the County of Annapolis for the year ended October 31st, A. D. 1873. The Tables of Statistics carefully compiled from the A. and B. Returns and forwarded herewith, will render it unnecessary to report minutely in reference to matters contained therein.

*Sections.*—The number of Sections in the County remains as stated in my last Report, viz.—Ninety nine. The list of "Poor Sections" is the same as heretofore reported. Several of these Sections, however, by employing first class teachers during one or both terms, have forfeited, for the time being, the extra aid allowed



to such Sections. I am sorry to report that fourteen Sections have had no school during any portion of the year, being Eight more than were in that unfortunate condition during the previous year. This result has been produced principally by the unpatriotic action taken by the rate-payers in those Sections voting no funds. The action taken by the Legislature in this matter last winter, will, I feel confident, be of great benefit in stimulating rate-payers to do what common sense dictates to be better for themselves and for their children.

*School Accommodation.*—In this particular, I am pleased to report a gradual improvement. In a large portion of the sections the School Houses are commodious and comfortable, and in most respects fulfil the requirements of the law. Clementsport Section as reported last year, does not yet comply with the law; but I am able to report a determination on the part of the rate-payers to remedy the defect. At the last Annual Meeting, money was voted to re-model the School House in that Section. Before another year closes, that section will probably sustain a graded School. In several sections the School Houses have undergone repairs. The building used for a School House in Margaretville-West Section, No. 33, in the District of Annapolis East, was, on my report condemned by the Commissioners at their last semi-annual meeting. No other houses have been condemned during the year. Unless steps are soon taken by some other sections in the matter of providing new and commodious houses, I shall be compelled in the interest of Education to report in favor of condemning the buildings now used as School Houses, in those sections. The only reason that has prevented me from reporting more houses as being unfit for school purposes, is the fact of the heavy taxation to which the people are now subjected, caused by the payment for the right of way taken by the Windsor and Annapolis Railway Company. After the next year this burden will be removed from the County. Sections wanting new School buildings will then be in a better position to bear the taxation required for that purpose.

Princeville Section, No. 29, in the District of Annapolis West, having been for two years without a school and being a "poor section," has been allotted a portion of the County Fund, under

authority of Section 30, of the Manual. Before another year closes a new School House will have been erected in that Section. Springfield Section, No. 42 A, in the District of Annapolis East, has been engaged during a portion of the year in erecting a new School House which will be ready for use at or before the commencement of the next summer term. In four Sections rented buildings have been used for School purposes.

*Furniture and Apparatus.*—But little improvement can be reported in this particular. In most Sections the School furniture is suitable, but not of as modern a description as could be desired. \*Wooden Desks of the Dawson Style are commonly used. The patent desk is used at Bridgetown Section alone. In a very few School Houses the Furniture is limited in quantity and antiquated in style. In most schools the apparatus consists chiefly of Blackboards and Maps. In several Sections the teachers labor at a disadvantage for want of a more liberal supply of suitable apparatus. For more definite information see Abstracts and tables.

*Teachers.*—The Teachers employed during the year were classified as follows;—

Grade	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Winter Term	0	19	38	17	4	41	37	78
Summer Term	1	18	44	18	7	36	52	88

Two Assistants were also employed during the winter, and three during the summer term.

With very few exceptions, the Teachers have been found to be diligent and assiduous in the discharge of their duties. In most instances they have evidently improved in power and efficiency. Some of them are superior as regards their qualifications and method of imparting instruction; others have improved much during the course of the year; while in but few instances has there been displayed a manifest inaptitude for the performance of the important duties devolving upon them. During the year several of our most promising and successful teachers have left the profession or gone to other places where greater inducements are offered. The chief cause of this is the extremely small salaries for which they are expected to labor. Statistics furnish the information that the amount paid to teachers during the year, inclusive of the

Government Grants for both terms, was \$19,603.57 only, making an average for each teacher of a little over \$239.00 for the year. Unless greater remuneration is given, experienced and successful teachers cannot be expected to remain long in the profession. A little consideration on the part of the rate-payers should lead to a change for the better. Experience teaches that a poor teacher is dearer in the end than a good one, even though his wages be much less.

The scarcity of teachers willing to labor for salaries offered, has been considerably felt. Some sections from this cause have been without school during a whole or a part of the year. In a few instances I have tried to remedy this deficiency by recommending parties for "permissive licenses." Parties teaching under these licenses have sustained them in a very creditable manner.

*Attendance.*—But little improvement can be reported. For definite information on this point I refer to Tables II and III, herewith inclosed to you. It will be seen that the percentage of enrolled pupils daily present, differs little from that reported for the previous year, and that the number of children between five and fifteen years of age not attending school in sections having schools is far too great,—being 661 during the winter term and 345 during the summer term. To remedy this defect, Trustees should be empowered to compel the attendance of all children at school during some portion of the year at least. Some compulsory system must be adopted, or many whom free schools were designed to benefit, will not receive the instruction intended for them.

*Visitation.*—My Official visitation to the various schools, had occupied a considerable portion of the year, and has necessitated much travel and fatigue. The record of visitation contained in Table VIII reveals much apparent indifference on the part of parents and trustees. It would be a source of encouragement to teachers and pupils if their labors were more openly and manifestly appreciated and encouraged by more frequent visits to the School Room.

*School Books.*—The prescribed school books are used in all the schools. I have found no others in use. In too many schools the

classification and progress of pupils are interfered with by an inadequate supply of books. Few sections comply strictly with the law. In most sections the books are not kept as public property,—each pupil providing his own.

*Returns.*—The A Returns have in all instances been approved of by the Boards of Commissioners. In two or three instances only defects in the Affidavits or Certificates have been required to be remedied. In the B Returns, however, no improvement can be reported. The Statistics compiled from the Income and Expenditure Tables cannot, I think, be relied on as absolutely correct. They can only be taken as tolerably accurate estimates. I would respectfully suggest the advisability of remodelling and simplifying the B Returns, especially as regards those tables.

*County Academy.*—No Academic Teacher was employed during the Winter Term, although efforts were made to obtain one. During the Summer Term the Institution has been under the charge of Mr. A. H. McKay, a Graduate of Dalhousie College, and has been conducted in a very satisfactory manner. The standard of admission has been somewhat lowered, in consequence of which a large number of pupils has been in attendance. Very few now residents of the Section in which the Academy is situated, avail themselves of its advantages. The supply of apparatus is very limited for such an institution, and in fact the benefits to be derived are not such as to attract pupils from other sections in the county. Those wishing to pursue an Academic course of study, prefer attending other Institutions where greater facilities for advancement are afforded at no greater cost.

In conclusion, evidences of progress are apparent, although not as great as could be desired. The law is getting to be better understood and appreciated. In most sections the people are united in carrying out its requirements. In a few sections there are discussions caused rather by personal jealousies than by hostility to the system itself. It is confidently expected that the powers conferred on Trustees and Commissioners by Section 60 of the Amended Act, will prove beneficial in stimulating rate-payers to make ample provision for the different Schools; in some sections, the clause exempting from taxation the property of aged



men to the amount of \$500 is operating injuriously. In the section referred to, the taxable property is to a great extent owned by men over sixty years of age.

Respectfully submitted,

A. S. HUNT,  
Superintendent of Education.

L. S. MORSE.

PICTOU COUNTY

D. McDONALD, Inspector.

SIR,—The following report of the state of the Schools and of Education in the County of Pictou for the year 1873 is respectfully submitted for your consideration.

In reviewing the Educational work of the year, there is nothing very striking to arrest our attention; our movements have been gradual and uniform.

*Sections.*—One new section has been organized, styled "Upper Toney River," No. 59, North Pictou. It consists of nine families, all of which were too distant from the adjoining schools to derive much benefit therefrom. The people are in comparatively poor circumstances, and will require aid as a poor section for some time.

*Houses.*—Four sections are yet without a house, but three of them have made some preparation, and will build as speedily as circumstances warrant, Section No. 33, "Big Gut," is in the same condition as last reported, practically dead. Three New Houses have been opened during the year viz: in section No. 20 Logansville, and No. 32, Brookland, in the North District; and No. 11, Island East River, in the South District. There are seven in course of construction, five of which are nearly completed and will be opened early in the winter term; all are of a superior style, and will be furnished with the Dawson Desks. In one section the school will be closed during the winter, on account of the dilapidated state of the house, but the building of a new one will be proceeded with next Summer. Two of the sections have, (at last Annual Meeting) made provision or building during the ensuing season.

*Accommodation.*—The population of Westville has overgrown the accommodation provided. The School-going population now amounts to 500, and there are seats, &c., for only 230. New buildings, or an additional room, and another department must be provided without delay. The catastrophe at the Drummond Colliery, paralyzed their energies for a time, also increased accommodation would have been provided at an earlier date. The Marsh, Sec. No. 28, including the Vale Colliery, and Fisher Grant, Sec. 52, are in a similar condition; in the latter there has been an influx population of employes on the Government Railway, who contribute comparatively nothing to the revenues of the section; and the rate-payers think it hard to have to provide school accommodation for such a fluctuating population; and claim that the Government should contribute some assistance. Section No. 45, Lismore, Bailey's Brook, never had sufficient accommodation, at least since 1864. The Trustees' returns present the following data. There are 65 rate-payers in the section, with property liable to taxation for School purposes to the amount of \$30,670. There are 90 Children of School-age in the section, whilst accommodation is provided for only 40. There were 96 registered as attending school during the summer term. This is a notorious case, and one that calls for stringent measures to rectify the evil.

*Schools.*—Of the sections having houses, there were 14 without school during the winter, and 4 without during the summer. The insufficient amount voted at the annual meeting was assigned as the cause by all but two, and these two reported "no teacher came along." One of the Schools at the Albion Mines has ceased to receive public moneys, but is continued in operation as a private school.

There were 132 day and 5 evening Schools in operation during part of the winter term; of these, 24 were in operation the full term; 52 within 5 days and less of the full term; 116 for 100 days or upwards; 13 for less than 100 days, and 4 for less than 80 days. There were 141 in session during the summer, viz: 65 in the North District and 76 in the south; of this number, 29 were in session the full term; 47 within 5 days or less of the full term; 120 for 100 days or upwards; 17 under 100, and 7 under 80 days.

*Teachers.*—There were 131 licensed teachers, 2 unlicensed, and 2 assistants employed during the winter. The evening schools were taught by the day school teachers.

WINTER TERM.

No. grade & sex of teachers employ'd	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	unlicen'd.	Total.
North District, Males.....	1	16	4	7		1	29
“ “ Females....			12	16	3		31
“ “ Assistants.		1	1				2
“ “ Total.....	1	17	17	23	3	1	62
South District Males.....	1	8	11	10		1	31
“ “ Females....		1	24	16	1		42
“ “ Total.....	1	9	35	26	1	1	73
Grand Total	2	26	52	49	4	2	135

There were 60 males and 75 females. There were 7 less employed than in the corresponding term of 1872, viz: 6 grade B, 6 C, and 4 E, with an increase of 9 grade D.

SUMMER TERM.

North District, Males.....	1	16	6	5			28
“ “ Females....		17	17	16	8		41
“ “ Assistants.			1				1
“ “ Total.....	1	16	23	22	8		70
South District Males.....	1	9	13	5			29
“ “ Females....			21	22	6		49
“ “ Total.....	1	9	34	27	6	1	78
Grand Total	2	25	56	49	14	1	148

Total No. of Males 57, Females 91; being an increase of 20 Females, and a decrease of 11 Males, as compared with the summer term of 1872. This undue increase of female element is not the worst feature; there is a decrease of 7 grade B. Male Teachers, and an increase of 4 grade E. Female. There was a larger number of grade E. than there has been for many years.

Personal knowledge assures me that this declension in the educational status of our teachers is not so much owing to the scarcity of First Class Teachers, (especially females), as to the super-abundance of grades D and E, and to the practice of Trustees giving preference to the cheapest.

I would repeat my conviction, that the continuance of the Third Class Teachers is most detrimental to the interests of the country, at all events to Pictou County. It keeps the instruction (if any) imparted at a very low standard, and induces a very low estimate of education on the part of the people. If the longer continuance of this grade is deemed necessary for other parts of the province, limit them to one year's service. Any young person that lacks either the ability to qualify himself or herself, or the ambition to rise higher, should be excluded from the profession. So long as such a low class are sent into the field they will find employment. The effect is already painfully evident. Very few young men are coming forward, and the few that are, are making it "a stepping stone" to some other profession. In this County, 22 of the young men who taught during the summer, are now prosecuting their studies at the Academies and Colleges, and there are not men to fill their places in the schools. First Class Females are becoming disheartened at finding themselves thrust aside by these cheap teachers, and at finding the sex (judged by these persons), branded as incompetent. Discontinue the lower grade, (third class) remove sexual distinctions both as regards qualifications and remuneration, give "a fair field and no favor," and matters will soon find their proper level.

Two young men of merit and of great promise have been removed by death, viz: Mr. Lewis Sutherland, grade B, and Mr. James McDonald, grade C, both victims of Consumption. Seven young women have been removed by marriage, a cause more fatal to the profession, (but certainly more desired) than death.

*Salaries.*—Though the grade of Teachers has been lower, the salaries paid have been somewhat higher, especially to the higher grades, than in the preceding year. In the summer of 1872, only 26 teachers received \$100 and upwards; this year there were 42. Of the 14 grade E teachers 9 engaged for less than \$30 per term. The old habit of "boarding round" still exists. Nine teachers were "itinerant boarders" during the summer. The practice is very objectionable and should be discontinued. Teachers should be paid salaries sufficient to procure the comforts of a permanent residence, with opportunities of personal improvement.

*Attendance.*—A comparison of the statistics of the present with those of the past year shows that we are in much the same position.



	No. of schools in session.	No. of Pupils Registered	Average No. daily present for full term.	Total days attendance made by all pupils.
<b>WINTER TERM.</b>				
North.....	61	2933	1390	164 081
South.....	76	3613	1697	210 270
Total.....	137	6546	3087	364 351
<b>SUMMER TERM.</b>				
North.....	65	3006	1438.7	161 139.5
South.....	76	3702	1739.3	194 895.5
Total.....	141	6708	3178	355 945

Reference to the Abstracts from the Trustees' Returns elicits a painful fact. In the winter term there were 7,228 Children of school age, of which 5,626 were registered at school, leaving 1,602 not in attendance: in summer there were 7,495, and 6291 in school leaving 1,204 not in school. The Trustees' report 1316 not in school at all during the year. The towns and villages gave an aggregate of 888 leaving but 423 for the country sections. Surely these 888 are not all waifs "for whom no man cares." Is there not necessity for a compulsory law of some kind to save these 1,316 children from ignorance. The number in school for some portion of the year was 265 more than in 1872.

*School-room Work.*—For full and detailed particulars, I must refer you to my notes of inspection. I would here remark that the estimate placed upon work was made with reference to the grade of teacher. What is marked good for grade E or D, would be considered poor for a grade B.

The majority of teachers of both sexes merit all praise for skill, fidelity and success; some there were, however, who ran in a sort of groove, or performed their work in a perfunctory manner; their influence and their labor were much like the Scotchman's clean chip "little good or little harm." There were but two that I would pronounce incompetent; I reported them by name to the Board of School Commissioners. It is impossible to enumerate in this report all the excellent schools, and I must content myself with some remarks upon the more public institutions.

The Pictou Academy fully maintained its wonted efficiency. there were 120 pupils in attendance during winter, and 115 in

summe. In the latter 31 studied Latin, 16 Greek, 32 French, 2 Italian, 100 Practical Mathematics, 40 Navigation, 116 Algebra, 100 Geometry, 10 Eng. Literature, 50 Nat. Philosophy, 12 Ancient History, besides the more ordinary branches. Again have two of its students taken Scholarships at Dalhousie College.

The Institution has sustained a serious (I will not say an irreparable loss), by the resignation of Messrs. Bayne and McKenzie, under whose judicious management, indefatigable labors, and urban manners the institution acquired an efficiency and reputation unknown for at least a quarter of a century. It may be said of them appropriately, "taken all in all it will be long ere we meet their like again." They are now prosecuting their studies in the famed university of Leipzig. They are succeeded by Messrs. McKay and George, (the former as Principal) for whom we bespeak the same confidence and co-operation accorded to their predecessors. The section has lost also the services of Mr. Aeneas Cameron, who having obtained a grade A license, has gone to take charge of the Sydney Academy. Cupid has carried off two of the female teachers. These changes necessarily produce a break in the course of progress.

The New Glasgow High School has continued to do an excellent work. It is an honorable co-adjutor of the Pictou Academy. There were 75 pupils in winter and 61 in summer. In the former, 23 studied Latin, 7 Greek, 17 French, 36 Geometry, 26 Algebra, 15 Practical Mathematics, 13 Nat. Philosophy, besides large classes at Geography, History, Grammar and the more ordinary branches. Upwards of \$140 worth of apparatus were supplied during the year. There is a necessity for a re-arrangement. The Principal has a herculean duty to perform in attending to all the work of the High School single handed; the work should be divided into two branches, similar to the system introduced into the County Academy three years ago with admirable success.

Two of the female teachers (Misses, Roy and McKay,) with a magnanimity deserving of the highest praise (having trained their pupils in vocal music after the ordinary school hours) gave a concert, with the proceeds of which, supplemented to a small extent by private contributions, they purchased a splendid organ at a cost of \$130 for the benefit of their schools. As their rooms communicate with each other, both enjoy its use. To see and to hear 96 com-

parative infants in the primary department, sing to the accompaniment of the organ presided at by their teacher, as I have witnessed on several occasions, is a most enrapturing entertainment.

This shows what might be done by earnest and devoted teachers to increase the efficiency of the schools and enlist the interest of parents; and it is here mentioned as an inducement to others "to go and do likewise." From the influence of instrumental music as witnessed here, and in both the departments of the Pictou Academy, I consider the introduction of musical instruments essential to thorough equipment and efficiency.

I would repeat the claim for a regular grant to this institution, based upon necessity and justice. The County Academy is filled to its utmost capacity every year, and is doing a noble work; access to the privileges of a superior education than is furnished by the public Schools, must be afforded to the youth of our country. It must be remembered that the Public Schools do not afford an education to fit young men for entering the County Academy, much less the College. A glance at the following table will show that outside these institutions, comparatively little is done towards the higher branches, even though we have four other graded schools with a high school department in each.

WINTER TERM.	Latin	Greek	French	Pract Mat'ics	Navigation	Nat. Phil'y
Pictou Academy	31	16	32	100	40	50
N. Glasgow H.S.	23	7	17	15		14
Whole County	54	23	49	115	40	64
Outside Pictou	106	24	74	117	44	112
& New Glasgow.	52	1	25	2	4	48

The exigencies of society and of the educational service demand superior facilities to prepare our youth for the higher institutions and for the great duties of life.

In the second place, this institution is doing the work of an Academy, yea, even superior to some of the County Academies; and besides, Pictou is practically two counties in much of its constitutional arrangements,—population,—in educational requirements and advancement. Technicalities with reference to counties should not debar it from privileges justice would concede, and necessity demands.

I am disposed to ask liberal things for our county. It is unquestionably a maritime and commercial county, furnishing a large quota of the Ship Masters and sea-going population of the Dominion, and as such, has a strong and just claim for a special grant for a Nautical School.

*School Registers.*—I found that the majority of our teachers kept their Registers correctly and neatly. Some few were imperfect and very untidy. The condition of each is noted in the report of inspection. Some teachers seem to regard the Register as their property, and upon leaving the Section carry it with them. They should know better.

*Condition of School-Rooms.*—In order to test the condition in which rooms were kept, as well as the efficacy of different modes of procedure, I visited many of the Schools both in winter and in summer without giving intimation. I was gratified to find all, with very few exceptions, in a very creditable condition. There were only two in a really bad state. I feel justified in casting the blame of dirty, untidy School-Rooms upon the teachers. In many rooms I found flower-pots with beautiful plants and flowers growing, carefully cared for and cultivated by the pupils. Let us have taste and neatness in our School-Rooms, and untidiness and rudeness will not enter.

*Books, &c.*—All our schools are tolerably well supplied with the ordinary requisites. The supply of Geographies and Grammars was much complained of by the junior teachers. The new Grammar prescribed by the Council has been introduced to a very limited extent. People are not prepared to cast away the old and to introduce a new and more expensive article suddenly. Its introduction will be gradual. Twenty Sections report that the Books are kept as sectional property; I know of only two in which they are so kept. Parents purchase their own supplies.

*Moneys Voted.*—The amount voted by sections at the annual meeting was \$18,575.67, being \$2706.70 in excess of that of 1872. The number of Rate payers in our County is 4,714, and the whole amount of property taxable for school purpose \$34,531.17. The amount assessed for local purposes is \$18,573.20, being at an average of 51 cts. 0 mills per \$100.

*Visitation.*—All our Officers and legally appointed visitors have given increased attention to visitation, but the most marked increase is on the part of the general visitors. There were 572 visits more than in 1872. In the Winter term, 129 schools held a Public Examination; these were attended by 1,341 persons viz:—709 in the South and 633 in the North District. In summer 130 held examinations attended by 1,293 persons, 746 in the South and 547 in the North.



*Returns.*—All the Teachers, except two, forwarded their Returns by the time specified. There are always a few laggards. These documents exhibited more than usual care and attention, still there were inexcusable errors resulting from inattention. The Returns made by three, grade E and by one grade D, had to be sent back and new ones made out; the calligraphy was unintelligible, and the whole work miserable. The B. Returns shewed some improvement, but are still very inaccurate. Many were late, and some not yet in, which has delayed the completion of my work. The answers given by some trustees manifest pitiable ignorance or unpardonable recklessness. For example in a few returns; the question, "What is the area of the Playground?" was answered, "All out doors." How men of ordinary intelligence, even Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace could be so reckless as to make such statements and then subscribe a declaration equivalent to an oath, (viz:—"we do solemnly declare, that the several statements made in this Return are, to the best of our knowledge and belief correct and true.") is unaccountable.

There is a universal call for a new and simpler form of Return B, as formerly reported; Trustees complain of having to answer the same questions year after year. The addition of the supplementary Return B, intensified their complaints this season.

Several have suggested and urged strongly, the propriety of leaving the B Return until the end of the year, (Dec. 31st), inasmuch as it would enable Trustees to obtain their County money and, to have their local assessment collected and general business closed up.

With respect to the recent amendments of the School Law, the mass of our people know nothing. It was unfortunate that the Revised Law was not printed in time for a copy to be placed in the hands of every section before the annual School Meeting, that its provisions might be known, and action taken according thereto.

With respect to a Compulsory Law.—The removal of the exemption on property to amount of \$500, and the rendering of all property liable to assessment for the benefit of the school in the section in which it is situated as is now the case with the property of Corporations, and as it is with assessment for the support of the poor, I can merely reiterate the remarks made in former Reports. The general feeling is strongly in favor of such measures.

Having tested both modes of visitation, I decidedly prefer the habit of giving previous intimation. We then have invariably a better attendance of pupils, and always some Trustees and visitors.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

A. S. HUNT,

Superintendent of Education.

DANIEL McDONALD.

### VICTORIA COUNTY.

A. MUNRO, Inspector.

SIR,—I have again the honour, in compliance with law, to lay before you my report on the condition of the public schools in the County of Victoria for the year ending October 31st, 1873.

The number, grade and sex of the teachers employed in the County during the past year are as follows:

#### WINTER TERM.

Male.	Female.	Total.
A. 1	—	
B. 7	C. 7	
C. 16	D. 8	
D. 15	E. 4	
—	—	—
39	19	58

#### SUMMER TERM.

Male.	Female.	Total.
A. 1	—	
B. 10	C. —	
C. 11	D. —	
D. 11	E. —	
—	—	—
33	28	61

Among our teachers we have those who are faithful and take an interest in their work, consequently their schools show good progress; others having no heart in their work, and little aptitude in teaching, the work is carried on in a languid and spiritless manner, so that little real progress is made. It has often and justly been said that every good scholar is not a successful teacher. A teacher may have read much, may have trained himself to habits of thought and reflection, yet fail as a teacher of the most simple principles. His knowledge must be always ready, his illustrations adapted to the minds of those under his charge, and ability to interest his school in their studies. To teach a child he must be able to bring down his mind to the capacity of a child. From the influence he exerts over his pupils he is forming their character for future life, either as useful members of society or drones in the hive. Let the teacher think of the vast responsibility he is under to his God, his country and future generations, and surely he will employ every means and strain every nerve for the benefit of those under his charge.

Irregular attendance is a great source of hindrance to the prosperity of Education. In looking over the school registers I have found many of a school-going age who have not attended more than from three to six weeks in the term. In the winter term in some cases this could not be avoided, on account of storms and bad roads, but this applies in many instances to those of such an age that could have been overcome by a little exertion. Sickness and such like causes may have kept away some, but trivial causes have kept many more. Parents cannot surely be aware of the injustice to their children in keeping them from school on every trivial occasion. Irregular attendance is very likely to be followed by irregular habits. When the vast importance of Education is considered, it is astonishing and sad to think that any parent should fail in taking every opportunity to secure an education for his children. Irregular attendance introduces confusion into the work of the school; the teacher must either form new classes or keep back the ambitious for the others to come up—either course has the effect of destroying the interest of the school and must damp the energies of the teacher.

It is a sad fact that we have children of a school-going age whose names are seldom found on the school register—the consequence is we have children growing up with very little education, and in this progressive age such, when grown up, will be of little benefit to the Dominion. For this state of affairs it is difficult to find a remedy: many good and wise educators with others have thought that compulsory attendance is the only remedy; many, perhaps the greater number, think such a law would be too much opposed to what is considered freedom, but the parent who is anxious to educate his children and sees the vital necessity of education will not feel such a law a grievance but rather a blessing. No doubt the careless and indifferent will feel such a law a hardship, and would rather allow their children grow up in ignorance.

Our schools are free to all, and if parents will not educate their children, the Government, who in many cases act as a parent, would only shew a kindness, and confer a benefit by compelling every parent to send his children of a school-going age a certain number of days in the year.

The rate-payers in some sections are in fault for not having a more efficient school; they vote such a small sum that no capable teacher can be got for the amount, and the consequence is our best teachers are leaving the profession for something more remunerative. We cannot expect young men of any ambition will devote years of study and training for the profession when many situations are available more remunerative with less expense, toil or preparation.

Four new school-houses have been erected the past year—Big Harbour, Big Interval, Ingonish Cove and rear Baddeck Bay, all well finished outside, but little done inside. So that taking all things into consideration, I think we have cause to be thankful and in a measure satisfied with the progress made.

A. MUNRO.

A. S. HUNT,

Superintendent of Education.



## SHELBURNE COUNTY.

A. C. A. DOANE, Inspector.

SIR,—I beg to submit a report of the statistics and condition of the schools in Shelburne County for the past year as far as they came under my observation.

Owing to the difficulty of obtaining teachers last winter, several of the sections were without schools, only thirty-seven of the sixty-four in the County enjoying that privilege. During the summer term there were schools in forty-eight sections. Of these Shelburne had four departments; Lockeport, West Passage, Wood's Harbour and Clarke's Harbour had two each; the others but one department each.

The number of teachers employed will be shewn in the following table:

Class .....	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	Total	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	Total
Males .....	1	4	8	8		21	2	5	3	2		12
Females....			9	8	6	23			11	13	19	43
Totals ....	1	4	17	16	6	44	2	5	14	15	19	55

The number of pupils registered in the Winter Term was 2204, or 18 per cent. nearly; of boys 1323, girls 881, and the grand total days attended by these, 123,661.

The number registered for the Summer Term was 2556, or 20 per cent. nearly. Of these 1253 were boys, 1303 girls, and the grand total days attended, 158,893. The number of pupils at school some part of the year was 3351, or 27 per cent., and the grand total for the year 282,554. The amount received from local sources \$16,711. Expenditure \$15,328.

It is to be regretted that in some sections schools were conducted only one term or part of a term, and in many

MUNRO.

others no school was taught during any part of the year. In some of the sections the people are few and widely scattered, and the expense of sustaining a school, together with the inconvenience of young children attending from long distances, deter many from using efforts towards getting schools established; but as the law makes additional provision for scattered sections, it is evident many of these obstacles could be overcome if parents were in earnest to secure for their children the benefits of good school instruction. We opine, too, that if in most sections the people would vote larger sums at the annual meetings, and offer better salaries, teachers, if sought for in time, could be more readily obtained.

At Lockeport a fine large school-house has recently been constructed, and the lower flat, consisting of two large rooms and spacious lobbies, finished. The second story will be completed when required, and the attic can be converted into a hall suitable for the accommodation of a large audience. The basement is intended for the reception of fuel and other useful appendages, and as a convenient place for pupils to amuse themselves in cold and stormy weather. The school-rooms are supplied with patent desks, several maps, clocks, globes, Worcester's unabridged Dictionary and Lippincott's Gazetteer. More furniture and apparatus has probably been added since my visit. The house when completed will be a firm, commodious structure, and a credit to the section.

The houses at West Head and West Green Harbour have also been completed, and seem, except in the furniture, well suited to the requirements of the sections. Some effort is being made in East and West Middle Sable and East Green Harbour Sections to erect school-houses, and it is hoped that by next summer they may be opened for school purposes. In some sections the houses are in good condition, furnished with patent or Dawson desks and tolerably well supplied with school apparatus. In others, repairs should be effected, outhouses built, the surroundings improved and better furniture and more apparatus supplied; and in the remaining sections new houses ought to be constructed on improved plans, in suitable spots, with ample play-grounds and other appliances to render them comfortable and attractive to pupils.

In some schools books are abundantly provided for the free use of all the scholars, in others, partially, being mostly owned by the pupils, and in a few, very scantily. In remote sections where money is not voted for the purpose of supplying books, parents find it inconvenient to obtain them, and require the teachers to use such as are at hand, often those that are quite unsuited to the requirements of the pupils. This is particularly the case with copy-books. Frequently no one course is in use, and the teacher's writing is the model for the school. It would be advisable, where money is not voted for the purchase of books, that a small sum should be placed at the disposal of Trustees so that they can keep a supply of books on hand for sale when needed.

Where the people and Trustees manifest a commendable interest in the schools, where books and apparatus are furnished, and where competent teachers are employed, the progressive improvement of the pupils is very apparent.

It is gratifying to know that several of our teachers, both male and female, are energetic, efficient instructors, and their schools give practical proof of the good work they are performing. On the contrary where little interest is taken in a community, where incompetent teachers are employed, rather for their cheapness than their ability to impart knowledge, the educational attainments of the pupils are proportionally meagre and the objects aimed at partially frustrated.

Parents and others ought to shew their regard for the schools by visiting them more frequently. If no day were allowed to pass without a visit from some one, the character of the school would soon become known, the ability, or otherwise, of the teacher made apparent, the progress of the pupils exhibited, and an incitement given that would soon be evinced by greater diligence and more rapid improvement.

It is further desirable that a more regular attendance be secured, as, without it, no systematic course of instruction can be pursued, and no satisfactory results obtained. Much in this respect can be done by teachers calling at the homes of the children, ascertaining the reason of their absence, shewing the necessity and advan-

tage of regular attendance, and urging parents to consider the educational welfare of their offspring and the need of improving the opportunities afforded them.

It is hoped that many of these needed improvements will speedily be effected, that every section will soon possess a convenient school-house, that skilful teachers, sufficiently remunerated, will be regularly employed, that schools will be incited to compete with each other for superior excellence, and that communities will be roused to vigorous efforts to advance the intellectual condition of the young.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

A. C. A. DOANE.

A. S. HUNT,

Superintendent of Education!

### GUYSBOROUGH COUNTY.

WILLIAM HARTSHORNE, Inspector.

SIR,—I respectfully beg leave to submit my Annual Report of the Public Schools in the County of Guysborough, for the year ended October 31st, 1878. The abstracts A and B, already forwarded you, will furnish a correct account of the educational condition of the County.

The number of teachers employed in the County the past year is as follows:—

#### Winter Term.

Grade B.....	10
“ C.....	13
“ D.....	19
“ E.....	8

#### Summer Term.

Grade A.....	1
“ B.....	9
“ C.....	17
“ D.....	24
“ E.....	14



*Schools.*—During the winter term there were in operation 48 schools and departments, conducted by 22 male and 28 female teachers, and attended by 2296 registered pupils, being 168 pupils less than the winter term of 1872, owing principally to the weather being so very cold and stormy, and the measles and whooping cough prevailing in almost every section. Consequently the attendance has been very small and irregular.

During the summer term there were in operation 63 schools and departments conducted by 22 male and 43 female teachers, and attended by 2922 pupils, being an increase of three schools and 84 pupils more than the summer term of 1872.

There were in operation in the District of Guysborough, during the winter term, six graded schools, viz.: three in Section No. 1., Guysborough; two in Cape Canso, No. 20; and one in Port Mulgrave, No. 37 A, the elementary department in this section not having been in operation, owing to the trustees having been unable to obtain a teacher. In the District of St. Mary's, during the winter term, there were only two graded schools in operation, viz.: in Section No. 1, Sherbrooke. During the summer term there were in operation, in the District of Guysborough, seven graded schools, viz.: three in Section No. 1, Guysborough; two in Cape Canso, No. 20, and two in Port Mulgrave, No. 37, A. In Cape Canso, No. 20, there are 300 children between 5 and 15 years of age, and I hope to report three graded schools next year in this section. In the District of St. Mary's, the summer term, there were four graded schools, viz.: two in Section No. 1, Sherbrooke, and two in No. 25, Goldenville. The graded schools, during the summer term, have been very well conducted and are doing very good work; most of them are liberally supplied with books and apparatus.

*Academy.*—This department, I am sorry to say, was closed during the winter term on account of the trustees not having been able to obtain a teacher of Grade A., but has been re-opened the summer term under the charge of Mr. Eaton, and I must say there has been genuine indications of improvement. The attendance of the pupils has been about the average, and mostly residents of the section in which the Academy is situated.

I very much regret that but very few pupils of this County avail themselves of its advantages. This department is pretty well supplied with books and apparatus.

The progress made in many of the schools the past year has not been very satisfactory. There are several causes which operate very much against their advancement, the chief of which are the constant change of teachers in many sections from term to term, limited supply of books and apparatus, the very irregular attendance of pupils, and the apathy and indifference of the rate-payers in not providing means for the support of efficient teachers. In many of the schools, the teachers, I am happy to say, are labouring dilligently and faithfully in the discharge of their duties, and some of them, both male and female, have attained considerable success in teaching.

The average attendance during the summer term in many of our schools has been smaller than usual. In some of them that I visited in September, I only found from five to fifteen present, the number registered being from fifty to sixty. Such a state of things is not very encouraging to a teacher, but I think the fault lies in a great measure with the parents, who are extremely negligent in the education of their children. It certainly would be a great encouragement to both teachers and pupils if parents would take an interest in the schools and thereby incite them to greater dilligence in their work.

*School Houses.*—I am very sorry to say that but very few of the houses erected since 1864 are entirely finished, and some few are still provided with the old style of wall-desks and miserable seats, but hope soon to see an improvement in this respect. A house has been erected in the colored settlement, Manchester, No. 29.0, and a school has been in operation during the summer term. Five school-houses have been destroyed the past year, viz. : one in Section No. 4, South Intervale, by fire on the 29th April last, and four by the gale of wind of the 24th August, viz. : in Colored Settlement No. 9, Guysborough; Black Point No. 18; Canso Island No. 20; and Island Harbor No. 47, and also one that was partly finished outside in Beckerton No. 27, District of St. Mary's. I believe two of these Sections have made provision for erecting others next summer.

*Cleanliness of School-room.*—Marked improvement has taken place during the summer term in this respect. Out of 62 schools visited by me, I only found four that were in any way dirty or untidy. In general they were as neat and tidy as could be expected.

*Outhouses.*—I cannot report much improvement in this respect, only one having been built the past year. I have repeatedly called the attention of the trustees to this matter, but the rate-payers will not provide the necessary funds for such purposes. I very much regret this state of things, as many of the school-houses are built close to the public roads; but hope soon to see this matter to some extent remedied.

The past year the County School rates paid by two poor sections have been retained in the hands of the County Treasurer to aid them in building suitable houses, and I hope that they will take advantage of it next summer.

*Visits.*—During the winter term I visited all the schools in the County that were in operation with the exception of six, which was owing to the almost impassible state of the roads along the sea coast the latter part of March and the first of April. During the summer term I visited all the schools, with the exception of No. 13, East River, St. Mary's, which was not in operation when I visited the section. I also visited four sections where schools did not exist; in two of those the rate-payers at the annual meeting voted money for the erection of buildings next summer.

In Section No. 16, Crow Harbor, there are about thirty-five rate-payers, \$11,500 of rateable property, and from 50 to 60 children from 5 to 15 years of age. I very much regret that I cannot prevail upon the rate-payers of this section either to vote money for the erection of a building or the support of a school. I wish the School Commissioners had power, upon the requisition of eight or ten rate-payers, to assess such sections for the sum necessary for such purposes.

In conclusion I beg leave to tender you my sincere thanks for

the readiness with which you have given me information when required and for your courtesy during our official intercourse.

I am, Sir,

Your obedt. serv't.,

WILLIAM HARTSHORNE.

A. S. HUNT,  
Superintendent of Education.

### LUNENBURG COUNTY.

W. M. B. LAWSON, Inspector.

SIR; I beg leave to lay before you my Annual Report on the state and condition of Schools in this County, when visited by me during the Winter and Summer Terms of 1872 and 1873.

In doing so I have drawn up a Report in Tabular form, dividing the schools in the county according to the best of my judgement into three grades, viz:—good, middling and poor, having especial reference to the skill and experience of the several teachers employed, as exhibited in their mode of conducting their schools.

The several Tables shew,

- 1st The estimated grade of the school.
- 2nd The particular section in which the school is situated.
- 3rd The number of pupils registered.
- 4th The daily average attendance up to the time of inspection.
- 5th The number of days in Session when visited.
- 6th The supplies of Books and Apparatus.
- 7th The Teachers' Name and Grade.
- 8th His period of service,—and
- 9th The amount of salary from the Trustees.

By means of these Tables may be seen at a glance a detailed report of the principal features of every school in Session in the county.

Besides the County Academy we have only one or two Schools which can rank as really superior, and we have not more than three or four which deserve to rank so low as "very poor." Therefore I have not deemed it necessary or politic to designate them just at present.



## DISTRICT OF LUNENBURG AND NEW DUBLIN.

TABLE 1.—GOOD.—WINTER TERM, 1872-73.

No.	SECTION.	No. of Pupils Registered.	Average Attendance.	Days in session whole term.	Books and Apparatus.	Teachers' Names.	Grade.	Time of Service yrs. mos.	Salary from Trustees \$.
1	Co. Ac'my, 1st dept	37	26.5	112	superior	E. H. Owen	A	3 7	
1	do. 2nd dept	60	42.76	117	do.	Jos. J. Parker	B	4	140.00
1	do. 3rd dept	72	49.19	106	do.	S. A. Harris	C	3 9	105.00
1	do. 4th dept	48	35.00	118	do.	Sarah S. Hirtle	D	5 6	70.00
15	Ritcey's Cove	79	49.57	90	good	E. M. Russell	C	3 9	100.00
18	Ferry LaHave	74	37.20	115	good	A. H. Phinney	C	4	70.00
25	Maiders Cove	68	35.3	113 1/2	good	H. E. S. Maider	C	6 9	80.00
26	Mahone Bay 1st dep	69	46.7	114	good	John M. Gow	B	9 6	125.00
29	Martin's River	54	28.49	111	poor	B. B. Robinson	C	4	60.00
36	Langilles	32	14.59	101	good	Ada C. Roland	C	8 6	58.50
39	Rosedale	51	24.2	105	fair	J. Patterson	C	2 6	80.00
37	Centreville	56	27.15	115	good	L. S. Beals	C	2 6	78.00
44	Bridgewater, East	56	30.4	116	good	Major Roop	C	110	140.00
57	2nd Peninsula lower	45	26.1	118	fair	T. Burhoe	B	8	75.00
64	Br'water 2nd dep.	81	47.61	113 1/2	good	L. B. Bent	C	8	92.50
65	Conquerall Bank	60	37.8	118	good	Lucie Browne	D	6 6	90.00
68	Pentz's	82	34.2	111 1/2	good	Henry Cooke	B	13 6	100.00
78	Crouse Town	36	19.75	118	fair	M. V. Jackson	D	2 3	86.00
80	Conquerall	57	32.9	118	fair	A. Andrews	B	4 6	140.00
84	Baker's	38	24.11	118	poor	G. H. West	D	17 6	88.00
88	Upper Chelsea	38	24.3	103	poor	M. A. Murray	D	2	62.00
	District of Chester								
1	Chester Town	53	30.33	118	md'lg	Annie Teader	E	1 5	36.00

TABLE 2.—MIDDLING.—WINTER TERM. 1872-73.

No.	SECTION.	No. of Pupils Registered.	Average Attendance.	Days in session whole term.	Books and Apparatus.	Teachers' Names.	Grade.	Time of Service.	Salary from Trustees
								Yrs. mo.	\$.
1	Co. Ac'my, 5th dept	51	35.20	117	good	Mary A Hunt	C	1 6	70.00
1	do. 6th dept	55	32.00	117	good	Sarah Burns	D	7 6	70.00
2	1st Peninsula	55	27.3	117	poor	Bessie S Begg	D	1 0	48.00
4	Garden Lots	24	14.33	116	vy. pr.	Arabella S Loye	D	1 0	30.00
10	Felz, South	54	24.49	105	fair	L D Romkey	E	4 6	52.00
11	Upper Rosebay	40	26.14	114	poor	Carrie Acker	D	7 0	66.00
12	Lower Rosebay	50	30.14	115½	fair	A L Seaboyer	D	0 6	60.00
14	Lower Kingsburg	24	16.46	115	poor	Isaac Mossman	D	3 8	80.00
21	Snyder's, L'Hve Rd	33	20.00	62	f r	Regina A Brady	D	5 6	60.00
22	North-west Range	82	47.40	112	fair	L M Kaulback	D	1 0	60.00
23	N. W. R Fauxbourg	41	20.00	117	fair	Isaac Gates	D	6 0	65.00
26	Mahone Bay, 2d dep	56	41.3	118	good	Mary E Keane	D	7 6	80.00
27	Oakland	67	54.52	117	good	James Zwicker	D	0 11	100.00
30	Blockhouse	54	27.65	118	poor	George Wilson	C	18 6	75.00
35	Falkland	37	23.22	64½	poor	Zephina Chute	D	1 1	60.00
42	West Northfield	43	22.42	110	fair	Mary L Keating	D	1 10	65.00
43	Hirtle's N. G. Road	34	20.49	113	fair	E St Cl. Stewart	E	0 6	65.00
49	New Canada	66	30.59	111	fair	Fanny A Silver	D	3 10	65.00
50	Misner's, Branch	35	19.5	81	poor	Delia Manning	D	1 4	75.00
60	Clearland	63	31.8	109	fair	Melissa Selig	E	3 0	60.00
64	Bridgew'er, 1st dep	79	40.03	117	good	Eben C Hilton	B	3 7	215.00
	Bridgew'er, 3d dep	75	37.16	117	good	A S Whitford	D	1 6	60.00
70	West Dublin	90	46.88	108	good	Daniel Rieser	B	11 11	115.00
71	La'Have Islands	52	21.43	118	poor	G Y Wadsworth	C	4 10	90.00
74	Petite Reviere	84	58.00	118	good	C A Bowlby	B	5 6	200.00
77	Vogler's Cove	59	28.00	118	poor	Henry Adams	D	16 0	80.00
81	Hebbs'	33	16.45	107	poor	E C Uhlman	D	3 6	60.00
89	Lower Chelsea	61	39.7	118	fair	Victoria Wile	C	3 0	75.00
101	Herman's Island.	26	13.5	118	poor	Anna M Myrer	E	1 6	50.00
24	Weinacht's	36	17.0	118	fair	Rosa E Hirtle	D	1 0	60.00
31	Lower Cornwall	30	15.9	118	fair	O C Roland	D	8 3	54.00
48	Upper Northfield	53	30.34	100	poor	Eugenia Bailly	E	3 5	60.00
87	Lakeville	23	14.8	117	fair	Naomi S Crouse	E	3 6	36.00
94	Camperdown	61	25.11	117	poor	John E Curl	D	4 11	70.00
	District of Chester								
1	Chester t'n, 1st dept	55	30.00	110	good	William Shore	B	11 0	140.00
2	East Chester	67	34.71	112	poor	H A Church	D	2 3	50.00
4	Chester Basin	67	25.38	81	fair	H Hennigar	C	5 6	70.00
10	Cross	40	21.59	112	fair	J R Barkhouse	C	4 0	71.00
16	Martin's Point	77	34.59	117	poor	Elizabeth Ashe	D	3 0	60.00
24	Mill Cove	55	31.9	111	poor	M Maria Perry	E	3 0	75.00
12	Aaldersville	16	11.6	43	md'g.	Ella Beckwith	E	1 2	45.00
13	Back of the Lake	42	17.78	118	fair	Anna L Killam	D	2 6	60.00
14	Hiltzboro	28	15.04	103	poor	A M Robinson	C	2 2	40.00

## DISTRICTS OF LUNENBURG AND NEW DUBLIN.

TABLE 3.—POOR.—WINTER TERM, 1872-73

No.	SECTIONS.	No. of Pupils Registered	Average Attendance	Days in session whole term	Books and Apparatus	Teachers' Names	Time of Service		Salary from Trustees	
							Yrs	Mos	\$	Cts.
13	Upper Kingsburg	18	13.15	112	vy. pr.	Wm Heckman	28	0	60.00	
21	Summerside	60	57.7	118	fair	Simon P. Grim	1	0	80.00	
26	Mahone Bay 3d dep	57	36.63	117	fair	R Amberg	D	3 6	50.00	
32	Middle Cornwall	47	28.19	117½	poor	Mary A Carder	D	6 7	54.00	
38	Stambourne	31	17.	103	poor	Susan E Dunn	D	1 4	37.00	
54	Knock's, Branch	55	34.7	52	poor	J Lohnes	D	2 6	50.00	
55	Snyder's, Branch	38	20.5	113	poor	R Newcomb	E	2 0	60.00	
58	Tancook Island	104	56.	57	fair	William Haley	D	0 9	70.00	
66	Pleasantville	73	31.9	118	vy. pr.	J E Martin	C	7 10	75.00	
72	New Cumberland	51	48.	33	vy. pr.	Nettie Lohnes	E	1 7	45.00	
75	Broad Cove	51	36.	60	poor	Z P Armstrong	D	17 3	80.00	
85	Newcombville	53	42.6	114	fair	P J Lynch	D	1 6	55.00	
97	Pine Grove	28	22.	65	poor	Mary E Keddy	D	0 3	30.00	
5	Blue Rock	61	33.75	118	vy. pr.	John Lohnes	D	32 6	74.00	
7	Heckman's Island	42	21.7	118	fair	A D Heckman	D	5 6	40.00	
40	Misners, N. Germ'y	35	19.93	107	poor	M A McKeown	E	1 0	40.00	
47	Lower Northfield	54	30.36	75	poor	J Nicholas	D	0 3	70.00	
67	Fraligs	47	30.9	118	fair	M A M Oxner	E	6 0	60.00	
96	West Conquerall	40	21.22	118	fair	A S McMahon	D	1 6	75.00	
	District of Chester									
1	Chester t'n, 3rd dep	44	30.3	82	md'lg.	A F Barkhouse	D	2 3	45.00	
17	Indian Point	29	18.4	117	poor	N A Warner	D	8 4	51.00	
22	Meisner's Island	9	78.87	54	poor	S V Crosshill	D	4 2	30.00	
28	Pine Plains	58	49.72	102	poor	S R Corkum	D	2 0	50.00	

## DISTRICT OF LUNENBURG AND NEW DUBLIN.

TABLE 1.—GOOD.—SUMMER TERM 1873.

SECTIONS.	No. of Pupils Registered	Average Attendance	Days in session whole term	Books and Apparatus	Teachers' Names	Grade	Time of Service	Salary from Trustees
2nd Peninsula—Low	30	21.5	34	good	Theo. Burhoe	B	7 3/4 mo	\$ 76.00
Maiders Cove	51	28.	54	do.	H E S Maider	C	7 0	80.00
Oakland	48	41.	48	do.	Jas W Zwickler	P	1 4	90.00
Ritcey's Cove	62	47.	51	do.	Eliza M Russel	C	4 3	105.00
Mahone Bay 2d Dept	48	38.	53	do.	B B Robinson	C	4 0	70.00
1st Peninsula	43	21.	52	do.	Bessie Begg	D	1 6	40.00
Mahone Bay 1st Dpt	65	45.	53	do.	John Gow	B	10 0	130.00
Clearland	51	30.	54	do.	Melissa Selig	D	3 9	60.00
Hirtle's, N. G. Road	51	20.	50	fair	E St C Stewart	D	1 0	45.00
Lower Cornwall	24	18.	62	do.	Olivia C Roland	D	9 1	50.00
Conquerall Bank	50	36.	63	good	Lucie Browne	D	7 0	90.00
Pentz's	46	28.6	75	do.	Henry Cooke	B	14 0	90.00
Conquerall	40	22.	73	do.	A E Whitford	C	4 0	90.00
Rosedale	55	30.00	78	fair	J J Patterson	C	2 8	70.00
Lower Northfield	56	26.	80	md'g.	Jennie Nichols	D	2 11	60.00
Upper Northfield	53	30.	84	poor	Eugenia Bailly	E	1 11	60.00
Academy 4th Dept	59	45.	94	good	Sarah S Hirtle	D	7 6	70.00
do 5th do	59	42.	94	do.	Mary A Hunt	C	2 0	70.00
do 1st do	23	16.	104	do.	E H Owen	A	4 1 pd by Gt	
do 2nd do	51	35.	95	do.	Jos J Parker	B	3 0	140.00
do 3rd do	52	35.	95	do.	A B Caldwell	B	3 6	140.00
do	52	35.	95	do.	S A Harris	C	2 3	105.00
Bridgewater, 1st dep	64	41.	85	do.	Robinson Cox	B	8 0	240.00



## DISTRICTS OF LUNENBURG AND NEW DUBLIN.

TABLE 3.—MIDDLING.—Summer Term, 1872-73

SECTIONS,	No. of Pupils Registered	Average Attendance.	Days in session whole term.	Books and Apparatus.	Teachers' Names.	Grade	Time of Service		Salary from Trustees	
							Yrs	Mos	\$	Cts
Lower Rosebay	41	28	43	good	A Seaboyer	D	1	6	55.00	
2nd Peninsula Upp	34	22	35	md'lg	Arabella Loye	D	1	6	42.00	
Felz, South	37	18	44	do.	L D Romkey	E	5	0	50.00	
Martin's River	51	30	51	do.	Anna Barkhouse	D	2	9	60.60	
Upper Centre	36	25	54	do.	Bertha Cossmann	P	1	0	31.00	
Mahone Bay 3d dep	61	33	53	good	A Dauphinee	E	1	3	50.00	
LaHave Ferry	59	45	53	do.	Delia Manning	D	11	0	75.00	
Upper Rosebay	37	25	51	do.	Carrie Heckman	D	6	6	66.00	
Blockhouse	51	28	49	md'lg	Isaac Gates	D	10	0	60.00	
North-west Range	62	52	54	fair	L M Kaulbach	D	2	6	70.00	
Bridgewater, East	39	35	57	good	Maria Stoddart	C	4	6	90.00	
Weinachts	25	15	47	fair	Rose Hirtle	D	1	6	52.00	
Pinegrove	27	22	60	poor	Elizabeth E Kedy	E	0	5	44.00	
Middle Cornwall	47	24	52	do.	Mary A Carder	D	9	3	50.00	
Newbern	73	32	63	fair	George Wilson	C	16	0	65.00	
Upper Cornwall	41	25	63	poor	Isaac Mosman	D	4	1	50.00	
Pleasantville	50	25	60	do.	John E Martin	C	8	3	70.00	
Freligs	41	30	73	md'lg	M A M Oxner	E	6	6	80.00	
West Conquerall	36	18	71	fair	Eunice C Uhlman	D	3	6	75.00	
Herman's Island	18	15	73	poor	Anna M Myrer	E	1	0	55.00	
West Northfield	31	18	77	fair	Mary L Keating	D	2	4	65.00	
Stambourne	30	18	60	md'lg	Susan E Dunn	D	21	1	37.50	
Falkland	45	33	79	good	Ada C Roland	C	9	0	72.00	
Crouse Town	46	26	82	fair	Esther Wile	D	5	0	85.00	
New Italy	30	15	83	do.	Naomi Crouse	E	4	0	60.00	
West Dublin	61	26	80	good	Daniel Rieser	B	16	7	115.00	
Knock's, Branch	57	26	89	fair	Janetta Lohnes	D	2	9	70.00	
Academy 6th dep	83	63	93	good	Sarah Burn	D	7	0	70.00	
Bridgewater 2nd dep	83	50	98	good	Lavinia B Bent	C	8	8	92.50	
Baker's	37	20	100	fair	George H West	D	23	0	88.00	
Chelsea	62	35	100	good	Victoria M Wile	C	3	5	80.00	

## DISTRICTS OF LUNENBURG AND NEW DUBLIN.

TABLE 3.—POOR.—SUMMER TERM, 1873.

SECTION	No. of Pupils Registered.	Average Attendance	Days in session whole term	Books and Apparatus	Teachers' Names	Grade	Time of Service	Salary from Trustees	
								yrs	ms
Heckman's Island	25	16	50	fair	A D Heckman	D	5 6		28.00
Upper South	49	30	46	poor	Sophia C Gulp		1 0		40.00
Lower Kingsburg	26	12	29	do.	Laura Heisler		0 3		30.00
Garden Lots	21	12	55	fair	Ada E Ritcey		0 3		40.00
Black Rocks	50	32	45	poor	John Lohnes	D	33 0		68.00
Snyder's, LaHave	44	28	23	fair	William Heckman	D	25 10		63.00
North West Range	31	20	45	do.	Rosanna Arnberg	E	3 6		50.00
Summerside	43	31	45	do.	Bessie Newcomb	D	3 6		60.00
Vogler's Cove	42	25	85	poor	Jessie Foster	E	0 6		37.50
Broad Cove	39	20	83	do.	Z. P. Armstrong	D	15 9		80.00
Getson's Cove	53	39	80	do.	Trinetta Lohnes	E	2 3		57.50
Misner's, Branch	38	17	86	do.	E McNayr		0 6		44.00
New Canada	32	12	85	do.	Frances A Silver	D	4 6		65.00
Penny's, Branch	23	15	84	do.	Helena Wile	D	3 6		60.00
Snyder's, Branch	38	22	83	fair	R Newcomb	E	2 6		60.00
Cook's, Branch	32	17	81	poor	Ella Parker	E	1 0		50.00
Bridgewater, 3d dt	101	36	58	good	Anna S Whitford	D	2 0		60.00
Newcombville	51	22	65	fair	Priscilla J Lynch	D	2 0		63.00
Camperdown	54	24.46	82	poor	Jonn E Curl	D	6 5		70.00

Irregularity of attendance on the part of the pupils still continues to be the rule, rather than the exception, in many of the schools in this County, which, coupled with the constant change of teachers, operates most disadvantageously to the vitality of schools. I am inclined to think therefore, that a small fine imposed on the parents of absentees without sufficient cause, would, to a certain extent, remedy the evil; at all events, I am decidedly of opinion that some compulsory enactment must be added to the present School Act, to make it of that real benefit to the community which its framers intended it should be.

Several new and commodious houses have been built in this County during the past school year, and some others have been repaired and enlarged. The School buildings in Bridgewater have been much enlarged and improved, and are now capable of accommodating five Departments with comfort and ease.

I am also happy to be able to report that the schools in session for the past term in this County, were, taking them as a whole, an improvement on those of former years, in order, discipline and progress.

This is all very encouraging, and tends much to inspire us with sanguine hopes of still greater improvement in the future.

My notes of Inspection and the abstracts of the A. and B. Returns, will supply in detail all the remaining necessary information in reference to the Schools which have been in operation in the several sections of the County for the past school year.

There have been twenty-two vacant sections in the County during the past year, and upwards of 370 children unprovided with the means of education in the sections to which they belong. Nine of these twenty-two sections are still without School houses.

I have the honor to be,

Yours with respect,

W. M. B. LAWSON.

A. S. HUNT,

Superintendent of Education.

UBLIN.

Time of Service	Salary from Trustees
5 6	28.00
1 0	40.00
0 3	30.00
0 3	40.00
33 0	68.00
25 10	63.00
3 6	50.00
3 6	60.00
0 6	37.50
15 9	80.00
2 3	57.50
0 6	44.00
4 6	65.00
3 6	60.00
2 6	60.00
1 0	50.00
2 0	60.00
2 0	63.00
6 5	70.00

## COUNTY OF CAPE BRETON.

A. MCKINNON, Inspector.

SIR,—In compliance with law, I beg to submit my first Report on the state of the Public Schools in the County of Cape Breton for the term ended 31st October, 1873.

Having received my appointment in May last, my report must be, of necessity, a short one. I shall confine my remarks especially to what I was able to learn and observe during my visitation.

I cannot report progress—not that progress has not been made, but because of my unacquaintance with the standing of education within the County in preceding years. The following is the number of teachers employed in this County for the term ended October 31st, 1873.

Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	A.	Total.
Males.....20	23	36	1	80
Females...11	10	15		36
31	33	51	1	116

*Sections.*—There are one hundred and twenty-three (123) School Sections in this County, with one hundred and twenty (120) School-houses. Louisburg, the old Capital of Cape Breton, which is divided into two sections, has neither school nor school-house, and the cause can be traced to the doors of a few individuals who have no school-going children, and care not for the education of the hardy fisherman's child, upon whom they depend for the luxuries of life.

It is to be hoped that the contemplated railroad from Sydney to Louisburg, which will be accomplished at no distant day, will be a means of arousing the inhabitants of that historic town to a more active sense of duty towards their much neglected



offspring. Benecadie school-house was blown down in 1871 and no steps have yet been taken, by the rate-payers of the Section, in replacing it.

The rate-payers of Grand Narrows have, at their annual meeting, voted a liberal sum towards the erection of a new school-house. North Sydney completed a tidy school-house as an appendage to their already well accommodated houses.

The County Academy, under the charge of Mr. Gillis, is doing remarkably well, in which all the branches necessary for a thorough practical education are taught with success. The other departments, especially the preparatory, are well conducted and seem to give good satisfaction.

The North Sydney neat and tidy schools, under the skilful superintendance of Mr. Dimock, are doing their work well, and the same can be said of the schools at Sydney Mines, under the supervision of Mr. Rhindress; although the school accommodation at the latter place is far inferior to other sections of less wealth and pretensions; yet their moral tone is second to none in the county. North Sydney and Sydney Mines may well congratulate themselves on having the services of such efficient and painstaking men as Mr. Dimock, Rhindress and McLeod.

Lingan, Glace Bay and Cow Bay are supplied with a staff of intelligent and useful teachers.

The remotest parts of the County, as a general rule, have in their employ teachers of indifferent attainments.

*Books, Maps, Apparatus.*—With respect to these, I am sorry to have it to report that very many schools are poorly supplied.

*Furniture.*—With the exception of that in the towns, and mining districts, the furniture is generally very indifferent, and Trustees seem to take little or no interest in this important item.

The A Returns, although not faultless, are tolerably well filled up, but the B Returns are very indifferently so, and many have not yet come in.

A. MCKINNON.

A. S. HUNT,  
Superintendent of Education.

## DISTRICT OF CLARE.

A. P. LANDRY, Inspector.

SIR,—I have the honor to lay before you my Second Annual Report on the state of the Public Schools in the District of Clare for the year closed on the 31st October, 1873.

I am much pleased with being able to assert that on the whole there is an improvement over the preceding year. As the people are getting better acquainted with the requisites of the law and its advantages, the old prejudices vanish and a general educational rivalry seems to take the lead. There is a general increase of both attendance and expenditure, yet many schools are still far from being in a good working condition. There are obstacles that only education itself can remove, as it will advance and throw its influential light over them. The late amendments to the law will not fail to obviate difficulties that were yearly met with in several sections. I mean to allude to the power given to the Board of School Commissioners of sanctioning a reasonable sum proposed by the Trustees of any section, neglecting or refusing to vote money, when needed, at the annual meeting. Now, the *can-live-without-education* rate-payers will not crowd to the annual meeting to vote down the school, and thus deprive the youth of their section of the benefits of a liberal education.

In order to facilitate a better view of the different educational matters, each subject will be found treated under separate heads.

*Teachers, their employ and pay.*—The number, grade and sex of Teachers and Assistants employed in the district during the year are as follows :

TEACHERS.	WINTER TERM.				Total.
	B.	C.	D.	E.	
Male .....	1	1	5	.....	7
Female .....	.....	6	3	4	13
Female Assistants.....	.....	3	.....	4	7
	1	10	8	8	27

SUMMER TERM.

TEACHERS.	B.	C.	D.	E.	Total.
Male . . . . .	3	1	4	.....	8
Female . . . . .	.....	5	4	7	16
Female Assistants.....	.....	3	.....	4	7
	3	9	8	11	31

The aggregate local salary of teachers and assistants for the year is \$4389.40, being \$1126.78 more than the previous year. The county fund standing at \$1920, the sectional tax towards the salary of teachers for the year amounts to \$2469.60, being \$754.78 over last year's. The sum of provincial allowance paid to teachers and assistants is \$1731.71, which brings the yearly income of teachers from all sources to \$6121.11.—Other items under this head will be found in the statistical tables belonging to this district.

*Sections and School-houses.*—The number of sections remain the same as last year. They are all provided with suitable school-houses to the exception of two, Ohio No. 15 and Harlem No. 24. I have the pleasure to state that the inhabitants of Ohio have at last agreed to have their school-house located in Clare; and for that purpose a proper site has been chosen and the new building hauled on the spot in this district. It will, I hope, be completed during the year. Harlem Section has also put up the frame of a new building, but, I may say, with very little prospect of having it ever completed. In 1870 liberty was granted for two years to this section by the Board to have its school taught in a small old building, a miserable hovel, provided that during that period a new school-house would be built. Since then poverty, indifference and perhaps also jealousy, have brought a division among the rate-payers; so that, now, instead of striving to finish the new building, half the rate-payers wish to abandon the work and be annexed to Ohio, from which they separated in 1870. But it appears that Ohio is not willing to admit them. Now the alternative is that they must either finish their new building or remain without a school.

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Total.
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13
7
27

*Furniture and Apparatus.*—The furniture in all the schools is the same as it was last year, except at Salmon River, Section No. 12, where the building has been completely furnished for two departments. A few additions in apparatus have been made in some schools. The amount of blackboard surface is yearly increasing. Maps are not to be seen in several schools, and a complete provision of them is wanting in all the rest. The two that have the best supply are Beaver River and Meteghan.

*Books and other School Requisites.*—The books used throughout are those prescribed by the Council of Public Instruction. One half of the schools are sufficiently provided with books suitable to a graded classification. These are provided by the Trustees according to law free of charge to all the pupils. The other half have but a scanty provision, not properly assorted, which very much interferes with a proper classification. Here the pupils either provide themselves as best they can with the books, etc., they need most, or the teacher keeps a stock of general school necessaries in the school-room and sells to the pupils what they can afford to buy. If the children or their parents happen to be too indigent to purchase their school requisites, they have to go without them. Should they apply to the Trustees for such wants, they can but receive the information that their parents would not vote money for such purpose, and consequently nothing of the kind need be expected from them. In almost every section there is more or less aversion to voting money for books, apparatus and other school materials. In fact in some sections it is impossible to pass a vote to that purpose. It is not unfrequent to find in some of these schools pupils sitting the whole time of school without a book or a slate, or any object of instruction in their possession. Parents thus send their children to school, and at the close of the term do not fail to blame the truly industrious teacher and accuse him of incapacity or neglect in imparting instruction to his pupils. Every department that is well supplied with all the school requisites free of charge to all the pupils, makes always the greater average of both attendance and progress.

This neglect or refusal to provide the scholars with their school necessaries and the room with proper apparatus, as the law directs, is an evil which is of no little importance to remedy.



Should I be allowed to prescribe some means of removing that defect, I would suggest that upon the report of the Inspector, the Board of School Commissioners would appropriate to the purchase of school implements a portion of the county fund allotted to those sections that would not vote money for books, etc. For means are generally provided for every thing but those indispensable implements of schools.

*Instruction.*—Reading being the branch that receives the greatest amount of time in every school, gives also the highest figure in the average of the pupils' progress. Spelling *viva voce* and by dictation is generally good. Geography is very superficially taught. There is a general lacking in the teaching of this branch. Maps are more or less wanting; proper text books are few, and the teacher's knowledge in some cases is not sufficiently exercised to give oral lessons effectively. Arithmetic is receiving more attention than it usually did. Except in few instances the examinations have shown satisfactory progress. There is now more of the practical system taught with the theory than formerly. Penmanship is well taught and with perfect success where the copy books (Staples') are provided to the pupils free of charge. But where the children have to procure their own writing materials, penmanship is generally poor; the copy books being of common paper, badly put together and set by the teacher, who is not always a model writer. English grammar, parsing and analysis, are generally considered of so little importance that very little or no time is devoted to their study. Very few teachers understand the oral method of teaching this branch; and the quantity of text books on the subject is not equal to the want. Notwithstanding what I have said, several departments possess excellent teachers, who leave nothing to be desired in the correct and successful teaching of the branch. History, for want of proper text books, is generally neglected. Drawing and the elements of music receive a due amount of attention in two schools only, Meteghan and Port Acadie. A branch that is almost entirely neglected in all the schools is composition. I often find big boys and girls who can read well indeed, write dictation without a mistake, and parse very fluently, yet cannot write an essay on the simplest subject, not even a common letter. It seems impossible for them to arrange their ideas so as to express

them in any form or shape. Not one out of fifty advanced scholars know how to commence, write, close and address a letter properly. I am sorry to have to say that not a small number of our teachers are quite ignorant of the proper formality. It is a branch to which the parents often refer. They are not a little surprised at the inability of a young man or young lady to write an order, a receipt, a promissory note or such like, after having been to school nine or ten years. This is not a result that will likely encourage the parents to send their children to school. To remedy this evil there should be in every school frequent exercises on general composition, essays, receipts, notes of hand, bills of account, letters, etc.—In Canada it is a plan generally adopted with proper text books on the subject.

*Trustees and their Returns.*—This body of men in several sections is but nominal. With some it is the ignorance of the duties of their office, while with others it is indifference that makes them unfit for the office. In the majority of cases they are illiterate, and consequently take but very little or no interest in visiting the school. The keeping of their sectional accounts is, in many instances, a mere farce. The whole is from memory or on loose sheets of paper; and when the time of making up the annual return (B) is come every thing is in confusion. The sheet is forwarded to the Inspector half filled in or with the most absurd entries. The return is sent back for revision, or, as it happens not unfrequently, the Inspector has to go himself and prepare it.—In three-fourths of the sections the accounts are so imperfectly brought before the annual meeting, that no correct statement of the standing of the school affairs can be given. This is often the cause of much debate and animosity, if not unfrequently the cause of a refusal to vote money.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. P. LANDRY.

A. S. HUNT,  
Superintendent of Education.

## HALIFAX COUNTY.

HINKLE CONDON, Inspector.

SIR,—In January 1873 I entered upon the duties of my office, and in this my first Report, beg to lay before you the results of my experience.

After spending a month making myself acquainted with the teachers, the prevailing methods of instruction and the various educational conditions peculiar to the City of Halifax, I proceeded to make a tour of the County, in order to understand the location of the Sections, note the condition of the School-houses, and become conversant with the general aspect of school affairs.

During the Summer Term I made minute and careful inspection of the Schools in the County and City.

Outside of Dartmouth, while some sections have good school-houses, well kept, still, too many are far from being in that state of neatness and repair, so essential to the comfort of both teachers and children; and indeed, so blind to their own interests are some sections, that even the outlay of a few dollars is often begrudged, and many a house which might be made comfortable merely by the use of a little lime and a good cleaning, is allowed to remain in a condition which is anything but creditable. A considerable number still remain unfinished and shew unmistakable traces of neglect and indifference, nor should the plea of poverty be accepted as an excuse, for in two of the poorest sections in the County the houses are in a most satisfactory state. In one instance I found the house neither plastered nor ceiled, nor even banked, although exposed to the bleak winds of the Atlantic. The teacher and children were shivering with cold and so uncomfortable that it was imprudent to proceed with the work of the school.

The black-board, which in our schools is so indispensably requisite, are, in many sections, either altogether wanting or

in so bad a condition as to be useless. Notwithstanding this fact, Halifax County gives an average of 64 square feet in the Statistical Tables. I have endeavoured to urge upon Trustees, not only the necessity but the actual economy of repairing and cleaning their houses and renewing the black-boards at least once a year. Would it not be well for the Council of Public Instruction to set apart a day for these special lustrations?

I am happy to be able to state that arrangements have been made for the completion of five hitherto unfinished School-houses and the erection of six new ones for 1874—three of these will be large and commodious. Thus much for externals.

I have never so thoroughly realized the force of the axiom, "The Teacher makes the School" as in the past year. I have been delighted to find what excellent work a faithful and enthusiastic teacher will perform under very disadvantageous circumstances, in a small, inconvenient room, with few appliances and without the stimulus of an adequate remuneration. One such case was marked with a special vote of approbation by the Board of Commissioners for the "District of Western Halifax." Blessings on those faithful workers in obscure places. Their diligence and zeal extort admiration, but heroic souls are scarce and the compensation is often so small that only young and inexperienced teachers can afford to give their time to these sections; and I am sorry to be obliged to report that in several instances there has been an evident disposition to take advantage of the ignorance and credulity of the people. One which I reported to the Board was that of a teacher, dilatory and unfaithful, teaching according to her own shewing, only four hours a day, and persisting in this, contrary to the wishes of the Trustees. Another reported to the same Board was that of a young man engaged in one of our best sections, within ten miles of Halifax, so negligent that although he had classes in Geometry and Algebra, these same pupils were ignorant of the very first principles of Arithmetic, and sadly deficient in reading and spelling. If this teacher had exercised the same ingenuity to secure a well conducted and efficient school, that he did in trying to deceive the public, his labors would have been creditable to himself and a boon to the children. But the most unpardonable case presented to the Board was that of an experienced male teacher, charged with grave moral



delinquency, whose license was cancelled by the unanimous vote of the Board, who thereupon passed the following resolution which, I know, will meet with your hearty approval:—"Whereas, this board is aware of the short and uncertain periods of time during which the children in many of our Country Schools can avail themselves of instruction, and feeling it to be a matter of the greatest importance that a diligent and faithful use should be made of the limited time at their disposal; *Resolved*, That if on the report of the Inspector, any school be found in a backward or unpromising condition, through lack of diligence or efficiency on the part of the teacher, this board will be prepared to curtail or withhold the Provincial Grant, as directed by Law.

A glance at the tables will show a gradual decrease in the number of schools in Halifax County during the last two years. I think, however, that in the present year we may calculate on an improvement in this respect.

I am obliged, in common with other Inspectors, to complain of the irregularity of attendance as evidenced by the disparity between the numbers on the registers and the average, and this even in sections where there is considerable general interest in education.

For example, I visited in September last several schools represented by the following numbers :

Registered . . . . .	56	Present . . . . .	16
" . . . . .	37	" . . . . .	3
" . . . . .	36	" . . . . .	17
" . . . . .	62	" . . . . .	12
" . . . . .	52	" . . . . .	22
" . . . . .	70	" . . . . .	26

Nearly half of those absent were under ten years of age.

It is in vain for us to look for the general dissemination of knowledge so long as this state of things continues. Great as are the perplexities which, in this country, surround the question of compulsory education; many as are the conflicting interests to be adjusted and strong as are the prejudices to be overcome, we must resolutely face the difficulty. If it be proper for a Govern-

ment to interfere in the matter of education at all, it is certainly desirable that their interference should extend far enough to render all former action, on their part, productive of the greatest possible benefit. Consider how blind to the true interests of their children many well-meaning parents are rendered by lack of intelligence. Think how, in the stern hand-to-hand fight with poverty, they put off sending their children to school, frittering away their precious time in desultory employment. Think too of the careless and indifferent persons who, having charge of orphans and other unprotected children, consign to hopeless ignorance many a bright and clever child, who, if compulsory attendance were enforced, might, having taken the first step, rise to fill a position where his educated intelligence might perhaps enable him to develop some industrial pursuit, which would permanently enrich his native land. Our country is rich in natural resources, abounding with raw material, our people for stamina and intellectual vigour stand in the front rank; and we only require that development of the brain-power of our country which will inevitably result from the diffusion of Common School education. I have conversed with many persons upon this subject, and even in the case of those parents whose poverty compels them to avail themselves of their children's labour at an early period, I have never found one who did not willingly admit that children might as well be in school until the age of 10. With 5 years in well-conducted schools, every child in Nova Scotia would be able to read and write and learn sufficient arithmetic to enable him to protect his own pecuniary interests.

I need not inform you that the people of Dartmouth are taking great interest in their schools. This is manifested by their orderly arrangement and general appearance of mental activity, and also by the highly respectable course of study which they have marked out and are endeavouring to pursue in a very judicious and systematic manner.

Now in regard to the schools of the city, although some are doing good work, and others again excel in particular points, I am compelled to report that, on the whole, they are not occupying the high position which we have a right to expect. These schools should lead the van of educational progress, and should be of such

excellence as to furnish models and illustrations to other parts of the Province. I have reported *in extenso* to the Board of Commissioners, and have laid before them indubitable evidence that there is something radically defective in the present management of some of the largest graded schools in Halifax. I have carefully detailed to them what I conceive to be the causes of failure, and have also endeavoured to point out the remedies necessary to bring these schools into a flourishing condition.

And now, in conclusion, allow me most strenuously to urge the necessity of a High School in Halifax, where those who have honourably passed through the Common Schools may receive instruction of a more advanced character, and enter upon such a curriculum as shall equip them for the exigencies of the coming age, and enable them by an intelligent discharge of all the duties of citizenship, a hundredfold to repay the expenses of a thorough High School course. Such an institution would prove a great incentive to diligence, and is a natural outgrowth and culmination of our Public School system.

I am happy to know that the establishment of such a school in Halifax has already commended itself to your judgment and will receive your hearty support.

I cannot close without expressing my thanks for the courteous and kindly consideration I have received at your hands, and acknowledging the material assistance which you have rendered me in the prosecution of my new duties.

Respectfully,

HINKLE CONDON.

A. S. HUNT,  
Superintendent of Education.

## HANTS COUNTY.

R. R. PHILP, Inspector.

SIR,—In compliance with the requirements of the law, I respectfully submit for your consideration my Second Annual Report on the condition of the Public Schools in Hants County for the year ending October 31st, 1873.

There has been one new section created during the present school year, but the previously existing number has not been increased thereby. The Board of Commissioners for the district of West Hants, at the semi-annual meeting in May of 1872, altered the boundaries of several sections, and changed the name of Greenhill Section No. 30, to that of Ashdale No. 30. From information subsequently received, the Board were of the opinion that the interests of Education would be best promoted, for the present at least, by the restoration of the former boundaries. Accordingly, at the semi-annual meeting of May last, it was unanimously voted that the boundaries of Woodville, Ardoise and Hillsdale be as they existed prior to May 1st, 1872, and that a new section be created, to be known as the Greenhill School Section No. 30.

The number of Departments in operation during the year was 177, being an increase of 6 over the year of 1872. The number of sections in which there was no school for the whole year was six, a decrease of one over the preceding year. During the two years of my Inspectorship all the sections have been in operation with the exception of two—East Uniacke and Balnan. East Uniacke has no school-house, and only once, since it was created a school section, has there been a school there, and then only for part of a term. The school-house in Balnan Section was condemned by the Board of Commissioners for East Hants at the semi-annual meeting in May of 1872. As there has been no effort made since either to repair the existing house or build a new one, the section, as a consequence, has been without a school.



The teachers employed, in respect to grade, sex and number are as follows :

	B.	C.	D.	E.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Winter Term.....	18	35	22	5	35	45	80
Summer Term .....	18	36	30	12	31	65	96

No. of assistants—Winter 3 ; Summer 4.

*School-houses.*—A very neat school-house, adapted to the wants of the section, was built by subscription in Brooklyn during the past summer. The rate-payers of an isolated section named Mill Brook, bordering on Lunenburg County, have erected and finished the outside of a school-house that really does them credit. They had their first school this summer, and the progress of the pupils in the different branches taught was very commendable. Glencoe, also an isolated section, so far completed a house as to allow of a school being taught in it during the past term. The school-house of Moose Brook No. 37 was removed to a more central place in the section and put through a thorough repair. The old-fashioned long benches and high desks were removed, and new seats and desks procured for the comfort of the pupils. The school-house at Noel was also repaired, and new seats and desks of the Dawson style introduced. Other sections have made arrangements for the completing or repairing of existing school-houses, and some for the erection of new ones. Facts like these speak for themselves. They afford unmistakable evidence that the people are alive to the necessity and importance of securing for the children the advantages provided by our superior school law.

*Attendance.*—The number of pupils registered in the Winter Term was 4,048, and the grand total days attendance made by these 218,671. The attendance would doubtless have been greater but for sickness. The Board of Health for Avondale closed the schools in that section for the space of sixteen authorized teaching days, and the Board for Scotch Village closed the school in that section for the period of fourteen teaching days on account of small pox being in those sections. In a number of other sections the scarlet fever prevailed to such an extent that the schools were closed for days in succession, in some instances for weeks. The Summer Term was not materially interrupted

by sickness, yet the attendance was very irregular. The berries seem to possess a fascination which parents and children appear powerless to resist. If, by some means, parents could be brought to realize the value of the period of youth as affording the best season, we might say the only season, for securing an education, they would not be so prodigal of their children's time. The number of pupils registered, 4,643, and the grand total days attendance, 258,292.

*Branches taught.*—The progress which the pupils are making in penmanship, and the neatness with which the copy books are kept, is deserving of special mention. More attention is required to the position of the pupil while writing, and the way in which the pen is held. There were not so many giving attention to the principles of book-keeping as I would liked to have seen, since a knowledge of this branch of school work is as essential to the mariner, the farmer and the mechanic, as it is to the merchant, but those who were devoting a portion of their time to it gave evidence that they understood the principles as far as they had gone. The Geography of the Province is taught in all the schools, and the pupils answer very readily questions upon its situation, size, shape, its mountains, hills and coast waters, its productions, natural and industrial. In the more advanced schools it would have been more satisfactory if a mastery of physical geography had been made the basis for a knowledge of political geography. Map drawing is very generally attended to, and some of the specimens submitted to my inspection deserved praise for their correctness. Singing forms part of the exercises in nearly all the schools, and in many the pieces were sung with good taste and attention to time.

Though the work in our Public Schools may, in many respects, be imperfect, they are nevertheless quietly accomplishing a great work, a work that immeasurably overbalances the pecuniary outlay. If the opinion is correct that the first eight or ten years of our existence are the foundation of the whole after life, baffling all later attempts to essentially change life's course, how important is it to see that those who will shortly shape and control the administration of business in every department of our fair Province be trained in intelligence, well indoctrinated with the cardinal virtues of punctuality, regularity, order, temperance and

obedience to law. Let it be the aim then of all to increase the efficiency of our Public Schools, in the full assurance that no instrumentality can be devised that will so effectually diminish crime, and promote virtue, intelligence and happiness.

Respectfully submitted.

R. R. PHILP.

A. S. HUNT,  
Superintendent of Education.

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QUEEN'S COUNTY.

CHARLES DUFF, Inspector.

SIR,—It becomes once more my duty to report the work of another educational year. It will be perceived by reference to the statistical tables herewith furnished that a very large percentage of the teachers employed during the past year are first class teachers. In proportion to the whole number employed, very few are of the lower grade. We have likewise had but few changes; four new teachers in the winter and eight in the summer term were added to our staff, and the principle teachers in all our leading sections are men of standing and position in this Province.

During the past year Brooklyn and Beach Meadows have completed their School-houses; and in the former section two first class teachers are now successfully engaged in their work. Port Mouton Island and Great Island are also engaged in building, but they experience great difficulty in their work and should have some outside help. Morse Harbor is in chronic trouble; the majority seem to successfully stand in the way of both school and school-house, by persistently refusing to vote funds for either the one or the other.

The severe and unparalleled commercial crisis in this County, as might be expected, has had its influence upon the schools as

well as upon other institutions dependent upon the wealth and prosperity of the people for their successful promotion.

The supplementary returns has brought out some interesting facts with reference to sectional taxation. A glance at it will shew that some of the least populous and wealthy sections are taxed the highest. Port Jollie was taxed last year 11 cents on the dollar, and Wellington, No. 1, North Queens, 22. Both are poor and scattered sections. On the other hand, Western Caledonia was taxed only 2 cents on the dollar. Wellington, it is true, has taxed itself for a new school-house; but Port Jollie and Western Caledonia represent the extremes of sectional taxation for the carrying on of ordinary school purposes, without reference to taxation for school-houses or land.

I have found not a little difficulty in making out the statistical table, owing to the deficiencies in the B Returns. The large majority of trustees, unaided by the teachers, seem to make grave omissions, and the work of the Inspector is greatly impeded by the necessity of shewing the trustees of many outlying sections the simplest matters of duty.

With this report, I regret in many respects, that I am compelled to forward my resignation of the Inspectorship of the Schools of this County. My health, pastoral and domestic duties alike, make this demand upon me. You will therefore, allow me here to acknowledge my indebtedness to yourself personally, to the Council of Public Instruction, and to the many friends of Education throughout Queens County, through whose consideration and friendship I have been so often cheered in the discharge of my duties for the past three and a half years. And my hope is, that my successor, whoever he may be, will be able to devote himself with more undivided attention to the great work, than it has, at any time, been in my power to do.

Respectfully yours,

CHARLES DUFF.

A. S. HUNT,  
Superintendent of Education.



## RICHMOND COUNTY.

R. BENOIT, Inspector.

SIR,—I beg to submit to you my Annual Report of the schools and state of education in the County of Richmond for the year ended Oct. 31st, 1873.

The present year has not been remarkable for any noticeable change in our educational condition, which, on the whole, may be considered satisfactory.

There were schools in operation in every section but four during some portion of the year, having 55 departments in the Winter, and 61 in the Summer Term. This is a slight increase over the preceding year.

The teachers employed are classified as in the annexed table:

	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Winter Term....	1	8	20	13	13	30	25	55
Summer Term....	1	13	18	11	18	30	31	61

As will be perceived, 13 male 1st class teachers were employed in the Summer Term, being a considerable increase when compared to the number in the winter, as well as to that of any previous term, it being the largest number we have ever had any one term. The fact is an encouraging one; and it is to be hoped that in a few years hence only 1st and 2nd class teachers shall be employed, as general efficiency will not be secured without this important change. I may state, however, in this connection, that a few of our present 1st and 2nd class teachers are not what the parchment they hold represents them to be.

The attendance in our schools has been a fair average when compared to past years. There were registered in

the winter term 2312 pupils, making a grand total days' attendance of 136,540, and 2396 pupils in the summer, making a total days' attendance of 171,742. These figures will be found to be considerably less than those of 1870, the year in which the attendance was the largest; but notwithstanding this apparent decrease the attendance I believe has been as good this year, for I have reason to know that Returns are now more correctly and faithfully made than then. During my last visitation I have yet seen, I must say, a few Registers that appeared suspicious; but those who are guilty of keeping such Registers and making exaggerated Returns accordingly, had better see to it at once, for their culpability may be brought to light sooner than they suspect. I wish it to be understood, however, that very few Registers indeed excited my suspicion on the score of false registration.

Among the several amendments to the School Law passed last session of Parliament, the one recited by the 60th Sect., above all others, meets with my most hearty approval, and will be hailed generally as a great desideratum supplied. It is well calculated to give a great impetus to the progress of our schools, for if there has been heretofore an impediment to real progress greater than any other, it is unquestionably the want of proper support. Rate-payers, in a majority of cases, refuse to make the necessary provisions for the maintenance of an efficient school in their respective sections, and the sad results of this culpable indifference and penuriousness are everywhere manifest. But now trustees can remedy this evil. Under this provision of the Law we have almost a guarantee, if trustees will only perform their duty, that an efficient school will be established in every section. Let trustees therefore be alive to their duties.

Yours, respectfully,

R. BENOIT.

A. S. HUNT,

Superintendent of Education.

## DIGBY COUNTY.

JOHN AMBROSE, Inspector.

You will receive with this the Returns and Statistical Tables of the schools in the District of Digby for the year ending Oct. 31st, 1873. The Statistical Tables have cost a very great deal of labour, partially owing to the blundering and exceedingly unreliable Returns B which a very large proportion of the sections sent in. The law provides a remedy for this, but one hesitates to apply it where so generally the innocent would suffer with the guilty. I used it in some measure, however, for a check—a salutary hint—as to the danger incurred by careless or fraudulent trustees or teachers, by withholding the public monies until satisfactory explanations were given,—(another reason of delay.) After all, I was obliged to amend a good many of the trustees' calculations, as you will see by my appended initials, and also to supply information which they had neglected to give.

Some may be excused on the plea of ignorance, but covetousness I fear has been the cause in a few cases. A female teacher, last winter term, set forth in her affidavit that she held a second class license, and was paid accordingly. During the summer term I ascertained that she held no license at all, and strongly remonstrated with her and the trustees who had signed her Return. Ignorance was her plea, and as there was a bare possibility that she had mistaken a memo. from the Education Office of her inability to pass the tests for the II. division of Grade E for a II. class license,—for this mistake was also pleaded by another female teacher. But her very next Return showed such a marvellously large grand total that I went to the section, examined the Register, and found she had not only taught on unauthorised days but had added to the actual daily attendance of the pupils, in all the larger numbers. She made the usual affidavit to the Return, in this shape, and the trustees had duly signed it. Here the legal remedy was clearly demanded from the Board of Commissioners, and it was applied, as a warning to others.

In another case a male teacher was desirous of obtaining the Government grant for Grade C whilst he held Grade D, but before he was paid I discovered the true state of the case, and justice was done him. Two or three other teachers—females—of Grade E made such mistakes in their Returns as would, if undiscovered, have increased their salaries, and the trustees had also signed their Returns. But all they gained was so emphatic a warning as I hope may convince them that in future it will be safer to be careful.

There were several other cases in which it was necessary to reduce the grand totals before the division of the County money could be made with any chance of justice,—but experience has made me cautious and watchful, and no gain, I trust, has been made by our covetous friends.

I mention the foregoing as a still further warning to any who in this district may at any future time send inaccurate Returns, and indeed I am not sure but that a case of palpable fraud would be best met—not merely by partial or total loss of the grants, but also by publication of the names of the parties concerned in the Inspectors' Annual Report.

Every year's experience convinces me more and more of the false economy of employing teachers of the lowest grade in the schools. There are, it is true, a few who are doing really good work, but these can at least spell well, and fail to obtain higher grades through lack of a knowledge of algebra. But the ordinary "cheap" teacher is worse than none, for such persons not only lay wrong foundations but are gradually but surely pushing competent male or female teachers out of the field—especially the former. These cheap people will teach for the Provincial and County money—or a mere trifle over this, and selfish and short-sighted rate-payers love to have it so, and force wiser and more public-spirited men to compromise the business of the annual school meeting by submitting to a starvation money-vote or none at all. And thus it happens that year by year male teachers of ability and self-respect, being obliged to give up their schools to females during the summer, leave the profession for other more steady and lucrative employment. Perhaps the new system of



bonuses to teachers of Grades A or B of five year's standing may work a salutary change in this respect, and it might have a further good effect if male teachers and those of *proved efficiency* were discriminately rewarded.

We have several good male and female teachers in this district who are making their mark—and a good one—on the rising generation. Not only knowledge but “manners make the man.”

A new school-house, suited to the section, was completed in October at Weymouth Mills, No. 16 (A), but was burnt down shortly afterwards—evidently by some evil-disposed person or persons. Arrangements are now, I believe, in progress for building suitable school-houses at Smith's Cove and Marshalltown. A new and commodious school-house was erected at Westport during the summer, and is now occupied. Two new rooms are to be added to the Digby Academy before the end of the present half year. The trustees of this Seminary have lately inaugurated a regular system of weekly visits to all the departments, which will be a vast improvement on former custom, and, if kept up, will no doubt be attended with good effects. The visiting list on the school register is a pretty good test of the interest felt in education in any section, and without a general interest the “cheap-and-nasty” or no system will prevail.

Finding spelling and writing as well as composition rather behindhand in many of our schools, I have been stimulating these studies, and already find much improvement. The art of holding the pen properly is becoming better known.

A good deal of time is lost in some of the schools by a too great multiplicity of reading classes. I am endeavouring to remedy this, and might perhaps find it easier to do so if we had not such a plathora of reading books on our prescribed list. Whilst upon the subject of our official list of books, I may be allowed to offer a word in commendation of Mr. McCabe's Grammar,—so short and yet so full and clear, and not disfigured, like Lennie's Grammar, with passages from Holy Scripture distorted in order to serve as examples of false syntax.

The binding of the present school series is—generally speaking—so defective that parents are continually complaining of the utter waste of books in our schools.

A want of maps and school requisites still exists, but I am in hopes I may soon be able to report a better state of things in this respect.

I am striving as far as possible to discourage the evil and short-sighted policy of some sections of reducing to a minimum the local tax. But this will require time.

I remain,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN AMBROSE.

A. S. HUNT,

Superintendent of Education.

#### YARMOUTH COUNTY.

G. J. FARISH, Inspector.

SIR,—I much regret that in this my ninth report of the schools of this County I cannot furnish proof of the steady progress which it has hitherto been my favoured lot to announce.

Several causes may be brought forward to account for this. In the first place, nearly every section has been already furnished with school-houses, (64 out of 68); and nearly every one organized, (66 out of 68); and in every section except 5 there has, at some time or other since the passing of the new act in 1864, been a school established. Under this condition of affairs the only advance in school matters which we can now reasonably expect is, that the increase will be commensurate with the natural increase of the population. In the second place, the sudden outbreak of small-pox last winter in various parts of the county put, in many cases, an entire stop to school attendance. Forty-seven schools were closed by authority for 3 weeks, and others for 4, 5 and 6 weeks. From this cause alone there was a loss for the

winter term of nearly 20 thousand days' attendance; and many of the pupils then left who never returned to their studies. Indeed the whole school system was in several sections entirely broken up. Another cause is the increasing irregularity in the attendance of the pupils, which calls loudly for a compulsory clause in the Act. And still another cause may be found in the difficulty of obtaining proper teachers. From this last cause alone several schools were kept closed, thus shutting out from the total days' attendance the scholars who would have been counted as being present had these schools been so supplied.

This deficiency of trained teachers acts injuriously in another way. The trustees, not succeeding in obtaining one well qualified, are compelled to employ another manifestly unfit for the position. By this means a low grade of teachers is continued on the list, to the injury both of the pupils and the more capable members of the profession, whose salaries are kept down by those who are willing to work for a mere pittance. Were the remuneration increased, a larger number and a better class of teachers would enter the field, and both evils would be remedied. Those holding third class and permissive licenses are, in their places, very useful; for some of the poor and small sections in remote and secluded localities could not otherwise be supplied; and where there has never before been a schoolmaster even a poor one is valuable as a pioneer; but in the more populous and wealthy sections, where schools have been established for years, and the pupils are considerably advanced, such are mere drones in the hive.

Although there has been no increase in the number of schools, teachers, or days' attendance, over that of the previous year, the following table will shew that in the important matter of money we have not fallen behindhand:

	1872.	1873.	Increase.
Value of books and apparatus . . . . .	2256	2678	222
Value of other school property . . . . .	72789	75710	2921
Voted for building school-houses . . . . .	1730	1900	170
Assessed for all school purposes . . . . .	15429	17405	1970

It is useless again to complain of the shortcomings of the rate-payers in not providing a still larger fund for the repairing and furnishing of the school-houses. I suppose we must be content

to wait until new ideas prevail on that subject and parents awake to the necessity of providing for their children, while at school, as comfortable accommodation as they themselves are enjoying at home

I find in visiting the sections, and in my frequent intercourse with the people, that the objections to the school act are dying out, and that rate-payers look upon the establishment of a school in each section more as a matter of course than they did 5 years ago. The question raised at the meeting is not so often "Shall we have a School?" as "What sum shall we vote for the school?" This, I am sorry to say, is in most cases altogether too small for the requirements of the section and for the ability of the rate-payers.

Every school except 5 was visited by me during the year. In 3 of these the school was broken up by the illness of the teacher before my visitation tour was completed; in the other 2 the drifted roads prevented my reaching them, (each 20 miles from home), before the schools closed. The distance travelled for the purposes of inspection during the year was 1373 miles; being an average of just 10 miles for each school.

I found the registers generally well kept and carefully brought up to the end of each week. In some few cases the additions and other calculations were left to be done at the close of the term when the returns would be made out, a very bad plan. In others the page for department and general progress was entirely blank, the teacher foolishly preferring to keep his own record in his own way in a separate book, to making use of the form furnished by the Council of Public Instruction. I ascertained by the "records of visitation" that in 23 cases neither trustee nor secretary ever entered the school during the whole term. This is a great evil, and very discouraging to the teacher.

The books used are in every case those prescribed by the Council, but great complaint is made of the paucity of reading books, the more advanced scholars knowing them all by rote. The greatest want is felt between Nos. 4 and 6. No. 5 is on scientific subjects and not fitted to teach the art of reading, while No. 6 is too far advanced, nearly as much so as No. 7. If No. 5 were



altogether discarded and its place supplied with *two* others, graded, the defect now so much felt would be partially remedied. Could not the Council of Public Instruction confer so trifling a boon as that upon the school-children of this Province? A No. 8 would be useful for the higher schools. In a revision of these books, so much needed, all those grammatical peculiarities of certain words so industriously pointed out to the pupil in No. 2, and so perfectly unintelligible to the infant mind, should be entirely swept away, and some simple and touching narrative introduced instead. The whole book is prosy, uninteresting and unsuited to its object. The "Infant Reader" for the children of this Province has yet to be written.

The new Geography is approved of by teachers, but it is too expensive to be generally introduced; not one half of the schools are able to obtain it. Greenleaf and Bullion take the place of all others in their several departments. The N. S. Arithmetic stands no chance with the former and is now seldom met with; nor do I think the new N. S. Grammar can ever successfully compete with Bullion's.

It is useless to refer to the continued want of apparatus, and to point out the defects so observable in the mode of teaching pursued in many of the schools. This has been done again and again by myself and by my fellow Inspectors. Our duty is to endeavour to remedy these crying evils. This is my constant effort, and I hope it is attended with some success.

Other subjects might be referred to, but they have been so often and so strongly dwelt upon by me already, that a notice of them would be but repeating the old story.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. J. FARISH.

A. S. HUNT,

Superintendent of Education.

## COLCHESTER COUNTY.

R. B. SMITH, INSPECTOR.

SIR,—I beg to submit for your information the following report of the present condition and progress of education in this county during the year ended Oct. 31, 1873.

In the first or winter term the number of sections having schools was unusually small. This was chiefly due to the scarcity of teachers of the higher grades, particularly 1st class male. Trustees in a number of sections preferred husbanding their funds until the summer season, rather than expend money in supporting schools that would not meet the requirements of the sections during the winter season. The number of pupils registered and the grand total attendance was also much less than the previous winter term. During the summer term, however, the number of sections having school, the number of pupils registered, and the grand total attendance, were all greater than during the two years previous. A few figures from the abstract will shew this more plainly.

Schools in operation	1872, winter term,	102
“	“ 1873, “	94
“	1872, summer term,	105
“	1873, “	106
Pupils registered,	1872, winter term,	5005
“	“ 1873, “	4730
“	1872, summer term,	5323
“	1873, “	5340
Total attendance	1872, summer term,	286510 days.
“	“ 1873, winter term,	288559 “

The increase, though small, yet, taken with other signs of activity in educational matters, such as the erection of new buildings and the forming of new sections in outlying settlements, shews a positive and increasing interest in the work of education in the country.

In these schools there were 95 teachers employed during the winter, and 109 in the summer term. The following table will shew the proportion of males and females; sex and grade.

## WINTER TERM.

	Male.	Female.	
Grade B....	12	—	
C....	16	42	
D....	5	12	
E....	—	8	
	—	—	
	33	62	Total..95

## SUMMER TERM.

	Male.	Female.	
Grade B....	12	—	
C....	11	44	
D....	2	24	
E....	—	16	
	—	—	
	25	84	Total..109

I have noticed during my visitation more care shewn by those intending to become teachers in preparing for the annual examination; and I find as a consequence that new teachers, as far as knowledge of the branches they have been examined in is concerned, are better qualified to take charge of schools.

I notice also that *ceteris paribus* the teacher who has entered the profession through the Normal School, is much better fitted, both in scholarship and capabilities, for school management than those who have not availed themselves of the training afforded by that institution.

*School-houses.*—There have been three new school-houses built and finished during 1873—one in Byers' Mills Section, New Annan; one in Pembroke, and one in Great Village. This last has just been finished at a cost of \$3000. It is a credit to the enterprise of the section, to the builder and contractor, Mr. George Fulton, and to the secretary, Capt. Dill, who carried out so energetically the wishes of the section. The central building is two stories in height, with a large basement; on either side of this

main building are two wings, making in all four large school rooms, accommodating about 200 pupils, quite sufficient for the wants of the community.

I have always urged upon trustees the desirability of adhering as nearly to the prescribed plans as possible, for the sake of uniformity, and because they are admirably adapted to the wants of the country. The first two houses mentioned have been built according to these plans, and the last also as far as the site and the necessities of the section would permit. It is particularly necessary that the ventilation should not be forgotten, as it is too often in the erection of new buildings. I believe that the want of one in the school room in the winter season will very materially affect the health of the pupils, if it will not increase the mortality among children in sections where it is not provided.

*School Books.*—There are but few sections in which the trustees provide books for the school since the withdrawal of the grant, but as they are kept in every shop in the country most schools are fairly provided for in this respect.

The text book on chemistry is not an appropriate book for pupils studying that branch; and it may be owing to this that chemistry is not studied more in the schools.

Collier's British History is not sufficiently elementary for the great majority of pupils studying British History. In a number of schools teachers have wisely varied the course of study in History, by the study of Canadian History for a term alternating with British History. The text book on Canadian History needs revision to suit the wants of Nova Scotia.

The work on grammar by J. A. McCabe, Esq., of the Normal School, lately put upon the list of prescribed books, finds a ready introduction into the schools, and admirably supplies the want in this respect long complained of by teachers. The changes are few but important, and for the better, and combining as it does a grammar and analysis in one book, is thus cheaper and more convenient than when two books were used.



*Returns.*—The A returns are filled accurately, except in one particular—teachers make the addition for the total attendance on the register and transfer it to the register, but in transferring the attendance of the individual pupil they make mistakes, and the consequence is a discrepancy between the total on the return and the sums which make up this total; in some cases sections will lose by this. Trustees should be more careful in looking after this return than they are. They usually leave it entirely to the teacher. I have the same complaint as usual to make about the filling up of the income and expenditure in the B returns—all confusion. The supplementary return B was not much better. I have endeavoured, however, to make the abstracts of all returns as correct as possible.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

R. B. SMITH, M. D.

A. S. HUNT,  
Superintendent of Education.

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INVERNESS COUNTY.

J. Y. GUNN, Inspector.

SIR,—In the following pages I beg most respectfully to submit for your information—

- (1) A recapitulation of the leading educational statistics of the county.
- (2) A brief report of the present condition of education in the county, and the progress made during the year ended 31st October, 1873, and
- (3) A *resume* of results directly traceable to the salutary effects of our present school system.

In the whole county there are now 123 school sections—43 in the Northern, and 80 in the Southern District.

At the November semi-annual meeting of Commissioners for the Southern District, Baden Section was formed by the union of parts of sections, Nos. 10, 12, 13 and 14. And at the November 1873 semi-annual meeting for the Northern District, LeBlanc section was formed by the sub-division of section No. 5, Big Pond.

*Ways and Means* of educational support embrace (1) 3095 rate-payers representing property liable to assessment, amounting in the aggregate to \$1,636,611. (2) A county fund of \$7024, and (3) a provincial grant, ranging from nine to ten thousand dollars.

During the past school year the funds at the disposal of trustees were obtained from the following sources:—Local sectional assessment, \$9611; Co. fund, \$7024; Academy grant (apportioned by Commissioners as special aid to poor sections), \$600; other sources, \$235.

The public school expenditure amounting to \$14,529 was distributed as follows:—Teachers' and Assistants' salaries, \$11,166; debts from previous years paid off, \$311; repairs of school buildings, \$510; erection of new school buildings, \$679; seats and desks, school books, maps and apparatus, \$467; fuel, \$1220; commissions to secretaries, &c., \$149.

Receipts from local sectional assessment exhibit a balance of \$2900 not collected.

*School Accommodation.*—The sum of \$22,844 has been expended in the erection and repairs of public school buildings since October, 1864. Three new school-houses are now in course of erection—one at Cape Rouge, another at the Plateau, and the third in King Ross section.

In 1873, four new school-houses were erected, ten in 1872, and eighty-two from 1864 to 1871 inclusive.

The present estimated value of all the school property in the county is \$25,606.

School accommodation is provided for 6126 pupils—the number of children in the county of the ages of from 5 to 15 being 5397.

*Apparatus.*—Black-board surface 2858 square feet—average black-board surface to each school 23 square feet. Nos.—Good wall maps, 291; globes, 12; handbells, 29; clocks, 9; English Dictionaries 54, French do. 4, and Biographical do. 2; Prints and diagrams for oral lessons, 26. Estimated value of books and apparatus, \$2659.

*Pupils Registered.*—Winter term, 4505 pupils (2637 boys and 1868 girls; Summer term, 4986 pupils (2693 boys and 2293 girls), shewing an excess in registration over the Winter and Summer terms of 1872 of 68 pupils for the former, and 212 for the latter.

Number of children at school for same period of the year, 6261—being a shade over 26 per cent. of the present population of the whole county.

Average daily attendance at school, winter term, 2545 pupils, and 2675 pupils for the Summer term.

Grand total days' attendance made by all the pupils, Winter term, 279,410; Summer term, 281,745.

The total authorized teaching days' schools were in session during the Winter and Summer terms amounted to 12,208 days for the former, and 11,688 days for the latter—being a few hundred days in excess of the corresponding terms of the previous year.

It affords me pleasure to report an advance on previous years in the number of Teachers employed:

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1872,

DISTRICTS.	WINTER.									SUMMER.										
	Males.			F'mls.			Males.			F'mls.			Males.			F'mls.				
	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	Males.	Females.	Both.	Assistants.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	Males.	Females.	Both.	Assistants.
N. Inverness....	10	3	10	3	5	1	23	9	32	5	12	15	5	3	4	4	32	11	43	3
S. Inverness....	11	29	35	2	3	6	75	11	86	0	10	14	25	4	4	13	49	21	70	0
Co. totals...	21	32	45	5	8	7	98	20	118	5	22	29	30	7	8	17	81	32	113	3

A comparison with the two previous terms shews a decrease for the Winter term, of three teachers of the first class males, and an increase of seven of the second class, and one of the third. Of females of the first and second classes, there has been a decrease of two of the former and an increase of five of the latter, while the number of teachers of Grade E engaged both terms is the same.

Comparing the past Summer term with the corresponding term of the previous year, it will be seen that while there has been an increase of two teachers of the second class, there has been a decrease of two of the first, and four of the third males. During the same term there has been a decrease of three teachers of the first class females, and an increase of two each of the second and third classes.

Subjoined is a statement, in tabular form, shewing the number, class, and sex of teachers employed in the Northern and Southern Districts during the School Year :



DISTRICTS.	TEACHERS.							ASSISTANTS.										
	Males.			F'mls.				Males.			F'mls.							
	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	Males.	Females.	Both.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	Males.	Females.	Both.	Assistants and Teachers.		
N. Inverness...	22	18	15	6	9	5	55	20	75	2	2	2	2	2	2	8	83	
S. Inverness....	21	43	6	6	7	19	124	32	156	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	156	
An. Co. Totals	43	61	74	12	16	24	179	52	231	.....	2	2	2	2	2	6	8	239

It will be observed that there has been an excess of twelve teachers and assistants employed in 1873, over the number in the service during the year ended 31st October, 1872.

A mere cursory glance at the preceding facts and figures will satisfy any one who candidly considers the subject that the cause of education in this county is at all events not retrograding.

While it is admitted that the room for improvement is ample, a comparison of the present condition of education in the county with statistics, etc., given in the annual report for 1872, shews

(a) An increase in the number of School sections and in the number of Schools in operation during the year.

(b) A larger number of teachers and assistants employed.

(c) An increase in the aggregate value of School property in consequence of new school buildings and internal improvements in furniture and apparatus.

(d) A larger number of pupils registered during each school term.

(e) A larger number of pupils in attendance during some portion of the year.

And (f) an increase in the total number of authorized teaching days' schools were in session.

*The Profession* as a whole discharge their public duties more efficiently than during previous years.

The teaching fraternity is made up very largely of young men who attend Colleges, High Schools, and Academies in other counties during some portion of the year, and although professionally this state of matters is not satisfactory, counter balancing advantages result in increased mental culture and improved methods of communicating instruction.

The printing in the Journal of Education of Inspectors' Abstracts of "Inspection Notes" should be rendered compulsory. Merit should be acknowledged and rewarded, while incompetency and perfunctoriness should be branded with obloquy and public contempt. Until Inspectors' official records are placed in the printers' hands we cannot hope to see the profession purged, and its shameless time-servers drummed out of the service.

*The Annual Meeting.*—Copies of the minutes of the last annual meeting have been obtained from almost every section in the county. Over nine thousand dollars have been voted to supplement teachers' allowances from the provincial and county treasuries during the current school year. It would be exceedingly desirable if records of the principal business transacted at annual meetings could be obtained through the supplementary B Returns.

The addition of a few more queries to the blank forms now in use would subserve every necessary purpose.

*The School Law.*—The late amendment to the school law empowering trustees with the sanction of the Commissioners to assess sections in which the rate-payers refuse to vote money for school purposes, is regarded with much favour, and will be productive of most beneficial results. The provision requiring the sanction of the Commissioners will prevent any abuse of a privilege which late developments seemed to indicate as necessary to the very existence of some of our public schools.

Another boon has been conferred in having the summer vacation during a month in which physical and mental effort appear to be equally repugnant to humanity. The increasing mortality in the ranks of the young and rising generation is gradually beginning to impress teachers and parents with the sanitary benefits and

and recuperative value to jaded physical and mental energies which result from physical exercise and

" That play of lungs, inhaling, and again  
Respiring freely."

during the hot sweltering dog-days, the pure cool air of mountain and stream and seaside.

In previous reports I have repeatedly urged the desirability of

- (a) Having the services of School Commissioners remunerated.
- (b) Giving the Commissioners authority, should they feel so disposed, to apportion the Academy Grant for the encouragement of High Schools.
- (c) Combining the *viva voce* element with the present system of teachers' public examinations.

Subsequent experience confirms me in the views I then advanced. In the report for 1872 I suggested that in Nova Scotia the English system should be adopted, of making teachers' allowances from the provincial and county funds depend upon inspectors' reports and official records. My views upon this subject have undergone no change. It is the grossest injustice that in the distribution of the public funds, a teacher animated by the talents and devotedness of Thomas Arnold, should be degraded to the same level as a temporizing Creakle, whose sole purpose avowedly is, "to put in his time and obtain the dimes."

It again becomes my melancholy duty to record the loss of two veterans in the educational service of the county. Years before the inception of the present school law, Mr. Lawrence held the office of Clerk to the Board of School Commissioners. He was afterwards appointed School Commissioner, and upon the decease of Mr. Tremain, he was unanimously appointed to the honourable office of Chairman of the Southern Board. In each of these positions, his extensive experience, maturity of judgment, and inflexible integrity, combined to render his services most valuable.

Mr. Munroe was, by several *lustra*, the oldest Commissioner in the county. At the regular semi-annual and special meetings of

the Northern Board he was assiduous in the discharge of his duties as a School Commissioner. For the last few years of his life, the frailties of advanced age rendered him unfit for active service, but like the far-seeing Nestor of ancient story, although he might be said to have seen two generations come and go, he was always ready with his council and experience to aid and encourage the third.

*Results.*—With all the imperfections of a large number of our public schools, the system is universally acknowledged to be an admirable one. Comfortable and commodious school buildings, improved furniture and apparatus and a fair array of maps and books furnish no mean testimonial of general efficiency.

When results fall below expectations, rate-payers are usually to blame in not voting a sufficient amount of money to enable trustees to engage teachers of competency and educational zeal.

The rule is to vote small sums, but at the last annual meeting several sections voted \$400 with liberty to the trustees to add "ad libitum," providing they secured the services of teachers of first class professional attainments. It is also significant that at the beginning of the present school term a rush was made for *superior* teachers—the demand being largely in excess of the supply.

The figures adduced in the body of this report require no comment,—they speak volumes for the advancement of education during the last decade, and for the general efficiency of the school law during the comparatively short space of time which has elapsed since its inauguration.

But the grand result achieved by the present system is that school accommodation is provided for all the children in the county, and that facilities for the acquisition of reading, writing and arithmetic are placed within the reach of all.

Very respectfully,

J. Y. GUNN.

A. S. HUNT,  
Superintendent of Education.



## APPENDIX B.

### REPORT OF THE PROVINCIAL NORMAL SCHOOL.

FOR THE YEAR ENDED OCTOBER 31st, 1873.

J. B. CALKIN, Principal.

SIR,—The following report of the Normal School for the past year is respectfully submitted.

The Institution was in session from November 4th, 1872, until July 17th, 1873, intermitting for the usual two weeks' holidays at Christmas. This was our first trial of one long session in the year. Perhaps it is too soon to pronounce decidedly in respect to the effects of the change, but my experience hitherto leads me to believe that the efficiency of the Institution will be promoted. I was apprehensive that for a year or two the attendance would be diminished. Such, however, has not been the case. The total number enrolled last year was eighty-one. Many of these remained through the whole session. I hope and believe that from year to year, as our arrangements become better known and appreciated, the number of such students will increase. By having the students under our hands for a lengthened period, we shall be able to carry them forward to higher ground in scholarship, and also to train them more thoroughly as practical teachers. Another good feature in the present arrangement is the interval of rest which it affords teachers and students during the heat of summer.

From the subjoined table it will be seen that nine students received our highest Diploma—grade *Superior*; also, that at the examination following the close of our session, one competed successfully for the Provincial License of grade A, and that three of our young ladies took grade B.

It is my painful duty to record dispensations of Providence among the saddest known in the history of the Institution. During the session two students were removed by death. Miss Esther Gillard, from Newfoundland, after a few days illness, died of cerebro-spinal-meningitis. Mr. William F. Roney, finding his health rapidly failing, returned to his home in Granville, where at the end of a few weeks he died of consumption.

During the holidays following the close of the session, I visited several Normal Schools and other institutions of learning in the Upper Provinces and the United States. Here I saw much finer buildings and better equipments than we are able to present. I

GUNN.

believe, however, that our method of teaching and of imparting practical skill is not surpassed by anything I saw.

Experience confirms my opinion in respect to the desirableness of a change in the mode of issuing the Normal School Diploma. I am unable to discover any advantage in combining the Diploma with the Provincial License. On the other hand it frequently causes considerable inconvenience. Students who are not examined at the close of the session and who consequently do not receive a new License, are entitled to a separate Diploma from the Education Office. This not only destroys uniformity in the character of Normal School Diplomas, but subjects our graduates to much more trouble than they would experience if they received the Diploma from the teaching faculty at the close of the session. It also very frequently happens that graduates receive the Normal School Diploma combined with a low grade of License, and at some subsequent examination they obtain a higher grade of License which does not include the Normal School Diploma. At the Normal School in Toronto the Diploma is distinct from the License, consisting of a certificate signed by the Principal. I would suggest the propriety of substituting a certificate signed by all the teachers of the Institution in place of the existing plan.

I cannot but think that as a matter of justice, as well as public interest, there should be in our law some recognition of benefit arising from Normal School training. A clause in the late amendment to the Education law recognizes and rewards the skill which results from experience. Should not this provision be so extended in its application as to encourage teachers to seek for skill by attending the Normal School? To illustrate the propriety and justness of such provision, the following case may be cited as one of many that occur. A student at the Normal School last year held a B license and had taught four years. He considered his teaching ability and skill were promoted to a much greater degree by his attendance at the Normal School than would have resulted from another year's teaching. By pursuing the course he did, in addition to a large expenditure of means, he put himself back a year in qualifying for the bonus as provided by law. In reference to this matter I beg to offer the following suggestion:—That of the five years teaching required to qualify for the bonus, grade *Superior* from the Normal School shall count for three years; grade *Good*, for two years, and grade *Fair*, for one year,—except in such cases as the Inspector shall report inefficiency.

I have the honor to be,  
Your obedient servant,

J. B. CALKIN.

Normal School, Truro, Dec. 13th, 1873.

NORMAL SCHOOL.

NAMES OF STUDENTS, &c.

NAME.	COUNTY.	Normal School Diploma.	Provincial License.
Alfred D. Brown.....	Annapolis....	Superior, 80	Not exam'd.
E. U. Chesley.....	"	" 89	A.
John McDonald.....	Antigonish...	Not classed	
Frank Smith.....	Colchester....		
Jessie C. Smith.....	"	Superior, 85	B.
Harriet McCollum.....	"		
Agnes Ogilvie.....	Halifax.....	Good, 69	C.
Bessie Challen.....	Kings.....	" 60	
Maggie Scott.....	Guysborough..		
Sarah McDonald.....	"		
Bessie Elderkin.....	Kings.....	Good, 59	C.
Lottie Young.....	"	" 59	C.
Carrie Steadman.....	Queens.....	Superior, 77	B.
Sarah B. Calkin.....	Colchester....	" 75	
Janet Archibald.....	"	" 81	
Wm. P. Chisholm.....	"	" 79	B.
Wm. McLennan.....	"		
Wm. F. Roney.....	Annapolis....		
A. G. Carmichael.....	Inverness....		
Alexander McLeod.....	"	Good, 59	B.
Forman Faulkner.....	Colchester....		C.
Adeline Blanchard.....	"		
Jessie McKay.....	"	Good, 73	B.
John Smith.....	Hants.....	Superior, 75	
Julia Doane.....	Shelburne....		
Sarah E. Smith.....	Cumberland..	Good, 71	
Mary J. Chute.....	Kings.....	" 68	C.
Harriet Creighton.....	Pictou.....		
Medford Christie.....	Colchester....		
Rachel Olay.....	Halifax.....	Good, 73	
Mary J. McLeod.....	Pictou.....		

## NORMAL SCHOOL.

NAME.	COUNTY.	Normal School Diploma.	Provincial License.
Emma Crosby.....	Yarmouth.....	Fair, 49	C.
Margaret McDonald.....	Pictou.....		
Agnes Semple.....	Colchester.....	Good, 61	C.
Bessie Hamilton.....	"	" 56	
Martha Kent.....	"		D.
Laura Christie.....	"	Good, 50	C.
F. Rebecca McPhie.....	Hants.....		
Isabella McDonald.....	Pictou.....		
Ella Cox.....	Hants.....		
Jessie Burnett.....	Colchester.....	Fair, 35	E.
Susan McLennan.....	"	Good, 52	C.
Bessie Geldert.....	Hants.....	" 49	C.
Sarah Kent.....	Colchester.....		C.
Helen Rathbone.....	Kings.....	Fair, 47	C.
Mary J. Tupper.....	Colchester.....	" 41	C.
Esther Gillard.....	Newfoundland		
John M. Hill.....	Richmond.....	Good, 53	B.
Maynard P. Richardson.....	Halifax.....	" 53	
Ellen M. Porter.....	Yarmouth.....	Fair, 44	
Esther Marshall.....	Guysborough..		
Elizabeth Cohoon.....	Halifax.....		
Wm. H. Goler.....	"		
Edward M. Patten.....	Yarmouth.....	Fair, 49	B.
Mary J. McKenzie.....	Pictou.....	Good, 55	C.
Sarah Archibald.....	Halifax.....	Fair, 44	C.
James Munn.....	Newfoundland		
Annie J. McDonald.....	Colchester.....		D.
Olivia Schurman.....	Cumberland...		
Barbara C. McKenzie.....	Colchester.....		C.
Mary Upham.....	"		
Samuel N. Daniels.....	Hants.....		C.
Ernest Jenks.....	Cumberland...		C.
Joseph Crowe.....	Colchester.....		
John McIntosh.....	Pictou.....		
James K. McClure.....	Colchester.....		C.
Maggie McLeod.....	"		C.
Jane McKeen.....	"		D.
Catherine Sullivan.....	"		D.
Annie Notting.....	"		D.
Susan Whipple.....	"		D.
Carrie Whipple.....	"		D.
Susan Cutten.....	"		E.
Bessie Blackie.....	"		C.
			D.



Provincial  
License.

NAME.	COUNTY.	Normal School Diploma.	Provincial License.
Emma Currie.....	Halifax.....	Superior	C.
Wm. Fraser.....	Pictou.....		D.
Dan. McLellan.....	Inverness.....		
Alexander Mahon.....	Colchester.....		
James McFarland.....	Inverness.....		
Wm. Ambrose.....	Colchester...		C.
W. Edwards.....			B.

C.  
C.  
D.  
C.

E.  
C.  
C.  
C.  
C.  
C.  
B.

TRINIDAD COLLEGE

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_  
ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_  
CITY: \_\_\_\_\_  
STATE: \_\_\_\_\_  
ZIP: \_\_\_\_\_



# REPORT

OF THE

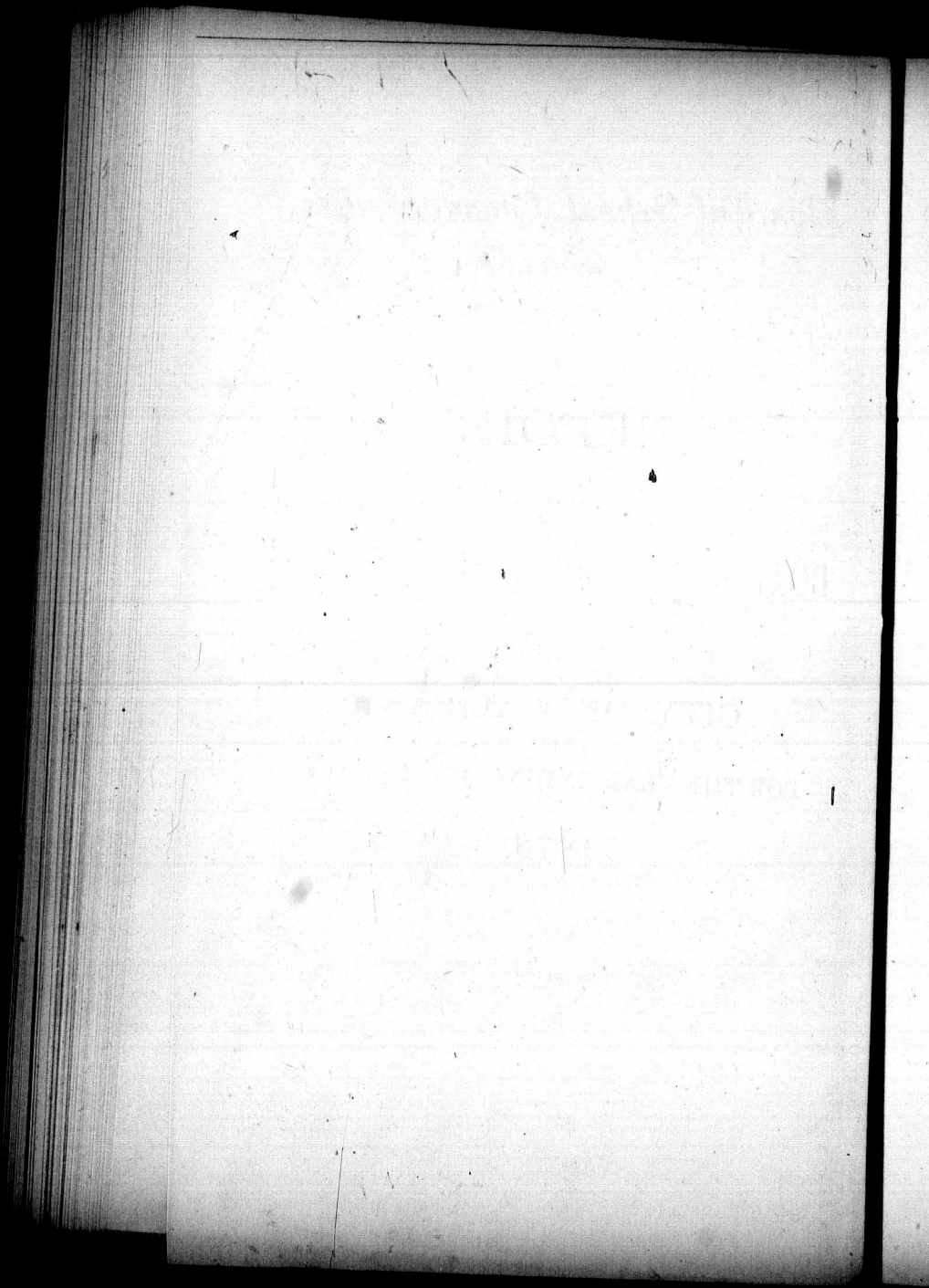
BOARD OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS

FOR THE

CITY OF HALIFAX,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31ST.

1873.





*Board of School Commissioners,*

FOR THE

CITY OF HALIFAX.

1878-74.

CHAIRMAN,

JAMES THOMSON, Esq.

VICE-CHAIRMAN,

VERY REV. MICHAEL HANNAN, D.D., V.G.

VERY REV. DEAN BULLOCK, D.D.

AUGUSTUS W. WEST, Esq.

DANIEL CRONAN, Esq.

LAWRENCE G. POWER, Esq.

REUBEN I. HART, Esq.

ALDERMAN NEAL.

" COOMBES.

" ACKHURST.

" BARRON.

" THOMPSON.

" VAUX.

Board of School Commissioners

CITY OF MILWAUKEE

3



THOMAS  
BARON  
ACHTER  
DUNKER  
TAVAZ

# STANDING COMMITTEES.

OF

## Board of School Commissioners, City of Halifax

*From 1st November, 1873, to 1st November, 1874.*



**JAMES THOMSON, ESQUIRE,**

*Chairman of the Board and ex-officio on all Committees.*

**FINANCE COMMITTEE.**

Alderman Vaux, *Chairman*,  
Alderman Ackhurst.  
A. W. West, Esq.  
D. Cronan, Esqr.  
Alderman Thompson.

**ON TEACHERS.**

Very Rev. Dr. Hannan, V. G.  
*Chairman.*  
Very Rev. Dean Bullock, D.D.  
Alderman Ackhurst.  
Alderman Vaux.  
L. G. Power, Esqr.  
Alderman Neal.

**ON SCHOOL SITES AND BUILDINGS.**

R. I. Hart, Esqr., *Chairman.*  
Alderman Barron.  
Alderman Coombes.  
A. W. West, Esqr.  
L. G. Power, Esqr.  
Alderman Neal.

**ON PRINTING.**

D. Cronan, Esqr., *Chairman.*  
Alderman Coombes.  
R. I. Hart, Esq.

**VISITING COMMITTEES.**

**NORTH DISTRICT.**

Very Rev. Dr. Hannan, V. G.,  
*Chairman.*  
A. W. West, Esq.  
Alderman Vaux.  
Alderman Thompson.  
Alderman Coombes.

**CENTRAL DISTRICT.**

Alderman Ackhurst, *Chairman.*  
D. Cronan, Esqr.  
Alderman Barron.  
Alderman Coombes.  
L. G. Power, Esqr.

**SOUTH DISTRICT.**

Very Rev. Dean Bullock, D. D.  
*Chairman.*  
D. Cronan, Esqr.  
Alderman Neal.  
L. G. Power, Esqr.  
Alderman Ackhurst.  
R. I. Hart, Esqr.

**JOHN R. WILLIS,**  
*Secretary.*

OFFICE OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS,

49 *George Street.*

The following extracts from the laws of the Province, relating to Public Education, together with subsequent amendments thereto, and the report of the Board for the year ended Oct. 31st, 1873, are herewith published for general information together with the list of the Commissioners now in office.

EXTRACT FROM THE ACT RELATING TO PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN NOVA SCOTIA.

## CITY OF HALIFAX.

9 The Schools of the City of Halifax shall be managed as follows:

(1.) The City shall be one School Section, and the Governor in Council shall appoint a Board of Commissioners for the City, which shall consist of twelve members, two of whom shall be resident in each ward; but in the case of a vacancy occurring, such vacancy may be filled by a selection from any part of the City; and such Board shall be a corporate body, and may exercise all the powers given to trustees under the act, and perform all the duties imposed on trustees by the same.

(2.) The Board of Commissioners, under the clause, shall take all necessary steps to provide sufficient school accommodation, and shall furnish semi-annually to the Superintendent of Education a report of their proceedings under this act; also returns of all schools subject to their control, and a statement of the appropriation of all monies received and expended by them under the provisions of this act.

(3.) The Board of Commissioners are authorized to co-operate with the Governing Body of any city school, on such terms as to the Board shall seem right and proper, so that the benefits of such school may be as general as circumstances will permit; and in such cases the Board may make allowance to such Schools out of the funds under their control as shall be deemed just and equitable. But no public funds shall be granted in support of any school unless the same be a free school.

(4.) On request of the Board of Commissioners, specifying the amount required, in addition to the sums provided from the Provincial treasury for the yearly support and maintenance of the schools under their charge, the City Council shall be authorized, and are hereby required, to add a sum sufficient, after deducting cost of collection and probable loss, to yield the sum so specified by the Board to the general assessment of the city, to be levied and collected from the inhabitants thereof, which sum shall be paid quarterly by the City Treasurer to the said Board, upon the written order of the chairman or vice-chairman.

(5.) The objects to be provided for by the Board of Commissioners out of the sum so assessed shall be the salaries of teachers and assistants, and of the Secretary to the Board, the leasing of lands and Buildings



COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

7

for school purposes, the repairing and improving of grounds and buildings, the cleaning, fuel, and insurance of school houses, the purchase of prescribed school books, the interest payable on debentures issued by the Board, and all other expenses required in the due execution of the different powers and trusts vested in the said Board by this act.

(6.) The Board of Commissioners shall have power to select and to purchase sites for school buildings, and shall have power to borrow money for the purchase of the same; as also for the purchase or erection of buildings, the improvement of school grounds, and the purchase of suitable furniture and apparatus for schools under their charge.

(7.) To enable the Commissioners to borrow money, they may issue debentures, in such form, and for such sums as they may decide upon, payable with interest in twenty-five years from the date thereof, free from taxation; said debentures to be a charge on the city of Halifax, and the interest thereon to be paid every six months, and to be included in the sum specified and required to be assessed upon the inhabitants of the city as aforesaid. The debentures shall be sealed with the seal of the incorporated Board, and shall be signed by the chairman and countersigned by the secretary.

(8.) The Board of Commissioners are hereby invested with the title of all public school property, real and personal, within the city, with the exception of the Halifax Grammar School, and may sell or dispose of the same, or any part of the same, and with the proceeds may purchase new school house sites, and erect new school houses, in such places and at such times as shall be deemed most expedient.

(9.) The Commissioner whose name shall stand first on the list of appointments, shall be chairman of the Board, in his absence the Commissioner next on the list present shall act as chairman, and the Commissioners shall appoint their own secretary, and fix his salary.

(10.) The provisions of this act, except as in the said act provided, shall apply to the city of Halifax; but the pupils of one ward shall be entitled to school privileges in any other ward.

INSURANCE OF SCHOOL HOUSES.

50. The trustees in the several counties, and the Board of Commissioners in Halifax, are authorized to effect insurance on school houses.

## EXTRACTS

FROM AN ACT FURTHER TO AMEND THE ACT FOR THE BETTER  
ENCOURAGEMENT OF EDUCATION.

Passed A. D., 1867

## CITY OF HALIFAX,

5. Every male person, of full age, having been resident in the city six months or upwards immediately previous to the levying of the assessment in any year, not being assessed to the amount of one dollar for the support of public schools in respect of real and personal property, shall be assessed in the sum of one dollar for the support of such schools during the year; but the City Council shall have the power to exempt from the payment of such assessment any person whom they may deem unable to pay the same; and upon the production to the presiding officer of the receipt for such payment the holder thereof shall be entitled to vote for Mayor and Alderman at any election in the Ward wherein such party resides; for the year wherein such payment shall have been made.

6. The words "real and personal property within the county, of the residents of the section," in the third clause of the Act of 1866, to amend the Act for the better encouragement of Education, applies and shall be understood to apply to property lying in the City of Halifax, the owner whereof resides in Dartmouth or other school section in the county; and the words "to be levied and collected from the inhabitants thereof," in clause 19 (4) of the said Act, applies, and shall be understood to apply, to property lying in the county, the owner whereof resides in the city; and on the payment of the required fee, the City Assessor shall furnish to the Trustees of Dartmouth, or other school section, and the Clerk of the Peace for the County shall furnish to the City Assessor, the information necessary in order to give effect to this provision. Any person who may have been assessed both in the city or in Dartmouth, or other school section, in respect of the same property, shall be entitled to receive back the amount paid by him either in the City or in Dartmouth, or other school section, as the case may be, in accordance with the foregoing construction of the law.

7. The Superintendent of Education shall be empowered to pay quarterly, to the Board of Commissioners, the grants provided by law for Teachers and Assistants employed in the city.

8. The Board of Commissioners for the City shall be empowered to dispose of debentures authorized under the Act hereby amended, at current rates.

9. The Board of Commissioners for the City shall be entitled to receive a sum in no case to exceed a thousand dollars annually, as remuneration for their services; such remuneration to be apportioned according to the promptness and regularity of the attendance of the members of the Board, and the amount of labor performed by each, as the Board may decide.

### An Act to amend the Act for the better encouragement of Education.

(Passed September 21st, 1868.)

Be it enacted by the Governor, Council, and Assembly as follows:

1. The Governor in Council shall appoint seven persons, and the City Council six persons, who shall constitute a Board of Commissioners of Schools in the City of Halifax, and such Board shall be a corporate body, and may exercise all the power given to Trustees under and by virtue of the Act hereby amended, and perform all the duties imposed on Trustees by the same.

2. The Commissioners shall not have power to assess the city for any greater sum than thirty-six thousand dollars in any one year, without the consent of the Governor in Council, given at the request of said Commissioners.

3. The Commissioners shall not enter into any contract for the purchase of any land, nor for the erection of any school-building, until such contract has been submitted to, and obtained the approval of the Governor in Council.

4. So much of the Act hereby amended as is inconsistent with this Act is repealed.

### An Act relative to Commissioners of Schools for the City of Halifax.

(Passed the 10th day of June, A. D. 1869.)

Be it enacted by the Governor, Council, and Assembly, as follows:

1. On the first of November next, and on each succeeding first day of November in each year thereafter, or so soon after the first day of November as convenient, the City Council of Halifax shall select and appoint from such body six members, of whom the Mayor may be one, to be and act as Commissioners of Schools for the said City in conjunction with the Commissioners named and chosen by the Government.

2. The Commissioners so elected by the City Council as School Commissioners shall hold office for the year only, and an equal number shall be elected annually on each first day of November to replace the School Commissioners who are to retire from the Board of School Commissioners, and nothing herein contained shall prevent the re-election of retiring Commissioners by the City Council.

3. On the first day of November next the six Aldermen who were elected by the City Council on the 28th day of October last shall retire from the Board of Commissioners of Schools, and be replaced by six Commissioners to be selected by the City Council in accordance with the preceding sections.

4. All vacancies occurring by any means, either by death, retirement from the City Council, or otherwise, of any such Commissioners during the current year after selection, shall be filled as soon as may be by the Council.

5. All portions of existing laws inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed.

**REPORT FOR 1873.**

Office of Commissioners of Schools for the City of Halifax.  
1st November, 1873.

To the *Rev. A. S. HUNT, A.M.*

*Superintendent of Education for the Province of Nova Scotia.*

SIR,—

The most prosperous periods in a nation's history are those in which it affords fewest facts for history. Viewing their position from such a basis the Board of School Commissioners might congratulate themselves upon the prosperity of the schools entrusted to their management. The present Board was Gazetted on the 13th Nov., 1872. The retirement of Mr. Uniacke, the chairman of the old Board, has been felt to be a serious loss. He had been many years at the head of the Board and devoted much time and attention to the work.

The Board can now, they think, assure the public that a good Common School Education can be had by any child within this City. They do not pretend that their system is perfect, or that they have the very best teachers that can be obtained. But, if we look back to the system of Education that was in vogue ten years since, to the teachers that then taught in our common schools, and to the buildings in which they wrought, the progress is very marked. When, however, we look forward to what can and ought to be accomplished and look around to what is being done in other places, we feel that much requires to be done. The teachers of our primary departments have not yet acquired as fully as could be desired, the power of interesting and instructing the little children intrusted to their care.

The Commissioners thinking the time in which the children of these departments were engaged in school work too long, have ordered them to be dismissed from school earlier than the other children.

The grading of the schools too is not yet as perfect as it might and ought to be—and without a proper system of



grading, large schools cannot be taught with advantage to the children or pleasure to the teacher.

The first thing is to know our ignorance, that being the first step to knowledge.

It is the intention of the Board during the next year, to take measures to remedy, as far as possible, these blots,

The number of children on the rolls of the different schools in the City amounts to 5173. This shows an apparent decrease of numbers in the year. But as greater care has been taken to prevent the same children from being registered in different schools when they have removed from one to another during the year, this apparent will not be found to be a real decrease in the number.

The average attendance having been higher during the year 1873 than during the year 1872, is a proof that the number of children attending the schools has not decreased.

The cost of maintaining the schools during the year amounts to \$66,265.53, which includes the cost of management and interest on the cost of buildings.

Acting upon the principle that the smaller children should have schools close to their residence, the Board have leased a school on Beech Street, and provided it with teachers.

Those citizens who attended at the presentation of the prizes could not, we think, fail to be pleased with the healthy, cleanly, and intelligent appearance of the children. No heart, we think, could fail to be touched with the happy little faces that crowded the rink on that day.

Conscious of many failings in performing our duties but also conscious that nothing has been done by us which we cannot justify before the public, we beg to refer to the annexed accounts and statistical Tables for a more complete detail of the expenditure of the Board and its results.

• JAMES THOMSON,

*Chairman.*

## Supervisor's Report.

*Extracts from the Report of the Supervisor, Mr. J. K. Rousselle  
for the School year ending October 31st, as submitted to the Board,*

“I beg leave to read the following statistics from the half-yearly  
Returns for the term just expired :

Acadian School, 4 teachers.	Enrolled, 216	Av. D. atten, 140.54	p.c. 65.06
Albro Street . . . 10	“ 513	“ 350.17	“ 68.26
Brunswick St. . . 10	“ 576	“ 368.40	“ 64.00
Campbell Road . . 1	“ 21	“ 10.00	“ 48.00
City Street . . . 1	“ 46	“ 28.00	“ 60.60
Colonial . . . . 2	“ 128	“ 69.00	“ 54.00
Convent . . . . 4	“ 235	“ 140.00	“ 60.00
Industrial . . . . 1	“ 59	“ 44.84	“ 78.91
Inglis . . . . . 2	“ 181	“ 52.60	“ 30.00
Mason's Hall . . . 2	“ 96	“ 75.60	“ 79.00
Morris Street . . 12	“ 670	“ 450.78	“ 67.26
National School . 4	“ 204	“ 159.38	“ 78.12
N. W. Arm . . . . 1	“ 78	“ 45.00	“ 37.50
Poor's Asylum . . 2	“ 37	“ 20.17	“ 54.50
Richmond . . . . 4	“ 272	“ 160.44	“ 60.00
Russell Street . . 4	“ 282	“ 167.40	“ 59.40
St. Mary's . . . . 12	“ 730	“ 612.35	“ 81.14
St. Patrick's . . . 12	“ 739	“ 583.90	“ 79.00
Zion . . . . . 1	“ 90	“ 56.62	“ 62.91
—	89	5173	3535.19
			68.34

“As compared with the Returns for the last term, I find an increase of 447 enrolled—of 579 average attendance, and of 5.79 in the per centage of attendance—while if compared with the Returns of the corresponding term last year, it will appear that there is a decrease of 166 enrolled—an increase of 43 in the average attendance, and of 3.12 in the per centage.”

\* \* \* \* \*

These Returns in my opinion are very satisfactory, as they show a greater regularity in the attendance, and speak well for the attention of the teachers generally to this important part of their duties—and to exhibit this more fully, I will give you the per centage of those Teachers' departments who have made over 60 per cent.

Brother Morrinus, St. Mary's	96.82	3d Dep't mt. girls, St. Patrick's	86.00
2d Dep't mt. St. Patrick's, girls	93.00	Mr. O'Hearn, St. Mary's	84.40
Brother Patrick, St. Patrick's	91.90	Bro. Theodore, St. Patrick's	84.00
1st Dep't mt St. Patrick's, girls	91.00	Miss Payson, National School	83.00
Mr. Griffin, St. Mary's	89.80	4th Dep't mt. girls, St. Patrick's	83.00
Bro. Noah, “	89.78	Bro. Christian, St. Mary's	80.51
2d Departm't girls, St. Mary's	89.00	Mr. Lyons, Mason' Hall	80.00
Brother Abnis “	85.53	Bro. Francis, St. Patrick's	82.60

COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

OVER 70.

4th Dep't. St. Mary's girls	79.00	Mr. Major, Morris Street	73.75
Miss Caldwell, Albro Street	78.00	Miss Torrey, "	73.54
Miss McClosky, Albro Street	77.70	Mr. Smith, Albro Street	72.00
Mr. O'Connor, Masons' Hall	77.02	Sister Regina, Russell Street	72.00
3rd Dep't. St. Mary's, girls	77.00	Miss Hall, St. Patrick's	72.09
6th Dep't. St. Mary's, girls	77.00	" Sterns, Brunswick Street	71.77
Mr. Bishop, National	76.75	" Creighton, Albro Street	71.50
Mr. Wilson, Industrial School	75.91	" McFinnl, Morris Street	70.68
Miss Graham	75.90	" Robinson, Acadian	71.47
1st Bro. Odorick, St. Patrick's	75.11	Mrs. Payne "	70.37
1st Dep't. St. Mary's, girls	75.00	Miss Adams, Morris Street	71.21
5th "	74.50	Miss Warner, St. Patrick's	70.05

OVER 60

Miss Sullivan, Morris Street	69.48	Miss M. A. Johns, Morris St.	66.12
" McArthur, Albro Street	69.40	" McAnab, Acadian	65.87
" Gammell, Brunsw'k. St	69.00	" Donovan, St. Patrick's	65.00
Mr. Ross, Morris Street	69.00	Miss Rousselle, Morris Street	64.72
Miss Maxwell, National	68.86	Mr. O'Bannoy, Zion	62.61
" M. L. Johns, Albro St.	68.83	Miss P. Johns, Morris Street	62.62
" Archibald, Brunsw'k St.	68.27	" Stanford, Richmond	62.00
3d Dep't. St. Patrick's, girls	68.00	" Logan,	62.54
Miss Ryan, Morris Street	67.86	" Hamilton, Brunsw'k St.	62.61
Mr. Artz, Albro Street	67.46	Mr. McLoughlin	61.08
Miss McGregor, Brunsw'k St.	67.46	Miss MacIntosh	61.00
2nd Dep't. Convent School	66.40	Miss Shields	60.93
Miss Duggan, Convent	66.40		

So that out of 89 Teachers, 16 made a per centage of over 80—  
4 of these being over 90. 24 made between 70 and 80, and 25  
made between 60 and 70. Leaving 24 Teachers to range between  
60 and the lowest made by any one, Miss Baker, of Inglis Street  
School, who could only come up to 26.71.

\* \* \* \* \*

J. K. ROUSSELLE,  
Supervisor City Schools

Rousselle  
the Board,  
half-yearly

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## HOLIDAYS AND VACATIONS.

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*Regulations prescribed by the Council of Public Instruction under the authority of the "Act for the better Encouragement of Education."*

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### HOLIDAYS.

1. The Queen's Birth Day, Anniversary of the Settlement of Halifax, Proclaimed Thanksgiving Day, and Good Friday.
  2. When for any cause the Board of Commissioners shall deem it advisable 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 in all respects a legal teaching day.
  3. When, owing to illness, or for any other just cause, a Teacher has been absent from school a number of prescribed teaching days, the Board of School Commissioners may allow such lost days to be made up to the number of *six* during any term by teaching on Saturdays—But
  4. No school shall be kept in session more than *five* days per week for any two consecutive weeks.
  5. Nor shall any teacher teach more than *five* days per week on the average during the period of his or her actual employment in any term.
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### VACATIONS.

1. There shall be a Christmas Vacation of ten days, the same being week days other than Saturdays.
2. There shall be an Easter Vacation of three days, the same being week days other than Saturdays.
3. There shall be a Summer Vacation, at such time as the Board may determine, of twenty-five days, the same being week days other than Saturdays.



### Instructions of the Supervisor of City Schools.

To visit the various schools once or twice in each month—  
or oftener when directed by the Commissioners.

To Examine, or be present at the Examination of some of  
the Classes at each visit; and such visit to be not less than  
one hour, nor more than three at a time.

To make such suggestions to the Teachers as he may con-  
sider desirable as to the branches to be taught, the method  
of teaching, the enforcement of order, discipline, cleanliness,  
and a more punctual attendance of the children.

To place before the Board at their semi-monthly meetings  
detailed reports of the state of each school as found on the  
occasion of visiting. These details to be filled up under  
various headings in a book kept at the office.

To have a right to examine the Registers and to ask such  
questions in reference to such schools as he may think desir-  
able, to enable him to fulfil the duties of his office.

Whenever any action requires to be taken promptly in  
reference to any of the Schools, he is to be guided by the  
directions received from the School Visitors of that section  
of the city, or from a majority of them.

To satisfy himself, as far as practicable, that the Schools  
have been taught the specified time each day, and that the  
Teachers have been in attendance at the hours prescribed  
for the commencement of School duties.

To be prepared to perform any other duties in connection  
with the Schools, or the business of the Commissioners which  
they may assign to him from time to time.

### Instructions to Teachers in the Public Schools of Halifax.

1. All Teachers are requested to make themselves familiar with the Acts of the Province relative to Education, the amendments thereof, and all such instructions as may be issued from time to time by the Board of School Commissioners.

2. The Schools shall open at 9.30 a.m., and close at 3.30 p.m., with an intermission of one hour in every day between 12 and 2 p.m.

3. Teachers and their assistants are required to be in their respective school houses at least 30 minutes before the time specified for beginning studies, and to open their class rooms for the reception of pupils, subject to all the rules of order for school hours, as soon as they enter the rooms. The Principals shall report to the Secretary the name of any assistant Teachers who fail to comply with this requirement.

4. No teacher shall keep a private school.

5. All Teachers and assistants in the Public Schools shall keep a daily record of the character of each pupil's work, his or her department, and the number of times absent or tardy. The scale of marks shall be, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, meaning respectively, *very good, good, middling, bad, very bad.*

6. When the Schools are visited by the Superintendent of Education, the Inspector of Schools, the Supervisor, the Secretary of the Board, or any of the Commissioners or others authorized under section 115 as Visitors, the Teachers will take care that the pupils shall all rise upon such visitors entering and leaving the class-rooms, and that every respect is paid to all such persons while inspecting the classes.

7. It is expected that the Teachers will exercise a general inspection over the conduct of pupils, not only in the class-rooms, where the *strictest order and discipline* must be at all times observed, but also during recess, when in the yards, and when coming to and leaving their schools,—they shall also exert their authority and influence to prevent all quarrelling and disagreement, all rude and noisy behaviour, vulgar and profane language, improper games, and all disrespect to citizens or strangers. Teachers should remember that the only proof the citizens generally can receive of the principles of order and good conduct inculcated in their schools, is from the behaviour of pupils on the public streets—and

the Commissioners beg to impress upon all Teachers the necessity of using their utmost endeavours to check the noise and disorderly conduct which, in many instances, characterise the opening and closing hours of public schools. To this end they should see that no pupils congregate about the school houses before or after class hours.

8. In case of temporary illness or unavoidable detention from duty, Teachers shall at once notify the Secretary of the Board, stating how long they may probably be absent, and, if possible, naming a substitute.

9. The directions of the Principal, in all schools where there are assistants, shall be followed by such assistants in all matters relating to the classification and discipline, subject to the approval of the Board of Commissioners.

10. The infliction of corporal punishment should be avoided in cases where milder measures might serve the same end. If, however, it be found necessary at any time to administer such chastisement, it shall be the duty of the Teacher to keep a record of the nature of the offence, as also of the kind and degree of punishment, which record shall be submitted to the quarterly examination of the Visiting Committee.

11. When the conduct of the pupil is such as to merit extraordinary punishment, it shall be in the power of the Teacher to suspend the offender pending the decision of the Board of Commissioners, who alone shall have the power to expel. In such cases the notice of the suspension and all the circumstances of the case shall be immediately transmitted to the Board of Commissioners through the Secretary.

12. Teachers shall ascertain the address of the parents or guardians of the pupils attending their schools, and so far as is consistent with their other duties, endeavour by intercourse with them to obtain a more intimate knowledge of the temperaments, characteristics, and wants of their scholars.

13. The Board reserve to themselves the right of appointing Teachers in the various Public Schools; and in all cases where it may be deemed necessary to transfer Teachers from one department to another, such change shall not be made without the knowledge and approval of the Board.

14. The Board of School Commissioners for the City of Halifax, having fully considered the large expenditure incurred in order to furnish gratuitously the books used by the pupils attending the free schools within the city, deem it their duty to instruct the Teachers to require their pupils to purchase the books which will be supplied at cost. Copy-books, slates, pens, ink, and pen-holders, slate pencils, and black-board chalk, will, be furnished free of charge.

The Commissioners reserve to themselves the right of furnishing a gratuitous supply of books to those children whose parents or guardians may be represented as unable to pay for them.

Upon a requisition transmitted to the Secretary, the Teachers will be supplied with books, stationery, &c., when approved and sanctioned by the Committee on Teachers.

The respective Teachers will be furnished with a list of prices, and will be required to make a monthly return of the books sold with the sums received, and also to specify the quantity remaining on hand.

The books will be supplied at cost. No book will be delivered unless paid for at the time, and pupils will not be permitted to take any books from the schools unless purchased by them.

At a meeting of the Board, held 2nd July, 1871, the following additional regulations were adopted :

1st. In case of the illness of a regular Teacher, satisfactorily shown to the Board by proper medical certificate, the Board will pay the whole salary of a substitute for the first week he or she may be employed.

2nd. After the first week, and for the further period, not to exceed three weeks, the Board will contribute one half of the substitute's pay, the other half to be deducted from the regular Teacher's salary.

3rd. After a regular Teacher has been ill for over four weeks the Board may consider whether it is advisable to declare the post held by such regular Teacher vacant. Each case to be decided on its own merits.

The Board of School Commissioners having instructed the Supervisor to prepare series of tickets for Attendance and Good Conduct and for proficiency in studies, for the pupils of the Public Schools of the city, the following regulations as to the distribution of these tickets have been approved of, and ordered to be sent to the Teachers for their guidance :

1st. The tickets for Attendance and Good Conduct are numbered 1, 10, 100. No. 1 to be given to each pupil who answers to roll call both in the morning and afternoon sessions, and whose conduct during the day in school and playground has been in strict accordance with the rules of the school. Pupils guilty of any misconduct during the day will forfeit all right to tickets for that day, so also those coming late, from *whatever cause*, excuse from home or not, will also forfeit their tickets for Attendance and Good Conduct for that day.

Pupils gaining ten tickets marked 1, exchange them with the Teacher for one marked 10, and when they obtain ten No. 10, exchange for one marked 100, which will generally end the School



Term, and entitle the holders to a Testimonial for Good Conduct and Attendance at school during that period.

2nd. Tickets for Lessons are numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 25, 100, 500. One ticket of from No. 1 to 5, to be given each day to pupils, according to the judgment of the Teachers as to their proficiency for the day. When the marks on these tickets amount to 25, exchange for one numbered 25, four of No. 25 exchange for one of 100, and five of 100 to one of 500, which will also end the Term, and entitle the holder to a Testimonial of merit for progress in studies.

3rd. It must be distinctly understood that defaced or mutilated tickets will not be exchanged by the Teachers, but declared forfeited, taken from the holders, marked with their names, and returned to the Office of the Board, at the end of the term.

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### Rules for the Guidance of Teachers.

1. Whenever any scholar is absent from School the Teacher shall immediately ascertain the reason, and if such absence be not occasioned by sickness or other sufficient cause, or is not satisfactorily explained, and shall continue for more than five days, such pupil may, with the consent of the Visiting Committee of the District, be suspended or discharged from the School, and a record of such suspension or discharge shall be kept.
2. No pupil shall be admitted to the privilege of one School who has been expelled, or while under suspension, unless by order of the Board or the Visiting Committee.
3. It shall be the duty of all Teachers as far as practicable to admit to their Schools those pupils resident in the District wherein the School is situated, and not permit scholars to come from other sections, thereby excluding those who reside in the immediate vicinity of the School.
4. Whenever a pupil from one School shall apply to be admitted to another, a certificate of transfer must be obtained from the Principal of the School such pupil has left, or from some member of the Visiting Committee, or from the Supervisor. A pupil shall not be permitted to remove from one school and enter another during term, except under a certificate from the Teacher of the School such pupil shall leave, and with the approbation of the Supervisor of Schools or some member of the Visiting Committee endorsed thereon.

### Regulations for Cleaning the City School Houses.

1st. The floor of every department, hall, stairway, and lobby to be thoroughly scrubbed twice during every month, and, with the desks and seats, to be swept and dusted every day. The windows are to be kept clean, and also where used, the glass partitions.

2nd. The outhouses and water closets are to be kept clean and decent. They are to be scrubbed or washed whenever the Principal or Head Teacher of the School deems it necessary.

3rd. To make fires during the season in time to have the various rooms comfortable for the pupils and teachers at the hour for opening—nine o'clock, A. M.

4th. Thoroughly clear away the snow from the sidewalks and premises of the various schools; also, where there are such, from entrance steps and stairways, the work to be done in time to meet the requirements of the law on the subject.

5th. Payment of salary, per month, will be made on the second Wednesday of every month, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the office of the Board; and all persons employed in the Cleaning Service must present themselves at the Office, at the hour named, with a certificate from the Principal or Teacher of the several schools in which they are employed; the certificate shall be entered in the School Pass Book, and when the money is paid, the Secretary shall sign the Book and return it to the custody of the Principal or Teacher of the School.

6th. In the event of the Pass Book being unsigned or marked unsatisfactory, for the month, by the Principal or Teacher of any of the Public Schools, the Secretary is hereby empowered to withhold payment for the month, until the Committee on School Buildings shall decide what course shall be adopted thereon.

7th. In the event of continued complaints of negligence being made against the Janitor of any of the Public Schools by the Principal or Head Teacher, it shall be the duty of the Committee to report the same to the Board.

Office School Commissioners, City of Halifax,  
NOVEMBER 1st 1873.

The Commissioners of Schools for the City of Halifax, having agreed upon the subjoined scale of Salaries for the Teachers at present in the employment of the Board, as also the annexed Regulations for the payment of all Teachers who may be engaged after this date, direct that fifty copies of these Regulations with the names of the Teachers, the dates of appointments, and their classes of license, be printed for the information of all whom it may concern.

1. All Teachers who may be employed henceforward will be paid according to the scale of salaries, with the understanding that the proposed increase shall extend over a term of five years.

2. First Class Male Teachers will be paid \$500 a year with an increase of \$40 a year for five years.

3. Second Class Male Teachers will receive \$400 for the first year, with increase of \$20 a year until the amount reaches \$500.

4. First Class Female Teachers will be paid \$250 a year, with an increase at the rate of \$30 a year for five years.

5. Second Class Female Teachers will be allowed \$200 for the first year, to be increased \$20 a year for five years.

6. No Teacher shall be entitled to receive during any school year the annual increase provided for by the foregoing regulations, unless he or she shall, during the preceding year have maintained a satisfactory standard of efficiency; such standard to be fixed and determined by the Board.

7. No teacher shall be entitled to receive any such increase during any school year who shall not have been permanently employed by the Board previous to the summer vacation next preceding the beginning of such school year.

The Board reserve to themselves to decide according to circumstances the amount of Salary which shall be paid to Male and Female Teachers of the Third Class, and Assistants, as each case presents itself.

The Board shall have power to dismiss any teacher in their employ at any time, upon giving such teacher three months notice of their intention so to do.



REAL ESTATE.

*Owned by the Board of Commissioners.*

Morris Street School and Lots  
 Brunswick St. "  
 Albro St. "  
 Richmond "  
 Kempt Road Lots "

*Occupied by the Board for which no rent is paid.*

Campbell Road School  
 National "  
 Inglis "  
 Ace man "

*Buildings rented by the Board.*

St. Mary's School, per annum.....	\$800
Russell St. " .....	378
St. Luke's " .....	274
Colonial " .....	230
Vinecove's " .....	200
Masons' Hall School .....	160
Zion " .....	140
City Street " .....	120
Convent Free School, .....	288
St. Patrick's School, Lockman St. ....	1050
Beech Street School .....	160
Office, 49 George Street .....	240

## List of Teachers employed in the Public Schools, with the Salaries paid to each.

**Mr. J. E. ROUSSELLE, Supervisor.**

### ACADIAN SCHOOL.

Miss Robinson, Principal.....	1st Class...	\$450	per annum.
" McNab .....	2nd " ...	300	"
Mrs. Payne.....	1st " ...	400	"
Miss McDonald .....	1st " ...	310	"

### ALBRO STREET SCHOOL.

Mr. McLaughlin, Principal, 1st Class...	850	"
" J. A. Smith.....	1st " ...	680
Miss C. Graham.....	1st " ...	400
Mr. J. Artz.....	1st " ...	560
Miss M. L. Johns.....	1st " ...	400
" K. McArthur.....	1st " ...	340
" M. Caldwell.....	1st " ...	340
" J. Creighton.....	1st " ...	310
" C. Stanford.....	2nd " ...	240
" Mitchell.....	1st " ...	250

### BEECH STREET SCHOOL.

Mrs. Fosterman .....	2nd Class...	240	"
Miss Stuart.....	2nd " ...	200	"

### BRUNSWICK STREET SCHOOL.

Miss Miller, Principal.....	1st Class B.	600	"
" J. Sterns.....	1st " C.	400	"
" A. Archibald.....	1st " ...	400	"
" A. P. Gammell.....	1st " ...	400	"
" K. MacIntosh.....	1st " B.	370	"
" Hamilton.....	1st " C.	310	"
" J. R. McArthur.....	1st " ...	340	"
" C. M. Gossip.....	2nd " ...	300	"
" H. McGregor.....	1st " ...	340	"
" Logan.....	1st " ...	280	"

### CAMPBELL ROAD SCHOOL.

Mr. J. T. Brown.....	3rd Class...	160	"
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CITY STREET SCHOOL.

Miss Alexander.....2nd Class.....\$220 per annum.

COLONIAL SCHOOL.

Mr. M. MacDonnell.....1st Class..... 500 " "  
 " D. Keleher.....2nd " ..... 440 " "

CONVENT SCHOOL.

Mde. Mere Julie.....1st Class..... 390 " "  
 Miss O'Toole.....1st " ..... 340 " "  
 Mde. Helene.....1st " ..... 280 " "  
 Miss Duggan.....1st " ..... 280 " "

INDUSTRIAL NIGHT SCHOOL.

Mr. Wilson.....3rd Class..... 252.60 " "

INGLIS SCHOOL.

Mrs. Paterson.....1st Class..... 400 " "  
 Miss E. Baker.....3rd " ..... 170 " "

MASONS' HALL SCHOOL.

Mr. O'Connor.....1st Class..... 500 " "  
 " J. Lyons.....1st " ..... 500 " "

MORRIS STREET SCHOOL.

Mr. C. J. Major, Principal...1st Class..... 900 " "  
 " Angus Ross.....1st " ..... 680 " "  
 Miss Shields.....1st " ..... 400 " "  
 " A. McPhail.....1st " ..... 370 " "  
 " M. A. Johns.....1st " ..... 250 " "  
 " P. A. Johns, Vice-Prin.1st " ..... 500 " "  
 " L. Rousselle.....1st " ..... 400 " "  
 " T. Ryan.....1st " ..... 400 " "  
 " E. Torry.....1st " ..... 400 " "  
 " E. Adams.....1st " ..... 340 " "  
 " J. McLeod.....2nd " ..... 280 " "  
 " Sullivan.....2nd " ..... 220 " "

## NATIONAL SCHOOL.

Mr. J.L.M. Bishop, Principal.....	1st Class...	\$700	per annum.
Miss Maxwell.....	1st " ...	400	"
" A. McNab.....	2nd " ...	300	"
" Payson.....	2nd " ...	240	"

## POOR'S ASYLUM.

Mr. W. Teas.....	1st Class...	500	"
------------------	--------------	-----	---

## RICHMOND SCHOOL.

Mr. Geo. Rennels, Principal.....	1st Class...	680	"
Miss McPherson.....	1st " ...	380	"
" E. Stanford.....	1st " ...	360	"
" McCulloch.....	1st " ...	280	"
" Hazel.....	2nd " ...	200	"

## RUSSEL STREET SCHOOL.

Mr. J. L. Walsh, Principal.....	1st Class...	680	"
Miss O'Donoghue.....	1st " ...	310	"
Sister Ignatia Benedicta.....	1st Class...	400	"
" Regina.....	2nd " ...	300	"

## ST. MARY'S SCHOOL.

Brother Christian, Principal.....	1st Class...	800	"
" Moore.....	1st " ...	680	"
" Noah.....	1st " ...	540	"
" Morrinus.....	1st " ...	540	"
Mr. Griffin.....	1st " ...	540	"
" O'Hearne.....	1st " ...	540	"
Sister Clare.....	1st " ...	400	"
" M. Eulalie.....	1st " ...	330	"
" Stanislaus.....	1st " ...	330	"
" Camilla.....	1st " ...	400	"
" Clementina.....	1st " ...	330	"
" Cecilia.....	1st " ...	250	"



ST. PATRICK'S SCHOOL.

Brother Odorick.....	1st Class...	\$680	per annum.
" Phillappian.....	1st	540	"
" Theodorus.....	1st	540	"
" Patrick.....	1st	540	"
Miss Warner.....	1st	370	"
" Hall.....	1st	310	"
Sister Michael.....	1st	400	"
" Mary Anne.....	1st	400	"
" Cleophas.....	1st	330	"
" Bonaventure.....	1st	330	"
" J. Helene.....	1st	330	"
Miss Donovan.....	1st	310	"
Mrs. Guinane, Assist.....	3rd	250	"

ZION SCHOOL.

Rev. Josephus O'Bannyon.....2nd Class... 500 "

MUSIC TEACHER.

Mr. J. B. Nerton.....700 "



COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

Table A.  
COST OF MAINTENANCE OF THE SCHOOLS—YEAR ENDING 31st OCTOBER 1878.

SCHOOLS.	Rent.	Casual Repairs.	Insurance.	Books and Stationery.	Fuel.	Cleaning.	Teachers' Salaries.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.
Acadian.....	.....	95 59	18 25	74 86	116 85	120 00	1602 04	156 91	2185 50
Albro Street.....	.....	221 09	60 00	179 24	215 77	399 96	4958 31	201 46	6235 83
Brunswick Street.....	200 00	56 48	47 00	319 47	230 65	224 88	4103 70	86 04	5268 17
Campbell Road.....	.....	48 00	.....	.....	51 70	21 97	186 64	3 96	312 27
City Street.....	120 00	.....	4 00	52	25 60	30 00	406 70	27 69	614 51
Colonial.....	230 00	.....	5 00	33 67	58 58	75 00	970 00	23 25	1896 50
Convent.....	288 00	21 00	41 06	76 06	37 47	75 00	1009 12	47 13	1594 84
Industrial.....	.....	.....	.....	9 94	.....	.....	256 54	.....	266 48
Inghis.....	.....	141 60	22 19	36 64	85 06	24 00	662 41	15 16	987 06
Masons' Hall.....	160 00	.....	4 50	49 56	25 60	64 45	944 14	26 60	1274 85
Morris Street.....	274 00	113 66	111 00	199 44	378 85	344 00	5654 44	243 83	7319 22
National.....	.....	297 67	47 50	50 71	73 95	109 92	2048 08	74 47	2702 80
North West Arm.....	.....	.....	.....	9 09	.....	.....	39 38	.....	48 47
Poore's Asylum.....	.....	.....	.....	21 65	.....	.....	753 27	.....	774 92
Richmond.....	.....	86 37	65 00	83 68	88 20	119 00	1905 30	80 30	2427 85
Russell Street.....	378 00	37 36	37 25	150 78	60 45	109 92	1847 10	75 66	2696 52
St Mary's.....	800 00	38 15	9 00	265 28	526 00	199 42	5742 50	200 46	7780 81
St Patrick's.....	1203 12	631 71	97 50	292 45	434 65	240 00	5439 25	270 26	8608 94
Zion.....	140 00	7 00	.....	28 97	87 90	39 96	456 64	15 30	775 77
	3798 12	1796 63	569 25	1882 01	2497 27	2197 48	38985 56	1549 48	53270 80

**Table B.**  
**EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st OCTOBER 1873, FOR WHICH THE**  
**COMMISSIONERS ARE AUTHORIZED TO ISSUE DEBENTURES**

SCHOOLS.	Construction.	Repairs and Alterations.	School Furniture.	TOTAL.
Brunswick Street .....	\$1816.90	.....	.....	1816.90
St. Mary's.....	.....	.....	20.00	20.00
St. Patrick's.....	.....	.....	127.25	127.25
	\$1816.90	.....	147.25	1964.15

**Table C.**



Table C.

D. DEBENTURES ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st OCTOBER, 1873. CR.

1873.		
Feb. 11.	To Sales .....	\$1946 67
	Balance to next year	513 52
		<hr/>
		\$2460 19
	By Balance from last year.....	\$455 37
	“ Construction.....	1816 90
	“ School Furniture.....	147 25
	“ Interest on Balances.....	40 67
		<hr/>
		\$2460 19

No. of Debentures issued to 31st October, 1873.....	230 at \$500.....	\$115,000
“	..... 97 at 100.....	9,700
		<hr/>
		\$124,700



Table E.

Return of Attendance for Half Year ended 30th April, 1873.

SCHOOLS.	Under five yrs	Between 5 and 16	Over 15.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Average daily Attendance.	Per Centage.	Total Number of days made by all the pupils.
Acadian . . . . .	1	171	3	175		175	106.59	60.91	11,779
Albro Street . . . . .	1	475	7	483	483		299.49	62.00	33,176
Brunswick St. . . . .		477	57	534		534	310.21	60.00	33,383
Campbell Road . . . . .	4	17		21	12	9	10.00	47.00	1,234
City Street . . . . .	2	30		32		32	12.20	38.12	1,312
Colonial . . . . .		127	2	129	129		71.30	54.50	7,342
Convent (free) . . . . .	2	133	9	144	25	119	69.00	56.00	7,022
Inglis . . . . .	25	131	2	158	81	77	49.11	31.10	5,031
Industrial . . . . .	1	43	10	53	53		45.00	84.23	4,255
Masons' Hall . . . . .	2	89		91	91		59.40	65.30	6,279
Morris Street . . . . .	7	631	21	659	333	326	386.31	60.00	42,376
National . . . . .		202	9	211	211		143.67	68.00	15,712
Poor's Asylum . . . . .	2	52	2	56	32	24	30.17	54.00	3,459
Richmond . . . . .		233	10	243	124	119	124.37	51.14	13,988
Russell Street . . . . .	/	242	9	251	121	130	130.67	52.06	13,959
St. Mary's . . . . .		656	21	677	349	330	549.29	81.13	57,807
St. Patrick's . . . . .	3	651	22	673	324	352	480.30	72.54	51,983
Zion . . . . .	4	73	3	80	34	46	53.84	59.02	5,020
North W. Arm . . . . .		53		53	26	27	51.00	51.00	2,831
	53	4486	187	4726	2426	2300	2956.20	62.55	317,984

Return of attendance for half year ended 31st October

Acadian . . . . .	1	214	1	216		216	14.419	140.54	65.06
Albro Street . . . . .		511	2	513	513		35.333	350.17	68.26
Brunswick St. . . . .		516	60	576		576	36.183	368.40	64.00
Campbell Road . . . . .	4	17		21	11	10	.944	10.00	48.00
City Street . . . . .		46		46		46	2.179	28.00	60.00
Colonial . . . . .		128		128	128		6.722	69.00	54.00
Convent, Free . . . . .	10	218	7	235	60	175	13.800	140.00	60.00
Industrial . . . . .		41	18	59	59		3.731	44.84	75.91
Inglis . . . . .	39	140	2	181	86	95	4.899	52.60	30.00
Masons' Hall . . . . .	8	87	1	96	96		7.619	75.60	79.00
Morris Street . . . . .	5	635	30	670	332	338	45.597	450.78	67.26
National . . . . .	2	199	5	204	204		12.128	159.38	78.12
North W. Arm . . . . .	2	76		78	35	43	4.567	45.00	57.50
Poor's Asylum . . . . .	5	29	3	37	16	21	2.116	20.17	54.50
Richmond . . . . .		266	6	272	146	126	16.807	160.44	60.00
Russell Street . . . . .	3	273	6	282	144	138	16.980	167.40	59.40
St. Mary's . . . . .	7	698	25	730	392	338	58.064	612.35	81.14
St. Patrick's . . . . .	6	724	9	739	368	371	55.874	583.90	79.00
Zion . . . . .	7	83		90	38	52	5.421	56.62	62.91
	97	4901	175	5173	2628	2545	343.383	3535.19	63.34

**Table F.****COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE ATTENDANCE AT  
THE SCHOOLS FOR THE YEARS.**

Ending 31st October.	No. of Teachers.	Average Daily Attendance.	No. of Pupils on Registers.	Per Cent.	Expenditure.
1866.....	35	1780.96	2670	66.70	21294.62
1867.....	45	2236.41	3719	60.13	28926.46
1868.....	60	2890.57	4472	64.64	46917.74
1869.....	76	3345.70	5065	66.05	57681.80½
1870.....	80	3270.20	5130	63.74	59741.93
1871.....	83	3397.42	5181	65.30	60415.19
1872.....	87	3482.12	5339	65.65	63413.31
1873.....	87	3535.19	5173	68.34	66205.53

**Table G.**  
NUMBER OF PUPILS RECEIVING INSTRUCTION IN THE VARIOUS BRANCHES, TERM ENDED



Table G.  
NUMBER OF PUPILS RECEIVING INSTRUCTION IN THE VARIOUS BRANCHES, TERM ENDED  
30th APRIL, 1873.

SCHOOLS.	Vocal Music.	Reading.	Recitation.	Spelling.	Diction.	Oral Geography.	N. S. Geography.	General Geography.	Drawing Cards.	Drawing Sketch Books.	Writing 1st Lessons.	Half text.	Pine Hand.	Arithmetic, Ball frame.	Mental Arithmetic.	State Arithmetic.	Grammar Orally.	Grammar, Text Book.	History, B. America.	British History.	Universal History.	Composition.	Accounts.	Chemistry.	1st Latin Book.	Algebra.	Geometry.	Navigation.	Natural Philosophy.	Other Branches.					
Academy.....	164	175	17	64	154	30	63	63	63	40	28	94	15	38	157	167	175	72	50	33	69	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....				
Albion Street.....	240	483	28	483	240	329	70	185	231	6	187	201	128	230	423	423	279	227	50	119	182	139	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....				
Chapel Street.....	483	544	315	445	300	266	152	234	221	192	161	161	203	132	534	494	264	309	51	165	69	153	51	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
City Street.....	10	10	10	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Colston.....	128	6	28	7	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Convent, Free.....	103	108	83	143	81	40	40	29	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Industrial.....	183	183	183	17	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Legislative.....	78	150	22	158	30	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Masonic Hall.....	91	176	91	41	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
North Street.....	37	615	405	615	423	273	212	275	230	35	20	22	23	236	639	615	401	341	138	164	56	289	50	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Peckham.....	211	184	20	194	110	132	100	110	94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
People's.....	26	45	20	16	45	45	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Richmond.....	231	231	143	120	157	97	36	69	42	10	53	103	16	37	202	118	55	86	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Russell Street.....	231	231	159	237	113	181	70	66	12	12	92	73	71	133	271	216	116	86	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
St. Mary's.....	483	630	159	630	338	625	107	531	6	49	71	122	270	239	637	637	321	263	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
St. Patrick's.....	541	541	485	608	383	438	132	79	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Zion.....	60	60	20	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
N. W. Arm.....	60	58	53	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3397</b>	<b>4413</b>	<b>2406</b>	<b>4063</b>	<b>2668</b>	<b>2636</b>	<b>1106</b>	<b>1625</b>	<b>929</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>1068</b>	<b>1455</b>	<b>1347</b>	<b>1914</b>	<b>4351</b>	<b>3694</b>	<b>2650</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>805</b>	<b>813</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>1003</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>			



Table H.

RECORD OF VISITATIONS, TERM ENDED 30th APRIL, 1873.

SCHOOLS.	By Commissioners.	By Inspector.	By Secretary.	By Members of the Legislature.	By Clergymen.	By teachers from other schools.	By other visitors.
Acadian.....	22	15	16	1	2	7	21
Albro Street.....	114	44	36	.....	12	5	31
Brunswick Street.....	63	37	38	1	3	4	13
Campbell Road.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
City Street.....	9	2	3	.....	2	.....	.....
Colonial.....	11	5	12	.....	7	.....	5
Convent, Free.....	28	3	5	.....	20	35	7
Inglis.....	7	8	13	.....	.....	.....	1
Industrial.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Masons' Hall.....	9	2	8	.....	4	2	46
Morris Street.....	161	91	63	.....	28	25	68
National.....	33	21	14	.....	3	21	29
Poor's Asylum.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	4
Richmond.....	33	13	8	.....	2	.....	1
Russell Street.....	52	18	8	.....	8	3	2
St. Mary's.....	56	30	36	.....	57	24	55
St. Patrick's.....	70	19	17	.....	29	41	47
Zion.....	2	1	2	.....	.....	.....	2
N. W. Arm.....	4	4	2	.....	6	.....	20
Totals.....	674	315	284	3	183	167	352

Table H.—Continued.

RECORD OF VISITATIONS, TERM ENDED 31st OCTR. 1873

SCHOOLS.	By Commissioners.	By Inspector.	By Secretary.	By Members of Legislature.	By Clergymen.	By teachers from other schools.	By other visitors.
Acadian.....	10	19	10			2	15
Albro Street.....	91	27	17		5	4	37
Brunswick Street.....	63	18	25			17	162
Campbell Road.....		3	1				
City Street.....	12	14	6				24
Colonial.....	29	2	14		7	1	
Convent.....	32	8			48	56	56
Industrial.....		1				1	
Inglis.....		5	13				
Masons' Hall.....	8	4	8		4	4	38
Morris Street..	108	24	32		30	37	494
National.....	26	8	5		4	9	32
N. W. Arm.....		1					
Poor's Asylum.....	1	1	1				1
Richmond.....	31	8	4		4	1	8
Russell Street.....	28	4	8	9	12	16	24
St. Mary's.....	38	17	31	2	67	34	73
St. Patrick's.....	53	12	19	1	37	31	99
Zion.....	5	1	2		3		2
Totals.....	535	177	196	12	221	213	1065



**Table I.**

*Insurance on School Buildings and Furniture to 31st December, 1874.*

PROPERTY.	Where Insured.		Rate.	Expires.
	Amount in Mutual Office	Amount in Acadia Office.	Uniform Rate.	31st Dec. 1874.
Acadian Building.....	\$1500	\$1500	0.55	"
"    Furniture.....	325	325	"	"
Albro St. Building.....	6000	6000	"	"
Beech St. School.....				
only Furniture.....	150	150	"	"
Brunswick St. Building..	2000	2000	"	"
Furniture.....	1000	1000	"	"
City St. School.....				
only Furniture.....	150	150	"	"
Colonial School.....				
only Furniture.....	100	100	"	"
Convent School Building	3000	3000	"	"
Furniture.....	125	125	"	"
Inglis School Building ...	800	800	"	"
Furniture.....	87.50	87.50	"	"
Masons' Hall School .....				
only Furniture.....	150	150	"	"
Morris St. School Building	7000	7000	"	"
Furniture.....	4000	4000	"	"
St. Mary's School.....				
only Furniture.....	800	800	"	"
St. Patrick's School Bldg	8500	8500	"	"
Furniture.....	1250	1250	"	"
St. Luke's School.....				
only Furniture.....	100	100	"	"
National School Building	1500	1500	"	"
Furniture.....	400	400	"	"
Richmond School Bldg...				
and Furniture.....	6500	6500	"	"
Russell St. Building.....	2400	2400	"	"
Furniture.....	500	500	"	"
Vinecove's Rooms.....				
only Furniture.....	100	100	"	"
Office of the Board.....				
only Furniture.....	100	100	"	"
<b>Total Amount.....</b>	<b>\$48537, 50</b>	<b>\$48537,50</b>		

Table J.

*School Estimates for Year ending 30th April, 1875.*

Teachers' Salaries .....	\$37,575 00	
Supervisor .....	900 00	
Music Teacher.....	350 00	
Rent.....	3,700 00	
Insurance .....	543 92	
Interest.....	8,088 00	
Printing and Advertizing.....	500 00	
Books and Stationery.....	1,200 00	
Industrial Night School.....	300 00	
Secretary.....	900 00	
Office Messenger... 80 00		
" Rent.....240 00		
" Fuel and Gas 75 00		
" Stationery ...100 00		
	495 00	
Fuel, Cartage and Labor.....	2,000 00	
Cleaning Service.....	2,300 00	
Water Supply.....	195 00	
Contingent and Miscellaneous...	1,000 00	
Casual Repairs.....	2,000 00	
		62,046 92
	LESS.	
Amount from Com. of Poor.....	200 00	
" of Provincial Grant.....	7,500 00	7,700 00
		<u>\$54,346 92</u>

JOHN R. WILLIS,  
SECY. SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS,  
City of Halifax.

OFFICE OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS,

49 GEORGE STREET,

10TH MARCH, 1874.

MY DEAR SIR,—

Would you kindly permit me to make the following explanation suggested by you in our conversation yesterday relative to the *apparent* discrepancies in some of the items of expenditure as exhibited in the Annual Report of the School Commissioners of Halifax City for last year.

First, as to the statement in the Chairman's Report that \$66,265.53 does not come out fully from the Annual Tables, you will perceive by turning to the General Account, page 32, that it is made up of the two sums of \$53,270.80; which is taken from the cost of maintenance, \$12,994.73, page 29, which may be called additional expenses incurred in carrying out the system, and which could not be conveniently distributed among the various schools.

Second—as to the Teachers' Salaries.—In the sum opposite this item is included 14 months' pay incurred in consequence of the alteration from quarterly payment to monthly—the change took place in January, 1873.

J. K. ROUSSELLE,  
*Supervisor City Schools.*