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## APRIL, 1897.



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| Doody, Katie | 105 | 5832 | Povors, Minnie | 100 | 4166 |
| Ellis, Emma | 103 | 6000 | Pulsiver, Bessie | 93 | 3575 |
| Fultr, Emily | 10.5 | -5 32 | Putnam, Charlotte | 109 | 4500 |
| Ford, Susie B | SO | 4444 | Pye. Hannah | 101 | 4208 |
| Hogran, John P | 161 | 916 | Roche, Charles | 107 | 4458 |
| Kelly, Jessie M | 103 | 5721 | Roome, Ada | 307 | 4458 |
| Moody, Grace | 25 | 1456 | Ryan, Maggie | $104 \frac{1}{2}$ | 4354 |
| Martin, Oscar MieN | 108 | 6000 | Shaw, Alice 31 | 106 | 4416 |
| McColougn, Agnes | 103 | 5321 | Shute, Jessie S | 103 | 4500 |
| McDonald, Catharine | 15 | 832 | Sims. Suaic | 108 | 4500 |
| Woolrielh, lazy F | 101 | 5610 | Smith, Framk F | $106 \frac{1}{2}$ | 4437 |
| Annand, Alice S | 107 | 4458 | Smith, Isahella | 103. | 4312 |
| Allen, Elizabeth G | 103 | 4500 | Sprott, Edith | 108 | 4500 |
| Annina, Sister M | 105 | 45 nO | Stephens, Thaddeus | 97 | 4041 |
| Al'en, Stella | 108 | 4500 | Thomas, Bessie | 103 | 4500 |
| Borne, I.nuisa | 108 | 4500 | Thompson Eliza | 105 | 4375 |
| Butler, Bertha | 95 | 3958 | Tupper, Mz.ry | 05 | 3958 |
| Irrown. Einma M | 115 | 4375 | Tynan. Joanna | 108 | 4500 |
| Brown, Mary M | 90 | 3750 | Williston, Jenuie | 107 | 4458 |
| Beutley, Licuana | 106 | 4416 | Young. Luther | 105 | $4: 375$ |
| Brady, Myrtle | 106 | $4+16$ | Annand Al Laura | 107 | 2972 |
| Creighton, Alico | 106 | 4416 | *Archibald, Emma | 71 | 2629 |
| Cray, Bertha | 103 | 4500 | Archiba'd. Maud | 97 | 2694 |
| Clark, Eelen T | 1021. | 4271 | Auld, Lucy M | S3 | 2305 |


| Bruce, Christina | 103 | \$30 00 | Freeman, Binney | 108 | \$6000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| *Brindige, Ethel | 95 | 3517 | Fuller, Martha, | 1062 | 5916 |
| Camphell, Elizabeth | J0S | 3000 | Laws, Sophia G | 108 | 6000 |
| *Collishaw, Charles | 101 | 3740 | McDonald, Henry | 106 | 5888 |
| *Cook, Norman | 83 | 3073 | McLatchey, Blanche | 108 | 6000 |
| Cox, Magyie M | 108 | 3000 | McLatchey, Kate | 107 | 5944 |
| Cox, Bessie | 103 | 2860 | McNealy, Clara A | 108 | 6000 |
| Croucher, Minnie | 108 | 3000 | Smith, Letson M | 108 | 6000 |
| Cayle, Eleanor | 108 | 3000 | Archibald, K DeW | 108 | 450 |
| *Dechman, Minnie | 38 | 1407 | Bennett, Hauna | 1071 | 4479 |
| Dunbrack, Maggie | 107 | 2972 | Burgoyne, N A | 1071 | 4479 |
| *Ervin, Annetta | 81 | 2999 | Canavan, Annic | 1197 | 4458 |
| Frame, Emma M | 102 | 2833 | Cook, 3lary L | 108 | 4500 |
| Fultz. Antoinette | 105 | -2916 | Dimock, Annie A | 108 | 4500 |
| Fultz, Miary E | 69 | 1916 | Duncanson, Grace | 108 | 4500 |
| *Giles, Cath F | 104 | 3851 | Goudy, Emily F | 108 | 4500 |
| *Gould, Alice | 36 | 1333 | Hamilton, Helena $\mathrm{H}^{\text {a }}$ | 108 | 4500 |
| Graham, Louise | 108 | 3000 | Jordan, Maggie M | $107 \frac{1}{2}$ | 4479 |
| Hartling, Ellu J R | 89 | 2472 | Kerr, Bessie | 108 | 4500 |
| Hay, Harry | 79 | 2194 | King, Lillian L | 106 | 4416 |
| Henry, Alice | 84 | 2333 | Lawrence, Lydia | 103 | 4291 |
| *Higgins, Alberta | 921 | 3425 | Logan, Bessie P | 108 | 4500 |
| Furchinson, Lydia | 108 | 3000 | Lynch. Jessic A | 108 | 4500 |
| Johnson, Martha E | 732 | 2041 | MicDonald, Mary | 108 | 4500 |
| *Kennedy, J H | 82 | 2989 | McHarrie, Agnes | 108 | 4500 |
| *Kerr, SJ K | 58 | 2148 | McLellan, Mars | 105 | 4.375 |
| *Largie, Emma | 64 | 2370 | Miller, Georgetta | 108 | 4500 |
| Marryatt, Martha | 108 | 3060 | Miller, G William | 107 | 44 58 |
| *Marsman, Florence | 93 | 3443 | Readen, Laura | 40 | 1668 |
| * Milbury, Marie E | 105 | 3588 | Saunders, Mabel | 108 | 4500 |
| Miller, Maggie | 105 | 2916 | Schnare, Lillian A | 108 | 4500 |
| * Miller, Lillias | 81 | 2999 | Shaw, Nina U | 108 | 4500 |
| Mitchell, Alice | 1)3 | 3000 | Sturk, John N | 1037 | 4312 |
| Moser, Sadie | 79 | 2194 | Wellwood, Sadie | S3 | 3458 |
| Morrison, Kenneth | 108 | 3000 | *Wile, Maud L | 99 | 4125 |
| Mortimer, Jennie | 107 | 2972 | Woodroffe, Laura | 107 | 4458 |
| MicDodald, Nellie | 108 | 3000 | Wondroffe, Mabel | 108 | 4500 |
| \# McDonald, Susie | 108 | 4000 | Drinnen, Isabelle | $107 \frac{1}{2}$ | $29 \mathrm{S6}$ |
| McGunnigle, Janie | 107 | 2952 | *Ettinger, Aurelia | 105 | 3588 |
| McIsaac, James | 108 | 3000 | *Fader, Blanche | 108 | 4000 |
| McKay, Annie | 108 | 3000 | Fuller, Bessie E | 108 | 3000 |
| Phillips, Ralph | 107 | 2972 | Laws, Lillian | 108 | 3000 |
| Scott. Elizabeth | 101 | 2805 | Miller, Isabelle | 108 | 3000 |
| *Scott, Eva - | 108 | 4000 | O'Brien, Janie L | 82 | 2277 |
| *Sibley, Florence | 97 | 3591 | * Parsons, Hattic | 108 | 4000 |
| *Stoddard, Beatrice | 106 | 3925 | Sanfor d, Nattic $\overline{7}$ | 108 | 3000. |
| *Stoddard Blanche | $106 \frac{1}{2}$ | 3943 | Smith, Flora C | 102 | 2833 |
| Sutherland Grace | 106 | 2944 | Taylor, Laura | 107 | 2972 |
| Tait, Laura M | 103 | 2360 | *Thompson, Minnie | 79 | 2925 |
| Walsh. Katherine | 108 | 3000 | Thompson, M. Rena | 105 | 2915 |
| Warner, Della | 108 | 3000 | *Toye, Mary B | 99 | 3665 |
| *Villiams, Ada | 75 | 2777 | Wilson, Lizzie F | 96 | 2666 |
| *Williams, Selina | 81 | 2999 |  |  |  |
| Wilson, Margaret | 99 | 2749 | East |  |  |
| Findlay, Sarah Assistant. | 103 | 3000 | Hephurn, ifm ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 108 | \$11000 |
|  |  |  | Bool, Evelyn | 94 | 5221 |
|  |  |  | James, Beryl G | 108 | 6000 |
|  |  |  | AcLean, JJ | 108 | 6000 |
| HANTS. |  |  | MicNeil. Emily | 107 | 5944 |
|  |  | - | O'Bricn, Katie E | 108 | 6000 |
|  |  |  | Underwood, James | 91 | 5055 |
| NaNerly, wurray west. |  |  | Blake, Lizzie A | 108 | 4500 |
| McNealy, Murray | 108 | $\$ 11000$ | Bradley, John A | 82 105 | 3417 |
| Smith, J A | 105 |  | Fulton, Clarence | 105 | 4375 |
| Brooks, Ethel | 108 | 6000 | Hennigar, Annie | 105 | 4500 |
| Burton, Mlaggie | 108 | 6000 | Hutchinson, Grace | 108 | 4500 4291 |
| Dimock, Maggie | $107 \frac{1}{2}$ | 5972 | Logan, Roit J | 103 | 4291 |
| Ferguson, Annie | 108 | 6000 | Macomber, Alice | 108 | 4500 |



| McIsaac, Archy | 39 | \$10 83 | McLend, Joseph A | 54 | \$1500 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Murray, Norman | 542 | 1514 | McLennan, Mary E | 94 | 2610 |
|  |  |  | McDaniel. Matthew L | 90 | 2500 |
| NORTH. |  |  | Mc Dimald, Mary C | 89 | 2472 |
| Gillis, Mal H | 108 | 6006 | *McDonald, Colin G | 99 | 3665 |
| Ingraham, M J | 108 | 6000 | * McLellan, James A, share of |  |  |
| McMillan, Neil | 1 ('3 | 5721 | Poor Aid for half year end- |  |  |
| Tompkins, Miorris J | 108 | 6000 | ing July, 1896, omitted. |  | 1000 |
| *Mcloonald, Murdoch | 108 | 6000 |  |  |  |
| Buckles, Daniel | 118 | 4510 | Assistants. |  |  |
| Chisholm, Christy W | 108 | 4500 | Doyle, John C | 108 | 2000 |
| Chisholm, Archd A | 108 | 4500 | Doucet, Dioses E | 118 | 20) 00 |
| Doucet, Joseph D | 108. | 4500 | McLennan, Mary A | 108 | 2000 |
| Gallant, Thomas | 108 | 4500 | LeFort, Heury B | 23 | 426 |
| Gillis, Michael | 108 | 4500 | LeBlanc, Eusebe, | 108 | 2000 |
| Mclean, Anvie B | 108 | 4500 | McKinnon, Mary A | - 76 | 1407 |
| McRae, Colin | 108 | 4500 |  |  |  |
| McDougall, AS | 107 | 4458 |  |  |  |
| McFarlane, D D | 10 S | 450 |  |  |  |
| McDonald, Stewart | 108 | 4500 | KINGS. |  |  |
| Nenonald, H T | 108 | 4500 | Godfrey, John F | 106 | \$10796 |
| McFarlane, James | 108 | 4500 | Helbb, Bertha B | 107 |  |
| McLellan, $\mathrm{A}^{\mathrm{N}}$ | 104 | 4333 | McDonald, Blanche | 74 |  |
| Tompkins, Maggie C | 108 | 4500 | MeLeod, Angus | 104 |  |
| Tompkins, Rebecca | 108 | 4500 | Ross, Jennie | 33 |  |
| Burns, Arsenius | 108 | 3000 | Banks. Aurelia | 105 | 5832 |
| Arsenau, Lucy | 108 | 3000 | Best, Elsie M | 103 | 5721 |
| AuCoin, Naproleon | 84. | 2333 | Best, Lillian G | 107 | 5072 |
| AuCoin, Charles J | 108 | 3000 | Borden, Carrie | 1015 | 6000 |
| AuCoin, Paul J | 108 | 3000 | Burnaby, E P | 108 | 6000 |
| AuCoin, Placide J | 108 | 3000 | Bustin, H L | 108 | 6000 |
| AuCoin, James H | 10 S | 3100 | Caldwell, Myrtle | 107 | 5944 |
| Boudreau. Placide | 108 | 3000 | Carter, Bessic | 71 | 3943 |
| *Coady, Ellen J | 89. | 3314 | Deckman, Hannah | 23 | 1277 |
| Coudy, Mary I | 107 | 2972 | Hamilton, Bessie | 108 | 6000 |
| Coady, Peter W | 108 | 3000 | Lockhart, N J | 107 | 5944 |
| *Coady, Rebecca J | 103 | 3814 | Morse, Flora M | 108 | 6000 |
| *Chiasson, N | 108 | 40 CO | Osborne, ${ }^{\top}$ A | 98 | 5443 |
| Chiasson, Ephraim | 108 | 3000 | Power, Alice | 108 | 6000 |
| Doyle, Sarah J | 108 | 3000 | Raihbun, Florence | 103 | 6000 |
| Doucet, Paul | 11.8 | 3060 | Redding, Belle M | 25 | 1389 |
| Gillis, James D | 108 | 3000 | Reid, Chas E | 54 | 3000 |
| Maillet, Eliza | 108 | 3000 | Rohins, Welton H | 108 | 6000 |
| LeBlanc, Athanaise | 51 | 1416 | Robinson, L D | 59 | 3277 |
| LeBlauc, Peter | 108 | 3000 | Saunders, W E | 107 | 5944 |
| LeBlanc, Jolin P' | 108 | 3000 | Saunders, W iv | 108 | 6000 |
| McLellan, Maggie A | 54 | 2000 | Schaffner, Gertrude | 108 | 6000 |
| *McMillan, Peter | 108 | 4000 | Scott, Lily A | 108 | 60.00 |
| *Gillis, Archd | 54 | 2000 | Wallace, Burpee | 33 | 1833 |
| McKinnon, HL | 55 | 1527 | Welster, $W$ inifred | 108 | 6000 |
| Mc.Intosh, Gadie C | 108 | 3000 | West, Susie B | 108 | 6000 |
| *McLellan. Mary W | 59 | 2185 | Willett, Clara | 83 | 4611 |
| *McDoniald, Angus A | 10 | 370 | W7oodworth, IV H | 54 | 3000 |
| * IfLellan, Alex | 108 | 4000 | Ballantyre, Janet | 102 | 4250 |
| McMillan, M R | 81 | 2249 | Banks, Kezzie | 103 | 4291 |
| *Mcİenzie, Rod I | 108 | 4000 | Barker, Ruby S | 46 | 1916 |
| McIJean, Jessie A | 98 | 2721 | Bentley, Florence | 108 | 4500 |
| McDonald, William A | 106 | 2944 | Bigeluw, Wilfred | 108 | 4500 |
| *McLellan, Alex J | 108 | 4000 | Bingay, Bessie M | 107 | 4458 |
| McLeod, Mary Bell | 107 | 29.72 | Bishop, Hattie L | 107 | 4458 |
| McLean. Charles A | 40 | 1111 | 13ishop, L. Estella | 108 | 4500 |
| Ross, Minnie B | 108 | 3000 | Bowles, Addic | 108 | 4500 |
| McRas, John A | 108 | 3000 | *Brinnen, Jessie J | 108 | 4500 |
| Roach, Didace W | 108 | 4000 | Burgess, Fannie | 108 | 4500 |
| Tompkins, Mary E | 5 | 138 | Burgess, Olie B | 105 | 4500 |
| *Tonpkins, Mary E | $1.01 \frac{1}{2}$ | 3759 | Rurnaby, Evelyn | 107 | 4458 |
| *Tomplins, Katie | 108 | 4000 | * Cahill. Cassie L | 106 | 4416 |
| *McKay, Malcolm E | 108 | 4000 | Caldwell, Unie | 108 | 4500 |
| *Coady, John J | 95 | 3517 | Chalien, Bessie | 108 | 4500 |



| Tupper, Sadie | 108 | \$4500 | Pitmo:, itia | 108 | \$3000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| West, Ella L | 108 | 450 | Kıchardson, E M | 108 | 3000 |
| Westhaver, Edna | ! 1 | 4500 | Ritcey, Maggie | 108 | 3000 |
| Wile, Fanny I | 88 | 3666 | *Ritcey, Vida | 54 | 2000 |
| Wynacht Ag! | 108 | 4500 | Sarty, Eva | 108 | 3000 |
| Young, íelen | 59 | 2458 | *Seldon, Clementine | 107 | 3962 |
| Young, Frances | 108 | 4500 | Shoop, Nora E | 108 | 3000 |
| Zinck, Ellie | 108 | 4500 | *Sil er, Josephine | 87 | 3221 |
| Zinck, Harriet | 108 | 4500 | Smith, Ada A | 107 | 2972 |
| Zwicker, C L | 107 | 4458 | *Smith, Kate R | 79 | 2925 |
| Archibald, A J | 102 | 2833 | Smith, Myrer | 107 | 2972 |
| * Baker, Addie | 107 | 3518 | Strum, Emma | 106 | 2944 |
| * Barry, Ada C | 108 | 4000 | Taylor, Annie S | 81 | 2249 |
| Bell, Lottie | 84 | 2333 | Taylor, Lucy A | 98 | 2721 |
| Conrad, Stella | 10.71 | 2986 | Veinot, Flora | 103 | 2860 |
| *Crouse, Mary | 108 | 4000 | Weagle, I A | 108 | 3000 |
| *DeLong, Jessie | $92 \frac{1}{2}$ | 3425 | Wentzell, Hattie | 108 | 3000 |
| Durn, Ina E | 116 | 2944 | Wentzell, Jemima | 108 | 3000 |
| Duncan, John | 108 | 3000 | We sthaver, Anice | 107 | 2972 |
| Durling, Cora E | 106 | 29 44: |  |  |  |
| Eisenhauer, Annie | 108 | 3000 |  |  |  |
| Eisenhauer, Iona | 108 | 3000 | ches |  |  |
| Ernst, Messie | 108 | 3000 |  |  |  |
| Ernst, Ella F | 54 | 1500 | Denton, L M | 108 | 6000 |
| Fancy, Bessie | 108 | 3000 | Caldwell, L J | 25 | 1389 |
| Faulkner, Beatrice | 108 | 3000 | Mills, Hattie | 10 S | 6000 |
| *Feener, Nora | 105 | 3888 | Butler, Mary | 108 | 4500 |
| Fitch, Clara | 108 | 3000 | Hennigar, A | 103 | 4291 |
| Forbes, Marie G | 108 | 3000 | Hennigar, Effie | 108 | 4500 |
| Godfrey, Essie | 108 | 3000 | Hogan, H R | 108 | 4500 |
| Gow, Isabel | 106 | 2944 | Hunt, Mabel | 108 | 4500 |
| Haines, Taphenas | 108 | 3000 | Mullock, Annie | 106 | 4416 |
| Hallamore, Della | 107 | 2972 | Skerry, Ellen | 108 | 4500 |
| Hehb, Carmina | 107 | 2972 | Spinney, C | 103 | 4291 |
| Hebb, Lena S | 108 | 3000 | Strum, Ettie | 106 | 4416 |
| Hebl, Lois A | 105 | 2916 | Webber, Emily | 108 | 4500 |
| Heckinan, A D | 69 | 1916 | Webber, Ernest | 108 | 4500 |
| Hennigar, Grace | 101 | 2805 | Webber, Eva | 108 | 4500 |
| *Heisler, Annie | 54 | 2) 00 | Zinck, Lilla | 108 | 4500 |
| Herman, Bessic | 107 | 2972 | *Corkum, Inez | 108 | 4000 |
| Herman, Letitia | 108 | 3000 | Daniels, M | 94 | 2510 |
| Ferman, Lottie | 108 | 3010 | *Frauey, Cassie | 106 | 3925 |
| Herman, Naomi | 108 | 3000 | Gowe, Nellie | 53 | 1471 |
| Fillton, Ptta | 108 | 3000 | Hiltz, Eva | $20 \pm$ | 569 |
| ${ }^{4}$ Hirtle, Beatrice | 54 | 2000 | Hume, E M | 108 | 3000 |
| Tames. Ellen K | 108 | 3000 | Mills, Ethel | 166 | 2944 |
| Johnson, Mixy E | 105 | 2916 | *Skerry, Alice | 59 | 21.85 |
| Johnson, F W | 108 | 3000 | Webter, Bessie | 108 | 3000 |
| Joudry, Maxy | 108 | 3) 00 | Webber, Hattie | 108 | 3000 |
| Kaulback, Laura | 108 | 3000 | Zinck, Etta | 108 | 3000 |
| Kennedy, Lois | 108 | 3000 |  |  |  |
| Kizer, Ida F | 86 | 2388 |  |  |  |
| Langille, Janet | 107 | 2972 |  |  |  |
| *Lengillc, Zilpah | 99 | 3665 |  |  |  |
| Lawson, Guthric | 107 | 2972 | PICT |  |  |
| Lohnes, Harold | 94 | 2610 |  |  |  |
| Manning, Geo | 98 | 2721 | sou |  |  |
| Manning, Myra | 108 | 3000 |  |  |  |
| *McConnell, M C | 108 | 4000 | Campbell, Robert S | 83 | S69 17 |
| MeLaughlin, Lilla | 108 | 3000 | McIntosh, DS | 108 | 9000 |
| Morash, Carrie | 108 | 3000 | Simpson, F S | 25 | 2083 |
| Mossman, Ida | 108 | 3000 | Soloan, David | 108 | 11000 |
| *Mullock, Clara | 108 | 4000 | Cameron, Maggie S | 108 | 60.0 |
| Newcomb, Bessie | 108 | 3000 | Creelman, G̈raham | 30 | 1666 |
| Niford, Susie | 98 | 2721 | Forbes, John W | 103 | 5721 |
| Peters, Alma | 107 | 2972 | Johnson, Isabel | 108 | 6000 |
| *Publicover, Lida | 108 | 4000 | McDonald, Christina S | 107 | 5944 |
| *Pulsifer, Bessie | 24 | 888 | McArthur, Olive E | 104 | 5777 |
| Rafuse, Edith | 108 | 3000 | McDonald, D W | 108 | 6000 |



| Maxwell, M.rrtha | 108 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Mingo, Nellie | 108 |
| Proudfoot, Jus A | 1116 |
| Proudfoot, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ nie M | 99 |
| Rose, Jessie 1 | 49 |
| Ross Marion | 106 |
| Sutherland, Marian | 108 |
| 'Thomson, Isa | 108 |
| Ballentine, Agnes ${ }^{\text {W }}$ | $10: 3$ |
| *Baillie, Libbie B | 99 |
| Bigney, Elizabeth E | 108 |
| *Carmichael, Olive H | 108 |
| Douglas, Ellen | 108 |
| *Fraser, Albert $G$ | 94 |
| Gordon, Sadie J | 108 |
| Grant, Etta ${ }^{\text {N }}$ | 108 |
| Kenuedy, Mary is | 108 |
| Langille, Emma | 108 |
| McCunu, Elizabeth | 108 |
| *McDouald, Geo F | $107 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| McKay, Maggie A | 105 |
| McKenzie, Mary C | 103 |
| Ackemzie, Isabella | 108 |
| * McKenzie, Jas A | 103 |
| *McKenzie, Elizabeth | 59 |
| McKenzie, Marion J | 108 |
| *McLeod, John W | 87 |
| McLeod, Geo R | 108 |
| Murray, Elizabeth A | 108 |
| Perrin, Elva E | 108 |
| Ross, Bella C | 105 |
| Ross, Mary M | 107를 |
| Ross, Wni H | $1 \mathrm{~ns}{ }^{-}$ |
| Stramberg, Vida M | 108 |
| Sutherland, Alex A | 98 |
| Sutherland, Jean | 82 |
| Tattrie, Florence | 54 |
| Taylor, Amie W | 107 |
| Wilson, Maggie N | 77 |
| Young, Alex McG | 108 |
| Young, Jeanetta B | 106 |

## QUEENS.

| Lavton, J S | 108 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Arinstrong, Mertie | 108 |
| Dauphinee, Josie | 108 |
| Harington, E B | 108 |
| Hurrington, G | 108 |
| McLeod, A C | 107 |
| Ninllins, Jennie | 108 |
| Bell, Marie | 108 |
| Christepher, M | 108 |
| Collie, Zelia | 108 |
| Creed, H M | 107 |
| Daniels, Hesse | 108 |
| Daniels, Lavenia | 108 |
| Emenot, Mary | 108 |
| Ford, Annie 5 | 108 |
| Ford, Minnie | 108 |
| Ford, Mollie | 108 |
| Hemeon, Nettie | 108 |
| Kempton, Enos | 108 |
| Leslie, Sadie | 107 |
| Marthorne, Maud | 108 |

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## RICEMOND.

| Campbell, D H | 108 | $\$ 6000$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| McGarry, Patk A | 108 | 6000 |
| McLeod, Malcolm | 108 | 6000 |
| Morrison, Alex E | 108 | 6000 |
| Morrison, Norman | 20 | 1111 |
| Boyd, Chrisina | 108 | 4500 |
| Campbell, Danl A | 108 | 4500 |
| Doyle, Emma M | 108 | 4500 |
| Finlayson, Dunc K | 108 | 4500 |
| Henesey, Bessie | 108 | 4500 |
| LeBianc, Yatrick | 108 | 4500 |
| Macadam. Mary | 103 | 4291 |
| MacCuish, Ken A | 106 | 4416 |
| Macdonald, Ron S | 108 | 4500 |
| Macdonald, John I | 108 | 4500 |
| McInnis, Barbara | 108 | 4509 |
| McKay, John | 75 | 3125 |
| McKillop, Ewen D | 107 | 4458 |
| Macrae, Christina A | 108 | 4500 |
| Major, William | 108 | 4500 |
| Matheson, D F | 108 | 4500 |
| Murphy, Geo H | 108 | 4500 |
| Nelson, J Scott | 108 | 4500 |
| Ross, W Frank | 108 | 4500 |



| Wilson L L | 108 | \$4500 | McKenzie, John | 81 | \$22 49 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Crowell, ${ }^{\text {C }}$ | 108 | 3000 | McKinnon, Annie | 97 | 2194 |
| *Ensor, Effie | 54 | 2000 | Smith, Annie M | 108 | 3000 |
| Goulden, A | 108 | 3000 | McDonald, Lyla | 108 | 3000 |
| Hogrg, A C | 108 | 3000 | McEachen, LJ A | 108 | 3000 |
| Huestis, M Is | 78 | 2166 | Morrison, Cassie | 102 | 28 \% |
| Locke, L L | 108 | 3000 | McRae, Annie M | 98 | 2721 |
| Lyons, Edna J | 103 | 2860 | McKinnon, J D | 98 | 2721 |
| *MacKay, G A | 94 | 3480 | McLennan, John N | 108 | 3000 |
| Smith, LJ | 104 | 2888 | *McRitchie, Sadie A | 103 | 3814 |
| Snow, Jessie H | 107 | 2972 | McIntosh, E A | 99 | 2749 |
| Starratt, V M | 108 | 3000 | * McNeil, Bessie | 65 | 2407 |
| Starate, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  | *McDonald, Catharine A | 84 | 3110 |
|  |  |  | Roper, Hattie L - | 94 | 2610 |
|  |  |  | Smith, Jessie E | 97 | 2694 |
| VICTORIA. |  |  |  |  |  |
| McPliee, Margaret | 108 |  | YARMOUTH. |  |  |
| McIntosh, Anna B | 108 | \$60 00 |  |  |  |
| * McDonald, M B | 108 | 6000 | Cameron, A | $95 \frac{1}{2}$ |  |
| Fcyle Lizzie H | 108 | 4500 | Kemṕton, ${ }^{\boldsymbol{T}} \mathrm{F}$ | 98. |  |
| Muggah, HL | 107 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4479 | Archibald, M | 1062 | \$5916 |
| NicDonald, Hanna | 108 | 4500 | Allen, S B | 107 | 5944 |
| McLennan, Agnes J | 108 | 4500 | Barteaux, J \% | 107 | 10598 |
| McDonald, Catherine | 108 | 4500 | l3everidge, IV R | 108 | 6000 |
| McLeod, Dan P | 20 | 833 | Cain, George H | 107 | 5944 |
| McIvor, Ida | 108 | 4 a 00 | Churchill, $N$ | 107 | 5944 |
| McPhail, M L | 108 | 4500 | Goudey, Theo | 107 | 5944 |
| McLeod, John D | 93 | 3875 | Goudey, A A | 108 | 6000 |
| MeTeod, Kenneth | 79 | 3292 | Grierson, Jean | 82 | 4555 |
| McLean, Isabella | 108 | 450 O | Hibbert, Lizzie | 107 | 5944 |
| * AfcMillan, Allan | 108 | 4500 | Hiliton, Amy | 26:3 | 1472 |
| Nicholson, Dan J | 108 | 4500 | Hond, A H | 6 | 333 |
| Meswain, DA | 105 | 4375 | Horner, A W | 107 | 5944 |
| McInnes, K J | 108 | 4500 | Huestis, H A | $106 \frac{1}{2}$ | 5916 |
| Atwater, Harold E | 45 | 1249 | MacKay, R S | 10 | 555 |
| Campbell, Tena E | 54 | 1500 | Mumro, Ada | 1061 | 5916 |
| Campbell, Belle M | 108 | 3000 | Nickerson, A W | 108 | 6000 |
| *Hawley, Maud | 84 | 3110 | Parker, Fred A | 107 | 5944 |
| Livingstone, Sarah | 104 | 2888 | Royers, Beuj | 106 | 5888 |
| Diorrison, Joanna B | 59 | 1638 | Starratt, S A | 107 | 5944 |
| Munro, Catharine W | 108 | 3000 | Trask, J Logan | 1061 | 5916 |
| Morgan, Addie M | 107 | 2972 | Trefry, Amy G | $106 \frac{1}{2}$ | 5916 |
| Morrison, Dan B | 108 | 3000 | Tooker, Beatrice | $88 \frac{3}{3}$ | 4916 |
| McKay, Jessie A | 100 | $2777^{\prime}$ | Wade, Louise | 106 | 5588 |
| * Mcllonald, Mary | 100 | 3888 | Ẅcbster, Bell | $105 \frac{1}{2}$ | 5860 |
| NcIver, Tena | 106 | 2944 | Allan, FL | 106 | 4416 |
| Sciver, Norman | 108 | 3000 | Archibald, Mary | 80 | 3333 |
| Mclitchie, Dan J | 105 | 2916 | Chipman, Agues | 102 | 4250 |
| *ilicleod, Mary B | 37 | 1370 | Christie, C 13 | 99 | 4125 |
| *McDonald, Malcolm | $103 \frac{1}{3}$ | $38: 33$ | Churchill, 0 | 102 | 4250 |
| McRae, Duncan R | 108 | 3000 | Churchill, H W | 107 | 4458 |
| McNeil, M?ary | 108 | 3000 | Cossitt, Ethel J | 108 | 4500 |
| McDonald, Angus | 108 | 3000 | - Crosby, J If | 106 | 4437 |
| McLean, Neil | 108 | 3000 | Crowell, R C | 107 | 4458 |
| McKay, Murdoch A | 99 | 2749 | Crowell, 3 F | 107 | 4458 |
| *M Donrld, Alex | 74 | 2740 | Delamere, S P | $106 \frac{1}{2}$ | 4437 |
| McLeod, Christina C | 108 | 3000 | Doune, Maggie | 107 ${ }^{2}$ | 4479 |
| McRitchie, H D | 108 | 3000 | Etherington, Lily | 104 | $43: 33$ |
| McLeod. 4 G | 72 | 1999 | *Goodwin, IL | 932 | 3896 |
| McKenzie, Hugh | 97 | 2699 | Goudey, L A | 107 | 4458 |
| McIver, Flora | 108 | 3000 | Harding, E J | 103 | 4291 |
| McPherson, Mary | 41 | 1138 | Harris, Viola | 106 | 44.16 |
| Mcaulay, Alex M | 108 | 3000 | Hopkins, J | 107 | 4458 |
| Melver, Almina | 107 | 2972 | MacKay, Janet | 97 | 4041 |


| Marshali, M H | 108 | \$45 00 | Browin, Maud S | 108 | \$4500 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Metzize, Olivia | 107 | 4458 | Doucet, Emily | 103 | 4291 |
| Palmer, Bessie | 108 | 4500 | Freeman, H R | 107 | 4458 |
| Patten, L C | 108 | 4500 | Heaney, Lizzio | 108 | 4500 |
| *Parker, SH | 106 | 4416 | Hilton, M M | 108 | 4500 |
| Rogers, ${ }^{\text {N S }}$ | 107 | 4458 | Jordan, M 'T | 193 | 3875 |
| Suticerland, Agnes | 108 | 4500 | Kavanagh, L M | 102 | 4350 |
| Tedford, Lennie | $104 \frac{1}{2}$ | 4354 | Knowles, Ina | 108 | 4500 |
| Tedford, Josie HI | 108 | 4500 | Lel3lanc, Emily | 108 | 4500 |
| Trask, A E | 107 | 4458 | MacCarthy, EL | 107 | 4458 |
| *Bond, Mary G | 98 | 3628 | MacRay, M F | 103 | 4291 |
| *Bourque, il H | 102 | 3777 | Sister Miriam | 108 | 4500 |
| ${ }^{*}$ Hamilton, L G | 103 | 3814 | Sister Eulalia | 108 | 4500 |
| Farris, Laura | 107 | 2972 | Sister Stanislaus | 108 | 4500 |
| * Jones, Martha E | 108 | 4000 | Sutherland, B | 108 | 4500 |
| ${ }^{\text {* Mood, Lily }}$ M | 54 | 2000 | Taylor, M L | 108 | 4500 |
| Morehouse, L L G | 102 79 | 2833 | Amiro, Dorothy | 103 | 2860 |
| ${ }^{\text {* Nickerson, }}$ P ${ }^{\text {Patten, }} \mathrm{H}$ F | 79 106 | 2925 2944 | Amiro, Emily | 108 | 3000 |
| Patten, H F Pierce, Mabel | 106 | 2944 | Amiro, Rose M | 99 | 2749 |
| Pierce, Mabel Purdy, Maur डi | 1081 | 2958 | Bourque, Philomene | 108 | 3000 |
| Purnces, A G. | 108 | 3000 | Cunningham, S | 58 | 1610 |
| ${ }^{*}$ Ridley, M W | 101 | 3740 | D'Entremont, ${ }_{\text {D }}$ A Entremont, $G$ H | $106 \frac{1}{2}$ | 2958 3000 |
| Scott, E H | 25 | 694 69 | D'Entremont, G ${ }_{\text {D }}$ | 108 98 | 3000 2721 |
| *Sims, Teresa | $107 \frac{1}{2}$ | 3981 | D'Eatremont, J M Duncuason, L L | 98 794 | 2721 2208 |
| *Tedford, A | 10.3 | 3814 | Duncuason, LL Gavel, J J | 794 | 1500 |
| Assistants. |  |  | Goodwin, S M | 107 | 2972 |
|  |  |  | Hamilton, W | 105 | 2916 |
|  |  |  | Harding, Tanic | 108 | 3000 |
|  |  |  | Hatlield, Le: a | 108 | 3000 |
| D'Entremont, G M |  | 2555 | Landry, Alma | $89 \frac{1}{2}$ | 2486 |
| Archibald, M | 27 | 750 | Lel3lane, J B | 108 | 3000 |
| Scott, H P | 53 | 1471 | *Meuse, Elizabeth | 81 | 2999 |
| argyie. |  |  | Pennington, H A | 107 | 2972 |
|  |  |  | Pothier, I A | 104 | 2 SS |
|  |  |  | Pothier, E M | 108 | 3000 |
|  |  |  | Pothier, Annie | 102 | 2 S 33 |
| Biackadar, Ross | 18 | 999 | *Ring, Abbie | 61 | 2255 |
| D'Entremont, G M | 39 | 2166 | Sister Gonzaga | 108 | 3000 |
| Moses, Judson A | 1053 | 5S 60 | Surette, Emily | 105 | 2916 |
| Allan, Mary V | 69 | 2874 | Sureste, Zacharie | 105 | 2916 |

## MARCH ANNUAL SCHOOL MEETING.

In some fishing districts it may be found desirable to take advantage of that provision of the law under which the Council of Public Instruction may fix for a given section an earlier date for its annual school meeting than the last Monday of June.

- If any such cases exist, it is very desirable that these early annial meetings be held on the same day. The last Monday in March is suggested as likely to be the most generally convenient date.

Sections feeling the necessity of an early date for the annuel school meeting should, through their trustees, make an application to the Council through their Inspectors before the end of February, so that the Inspector may. be able to transmit all such applications with recommendations or comments thereon, to the Council of Public Instruction on the ist day of March, when it is probable action can be taken promptly on them, and due notice given in :ime for the holding of the meetings on the last Monday of the month.

This suggestion, it is hoped, will enable cases of this kind to be arranged easily and without the delay otherwise necessary.

## Additions to List of 1806.

This is ro centify that under the authonty of section 63 , chapter 1 of the Acts of 1895, (see Manual of the School Law, 1895, page 27), the Council of Public Instruction has fixed the date of the Annual Mecting of the following School Sections (in addition to those published in the JOURNAL of EDUCATION of April, s896, beginning on page 22), to be on the last Monday of March from year to year henceforward until the date is again lawfully changed.

Education Office, Halifax, Nova Scotia, $\}$
the 4th day of March, ISo7.
halifax west.
No. $65 \frac{1}{2} \ldots . . . .$. . . Grand Desert.
halifax east.
No. $8 \frac{1}{2} . \ldots . . . .$. .....Lower Lakeville.
LUNENBURG \& NEW DUBLIN.


CHESTER.
No. 3 ........ .... Marriott's Cove.
SOUTH QUEENS.
No. 4 . ........... Port Mouton.
" 11 ...............Beach Meadows.
ARGYLF.
No. 8
.West Glenwood.
BARRINGTON.
No. 23
Stony Island.

A. H. MacKay,<br>Secretary, C. P. I.

## SHELBURNE.

No. 7 ............... Rockland. . Lower Sand Point. . North East Harbor.

RICHMOND.
No. 11 .............D'Escousse.
32 ................Intervale.
، 40 ............... Saimon River.
" 50 ............... Orange.
" 51 ................ Cap•Åuguet.
" 56 ...............Brymer.
60 ...............Macnab.
CAPE BRETON.
No. 18 .............South Head.
" 29 ................ Caribou Marsh.
." 63 .................. West Louisburg.
" 77 ................ Gull Cove.
" 81 ............. Canoe Lake.
" 117 ...............Oceanview.
SOUTH INVERNESS.
No. 3
.............. Low Point.
VICTORIA.
No. 71 $\qquad$ Bay Boad Valley (Cape North).
" 82 .............West Ingonish.

## FORMS.

The following forms are girun for the benefit of inexperienced Teachers and Trustees. They are suggestive merely, and represent the smallest amount of information necessary to comply with the law. The Education Department will be glad to receive specimens of improved forms of all kinds which have been tested with respect to simplicity and effectiveness, from [nspectors, 'Peachers, Trustees, or any educational otticials.

## TEACHER'S NOTICE TO INSPECTOR

To $\qquad$
School opener to-day in................. Section, No........ Dist. of.................. in which Mr....................... is Sec'y of Trustees. My engagement is for .................. Taught last in................ Section, Co. of................... My License is Class......., No......., Year, 18.


Teacher.
53
.1. O. address.

## 'TRUSTEES' FORMS.

No. 1.
Minutes of Annual Meeting.
The Annual School Meeting of $\qquad$ Section, No. ..., District of $\qquad$ was held in. on June $\qquad$ 189..

2. .................... was clecred Secretary of the meeting. retired from office of Trusice.
4. $\ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$ was elected to fill the vacancy in the Board of Trustees.
5. Auditors' Report was adopted (here give it in brief.).
6. Report of Board of Trustecs was adopted (here give it in brief.)
7. ...........................................................................
8. .... .............. dollars " " buildiugs and repairs.
9. Vote on "Compulsory Attendance" law.
10. Other business

Signed by

Countersigned by Sec. to Trustees.

Chairman and Secretary of the Mecting.

Copy of this to be sent Inspector within one week].

No. 2.
Rate Roll.

| Name. | Amount of Assessment. S | Poll Tax. $s$ | Prop. Tax. $s$ | S ${ }^{\text {Total. }}$ | $s$ Payments. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - |  |  |  |  |  |

No. 3.
Form of Secretary's Accounts.
School Section, No. $\qquad$

Dr. Cr. . 540000
S200 00
5000
2500
By cash from Assesement Roll
'To paid Tencher's Salaries.
" Janitor's Services, \&e
7500
By cash from Co. Fuud 3000
To Bal. of Teancher's Salaries
10000

No. 4.
Accoont.
John Smitb, Esq.,
To .......................... School Section, Dr.
To School Tax Current Year, viz.:
On Property
Poll Tax
To Balance on old account
. 5 ro
$\$ 1600$
Immediate payment is requested.
Sec. to Trustees.

No. 5.
The ratepayers of School Section, No. . ....... in the District of ...... are hereby notified that the Annual School Mecting will be held in the on the ............. day of June, $1 \leqslant 9 .$. , at $\qquad$ o'clock, ......

## Date



No. 6.
The ratepnyers of $\qquad$ School Section, No. ...., in the District of are hereby notified that a Special School Meeting will be held in the ............. day of .... ....... for the purpose of.......................................

## TEACHER'S AGREEMENT.

A. Memorandum of Agreement made and entered into the $189 . . . . .$. between (name of teacher) a duly licensed Teacher of the
A. Memorandum of Agreement made and entered into the $. \ldots . . . .$. day of ....... are.... on the
Trustces.
Date. $\square$
$\qquad$ of ................ of the second part.

The said (name of tencher) on his (or her) part, in consideration of the helow mentioned agreement by the parties of the second part, hereby covenants and agrees with the said (names of trustees), Trustees as aforesaid, and their successors in office, diligently and faithfully to teach a public school in the said section under the authority of the said Trastees and their successors in office, during the School Year ending July next.

And the said Trustees and their successors in office on their part covenant and agree with the said (name of teacher), Teacher as aforesaid, to pay to the said (name of teacher) out of the School Funds under their control, at the rate of dollars for the Schnol Year in equal instalments semi-annually *

And it is further mutually agreed that both parries to this agreement shall be in all respects subject to the provisions of the School Law and the Regulations made under its authority by the Council of Public Instruction.

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

Witness,
[Name of Witness.]

* Comaent: or quarterly.

$$
\left[\begin{array}{l}
\text { Name of Tcacher. } \\
\text { Name of I'ruslees.] }
\end{array}\right.
$$

## BOND OF THE SECRETARY OF TRUSTEES.

Reg. 6. The following shall be the proper form of Bond for Secretary of Trastees:-

## Province of Nova Scotia.

Know all Men by these Presents, that we, (hame of Secretary) as principal, and (names of surzties) as suretics, nre held and firmiy bound unto our Sovereign Lady Vicronia, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, \&c., in the sum of of hamful money of Canadn, to be paid to our snid Lady the Queen, her heirs and successors, for the true payment whereof we bind ourselves. and each of us by himself, for the whole and every part thereof, and the heirs, executors, and administrators of ns and each of us, firmly by these presents, sealed with our scals and dated this..
... $\qquad$
Whereas, the said...... ..... has been duly appointed to be Secreary to the Board of Trustees for..............School section No.............in the District of

Now the condition of this obligation is such, That if the snid (name of Secretary) do and shall, from time to time, and at all times hereafter during his continnance in the said office, well and frithfally pertorm all such acts and daties as do or may hercafter appertain to the said office by viitue of any law of this Province, and shall in all respects conform to nod observe all snch roles; oriers and regulations as nors are or mar be from time to time established for or in respect of the said office; and if on ceasing to hold the said office, he shall forthwith, on demand hand orer to the Trustees of the said School Section, or to his snccessor in office on the order of the Trantees, all books, papers, moners, accounts and other property in his posse-sion by rirtue of his said office of Secretary-then said obligation to be void-otherwise to be and continue in frill force and virtse.
Signed, sealed and delivered $\}$
in the presence of
Name of Witness).

| Secreary ${ }^{\text {a }}$ ] |
| :---: |
| [Names of Surctics.] |

SUMMER SCHOOL OF SCIENCE FOR THE ATLANTIC PROVINCES OF CANADA. ELEVENTH SESSION, July 7th to July 22nul, 1S:97, Yarmouth, N. S. BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

- President, Secletary-Treascrer, and Thcolty of Instrictors. Princtpal and faculty of Normal Schools, Inspecturs of Schools.
officers.

Vicc-Presidents.
Pris. IV. R .Campdell, M.A. .................. County Academy, Truro, N. S.
Prin. G. U. HAY, Ph.B., M.A., $\mathfrak{F} . \dot{\text { E.S.C.C. }}$ Victoria School, St. John, N. B.

Secretary-Treastrer.
Prin. J. D. Seaman.
Executive Committee.
J. H. Munroe............................................ Yarmouth, N. S.
A. McKay....... ................................... Halifax, N. S.

Miss A. B. Hiltor........................................ Yarmonth, Ni. S.
Prof. J. Brittain..........................................edericton, N. 13.
Miss C. C. Sxaddox..........................................Charlottetown, P. E. I.
FAGULTY.
Botany:-Prof. J. Britpain, Normal School, Fredericton, N. B.
Chemistry :-W. H. Magee, Ph.D., High School, I'arrsboro, N. S.
Civics:-J. B. Hall, Ph.D., Normal School, Truro, N. S.
Expression:-Mnaa A. Reade, Normal School, Truro, N. S.
Euglish Litératurc:-A Camenon, County Academy, Yarmouth, N. S.
Ficld Work:--Prof. J. Brittain, Normal School, Fredericton, N. B.
Geology and Mineralogy:-Prof. A. E. Coldwell, M.A., Acadia College, Wolfville, N. S.
Kindergarten:-Mrs. S B. Patterson, Model School, Truro, N. S.
AFusic (Tonic Sol-Fa):-Niss A. B. Hilton, Central School, Varmoutb, N. S.
Psychology:-Prof. W. C. Morray, M.A., Dalhousie College, Halifax, N. S.
Physirs and Mctcorology:-W. R. Campbecl, M.A., County Academy, Truro, N. S.
Physiology end Hygine :--E. J. Lax, County Academy, Amherst, N S.
Zooloyy:-G. J. Oultos, M.A., HighSchool, Moneton, N. B.
Eutomology:-W. A. Hickmas; (Harvard University), Pictou, N. S.
Obrecr.-This School was established for the purpose of affording teachers and others the opportunity of combining the study of some specialty with the rest and recreation of a delightful and incxpensive two weelis' outing.

The opening exercises of the School will be held on Thursday, July Tth, at $S$ oclock, p m., the programme for which will consist of addresses, music, ete

Class Work, Lecturfs, Excorstons, ete-The class iustuction is given, for the most part, between nine and three o'elock, leaving the remainder of the afternoons for field work, etc.

A series of Round Table Talks will be held in the evenings. Lectures, and a concert, will also be arranged for. These will be both instructive and entertaining.

On Saturdays, excursions will be made to attractive localities-one to Tusket Island ${ }^{8}$ amidst "scenery sublime," another to Tusket Lakes and Port Maitland.

Expreses.-Each student is charged a registration fee of 82.50 , to be paid to the Necretary.Treasurer when the student cmrols. This registration lee entitles the student to admission to all the ordinary classes. An additional fee of $\$ 200$ per subject will be charged for advanced classes, to be paid to the Iustructor.

Joard and Lodging. - Board can be secured for from $\$ 3.00$ to $\$ 5.00$ a week. To secure board at these rates. application must be ande to the Local Secretary, George H. Cain, Esq., Yarmouth, N. S., not later than June 1.

## OPTIONAL EXAMINATION IN MUSIC.

1. At the County Academy Entrance Examination and the Teachers' Minimum Professional Qualircation Examimation candidates who have taken London Tonic Sol-Fa certificates can for the guestion in music substitute iheir certifuates, for which values will be given as follows: For "Junior" certificate, 10; for "Elementary" certificate lo ; and for - Intermediate' certificate, 20 ;-the last two for M. P. Q. only.
2. The candidate will enter in a parenthesis as an answer to the No. of the question on music in his examination paper. the words "Jumior certificate," or "Elementary certiticate," or " Intermedinte certificate"," as a reference to the fact that such a certificate has been handed to the deputy cxaniner, bearing on its back the name, and address. and examination number $r$, and station of the candidate plainly endorsed upon it.
3. The certiticates will be received by the deputy examiner, comrared with his list to verify the correctuess of the endorsations by the candidaies, then enclosed in one envelope addressed, in the case of the Academy Entrance, to the Principal, and in the case of the M. P. Q. to the Superintendent of Education, who, after perusal, shall. revurn them to the respective candidates.
4. The Principal or the Superintendent, as the case may be, shall then endorse 10,15 , or 20 points (according to 1) on the candidate's paper below the general vabution number, and add the two together for the total value of the paper.
5. To prevent the possibility of two values being given to the question by accident, the examiner of the paper in which a certificate is substituted for the guestion, shall mark the general value of the paper with an asterisk.
6. No certificate from any local examiner of the said London Tonic Sol-fa College shall be accepted unless the examiner has previously given a satisfectory proof to the Principal or the Superintendent that he or she has been duly appointed as local examiner for the grade of certificate in question by the authorities of the said College.

Persons who have taken any certificate of the higher grades are eligible for appointment us local examiners of the London College for certificates of lower grades, suliject to necessary restricti ins. Such an appointment is made only by the College authorities in London. For information as to the procedure necessary to secure appointment, application shoula be made to Rev. James Auderson, MI A. (Knox College, Toronto, at present), or to Miss Ada F. Jyan, Convent of the Sacred Heart, llalifax.

## BOTANICAL SPECIES.

The following fifty common species (occurring in almost every School Section of the Piovince) are named for analysis and classificati on in connection with the Botany of the First Sear of the High Schonl Course A description of the gencra and orders in which these species are included shonld also be required This list should be regarded as a minimum. Few teachers really interested in teaching science will fiud math difficulty in adding another fifty, whinh should include a few spenimens of mosscs, liverworts, liefiens, fingi, and alge, as well as some additional phancrogams. This list will, of course, be revised from time to time.

[^0]26. Menthr Canadensis.
27. Solamum tuberosum.
28. Syringa vulgaris.
29. Chenopodium album
30. Polygonum aviculare.
31. Ulmus Americana.
32. Fagus ferruginea.
33. Myrica gale.
34. Betula.
35. Populus tremuloides.
36. Pinus strobus.
37. Abies Canadensis.
38. Habenaria or cypripedium.
39. Iris versicolor
40. Smilacina bifolia.
41. Juncus effusus.
42. Carex intumescens.
43. Triticum vulgare.
44. Equisetum sylvaticum.
45. Pteris aquilina.
46. Aspidium spinulosum.
47. Dicksunia punctilobula.
48. Onoclea sensibilis.
49. Osmunda cinamomea.
50. Lycopodium clavatum.

Where the genus alone is mentioned the teacher is supposed to select the species most, available in the neighborhood. Some of these flowers are very minute, and their study will require the use of a cheap botanical lens. It is important that each student should own a lens, and be taught how to use it. Students should be exercised in drawing the small parts enlarged on the black boards and in their note books. As a specimen of the mosses is recommended "The Cominon Hair Cap," Polytrichum; of the Liverworts, Mfarchantia; of the Lichens, Usnea, Sticta or Cladonia; of the Fungi, Agaricus campestris, "he " edible mushroom."-Journal of Edacation, April, 1857.

The "Figh School Botanical Note Book," (of Outario), Parts I. and II., is recommended to teachers as a guide to good method in preparing candidates for the Provincial Examination in lButany of grade D -as well also, so far as it goes, for grade A Botany.

## SOME IMPORTANT REGULATIONS OF THE C. P. I.

(As amended, March, 1897.)

## JICENSING OF TEACHERS.

Comment. No person can, under any circumstances, be a teacher in a public school entitled to draw public money on his or her account without a license from the Counci of Public Instruction. Before obtaining such a license a candidate must obtain, first, a certificate of the prescribed Grade of scholarship at the Provincial Aigh School Examination; second, the prescribed ce:tificate of professional Rank as a teacher either from the Provincial M. P. Q. Examination or the Provincial Normal School, and third, the prescribed certificate of age and character from a minister of religion or two Justices of the Peace The value of a License is alistinguished loy the term Crass, of scholarship by the term Grade, of professional skill by the term Rask. The following collocation of the terms will help to explain their significance and relation :

This License for teaching requires,

## (1)

( ${ }^{2}$ )
(3)

Scholarship.
Normal Prof. Skill.
IIge \& Character.
Class A (cl \& sc.) ...Grade A (cl \& sc) ...Academic Rank.......... . 20 years, \&c.
Class A (cl)........Grade A (cl).......... First Rank .................. 20 years, \&c.
Class A (sc) ..........Grade A (sc) ..........First Rank. ..................... 20 years, \&c.
Class B.............Grade B...... .... First Rank .................... 18 years, \&c.
Class C . . . . . . . . . . . Grade C . . . . . . . . . . . . Secend Rank . . . . . . . . . . . . . 17 years, \&c.
Class D............. Grade D .............. Third Rank................... 16 years, \&c.

No certificate, combination of certificates. nor any other qualification except the possession of a lawfully procired Licenst, gives a person authority to teach under the law in a public school. The Regulations governing the issuance o: Licenses are as follows :

Reg. 1 The permanent Licenses of Public Sehool Teachers shall be under the Stan of the Council of Public Instruction, signed by the secretary of the Council. shall he valid for the whole Province during the gou! behaviour of the holder, and shall be granted on the fulfilment of the three conditions more fully specified in the succeeding Hegulations, namely : the presentation of the prescribed proof of (1) age and chaateter, (2) scholarship, and (3) professional skill.

Reg. 2 There shall be four Classes of such Lieenses, which may be designated as follows :

Class A (cl \& sc), A (cl) or A (sc)-Academic (classichland scientific), Academic (classical) or Academic (scientific).

Class B-First Class.
Class C-Second Class.
Class D-Third Class.
Reg. 3. The certificate of professionnl qualification or skill shall be (a) the normal, academic, first. second, or third Rasar classification by the Normal School, or (b) the minimum (which shall rank one degree lower than the normal), and shall be the first, second, or third rank pass on the following papers written on the Saturday of the Provincial Examination week: (1) School Law and Management, value 100 : (2) Theory and Practice of Teaching, value 100 : and (3) Hygiene and Temperance, value 100. First rank pass : an aggregate of 200 with no paper below 40 . Second rank pass : 150 with no paper below 30. Third rank pass : 100 with no paper below 20.

Reg. 4. The Provincial Normal School at Truro is recognized as the appropriate source of certificates of professional qualification for public school teachers; but the certificates of other Nurmai or teachers' training schools whose curricula may be satisfactorily shown to the Council to be at least the equivalent of those of the Provincial Normal School, may be accepted when qualified by the addition of the two following conditions: (a) a pass certificate of the Provincial 'minimum' professignal qualification examination of the corresponding rank, and (b) a certificate of a Public School Inspector, hefore whom or under whose supervision the candidate has demonstrated his or her yualifications for the Class of License sought by the test of actual teaching for a sufficient period.

Reg. 5. The prescribed certificate of age and character is given in the followi $\cdot g$ blank form of application for License, which will be supplied to candidates by the Education Departwent, through the Inspectors or the Principal of the Normal School:

## FORM OF APPLICATION FUR A TEACHER'S LICENSE.

To.
Inspector of Schools, District No......., Nore Scotia.
I hereby beg leave through you to make application to the Council of Public Instruction for a 'Teacher's License of Class....... and herewith I present evidence of compliance with the conditions prescribed, namely :
I. The prescribed certificate of Age and Character hereto ammexed, which I affirm to be true.
II. My Figh School Certificate of Grade..... ., obtained at Examination Station as No.... ., in the year 389..
III. My Certificate of professional qualification of........................rank obtained at.................................... in the month of. $\qquad$ 189..
(Name in full)
(Post Office Address).
(County)

## GERTIFICATES.

## I.-Age and Cinaracter.

I, the undersigned, after due inquiry and a sufficient knowledge of the character of the above-named Candidate for a Teacher's License, do hereby certify :

1. That I believe the said Candidate........................... (vame in full) was born on the...... day of................ in the year.
2. That I helieve the moral charncter of the seid Candidate is good, and such as to justify the Council of Pablic Instruction in assuming that the said Candidate nill be disposed as a Teacher " to inculcate by precept and example a respect for religion and the principles of Christian morality, and the highest regard to truth, justice, love of country, loyalty, humanity, benevolence, sobriety, industry, frugality, chasity, temperance, and all other virtues."
( Name and Title).
(When this Certificate is signed by "two Justices of the Peace" instead of " $\Omega$ Minister of Religion," the word "I" should be changed by the pen into "we," and after the signature on the second line the words "Church or Parish" may be cancelled by astroke of the pen.)

> II -Higin Schuol Grade.

The correct quotation of the High Sehool Certificate in the application form given above, will be considered as equivalent to its presentation.

> III. - Professional Qualification.

The correct quotation of the Provincial M. P. Q. Certificate or the Provincial Normal School Diploma in the application form above, will be considered as equivalent to its presentation.

Any certificates from Normal Schools, etc., which are net regularly recorded in the Education Office, must accompany this application as evidence of the correctness of the quotation.

## Further Information fzom Applicant.

1. Class of License ulready held... ... ......., No ..........., year.
2. University Degrees, Scholarship, professional training, experience, or any other information cadridate may wish to state, if any.

Genfral or special Endorsation or Remarks by Inspector (or Principal of Normal School).


#### Abstract

. .........................................................


Place and Date:..............................

Reg. ©. For an Academic or Clans A License the three conditions are:-(1.) A certificate signed by a Minister of Religion or two Justices of the Peace, as in the preceding form, to the effect that the candidite is of the full age of twenty yeas, and capable of fulfiling the duties specially mentivned in the statute. (2.) A pass certificate of the Grade A High School examination. (3.) A certificate of Academic first rank professional qualification from a No:mal School [for which may be substituted a Provincial Grade A - (cl \& sc), with a first rank M. P. Q. (wiva no paper below 50 ), and at least one year's succeessful service as a first class teacher in a superior school, evidenced by the high testimonials of the Inspector and others having cognizance of the same, to the satisfaction of the Superintendent of Education].

Reg. 7. For a First Class or B License the three conditions are:-(1.) A certificate of the full age of eighteen years and moral character as in the foregoing Regulation. (2.) A pass certificate of the Grade B High School examination with an agreegate of 400 , or of $7 \pi 0$ on Grade A. (3.) A certificate of first rank professional qualification from a Normal School, or a pass certificate of the Grade A High School examination with the first rank minimum professional qualification.

Reg. 8. For a Second Class or C License the three conditions are :-(1.) A certificate of the full age of seventeen years and moral character as in the foregoing liegulation. (2.) A pass certificate of the Grade C High School examination with an aggregare of 400, or of 300 on Grade B, or of 500 on Grade A. (3) A certificate of second rank professional qualification from $a$ Normal School or a pass cercificate of the Grade B Bigh School examination with the second rank minimum professional qualification.

Reg. 9 For a Third Class or D License the three conditions are:-(1.) A certifcate of the full age of sixteen years and moral character as in the foregoing Regulation. (2.) A pass certiticate of the Grade D High School examination with an aggregate of 400, or of 300 on Grade C, or of 200 on Grade B (3.) A certificate of third rank professional qualitication from a Normal School or a pass certificate of the Grade C Iigh School examination with the thi:d rank minimum professional qualification.

## Temporary hicense.

Reg 10. A Third Class (provisional) or D (prov.) License, valid only for one year shall be granted on the regular application when the following conditions are fulfilled:-(l.) A certificate of age and moryl character as in the foregoing legulation. (2.) A pass cartificate of the Grade D as in the foregoing Eegulation. (3.) The third rank minimum professional qualification. Such a License can be renewed for another year on condition that the candıdate has demonstrated an advance in his qualifications by his record at a subsequent Provincial Examination.

## Syllabus of M. P. Q. Examination.

Rec. 11. The questions set in the minimum professional qualification examination paper shall be within the limits indicated by the books recommended by the Council of Public Instruction, and shall be as follows:-

School Law and School Management. (a) To be familiar with the Acts relating to Public Schools in Nova Scotia and Regulations of the Council of Public Instruction, particularly those porions bearing on the relations and duties of teachers and on the orgamization and operation of all grades of Public Schools.
(b) To understand thoroughly the principles of school organization, the principles and methods of classification, the proper correlation and sequence of studies, the true aim and right modes of discipline, and the proper condition for securing the moral and physical well-being of pupils.
$ง$ (c) To be familiar with the history of leading Educational Reformers and their systems.
Theory and Practice of Teaching. (a) To have an understanding of the fundamental laws of the human mind in their relation to the science and art of education generally, including the principles of vocal music.
(b) To practically apply the principles thus derived to the reaching of particular subjects, especially those embraced in the Common and Gigh School courses of study.

Hygiene and Temperance (a) Hygiene as in recommended or prescribed books with special reference te school room, school premises and the health of pupils. (b) Temperance as in recommended or preseribed books with special refereuce to requirements of the school law.

## PROVINCIAL EXAMINATION OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS.

Reg 1.-"High School Students" will be held to mean all pupils who passed the regular County Academy Entrance Examination, or who are certitied by a Public School teacher as having completed one or more years of the High School Course of Study.

Reg. 2. A terminal examination by the Provincial Board of Examiners shall be held at the end of each school year on the subjects of the first, second. third and fourth years of the High School Curriculum, to be known also as Grades IX, X, XI and XII respectively of the Public Schools or Grades D, C, B and A respectively, of the High Schools.

Reg. 3. The examination sessions shall commence each day at nine o'cloch, a m., for . Grade A on the first Monday of July, (in the shire town stations only), for Grade B on the following Tuesday, for Grades G and D on the following Wednesday, and for "minimum professional qualification" of Public School Teachers on Saturday following; and shall be conducted, according to instructions, under a Deputy Examiner appointed by the Superintendent of Education, at each of the following stations, viz: - l, Amherst; 2, Annapolis; 3, Antigonish; 4. Arichat; 5. Baddeck; 6, Barrington ; 7, Brulgetown; 8, Bridgewater ; 9, Canso ; 10, Cheticamp; 11, Church Point ; 12, Digby ; 13, Guysboro ; 14, Halifax ; 15, Kentville; 16, Liverpool ; 17, Lockeport; 15, Lunenburg ; 19, Maitland ; 20, Margaree Forks; 21, New Glasgow ; 22, Parrsboro ; 23, Pictou; 24, Port Hawkesbury; 25, Port 甘ood ; 20, Sherbrooke; 27, Shelburue ; 28, Springhill ; 29, Sydney; 30, Tatamagouche; 31, Truro; 32, Windsor ; 33, Yai mouth.

Reg. 4. (a) Application far admission to the Provincial High School Examination must be made on the prescribed form to the Inspector within whose district the examination station to be attended is situated, not later than the 2tth day of May.
(b) Candidates applying for the Grade D examination, or for the same grade written for unsuccessfully at a previous examination, or for the next grade above the one already successiully passed by them, shall be admitted fine. But a candidate who has not passed Grade D must have his application for $C$ accompanied by a fee of ove dollar; $i i$ he has passed neither $D$ nor $C$ the application for $B$ must be accompanied by two dollars; and if he has passed neither D, C, nor B the application for A must be accompanied by three dollars. Generally, one dollar must accompany the application for each grade before the one applied for, wich the caudidate has not regularly passed.
(r) For the 'Teachers' Minimum Professional Qualification Examinstion a fee of two dollarg is required, but it should not be forwarded with the
 examination, the Deputy-Examiner transmitting the same to the Superintendent with his report certificate which mnst be signed by a licensed teacher having at least the grade of scholarship applied for by the candidate, whose legal name must be carefully and fully written out. If the application is defective on account of the omission of tine proper fee, or on account of the onission or incorrect statement of any fact cal ed for in the prescribed form, the application is null and void, and even sh, uld the Deputy Examiner admit the candidate provisionally to the examination, his papers shall be intercepted at the Education Office.
(e) When a candidate presents himself for examina:ion and his name is not found on the official list as having made regular application in due time, he Depaty Lxaminer may admit him to the exarmination provisionally on his written statement that application was regularly mare in due time and on隹 payment of one dollar, which are to be transmitted with the Deputy's report 10 the Superintendent; and if such candidate's statement is proven號 (f) Prescribed form of Application.
PRESCRIBED FORM OF ALPLICATION FOR PIROVINCIAL HIGH SCHOOL EXAMINATION.
At.......................................................................... .
To....................................................................................................... of Schools:

Reg. 5. Each Inspecior shall Eorward, not later than June 1st, to the Superintendent of Education, a list of the applications received for each grade of examination at each station within his district, in $\Omega$ form to be supplied from the Education Office, transmitting therewith all moneys. having duly classitied and checked the same in the form aforesaid

Reg. 6 The Deputy Examiner, when authorized by the Superintendent of Education, shall have power to employ an assistant or assistants, who shall receive two dollars per day for the time so employed.

Reg. 7 The Supetintendent of Elucation shall have prepared and printed, suitable examination questions for each Grade at each examination, in accordance with the prescribed course of study, and shall also forward to each Deputy Examiner a sufficient supply of the printed questions, together with copies of such rules and instructions as may be necessary for the due conduct of the examination.

Reg. 8. The maximum value of each paper shall be 100 ; and the numbered questions composing it shall be constructed with the intention of making each equal in value though not necessarily of equal difficulty. Thus, when 5 questions constitute one paper, the value of each when answered accurately with reasonable fulness and in good form will be 20, no matter whether it should be easier or more difficult than its fellow questions.

Reg. 9. Each examiner shall mark distinctly by colored pencil or ink at the left hand margin of each question on the candidate's paper its value on the foregoing assumption; and shall sum up the total, placing it on the back of the sheet; and underneath, the number of misspillor or obscurely written words, which number is to be deducted from the total for the true value of the paper. Thus, should the sum of the marks of a paper be 54 , and the misspelled or obscurely written words be 6 , the marks on the back would stand as follows e g. : English Grammar [54-6] $=48$.

Reg. 10. To make a "pass" in the grade of examination applied for, the caudidate must make at least the minimum aggregate of the grade and at least a minimum of 25 on each imperative subject or paper of the grade, but this minimum of 25 may be lowered one unit for every 50 the candidate's aggregate may be above the "minimum aggregate" in the ase of Grade A, and for every 25 in the cases of Grades B, C, and D. A mark below 25 on any optional subject will nor be counted in the aggregate.

Reg. 11. Candidates failing to make a pass in the grade applied for may be ranked as making a pass in the next grade below, provided 75 per cent. of the minima be made; and as making a pass on the grade second below, provided 50 per ceut of the minima be made.

Reg. 12. Each candidate shall receive from the Sunerintendent of Education a certificate containing the marks given in each subject by the examiners, and the High School Grade which the caudidate may have successfully "passed." If the candi, tate hus not "passed," the certificate will not bear the head title "Hign Schoor Certificate" with the arms of the Education Department.

Reg. 13 Candidates for High School Certificates will be expected to pass the various grades in order. Candidates will not be admitted to the examinations of the higher grades without evidence of their proficiency in the subjects of the preceding grades.

Reg 14 The subjects, number, and values of the papers for the different examinations, and the general scope of examination questions, are indicated by the prescribed High School curriculum. Examination may demand descrip ion by drawing as well as by writing in all grades.

## PROVINCIAL EXAMINATION RULES.

## Comment.

No envelopes shall be used to enclose papers. One hour is the maximum time allowed for writing each One sheet of foolscap will therefore hold all that will be necessary to be written on any paper, if it is properly put down.

1. Candidates shall present themselves at the examination room punctually half an hour before the time set for the first paper of the Grade for which they are to write, at which time the deputy examiuer shall assign each a seat, and a number which shall represent the candidate's name, and must therciora be neither forgotten nor changed. The candidates who present themsel es shall be numbered from 1 onwards in consecutive order (without a hiatus for absent applicants, who cannot be admitted after the numbering) beginning with the A's, then coming to the B's, C's, and D's in order.
2. Candidates shall be seated before the instant at which the examination is fixed to begin. No candidate late by the fraction of a minute has the right to claim admission to the examination room, and any candidate leaving the room during the progress of any examination must first send in his or her paper to the deputy examiner, and not return until the beginning of the next paper.
3. Candidates shall provide themselves with (for their own exclusive use) pens, pencils, mathematical instruments, rulers, ink, blotting paper, and a supply of good heavy foolserp paper of the size thirteen inches by eight.
4. Fach candidate's paper must consist of one sheet of such foolscap, which may be written on both sides, and must contrin no separate shects or portions of sheets unless inseparably attached so as to form one paper. Neat writing and clear, concise answers are much more likely to secure high values from examiners than extent of space covered or a multiplicity of words.
5. Each such paper must be exactly folded, lst by doubling, bottom to top of page, pressing the fold, (paper now $6 \frac{1}{2}$ by 8 inches); 2nd by doubling again in the same direction, pressing the fold flat so as to give the size of $33 \times 8$ iuches.
6. Finally the paper must be exactly endursed as follows: in neat line should be drawn across the end of the folded paper one-half an inch from its upper margin. Within this space, $3 \frac{4}{4}$ inches by $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, there must be vritten in very distinct characters, lst, the letter -indicating the grade, 2nd, the candidate's number, and 3rd, a vacant parenthesis of at least one inch, wi hin which the deputy examiner shall afterwards place the private symbol indicating the station. Immediately underveath this space and elose to it should be veatly written the title or subject of the paper.

For example, cundidate No. 18 writing for B (Grade XI.) on Algebra should endorse his paper as shown below :-

7. The subject title, grade and candidate's No. may be written within over the commencement of the paper also; but any sign or writing meant to indicate the candidate's name, station or personality may cause the rejection of the paper before it is even sent to the examiners.
8. Any attempt to give or receive information, even should it be unsuccessful, the presence of books or notes on the person of a candidate, or within his reach during examination, will cunstitute a violation of the examination rules, and wall justify the deputy examiner in rejecting the candidate's papers, and dismissing him from further attendance. No dishonest person is entitled to a provincial certiticate or teacher's license. And where dishonesty at examination is proven, provincial certiticates aiready obtained and licenses based on them will be cancelled.
9. It is not necessary ior candidates to copy papers on account of erasures or corrections made upon them. Neat corrections or cancelling of errors will allow a paper to stand as high in the estimation of the examinfr as if half the time were lost in copyingit. Answers or results without the written work necessary to tind them will be assumed to be only guesses, and will be valued accordingly.
10. Candidates are forbidden to ask questions of the deputy examiner with respect to typographical or-other errors which may sometimes occur in examination questions. The examiner of the paper alone will be the judge of the candidate's ability as indicated by his treatment of the error. No candidate will suffer for a blunder not his own.
11. Candidates desiring to speak with the deputy examiner will hold up the hand. Communication beiween candidatus at examination, even to the extent of passing a ruler or making signs, is a violation of the rules. Any such necessary communication can be held through the deputy examiner only.
12. Candidates should remember that the deputy examiner cannot overlook a suspected violation of the rules of examination without violation of his oath of office. No consideration of personal friendship or pity can therefore be expected to shield the guilty or negligent.
13. All candidates will be required to fill in and sign the following certificate at the conclusion of the examination, to be sent in with the last paper:

## CERTIFICATE.

Examination Station............................ Date..........July, 189..
Candidate's No. ( ).
This is to certify that I have not omitted in my course of study any of the imperative subjects in the prescribed High School Curriculum up to Grade..... for which I have now been writing, and that I already hold a Provincial Certificate of Grade....*

I also do truly and solemnly affirm that in the present cxaminatiou I have not used, or had in the Examination Room, any book, printed paper, portfolio, manuscript, or notes of any kind, bearing on any subject of examination; that I have neither given aid to, nor sought nor received aid from any fellow-candidate; that I have not wilfully violated any of the rules, bat have performed my work honestly and in good faith.

Name in full.
(Without contraction in any of its parts). $\}$
P. 0 . to which memo. or certificate is to be sent

[^1]
## TIME TABLE.

Provingial Examinations, Beginning First Monday in Jdiy, 1897.


## VACATIONS AND HOLIDAYS.

Rea. 1. There shall be a minimum summer vacation of six weeks in all the public schools (between the closing of the schools in one school year and their opening in the next school year) commencing on the second Monday in July.

Reg. 2 The following days shall also be holidays in all the public schools: Sundays, Saturdays (except as hereinafter provided), the anniversary of the Queen's birthday, any day proclaimed by the Lieutenant-(Governor, Good Friday, (and in Halifax, Easter Monday), and two weeks at Christmas, according to the following scheme:-

| When Christmas falls on | Vacation shall begin on | Schools shall reopen on |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sunday, | Saturday, Dec. 24. | Monday, Jan. 9. |
| Monday, | " Dec. 23. | " Jan. 8. |
| Tuesday, | " Dec. 22. | " Jan. 7. |
| Wednesday, | " Dec. 21. | " Jan. 6. |
| Thursday, | " Dec. 20. | " Jan 5. |
| Friday, | $"$ Dec. 19. | " Jan. 4. |
| Saturday. | " Dec. 24. | " Jan 10. |

Rea. 3. In order that the due inspection of schools, aq required by the law, may be facilitated, each inspector shall have power, notwithstanding anything in the foregoing regulations, to give notice of the day on which he proposes to visit any school in his inspectorate for the purpose of inspection, and to require that on the day so named such school shall be kept in session.

Rfg. 4. When for any cause the trustees of a school shall deem it desitable that any 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 sucn holiday has been given, and such Saturday shall be held to be in all respects a legal teaching day.

Reg. 5. When on account of illness, or any other urgent cause, a teacher loses any number of regular teaching days, with the consent of his trustees, he may make up such loss by teaching on Saturdays, providing the following regulation is not violated.

Reg. 6. No public school shall be kept in session under any regulation on two consecutive Saturdays, nor for more than five Saturdays in any quarter, nor for more than five days per week on the average (vacations not being counted) between the opening and closing of the teacher's service in the school.

Reg. 7. When any school is closed by order of the trustees. for a portion or the whole of the Provincial Examination week beginning on the first Monday of July, on account of any advantage desired in connection wsth the suid examination, the teacher will be entitled to the Provincial Grant for such days, and the trustees to the County Grant on the average rate of attendance, provided the fact is distinctly endorsed and certiated on the returus transmitted to the inspector by the teacher and trustees.

Reg. 8. Sections having a County Academy, or schools of four or more departments, may be allowed an additional week of vacation (and Halifax city two weeks) without prejudice to their participation in the public funds, provided iheir application for the same be endorsed by the inspector and approved by the Education Department, and distinctly endorsed and certified on the returns as required in the foregoing regulation. Under the same conditions the necessary days employed by the teachers of Academic or High School departments in the examination and grading of the schools of the section, may be counted as regular teaching days in their respective departments.

Ris, 9. Days allowed by regulation for the attondance of teachers at Educational Associations or Institates, and days lost by the closing of a school on account of the prevalence of contagious diseases under the certificate of a duly registered physician (such time not to exceed twenty teaching days), shall also be allowed, if endorsed and certified on the returns as indicated in the two preceding regulations. The physician's certibicate must also be attached to the return in the latter case.

Reg. 10 The hours of teaching shall not exceed six each day, exclusive of the hour allowed at noon for recreation. Trustees, however, may determine upon a less nomber of
hours. A short recess should be allowed about the middle of both morning and afternoon sessions. In elementary departments, especially, trustees should exercise special care that the children are not confined in the school room too long.

Reg. 11. Arbor Day.-To encourage the proper adormment of school grounds, and thereby the cultivation of a taste for the beautiful in nature on the part of the pupils, the Council of Public Instruction has ordered the publication of the following regulation :-
"On such day of May as according to season, weather, or other circumstances may be deemed most suitable, trustees are authorized to have subscituted for the regular school exercises of pupils, the planting by the latter of trees, shrubs and fowers, on the grounds surrounding the school house. The dav devoted to this purpose shall be known and entered in the register as 'Arbor Day.' and when duly observed full credit will be given for it in the apportionment of public funds, on the basis of the actual attendance of pupils as ascertained by roll call at the beginuing of the exercises, or other convenient time during their progress. Additional value and interest should be imparted by mingling with the practical duties of the accasion short addresses from the teacher and other competent persons on the esthetic and economic importance of arboriculture During their summer visitation, inspectors shall take note of all schools in connection with which 'Arbor Day' has been observed."

There will be found subjoined some practical suggestions which will be serviceable to those who wish to make the occasion a really profitable one.
(1.) In selecting trees, it is well to avoid those that bear flowers or edible fruits, as such in the flowering and fruiting season are apt to meet with injury from ignorant or mischievous passers by, and to offer temptation to the pupils. Butternats and horse chestnuts are not to be commended as shade trees. The balsam fir is objectionable from the liability of its balsam to stain the hands and ciothing. Deciduous or broad-leaved trees are easily grown, their fibrous roots rendering transplanting a comparatively simple operation. If care is taken, the young saplings of the elm, m+ple, and ash, as found in the undergrowth of the forest, can be transplanted witiont lifficulty.
(2.) No school grounds should be without a suitable number and variety of the standard deciduous trees. However, during the winter season these are bare and unattractive, and afford little or no shelter. On the other hand, evergreens, such as spruces, pines, hemlocks, and cedars. retain their foliage and provide a shelter as uscin! in winter as it is grateful in summer. Trees should always be planted according to a definite plan, being arranged either in curves or straight lines, according to circumstances, and with an obvious clation to the building aud fences. They should wot be placed so near the school house as to interfere with the free play of light and air.
(3.) Our native trees grow so ircely in the woods that we are apt to suppose that they are merely to be taken up hy the roots and transplanted, to start at once iuto as vigo ous growth as before. This is a mistake. Great care should be taken in digging up the trees to preserve the fibrous roots; long runners should be cut across with a sharp knife, and not torn. All trees thrive best in well-drained soil, varying from sandy loam to clay. A clay loam suits all descriptions. The holes for the trees should always be made before the trees are brought to the grounds. They should be too large rather than too small. In filling in, the better soil from near the surface should be returned first, so as to be nearer the roots, hut where the soil is at all sterile, and generally, there should be put below and around the rooss, some well-rotted compost, mixed with sand and sandy loam, in order to promote the growth of the rootlets. In setting the tree it should be placed a little deeper than it stood before, and the roots should be so spread out that none are doubled. When finally planted the tree should be tiod to a stout stick in such a way as to prevent chafing of the bark. Some mulch or stable litter should then i.e chrown around the stem to prevent the roots from drought. Stirring the ground is preferred by some cultivators to mulching In transplanting evergreens, the roots should not be exposed to air or light-especially to the heat of the sun-more than can be helperl.

Scveral varieties of shrubs planted together in clumps produce a very pleasing effect. while the care of judiciously arranged flower beds will be to the children an important means of education.
(4.) Teachers who have been able to observe this day in a useful manner are recomnended to make a special report on the same within a week to the inspector, specifying the work done on the occasion, and its prospective influence on the section. From these statements inspectors can have all the details necessary for their annual repurts to the Superintendent of Education.


## PROVINCIAL NORMAL SCHOOL.

The object of the Provincial Normal School is the professional training of teachers for serviee in the public schools of Nova Scotia While attendance is not compulsory yet the importance and value of professional tratining are such as to justify the Council of Public Instruction in ranking all licenses to be hereafter awarded one grade below that indicated by the scnolarship certilicate in the case of candidates not possessing such training.

The Institution is centrally located in the Town of Truro, and, in order to make it equally accessible from ail points of the Province, students duly qualified for admission, whose homes are not less than ten milles from Truro, are allowed travelling expenses at the rate of five cents per mile going and returning.

The Provincial School of Agriculture, about a mile distant, is affiliated with the Normal School for the purpose of securing to Normal School students practical instruction in microscopy, chemistry, and biology.

## TEACHING STAFF.

## Norbal Semood.

Jonn d. Jalkin, A. M., Principal, Psyrholony and Pcdagony.
James B. Hall, Par. D. History of Eulucation and Mfethod in Language and History. A. G. Macdosili, A M., Mehhad in Mfathematies and Physirs Heran W. Smitir, B. Sc, (Sehool of Agriculture), Advanced Chemistry and Biology. Otrie A. Sisimi, Draving and Calisticnics.
dina A. Reane, Elocution and Munic
Lee Rossell. B. Sic. Manual Training, Elementary Scicnce, and Chemistry. Miss O. A. Smiti, Librarian.

Movel School.
Julia Kinnex, (Semior Department).
Janie demir Hamlion, (Jumim Drpartment).
Mirs. Sara B. Pattersons. (Kindergarter).

- Janitor, Hugn Live.


## NORMAL SCHOOL REGULATIONS, 1897-98.

I. The next session of the Normal School will begin on the third Wednesday of October, and close on the last Thursday in June.
II. There shall be four classes in the school, namely: Class " $A$," class " $B$," class "C," and class "D." Applicants shall be admitted te the several classes without examination on the presentation of the Provincial High School Certificate, or its equivalent, corresponding to the class which they desire to enter.
III. Candidater for admission should give at least one month's notice to the Principal before the date of admission, accompanied with a certificate of age and character such as is prescribed for application for License (excepting that the age may be one year less than that required for the corresponding License), and with a statement of the scholarship qualifications indicated in the preceding regulation.
IV. The reqular minimum term for classes "A" and " B" (except as hereinafter provided) shall be from the opening of the session in October to the closing in June The minimum term in class "A" of graduates in Arts or Science of any recognized university, providing they hold grade "A" Yrovincial Certificates, shall close on the last Thursdiay of February.
V. The regular term in class "A" for candidates who already hold a first rank diploma from the Normal School shall begin on the Wednestay following the last Thursday of February; but in the discretion of the Faculty an academic diploma may be awarded such candidates without further attendance on satisfactory evidence, of proficiency and successful teaching for a year as a first class teacher, certified to by an inspector, (successful work at a teachers' institute, summer scl:ool, school of agriculture, college, etc., after first rank graduation, enhancing the standing of the candidate), the evidence to be presented at least two weeks before the close of the annual session for çonsideration by the Faculty.

The minimum term in class " $B$ " for candidates who already hold a second rank diploma shall also begin on the Wednesday following the last Thursday in February and continue to the close in June.
VI. The minimum term for class " $C$ " shall be from the first TVednesday of the second half of the school year to the close of the session in Juve.
VII. The minimum term of class " $D$ " shall be from the opening of the session in Uctober to the last Thursday of the first half of the school year.
VIII. Diplomas of academic, first, second and third ranks shall be avarded to the students of the different classes respectively on the completion of the prescribed course to the satisfaction of the Faculty.
IX. In case the proficiency or skill of a candidate who has attended the minimum term is not satisfactory in every respect, the Faculty may at their discretion award no diploma, or a diploma of a lower rank; or an interim diploma of lover rank than that applied for may be awarded, and the holder of such interim diploma may, after one year's successful teaching, duly and fully certified by the inspector to the satisfaction of the Faculty, be awrarded a diploma of the higher rank, applicaticn for which, accompanied with the necessary evidence, being made nut later than two weeks kefore the close of the annual session of the school in June.
x. When, under exceptional circumstances, the Faculty of the Normal School report in favor of the ranking of a caudidate whose attendance has been sufficient for his satisfactory examination, with the concurrence of the Superintendent of Education, the prescribed period of attendance need not be deemed essential.

## COURSES OF STUDI.

The work of the Normal School is chiefly of a professional character. Applicants for admission are axpected to possess the Provincial High School Certificate as guarantee of scholarship required for the class of Lieense corresponding to the rank of Diploma for which they are competing.

The courses modified in adaptation to the different classes, include the following:-

1. Psychology, General Principles of Pedagogy:

2 History oi Eliucation, Application of the principles of method to the variou subjects of the Schoul Course.
3. Drawing and Calisthenics.
4. Natural History and Science.
5. Manual Training.
6. Observation and Practice in the Model School.

It is also the constant aim of the institution to round out and enrich the scholarship of its students, endeavoring to inspire them with higher ideals and stimulate them to effort for higher attainment in useful knowledge. To this end it will require of them some advanced work, especially in the critical study of literature a.dd in laboratory work in the natural sciences.

The students of the Normal School take Biology and Advanced Chemistry in the Provincial School of Agriculture:

Tuition is free to all who intend to teach within the Province of Nova Scoria.
Board can be obtained at prices varying from $\$ 2.25$ to $\$ 3.00$ per week.
Trav-lling expenses, at the rate of 5 cents per mile, to and from the Institution, will be paid at the end of the session to students who obtain a diploma, provided the distance is not less than ten miles.

The Calendar for the school year 1897-98, containing all the regulations and a fuller sketch of the Course of Study and Jraining, can be had on application to the Principal any time after the close of the term in June next.

## THE PROVINCIAL SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE.



This school is situated ahout a mile from the Provincial Normal School at Truro. The building is provided with a well equipped library and laboratories, for qualitative and quantitative chemistry for dissection, and for microscopic work. Near by is a dairy with modern appliances for butter and cheese maling. Model barns, etc., are also on the farm, Opportunities for the practical study of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Arboriculture, and the natural sciences germane to them, are given not only to those in the several courses for farmers, but to those preparing for the teaching profession.

The schnol and laboratories will be open during the public school vacation for the convenience of teachers employed in the public scuools.

No fees are charged for any of the courses.
For particulars as to the varicus courses and the times of admission, application may be made to the Principal for the Calendar of the School.

## PUBLIC SCHOOL COURSE OF STUDY.

## Comments.

1. The public school course of study may be considered under its sub-divisions of the common and high school courses. They furnish a basis for the classification of pupils by the teachers, and for the examination of schools by the inspectors, while they also secure a definite co-ordination of all the work attempted in the public schools of all grades, thus fostering the harmonious interaction of all the educational forces of the Provin e.
2. These courses are to be followed in all schools, particularly with reference to (1) the order of succession of the subjects, and (2) the simultaneity of their study. The fulness or detail with which they cau be carried out in each school must depend upon lecal conditions, such as the size of the sehool, the number of grades assigned to the teacher, de. As suggestive to teachers with little experience, contracted forms of the detailed common school course, for miscellancous aud partially graded schools, are appended.
3. The pablic school course of study is the result of the observation and experience of representative leading teachers of the province, nuder the suggestion of the experiments of other countries, and the criticism of our own teachers in provincial conventions assembled
for many years in succession. A system developed in such a mann•r must necessarily in some points be a compromise, and presumably therefore at least a little behind what we might expect from the few most advanced teachers. But it is also very likely to be a better guide than the practice of the majority without any mutual consultation for improvement. The successive progression of stadies is intended to be adapted to the order of development of the powers of the child s mind, while their simultancous progression is designed to prevent mouotony and one sidedness, and to produce a harmonious and healthy development of the physical, mental and moral powers of the pupil. The apparent multiplicity of the subjects is due to their sub-division for the purpose of emphasizing leating features of the main subjects which might otherwise be overlooked by inexperienced teachers. The courses have been demonstrateil to be adapted to the average pupil under a teacher of average skill. The teacher is, however, cautioned to take special care that pupils preniaturely promoted or in feeble health should not run any risk of "over pressure" in atteinpting to follow the average class-work.

Changes in these courses of study must always be expected from year to year, but to a very small extent it is hoped, excepting in the prescription of certuin texts in the high school course. These will be published from time to time in the organ of the Department ${ }_{2}$ the Jotrmal of Euccatiox, published in April and October of zach year.

## GENERAL DIRECTIONS.

## (For aly Public Schools).

(The paragraph numbers be ow refer to corresponding columns in the statistical tables of the Register).

65 Calisthenics and Military Drill.-As often as found expedient; but "physica exercises" should be given once in the middie of every session over one hour inlength, and in the lower grades more frequently than in the higher. Cor rect position, etc, in sitting, standing and walking, polite behavior, and good manners generally, are most important. and should in every school be made habitual to each pupil The more useful words of command and corresponding movements of "military drill" should be thoroughly known in all schools.
66. Vocal Mrusic.-All pupils (excepting of course those known to be organically defective as respects music), should be able to pass an examination in vocal music before promotion to a higher grade. For the present the following minimum is prescribed for each grade. At least one simple song with its tonic sol-fa notation for Grade I An additional melody and its notation for each succeeding grade, with a correspondingly increased general knowledge of music. Vocal masic may be combined with some forms of "physical exercise," as in marching and light movements. Recommended, "National and Vacation Songs,' for Common and High Schools. Teachers musically defective may comply with the law by having these lessous given by any one qualified.
67. Fiyfiene and Temperance. -Orally in all grades, and as incidents or occasions may suggest. ''ext book for pupils' use as follows: Grades V. and VI., Health Reader No. 1, Grades VII. and VIII., Health Reader No. 2.
68. Moral and Patriotic Dutics.-As wijoined by the School Law and when found most convenient and effective. Some lessons in reader, in history, in biography, etc, as well as public amiversary days, may be utilized incidentally.

69 Lessons on Nature. -The noting. examination, and study of the common and more important natural objects and larss of nature, as they are exemplificd within the range of the schnol section or of the pupils' observations. Under this head pupils shocld not be required to memorize notes or facts which they have not ai least to some extent actually observed or verified for themselves. Brittains "Nature Lessons." and Payne's "Nature Study, '(U. S. A.), or Garlick and Dester's "Object Lessons for Standards I., II. and III.," (England), are useful guides to the teacher for portions of the work prescribed in some of the grades There should be a short "Nature Lesson" given cvery day, ts often as possible on the daily collections and observation $0^{\circ}$ the pupils themselves instead of those of the teacher-the lesson always to be based on the objects or observations. These guide books are to be used only to show the teacher how to give such lessons; and they aro entirely prohibited as text books for cither pupil or teacher for under no circumstances should "notes" from the hooks be given to pupils. A.I such studies must be from the objects. Observations under this head form son $e$ of the best subjects for English Composition Exercises in all the grades.


#### Abstract

70. Spelling and Dictation.-It should be strictly insisted upon that, from the very commencement in the first grade, the pupil should spell every word read in lessons, and common words of similar difficulty used in his conversation. Writing words in the lower grades. Iranscription and distation in the higher grades should be utilized more and more as facility in writin:g increases.


71. Reading ant Elocution.-1. l'upils must be enabled to ciearly understand the portion to be read, then to read it with proper expression. 2. Faults of enunciation, pronunciation, etc., of tone, of posture and manner, etc., must be carefully noted and corrected. 3. Choice passages should be memorized occasionally for recitation with the proper expression. Ten lines per year at least for Grade I, twenty lines at least for Grade II., and a similar increase for each succeening grade is prescribed. In the High School Grades the memorizing and effective recitation of choice extracts in eiery lanyuage studied, is also imperative on each pupil. ileading should be taught at first, partly at least. by w.ord building from the phonic elements, occasional drills of this kiud being continued in all the grades to obtain clear enunciation.
72. Enylish.-In all grades practice should constantly be given in expressing the substance of stories, lessons, or observations orally in crrrect language, and in the higher grades in writing also Discussion of subject matter of lesson. Attention to the use of capitals, punctuation marks, paragraphing, etc., should be introduced gradually and regularly, so that at the end of the common school course, language in correct form can be fluently used in description or business letters, orally and in writing. The practical rather than the theoretical knowledge of English is what is specia!ly required in the common school, and a large pertion of the school time should be given to it Pupils should be continually exercised in finding synonyms or substituting "their own made meanings" for difficult words in their reading lessons, instead of merely memorizing definitions often given at head of lesson.
73. Writing.-Styles most easy to read should be cultivated. Simple vertical writing is generally preferable to the sloping styles. No exercise in writing should be accepted by the teacher from the pupil unless its form shows evidence of care. Should begin in the first grade with letters formed froin the simple elements properly slassified, and should be taught in the order of dificulty.
74. Drawin!. -Thompson's "Manual Training. No I,' is recommended to the teacher as covering to some extent the Draveing and Lessons on Alature as they may be taught to pupils of the first five grades, and No. 2, the next five grades; or Mcranl's "Public School Drawing Manual"(Canada Pub. Co., Torouto), as covering generally the work of the Common and High Schools. Drawing of objects studied under the head of Nature Lessons to be constantiy practised, and carritd on even in the High School.
75. Arithmetic. - It is of the highest importance to secure the habit of obtaining accurate answers at the firnt attempt. Every slip in mental or written arithmetical work is not only unnecessary, but is a positive education in a habit which will tend to render uscless the most strenuous efforts afterwards to become accurate or even to make satisfactory progress in mathematics Aceuracy is of supreme imporiance from the first. Rapidity may then be neglected to look after itself. Appropriate exercises in Mental Aritumetic shonld be given in every grade, and proficicncy in it should be required in all promotions.

75 and 76. Geomraphy and History.-The verbal memorizing of these lessons at home by the pupil is for the most pari injurious to the character of the memory and useless as practical tnowledge. For in spite of all cautions and instructions to the contrary, nost pupils when left to themselves inentally associate the facts memorized with the wording, the paragraph and the page of a book, instead of with the proper locus in the map, or with the proper system of related facts. These lessons should therefore be prepared under the carcful and philosophic direction of the teacher in the school room, at least until the pupils are trained how to study aright. The home work would then be only the review and periecting of the lessons by the pupils in the proper manner by reference to the several items in the text. Local or current events, historial, economic or scientific, should be skilli.lly used to interpret the remote in time and place.
90. Manual Training.-(Optional). This may often be introduced as an alterative or recreation, and wishout therefore materially increasing the real labor of the pupil. Clay modelling. wood-work, needle-work, cookery, \&c., as most appropriate or expedient, may be introduced with the consent of the Trustees and Education Department Tiachers should at all times encourage the pupils in the production of any specimens of home-made handiwork or apparatus, in scientific experiments at home, and in the formation of collections of plants, minerals and other natural productions of their own part of the country.

## CONSPECTUS OF PUBLIC SCHOOL COURSE OF STUDY.

With a suggestive percentane of Time for Class-room Teaching in each subject, on the supposition that there is cue T'eacher for sach Grade When one Teacher has the work of more than one Grade, the time to each subject in the Class-room muct be lessened.


## SPECIAL DIRECTIONS FOR COMMON SCHOOLS.

## GRADE I.

Reading -Primer with Wall Cards or Blackboard work.
Language.-Story-telling by pupil. Writing easy vertical letters, words and sentences.
Writing and Draming - Writing on slate, paper or blackboard. Drawing of easy, interesting figures, as in MIFanual Training, to end of Section II.

Arithmetic - All fundamental arithmetical operations with numbers, the results of which do not exceed 20 , to be done with concrete and abstract numbers, accurately and rapidly. See general directions, 78.

Lessons on Nature - Power of accurate observation developed by exercising each of the senses on simple or appropriate objects. Estimation of direction, distance, magnitnde, weight, \&c, begun. Common colors, simple regular solids, surfaces and lines. Simple observations on a few conmon minerals. stones, plants and arimals.

Thusic, de - As under geneial directions, 65, 66, 67 and 68.
Grade II.
Reading - Reader No. 1.
Language. - As in Grade I., but more advanced. See general divections, 70, 71 and 72.
Writing and Drawin! -As in Grade I., but more adrancerl. Angles, triangles, squares, rectangles, plans of platform and of school room, or as in Manual Training, No. 1, to end of Section IV., with ${ }^{\prime}$ Public School Drawing Course, No. I.

Arithmetic. - Numbers up to 10') on the same plan as in Grade I.
Lessons on Nature - As in Grade 1, but more exteuded. See general directions, 69.
Music, efc.-As under !eneral directions, 65, 66, 67 and 68.

## GRADE III

Reading.-Reader No. 2. See general dircctions, 71.
Laufuage.-As in II., but more advanced. Subject and predicate. Nouns and verls,
Hriting and Drawing - Verticalletters on slate and in copy books. Freehand outlines on slate, blackboard, etc. Common geometrical lines and figures with their names. Map of schoul grounds and surroundings As in Manual Training, No. 1, to end of Section V1., -with Public School Drawing Course, No. 2.

Arithmetic.-As in Common School Arithmetic, Part I., first half. Gcneral directions, 78.
Lessons on Nature. - Geography of neighborhood, use of local or county maps. Estimation of distances. measures, weights, \&c., continued. Color. Study extended to say, three or four each of common metals, stones, caiths, flowers, shrubs, trees, insects, birds and mammals. See general directions, 69 .

Music, dec.-As under general directions, 65, 66, 67 and 68.

## GRADE IV

Reading.-Reader No. 3. See general directions, 70 and 71 .
Languaye.-Oral statements of matter of lessons, observations, etc. Written sentences with punctuation, \&c. Modiners of subject and predicate, of noun and verb.

IFriting and Drawing - Copy Book. Drawing as in Mranual Iraining, No. 1, to end of Section VIII., wit , Public School Drawin! Course, No. 3, and drawiug from objects

Geography -Oral lessons on Physiography as on pages 85 to 99 , Introductory Geography, with the general geography of the Province begin ou the school map. See general directions, 75 and 76 .

Arithmetic - 4 s in Common School Arithmetic, Part I.; completed. Gen. directions, 78.
Lessons on Nature - As in Grade III, but extended so as to include four or five objects of each kind, as in general directions.

Music, dec.-As under general directions, 65, 66, 67 and 68.
GRADE V.
Reading.-Reader No. 4, Part I. See general directions.
Language.-As in Grade IV. and general directions. All parts of speech and of sentences with inflections of noun, adjective and pronoun,-orally. Composition practice on "nature lessons," etc., increas:ig.

Writing and Drawing - Copy book. Drawing as in Manual Training, No. 1, with Public School Drawing Course, No. 4, \&c.

Geography and History.-Ideas of latitude and longitude, physiography, etc., developed. Oral geography of Nova scotia on map in fuller detail. General geography of the Provinces of Canada and the Continent, as on the Hemisphere maps. Oral lessons on lending incidents of Nova Scotia History.

Arithmetic.-As in Common School Arithmetic, Part II., first half.
Lessons on Nature.-From mineral and rock to soil, as shown in ncighborhood, and extended to say, five or six each of the common plants, trees, insects, other invertebrates, fish, reptiles, birds, mammals, and natural phenomena, such as ventilation, evaporation, freezing, closely examined. Health Reader No. I. begun.

Music, \&c.-As under general divections.
GRADE VI.
Reading.-Reader No. 4, completed. See general directions.
Language.-As in Grade V., extended. Formal composition (simple essays) twice each month Paradigm of regular verb. Simple parsing and analysis hegun. More important rules of Syntax applied. Short descriptive sketches of observations, etc., and letters. All from oral instruction.

Writing and Drawing. - Copy Book. Drawing as in Manual Iraining, No. 2, to end of Section II., with Public School Drawing Course, No 5, \&c. Increasing practice in representing common objects in outine.

Geography. - Introductory Geography text to end of Canada. Thorough drill in outines of Hemispheres, with map drawing.

History.-British American History ; text, chapters 3, 5, 10.11, 12, 13 (in part) and 14.
Arithmetic.-As in Common School Arithmetic, Part II., completed.
Lessons on Nature.-As in Grade V., but extended, say to at least six or seven objects of each class specified. Distribution and values of all natural products of the Province. Health Reader No. 1, completed.

Ifusic, \&c. -As under general directions.
GRADE VII.
Reading.-Reader No. 5 begun. Character of metre and figures of speech begun to be observed. See general directions.

Language.-Leading principles of Etymology with paradigms as in prescribed text. Exercises, parsing, and amalysis of simple sentences, with application of rules of Syntax.

Vritten abstracts of oral or reading lessons. Simple description of " mature "observations, etc., narratives and business forms. Punctuation and paragraphing

Writing and Drauin!!- Copy Book. Drawing as in Mranual Training, No. 2, to end of Section IV., with Public School Drawing Course, No. 6, \&c. Plotting of lines, triangles, rectangles, isc., according to scale,-Simple object drawing extended.

Geography.-Introduntory Geosraphy to neai of Europe, with thorough map drill, and map drawing. See general directions.

Hitory.-British American History completed. See general directions.
Arithmetic.-As in Common School Anithmetic, Part III., first half.
Lessons on Nature.-As in Grade VI, and with the study of specimens illustrating the stoncz, minerals, \&c. ; ench class, sub-class and division of plants; auci cach class of animals found in the locality. All common and easily observed physical phenomena. The Introductory Sience Primer, and Health Reader No. 2 begun. Sce general divections.

Miusic, dic -As under general directions.

## GHADF VIII.

Reading -Reader No 5 completed. Elements of prosody and plain figures of speech, as illustrated in reading, to be observed and studied. See general directions, 71.

Spelling.-Yreseribed Speller in addition to general directions.
Lanyuaye. - larsing, inclading important rules of Syntax as in prescribed text. Analysis of simple and easy complex sentences. Correction of false Syutax.

Compos tion Exercises as in Grade VII extended. Pupils at this stage should be able to express themselves fluently and with fair accuracy in writing, for all ordinary business purposes. See general directions.

Hriting and Drowing.-Copy Book. Model and object drawing Manual Training, No. 2, to end of Section V, with review of Public School Drawing Course, Nos. 5 and 6, \&c. Construction of angles and simple mathematical figures to scale, and their measurement. See general directions.

Geography.-Introductory Geography completed and reviewed, with latest corrections and map drili with map drawing. See goneral directions.

History.-As in " Brief History of England," with review of British American History. See general directions.

Arithmetic.-Common School Arithnetic completed. See general directions.
Alyebra.-Fundamental rules, with special drill on the evaluation of algebraic expressions

Book-keeping.-A simple set.
Lessons on Nature.-As in Grade VlI., extended to bear on Health, Agriculture, Horticulture and any local industry of the School Section Oral lessons from Science Primers-specially the Chemistry Primer. Health Reader No. 2 completed. See general directions.

Mrusic, \&ec.--As under general directions.

## CONDENSED COMMON SCHOOL COURSES.

[The following condensations of the Common School Courss of Study are given here merely as suggestions for the benefit of untrained teachers who may require such aid. The Editor of the Journal will be glad to have notes on the same from experienced teachers. In connection with the special directions given bereunder, the teacher shouid study thoroughly the meaning of the general directions given first under the various subjects (numbered from 65 to 90 ). These general combined with the following special directions, from the prescribed Courses of Study.].

## FOR A COMMON SCHOOL WITH FOUR TEACEERS.

## Primiart.

Reading.-Primer and Reader No. J, with wall cards or blackboard work.
Lanquage.-Story-telling by pupil. 'Easy vertical letters, words and sentences.
Writing and Drawing - Writing on slate, paper or blackboard. Drawing of easy interesting figures, plans of platform and school room, etc., or, as in Manual Training, No. 1, to end of Section IV., with Drawing Book No. 1.

Arithmetic.-All fundamental arithmetical operations with numbers, the results of which do not excced 100, to be done with concrete and abstrace numbers, accurately and rapidly.

Lessons on, Nature, \&ic.-Power of accurate observation developed by exercising each of the senses on simple and appropriate objects. Estimation of direction, distance, magnitude, weight, etc. begun. Common colors, simple, regular solids, surfaces and lines. Simple observations on a few common ninerals, stones, plants and animals. Simple songs. Hygiene and Temperance.

## Advanced Primary.

Reading.-Readers Nos. 2 and 3 with spelling.
Language.-Oral statements of matter of lessons, observations, etc. Written sentences with punctuation, etc Subject, predicate, noun, verb, and their modifirs.

Writing and Drawing. -On slate and blackboard Common geometrical lines and Ggures with their names, map of school ground. Copy books. Drawing as in Manaal I'raining, No. 1, to end of Section VIIr, and Drawing Books Nos 2 and 3, with outline drawings of common objects.

Arithmetic -As in Common School Arithmetic, Part I.
Lessons on Nature, \&ic-Geography of neighborhoad and the use of map of province with easy geographica! terms, explanation of the change of seasons, etc. Estimaticn of distance, measure, weight, etc,, continued. Color. Study of four or five each of the common metals. stones, earths, flowers, shrubs, trees, insects, biris and mammals. Simple songs. Hygiene and temperance.

## Intermediate.

Reading. - Reader NO 4 with spelling. Fealth Reader No. 1.
Language - Formal compositions, (simple essays twice a month), short descriptions of "Nature lesson" observations, etc, and letters as well as oral abstracts. Simple parsing and analysis begun, with the application of the more important rules of syatax, exercises selected from reading lessous. (No text book of yrammar in the hands of pupils).

Writing and Drawing.-Copy bnoks. Drawing, as in MFanual Training, No. l, comple e, and drawing books Nos. 4 and 5 . Model and object drawing.

Arithmetic.-As in Common School Arithmetic, Part II.
Geography - Introductory Geography to end of Canada. Thorough drill in outlines of Hemisphere maps.

History - Nova Scotia, to 1756, as in prescribed British American History.
Lessons on Vature.-From Minerals and rock to soil, as shown in neighborhood, and say six or seven each of the common plants, trees, iusects, other invertebrates, fish, reptiles, birds, mammals, and natural phenomena, such as ventilation, evaporation, frecziny, closely examined. Distribution and values of the natural products of the Province. Music, at least half a dozen songs (tonic sol-fa notation).

## Preparatory.

Reading.-Reader No. 5. Health Reader No. 2. Elements of prosody and plain figures of speech as illustrated in readings to be observed and studied.

Spelling.-Readers and prescribed Spelling Bool., etc.
Lanyuage--Leading principles of Etymology and Syntax as in prescribed "Grammar." Parsing. Analysis of simple avd easy complex sentences. Correction of false syutax. Written abstracts of oral and reading lessons. Simple description of "Nature lesson" observations, etc., narrative and business forms. Punctuation and paragraphing.

Writing and Drawing.-Copy books. Drawing as in Manual Training No. 2 to end of Section V., with Drawing Book No S, Model and Object drawing with simple drawing from nature Coustruction of angles and simple geometrical figures to scale and their measurement.

Geography.-Introductory text-book with latest corrections, and thorough man drill.
History.-"British American,' completed, with "Brief History of England."
Arithmetic and Algebra.-Common School Arithmetic. Funuamental rules of Algebra, and evaluation of algebraic expressions.

Book-Kiceping. - A simple set.
Music.-At least eight songe and the topnic sol-fa notation.
Lessons on Nature. -The study by examination of the minerals, stones, earths, \&c.; of specimens of each class, sub-class and division of plants; and of each class of animals, as found in the locality, with particuler veference to the bearing of the knowledge on any useful industry, as agriculture, $k$ :rticulture, \&\&. All common and easily observed physical phenomena. Ural lessous with experiments on subject matter of Introductory Science Primer.

## FOR A COMMON SCHOOL IITE THREE TEACHERS.

## Lower.

Reading.-Primer and Readers, Nos. 1 and 2 , with spelling.
Lauyuage.-Story-telling by pupil. Printing or writing simple words and thoughts.
Writing and Drawing. - Vertical letters, \&c., on slate, paper or blackboard and copy book. Drawing from objects, and of easy interesting figures, plans of school grounds. or as in Manual Training. No. 1, to end oí Section VI., with Drawing Books, Nos. 1 and 2.

Arithmetic.-As in Common School Arithmetic, Part I., first half.

Lessons on Nature. - Power of accurate observation developed by exercising each of the senses on simple ard appropriate objects, gengraphy of neighborhood and local map. Estimation of direction, magnitude, distance, veight, measure, \&c., begun. Colors. Objective study of at least a few of exch class of the natrial history objects in the locality.

Music.-At least three simple songs (tonic sol-fa notation).

## Midule.

Rearding.-Readers Nos. 3 and 4, with spelling. Health Reader, No. 1.
Languaye - Ural statement of matter of reading lessons and oral lessons. Simple description of " nature lesson" observations, etc., narrative and letter writing. Parts of speech and sentences with the easier inflections and rules of syntax. Parsing and analysis of simple passuges in reading lessons begun.

Writing and Drawing - Copy books. Drawing, as in Manual Trraining, No. 1, complete, with Drawing Books, Nos. 3, 4 and 5 , and outline drawing from objects.

Arithmetic.-As in Common School Arithmetic, Parts I. and II.
Geography and History - Diill on the Hemisphere maps and Introductory text-book to end of Canada. Oral lessons on the leadina incidents of the history of Nova Scotia.

Music -Five or six songs (tonic sol-fa notation).
Lessons on Nature - Estimation of weights, measures, distances, \&c., in connection with reduction exercises; six or seven each of every class of natural history objects, (mineral, vegetable and animal), in the neighborhood, examined and classified. Common physical phenomena observed und studied.

## Higher.

Reading.-Reader No. 5 and Health Reader No. 2, with spelling and prescribed spelling book, elements of prosody and plain figures of speech in passages read observed

Language, - Leading principles of Etymology and Syntax as in prescribed "Gramraar." Parsing, analysis of simple and easy complex sentences, correction of false syntax. Oral and written abstracts of interesting lessons. Essays, including narrative, description of "nature lesson" observations, \&c., and general letter writing, with special attention to punctuation, paragraphing and form generally.

Writiny and Drawing.-Copy Books. Drawing as in Manual Training No. 2, to end of Section V. with Drawing Book No. 6, Model and Object drawing with simple drawing from nature. The construction and measurement of angles and mathematical figures.

Gtagraphy -Introductory Geogrsphy, complete with latest corrections, and general map drill on the Hemisphere maps.

History.-As in "British American," and the "Brief History of England "
Arithmetic and Alyebra.-Common Suhool Arithmetic, and evaluation of algebraic expressions and four fundamental rules.

Book-keeping -One simple set with commercial forms.
Music.--At least eight songs and the tonic sol-fa notation.
Lessons on Nature -The study objectively of a number of the typical natural history objects of the locality, their distribution, value and bearing on native industries in the Province. The observation and explanation of common physical phenomena, oral lessons and experiments as in the Introductory Science Primer.

## FOR A COMMON SCHOOL WITH TWO TEACHERS.

## Jonicr (at least two divisions).

Reading.--Primer and Readers Nos. 1, 2 and 3, with spelling, and oral abstracts of intereeting lessons; nouns, verbs, subjects, predicates, etc., in lessuns of higher classes; writing sentences, and description of "nature" observations.

Writing and Drawing.-Letters, words, geometrical figures, etc., on slate, paper and blackbourd. Copying from cards Copy books and drawing as in Manual Training No. 1, to end of Section VIII., with Drawing Books Nos. 1, 2, 3, and drawing from common objects.

Arithmetic.-As in Common School Arithmetic, Part I.
Music - Four or five songs with tonic sol-fa notation.
Lessons on Naiure.- Practice in the estimatira of weights, measures, distances, etc., referred to in reduction tables, by guessing and * 3ting. Study of regular sulids, surfaces, lines and colors. Observation of simple physical phenomena. Examination and classification of representative specimens of minerals, stones, etc., plants and animals, to be found in the locality. Training the eyes to see everytaing around and the mind to see explanations and relations.

## Senior (at least two divisions).

Reading.-Readers Nos. 4 aud 5. 'Bealth Readers Nos. I and 2. Spelling and definition. Oral abstrasts of lessons. Elementary grammar and analysis drill on sentences in reading lessons. Observation of figures of speech and the character of metre in poetical passages read in the advanced division.

Language.-Leading principles of Etymology, Syntax, \&e., as in (irades VII. and VIII. Written and oral abstracts, narratives and descriptious of "nature lesson" observations, \&c., with attention to punctuation, paragraphing and form.

Writing and Drawing. - Copy books. Drawing as in Mancal Trainirg No. 1, complete, and No. 2 to end of Section V., with Drawing Books Nos. 5 and 6, Model and Object drawing ; and lessons on mathematical coustruction of figures in advariced division.

-     - Geography.--Text-book (introductory) in advanced division. For all, thorough drill in the general geography of the Hemisphere maps.

History.-"British American" text-book, and "Brief History of England "in advanced division.

Arithmetic.-Common School Arithmetic, Parts II. and.III., with evaluation and fundamental rules of Algebra for advanced aivision.

Book-kecping.-Simple set for advanced division.
Music.-At least eight songs and the tonic sol-fa notation.
Lessons on Nature.-One daily to all pupils on one or other subject such as : estimation of weights, measures, distances, etc., properties of bodies, common physical phenomena, local representative specimens or species of the mineral, vegetable and animal world in the locality, the natural resources of the Province, - and the bearing of these on our industrial development, \&c., \&c., experiments, \&c., as in the Introductory Science Primer.

## FOR A COMMON SCHOOL WITH ONE TEACHER.

> (Ungraded, "Miscellaneous," or "Rurai" School).
[As a general rule there should be at least four classes or divisions in such a school ; (a) those in Reader No. 5, (b) Reader No. 4, (c) Reader No 3, and (d) Readers Nos. 2 and 1 and Primer. The pupils in such a school must be drilled to move without the loss of an instant of time, if the teacher is to be successful. There cannot be tie leisure of a graded school in it].

Reading.-(d) Four lessons a day, very sbort, with spelling, grammar aud composition questions on them; (c) three short, lessons in like manner; (b) two short lessons, one from Health Reader No. 1, with the full range of questions on them; (a) one lesson (Eealth Reader No. 2, on alteruate days), with questions covering spelling, definitions, grammar, analysis, prosody and composition, more or less partially.

Wrating and Drauing. - (d) On slate or paper from blackboard or cards, during specified times of the day; (c) same, more advanced; (d) copy books and drawing books, one each day; (a) the same, once each day.

Language - Text book only in (a) and once a day or every other day, with written compositions in (a) and (b) as iadicated in the other courses. Class instruction or essay criticism once or twice a week.

Geography_Oral lesson once or twice a. week to (d) and (c) and (b). Text book twice a week (b) and (a).

History.-Oral lessons once or twice a week to (c) and (b). Text book twice a week for (a).

Arithmetic.-Each class to receive attention twice a day as a class from the teacher; (d) a very few minutes at a time; (a) more time, which might vary with the difficulty of the points to be reasoned out. This will form the main subject for "seat work," while the teacher is engaged with other classes.

Mfusic.-At least twice a day for a few minutes. Exercises short and often are more useful for many purposes than exercises long and seldom.

Lessons on Nature. - Once every day so as to select during the year the most importantpoints specified in the uncontracted course.

Two specimen time tables are given on the following pages, for such schools.

## SUGGESTIVE TME TABLES.

## (Desifned to ajd Inexperienced Teachers and Trustees).

There are two specimens given here for a rural school in which it is assumnd there is only common school work to be done-the work of the first eight " Provincial Grades." The editor of the Journal would be glad to have actual time tables of such or other schools which, by the test of experiment, prove themselves good to trustecs, teacher and inspector. Very few schools are exactly alike, so that with the time table should be given the number of pupils in each "Provincial Grade."

Every teacher should have a time table, giving all these details, posted up in the school room, so that pupils can be guided by it even to their "desk" work. Inspectors are required to insist on this in every school.

## TIME TABLE A.

[For a "rural" or "miscellaneous" sommon school (of eight Grades grouped in four classes, (a), (b), (c) and (d), as directed on the previous page, with about 44 pupils, 2 in 8 th, 3 in 7 th, 4 in 6 th, 5 in 5th, 6 in 4th, 7 in $3 \mathrm{rd}, 8$ in 2nd, and 9 in lst grade].


## NOTES ON TIME TABLE A.

## * Desk work, Mathematics, when teacher is not engaged with the class.

+ Desk work, description in writing (and drawing whon necessary) of natural objects or observations, when the teacher does not require the attention of the clase to the "lesson" for the day. Some lessons may be adapted to all classes, others to the senior or junior,
- When an clementary lesson is given classes (c) and (d), the classes (a) and (b) should be working on a written description of a plant, an insect. or other phenomena observed, or experiments in physics, etc., with drawings. And vice versa.
$\ddagger$ Class (d) may be necessarily made up of two or three, if not more sub-classes, each of which must be rapidly taken in turn. Some in their letters, some in the primer, etc., but all must receive attention in these subjects three or four times a day, for they can do but a very little at a time.

Reading should combine, when there is time, spelling, definition of words. grammatical pectiarities, erc., and the menning of the literature and useful ideas in it should always be made clear to the pupil. See general directions, 70 and 71.

Language -See general directions, 72. The "desk" work should require every day, if possible, the expression of the pupil's thoughts about somethisg on which he can have clear ideas. To read a short story, or choice description once, to the class; giving all, say, exactly five or ten minutes to write rapidly their remembrance of it substantially, is a good exercise; especially if the errors are corrected before the class or otherwise shortly after. Or to give them an object or a picture to "write up" rapidly in a limited time. This will develop faclity of composition. Some grammar and andysis, of course, will be necessary in order to enable the pupils to understand the reasons why some methods of expression are better than others.

Mathematics. -Several subjects need be taken up only for a month or two, su.h as the elementary rules of algebra, accounts, the use of the mathematical scales and the compass in mathematical drawing. Some of these might be taken instead of arithmetic, say, in the afternoon, or on alternate days.

High School Work.-Where work oi this kind has to be done, those studying the high school subjects might aid the teacher with some of the classes so as to obtain time for the higl: school studies, which otherwise might cut down the time given each class too much.

Lessons on Nalure.-In many of these lessons the whols school may profitably engage. In nearly all either the whole senior or whole junior division of the school can take part. A skilful teacher can thus give profitable object lessons to several grades of scholars at once; at one time giving a Grade V. lesson, at another time a Grade VI. or Grade VII. or Grade VIII. lesson, which will also contain enough for the observation and interest of Grade I., Grade II., Grade III. and Grade IV. pupils. An ohject lesson given to the highest class can thus to a certain extent be made a good object lesson for all the lower classes. The older pupils will see move and think more. It must be remembered that the memorizing of notes or facts merely stated to pupils is strictly forbidden under this head. Such memorizing is pure cram, injurious instead of being useful. The teacher may not have time to take up in class every object indicated in the Nature Lessons of the Course. In such cases the pupils should be given, say, two or three objects nearly related to the typical specimen examined in school with direction to search for them and examine them at home as illustrated in specimen class lesson. Without much expenditure of time the teachar can note that this work has been honestly attempted to be done by each pupil. The lessons must be direct from nature itself, but under the guidance of the teacher who can save time in bringing the pupils to the point desired from his own more mature experience. They are intended to train the observing and inductive faculties, to show the true way of discovering something of the nature of the world which immediately surrounds us, and which is and will continue to be reacting upon us in one manner or another. This knowledge is so much power over nature from which we have to win our material existence. It is also the basis of any useful philosophy.

Nore stress has been laid on the natural history of each section than on elementary physics ard chemistry. Not because physical phenomena are less important, but because the elements of these sciences are the same all the world over, and there is no end to the cheap and well illustrated guides to practical work in them which will suit a section in Nova Scotia as well as one in England or in the United States. But there are no such simple guides to the biology of each section, and many of its other scientific characters. The teacher must become a student and master them; for they are of the most special importance in developing the habits of accurate observations from childhood, which is the soundest basis for any career ranging from that of the poet and professional inan to the tiller and lord of the soil, the iradesman, the manufacturer and the inventor; and in developing in connection with history and civics an intelligent attachment even to the soil of our country.
(TMME TABLE B. FOR "MISCELLANEOUS SCHOOL" OF EIGHT GRADES.)

| time. |  | REOITATION. |  | DESK WORK. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Exorciso begins. | Length In Min | M., W., F. | Tu., Th. | I. | II. | III. | IV. | V. | VI. | VII. | VIII. |
| 0-0.10.... | 10 | Oponing. | Opening. | ............ | ............ | ……...... | ……...... | ............. | ….......... |  |  |
| 0.10-0.25. | 15 | I. and II. Read. | I. and II. Read. |  |  | Copy. Reading Lesson. | Copy. <br> Reading <br> Lesson. | Arithmetic. | Arithmetic. | Arith. | Arith. |
| $0.25-0.40$. | 16 | III. and IV. Road. | III. and IV. Read. |  |  |  | …........... |  |  |  | גrith. |
| 0.4j-0.65 | 15 | $V$ and VI, Read. | V. and VI. Read. | Reading Lesson. | Copy Reading Lesson. | Tables in Arithre ctic. | Tables in Arlthmetio. |  |  | Spelling. | Spelling. |
| 0.65-10 | 5 | Soug. | Song. |  | ............ | ….......... | ….......... | ............. |  |  |  |
| 10.00-10.40 | 10 | Arith. nnd Algobra. | Arith. nid Algebra. | $\ldots$ | $\ldots \ldots \ldots$ | …......... | …........ |  |  | …: |  |
| 10.40-10.60 | 10 | Recess. | recesb. |  | - | - | - |  | . . .......... |  |  |
| 10.50-11.05 | 16 | VII. and VlII. Gram. | Vil. and Vili. Comp. |  |  | English |  | Eng. Exarciso. | Eng. Exerciso. |  |  |
| $11.05-11.20$ | 15 | V. and VI. Lang. | V. and VI. Gram. | Enclish Excroiso. | Encish Exerciso. | Exorcise. | Exerciso. | …......... | $\ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$ |  |  |
| $11.20-11.80$ | 10 | III. and IV. Lang. | III. and IV. Lang. |  |  |  |  | Engligh | English | English Exercise. | English Excrcise. |
| 11.30-11.40 | 10 | 1. and II. Lang. | I. and II. Lang. | ............ | ............ | Spell | Spell. Excreise | Excrelse. | Exerciso. | Exercise. | Excreise. |
| $11.40-12$ | 20 | Writing. | Drawing. | $\ldots$ | ,......... | ㅍ......... | ….......... | $\ldots \ldots \ldots .$. | $\ldots$ | …….... | - |
| 12.00 ...... | 60 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1.00-1.05.: | 5 | Song. | song | ......... | …........ | $\because$ | …........... | 프…......: | ….......... | -1......... |  |
| 1.05-1.15.. | 10 | I. and II. Bead. | İ- and If Read. |  |  | Arlhmetic. | Arithmotic. | Arithmetic. | Arithmetic. | Arith. | Algcbra. |
| 1.10-1.35.0. | 20 | Vil. 3nd Vilil. Gcog. | VII and VIII. Hist. | Cops lesson. | Copy lesson |  |  |  |  | - 7 | …........ |
| 1.85-1.50. | 15 | Y. and VI, Geog. | V. and V1. Hist. | Nunber | Numbior | Copy lesson. ${ }^{\prime}$ | Copy lesson. | Spelling. $\qquad$ |  |  |  |
| $\frac{1.60-2.05 .9}{1.05-2.15}$ | $\frac{15}{10}$ | III. and IV. Read. Song and Callsthonles |  | Tables. | Tables. | . | $\cdots$ | Spelling. | Spelling. | Englieh. | English. |
| $\frac{2.05-2.16 .:}{2.15-2.35 . .}$ | 10 | Song and Callsthonles. Arlth. and Algobra. | Song and Calisthenies. Ãrith. and Algobra. | \% | , | 年......... | …......... | .... | …........: | …........ |  |
| $\frac{2.15-2.35 . .}{2.25-2.45 . .}$ | 20 | Arith. and Algebra. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Arith. nnd Algobra. } \\ & \text { Recess. } \end{aligned}$ | . | ............ | ……....... | …...... .... | ….......... | ….......... | .......... | …......... |
| 2.45-2.65.. | 10 | I. andil. Read. | I. and II. Mead. |  |  |  |  |  |  | Spelling. | Spelling. - |
| 2.55-3.16.. | 20 | VII \& VIII. Uealth I. and Scionco. | VII. \& VIII. Healthri. and Sceionco. | Cepy lesson. | Copy lesson. | Review of Sclence (written) | Rovlew of Scionco (wiltten). | Enclish Exerciso. | English Excroisc. |  | -......... |
| 3.15-3.30.. | 15 | V. and YI. Health R. and Science. | V. ar. Vi. Health H and science. | Engligh. | English. |  |  |  |  | Review of | Review of |
| 3.20-3.40. | 10 | III andiv. Scionco. | Iil.and IV. Scienco. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Science. |
| $3.10-3.65 .$ | $\frac{16}{5}$ | VII.and Yili. Read. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { VII.and VIII. Rend. } \\ & \text { Cosing. } \end{aligned}$ | Drawinc. | Drawing. | Drawing. | Draving. | Science. | Science. | ............ | ……..... |

## NOTES AND SUGGESTIONS ON TIME TABLE B. FOR MISCELLANEOUS SCHOOL.

In grouping grades it may be found better to group differentily ; as, II. and III., TV. and and V., \&c. In that case I. would be taken alone; also VIII. Or VII. and VIII. may work well together, while VI. would be taken alone.

It would never be prasticable to combine Grades I. and II. in reading, in such a way as - to have both classes read the same lesson. A period may be set apart, as in the table, for the two classes. Then Grade I. is taken first, Grade II. meanwhile is set to study the lesson, or to copy it. At the close of lesson for Grade I., this grade is sent to copy lesson just read, while Grade II. reads. The proportion of time given to each grade (I. and II.) will vary on different days according to circumstances, such as slim attendance of one grade and full attendance of the other.

Deal similarly with other combinations as III. and IV. If they cannot read the same lesson profitably, take the lower grade first. then the other. In some cases the bad readers of the advanced grade should get additional practice by reading with the lower grade as well as with their own. Also clever pupils in the lower grade may be allowed to read both lessons and in this way become prepured for transfer to the higher grade in advance of their class.

All classes are taken together in Arithmetic. That is the time is not divided up among the rasses, as shown in the time table. The teacher takes the different classes in such order and for such length of time as circuumstances suggest.

Somewhat similar is the plan in English. While one class is reciting or receiving instruction, others have some kind of work as desk-work. The teacher may sometime stop the desk-work of one or more classes temporarily and invite the attention of these classes to some point under discussion.

Spelling is to be combined with evary lesson to some extent, especially with the reading lessons and the language lessons. Also at desk-work pupils are set to copy from books, from the black:board, to write names of objects, plurals of nouns, words exemp:ifying rules of spelling, \&c.

## HIGE SCHOOL CURRICULUM.

SPFCIAL DIRECTIONS, YEAR ENDING JUIX, 1597.

The subjects, number and value of the papers for the different High School examinatious, and the general scope o dination questions, are indicated in the prescribed curriculum which follows. Examan sion questions mily demand description by drawing as well as by writing in all grades. In any subject, also, a question may be put on work indicated under the head of "general directions," Course of study for Public Schools.

GRADE IA.

1. Evelish Lavgrage- - 10 : [a] Selections* from Reader No. 6, and Irving's Sketch Book (Mlaynard \& Co., New Yorl! for 1898, with critical study, word analysis, prosody and recitatious; $[b]$ English Composition as in Dalgleish's Introductory, or an equivalent in the hands of the teacher only, with essays, abstracts and general correspondence, so as to develop the power of fluent and correct expression in writing.
2. Exglisin Gramasar.-100: Text book [excepting "notes" and "appendix "] with casy exercises in parsing and analysis.
3. Latis-100 : As in Collar and Damicll, to end of Chapter LIII., or any equivalent grammar with very easy translation and composition exercises. [To secure uniformity in promunciation the Roman (or Plisnetic) pronunciation of Latin is recommended to be used in all grades.]
4. Frencin-100: As in Fasnacht's Prigressive Coursc, First Ycar with Progressive Readrr, First Year, Sections 1 to 15 (MacMillan \& Co.)

[^2]5. History and Grodraphy-100: [a] Text book of Briti:h History up to the House of Tudor, and oral lessons on "How Canada is governed." [b] Geography of North America nad Europe as in Tent Book.
6. Solence-100: [ $n=30]$ Physies as in Balfour Stcuart's Primer. $[b=70]$ Botany as in Gray's How Plants Grow, substituting for the details of "Flora," Part II., common or preseribed native plants. Drawing of parts of plants.
7. Drawing asd Book-kegring-100: [ $a=20]$ Construction of geometrical figures and solution of mensuratiou and trigonometrical problems by mathematical instruments. [ $\mathrm{b}=30$ ] High School Drawing Course. No 1, with model and object drawing, and Manual Training, No. 2, completed. [ $\mathrm{c}=50$ ] Commercial forms and writing with Single Entry Book-kecping problems.
S. Anmumbtic-100: As in Hamblin Smith to end of Scotion 2l, (witin a practical knowledge of the metric system, which will be required in all grades).
9. Aloebra-100: As in Hall and Kuight's Elementary Algebra to end of Chapter XVI.
10. Geometry-100: Euclid I., with very easy exercises, as in Hall and Stevens to page 86.

Note.-Latin and French are optional ; all others imperative. The minimumaggregate for a "pass" is 400 , with no subject below 25.

## Grave $x$.

1. Engisu Lavgeace-100: [a] Sume subjects as in previous grade, but more advanced schclarship required. [Composition as in Dalgleish's Adtanced, or an equivalent in the hands of the teacher only, with special attention to the development of readioess and accuracy in written narrative description, exposition and general correspondence.
2. Exilisi Gramar-100: Text book (exceptin; "appendix") completed with exercises in parsing and a:anlysis.
3. Latis-100: As in Collar anl Daniel, complete, and "Casar's Invasion of Britain," by Welch and Duffield, (NacMillan \& Co., London.) ;
4. Grark-100: As in Frost's Greek Primer (Allyn \& Bacon, Boston), to end of Part III., or Initia Grara. Part I.

5 Frexel-100: As in Fasnacht's Progressive Course, scrond yrar, with Progressice Reader, first year, selections 16 to end.
6. German-100: As in Fasuacht's First Yiar (MacMillan \& Co.).
7. History and Geograpix-100: [r] Teat book of British History from the Honse of Tudor to the present time. [b] Text book of Geography, excepting North America and Europe.
8. Scresci- $-100:[a=70]$ Chemistry as in Williams, hut with $25 \%$ of optinnal questions at examination. $[b=30]$ Mineralogy as in Crosby's Common Rorbs, or Agricultaral Chemistry as in Tanner:
9. Drawne and Boon-meeping-100: [a] Mathematical drawing as in previous grade, but more advanced. High School Drawing Course, No. 2 , and model and object drawing, Fith simple drawing from Naturc. [b] Book-keeping: Double Entry forms and problems.
10. Aritumetic-100: Text book complete without appendix.
11. Aleebra-100: As in Hcul and Kinght's Elementary to end of Chapter Xivir.
12. Geonetri-100: Euclid I., II, and III, to Prop. 20, as in Hall and Stevens

Note.-Latin, Greek. French and German optional ; nll others imperative. The minimum for 3 pass, 400 , with no subject below 25 .
grade xi.

1. English Litmatere-100: Authors prescribed from year to year, with critical study. For 1898 [a] Ruskin's Siesame and Lilies (First hnlf), or DeQuincy's Joan of Arc. (Maynard \& Co., New Jork). [b] Pope's Essay on Criticism, or Coleridge's Ancient Mariner:
2. Enalish Granmar-100: [History of English Language and Text hook completed with difficult exercises. [b] History of English Literature; as in Mycildejohn.
3. Latin-101: : Grammar and easy composition partly based on Prose author read.
4. Latis-100: [a] Casar's De Bell.Gall., Books II. aud III., and [b] Firgil's Encid, Boc!: II. ; with grammatical and critical questions.
5. Greek - 100 : Grammar and easy composition based partly on author read and Frost's Primer completed.
6. Greek-Xenophon's Anabasis, Book I., with grammatical and critical questions.
7. Frasobi-100: As in Fasnacht's Progressive Course, I'hird Year, with Souvestre's Le Chearier (MncMillan \& Co.).
S. German-100: As in Fusnacht's,Second Year (MacMillan \& Co.).
8. Histony and Geograpuy-100: General History and Geography as in Swinton.
9. Phasiology-100: As in prescribed text, "Mrurtin's FIfman Boaly and the Efferts of Narcolics."
10. Puysics-100 : As in Gage's Introduction to Physical Science.
11. Practical Mathematics-100: As in Eaton.
12. Algemra and Ammmetic-100: As in Hall and Kinight's Elementary Alyebra.
13. Geometnr-100: Euclid I. to IV. with exercises, the more important definitions and algebraic demonstrations of Euclid V., and Euclid VI. (text) to Prop 19, as in Hall and Stevens

Note-Latin, Greek, French and German optional ; all others imperative. The minimum aggregite for a pass, 400, with no subject below $2 \overline{5}$. The examination on this syllabus may also be known as the Junior Leaving Exuminntion of the High School.

## arade Xif.

The examination on this syllabus may be known as the Sevior Leaving Examination of the High School. This portion of the course of study may be profitably undertaken on the lines best adapted to the staff of instructors or the domands of students in the larger High Schools or County Academies. There is in this grade a bifurcation of the course into a classical side and a scientific side, with minor options leading to the certificates of "A" (classical) and "A" (scientifie) respectively.
(a.) imperative for botim sides.

1. Engeish Lavauage-100: As in Lounshury's EugT:sh Language, with prescribed authors. For 159S, Shakespeare's Julius Cusar, and Addison, Selections from the Spectutor, (MacMillan \& Co.).
2. Engeish Literature-100: Stopford Brooke's Primer (latest edition), with prescribed authors. For 1898, Tennyson's In Memoriam ; and Wallace's Ben Fur or Macaulny's Essays on Boswell's Life of Johnson and on Addison.
3. Brimisn Histony-100: As in Green's Short History of the English People, with the Canadian Constitution.
4. Psychology-100: As in James's Text Book of Psychology (MacMillan \& Co., London), or Maher's (Stoneyhurst Series).
5. Sanitary Science-100: As in the Ontario Munual of Hygiene.

## (a) imperative for classical, side, (Subjects for 1808).

1. Latis Composition-100: Grammar as in Bennett, and Composition as in Bradley's Arnold, or equivalents. Latin translation at sight.
2. Tacitos-100: Historics, Book I. (MacMillan \& Co.).
3. Cscero-100: Pro Milonc.
4. Virgit-100: Encid, Book VI.
5. Horace-100: Odes, Books II. and IV.
6. Roman Gistory and Geograpim-100: As in Liddell's.
7. Gefer Composition--100: Grammar as in Gooducin and Composition as in Fletcher \& Nicholson, or equivalents. Greek translation at sight.
S. Xenophon-100: Hellenica, Books I. and II. (Clarendon Press).
8. Plato-100: The Apology and Crito.
9. Homer-100: Iliad, Books I., II. and III., omitting Catalogue of Ships in Book II.
10. Grecian History and Geograpity-100: As in Smith's.
(c.) imperative for screntific side.
11. Physics-100: As in Gage's Princinles of Physics.
12. Chemstry-100: As in Storer \& Lindsay's Elementariy.
13. Botany-100: As in The Eissentials of Botany by Bessey (Henry Holt \& Co., New York, latest edition) with a practical knowledge of representative species of the Nova Scotian flora.
14. Zoodogy--100: As in Dauson's Hand-Book, with dissection of Nova Scotian species as in Colton's Practical Zoology.
15. Grology-100: As in Sir William Dawson's Hand-Book of Canadian Geology, (excepting the details relating to other Provinces from page 167 to 235).
16. Astronomy-100: As in Young's Elements of Astronomy.
17. Navigation-100: As in Norie's Epitome.
18. Trigonometry-100: Locke's Elementary Trigonometry.
19. Algebra-100: As in Hall \& Knights Higher Algebra, omitting "*"paragraphs and chapters xxvii. to xxxi.

10 Grometry-100: Euclid, particularly VI. \& $X I$, as in Hall and Stevens, with exercises.
(D) optronal fur either side.

1. Frenei Grammar and Compontion-100.
2. Frencu Adthons-100: [1S98, Saintine's Picciola and Corneille's Le Cid, (MacMillan \& Co.)]
3. German Grammar and Composimion-100. As in Joynes-Meissuer or equivalent.
4. German Authons-100: [1898, Wildenbruch's Kinderihrünen, (Freund \& Jeckell, Berlin) and Heyse's La Rabbiata (Steiger, New York)].

To pass Grade A (scientific) a minimum aggregate of 1000 must be made on twenty papers, including all in groups ( $A$ ) and (C) and any other five papers.

To pass Grade A (classical) a minimum aggregate of 1000 must be mado on twenty papers, including all in groups (A) and (B) and any other four papers.

No paper shnuld fall below 25 (see Reg. J. -10.)
For Grade A (classical and scientific), all the subjects in group (D) must have been taken as well as'those in (A), (B) and (C). No paper to fall below 50.

## GRADE "A" BY PARTIAL EXAMINATIONS.

A candidate at the Provincial Examination who makes an aggregate of 600 on any ten papers of the "A Course" and an aggregate of 600 on a different set of cen papers of the Course at a following examination, or who makss an aggregate of 1000 on twenty papers of the Course, or who has already taken an A (cl) or an A. (sc), may thereafter present himself for examination on any of the subjects on which he may not have made at least 50 per cent at a previous examination; and so long as the Council of Public Instruction deems the character of the examioation on the subjects not materially changed, all the valuation marks $\overline{0} 0$ per cent. or above made on ench subject at the said and following examinations may be incorporated into a single Certiticate, provided at least 50 per cent. be made rn each of the (twenty) subjects required for the Grades A (ch) or d (sc), or on each of the (thirty) subjects in the full course for $A(c l)$ and (sc).

## UNIVERSITY MATRICULATION.

The leading universities and colleges of the Province have dgreed to accept the Grade $B$ or Junior leaving High School certificate in lien of their Matriculation examination, when the certificate indicates a pass on each subject required by tho particular matriculation standard concerned. For example, a university may fix 50 or 60 per cent. more or less in Latin, Greek or any other subject, as its standard. Again, \& candidate may fail to take a "pass" High School Certiticate through a low mark in a subject not required for matriculation, yet make sufficiently high marks, as shown by his "examinatian record," on the subjects required to admit him to the university. This coustitutes a practical affiliation of the Public Bigh Schools with the Universities, which will save division of energy in many high schools, while it will place each of the universities in the same relation to the public schools.

## TEXT B00KS.

Comment.-In performing the duty of selecting and prescribing text-books for the Public Schools, the Council of Public Instruction has availed, itself as fully as possible of the knowledge and experience of those who are engaged in the practical work of education. The sole aim of recent modificatious has been to secure, at reasonable cost, a series of texts adapted for use ine schools. Change in authorized books is in itself a very undesirable thing.

The prescribing of new books is one of such importance to the country that the most extraordinany care has to be taken to make sure that the ultimate advantages of a change will more than compensate the people for the temporary loss or annoyance always involved in making a change. But change there must be. It is the essential condition of all growth; and we ought under such circumstances to be always prepared for it.

Inspectors and teachers are reminded :

1. That the course of study for common schools encourages an economical expenditure for text-books by providing a system of oral instruction for junior classes. Too many teachers try to satisfy themselves in respect to their more youthful pupils by placing in their hands text-books not needed in any $c$,se, and worse than useless when unaccompanied by proper oral exposition.. A text-book should not be required for a child until he is prepared to use it intelligently.
2. That the regulation which makes it illegal and improper for a teacher to introduce unauthorized texts, by no means hinders him from giving his pupils the benefit of other treatises to whose explanations he may attach inpportance. The progressive teacher will always have such aids within reach, and will so use them as to impart variety and interest to his instructions.

## LIST OF TEXT BOOKS PRESCRIBED FOR USE IN SCHOOLS, WITH NAMES OF PUBLISHERS.

common schools
Royal Readers, Nos. 1 to 6*. (Thomas Nelson and Sons, Edinburgh and London). In French sections, Erench-English Editions, Les Grandes Inventions Modernes par Souis Figuier, and French texts prescribed for High Schools.

Maritine Readers (Collins. Sons \& Co, Glasgow and London).

- Spelling Book superseded-English Edition. (Sullivan Bros.)

Health Readers. Nos. 1 and 2. (T. C. Allen \& Co., Halifax).
Introductory Science Primer-Huxley ; Chemistry Primer-Roscoe. (MacMillan \& Co., London).

Calkin's Introductory Geography. (A. \& W. Mackinlay, Balifay).
Calkin's History of British America (A. \& W. Mackinlay, Halifax).
Brief History of England. (Thomas Nelson \& Sous, Edinburgh).
*English Grammar. (A. \& W. Mackinlay, Balifax). (Grammaire Francaise Elementaire, for the use of teachers in Freach sections).

Common School Arithmetic. (Allen \& Co., Halifax).
National und Vacation Songs, (Graftou \& Sons, Montreal) Young Voices, (Curwen, London).

Writing Copy Books-Vertical: as in Jackson's New Style, or Gage's Practical System. Sloping: Royal.
[The Council does not think it necessary to prescribe a single series of Copy Fooks, but only to require that one series shall be used exclusively in each School].
*Drawing Books : Langdon S. Thompson's (D. C. Heath \& Co., Boston).
Or Public School Drawing Course, (Canada Pub. Co., Toronto).
(Those marked with an asterisk * are also used in High School grades).

## High School Grades.

- Martin's "The Human Body and the effects of Narcotics," (Henry Holt \& Co., Now York).

Calkin's Geography of the World (Mackinlay).
Outhines of British History (Thomas Nelson \& Sons, Edinburgh).
Hal\& Stevens' Euclid.
Hall \& Knight's Elementary Algebra.
Note - The character of the Bigh Schnol work in its various subjects is further indicated by the books referred to in the Bigh School Course of Study.

## MAPS, CHARTS AND APPARATUS.

The Council of Public Instruction has not deemed it necessary to preseribe maps and charts of particular authorship for use in the Public Schools. In such well-known series as those of Phillips, Johnson, or Mackinlay, trustees will find an abundance of excellent material from which to select. The special character of Church's Mineral Map will tend to popularize it in many parts of the Province, while it fully answers the purposes of a general map. The minimum of map outfit in every school should comprise the Hemispheres, Europe, North America, the Dominion of Canada, and Nova Scotia (or the Atlantic Provinces). No High School is equipped for classical work without at least the Orbis Romanus and the Orbis notis Veteribus.
[A Geological map of Nova Scotia is being prepared by Mr. Church, -and also a new School map of the Province]

Prang's Natural History Series of botanical and zoological drawings is accompanied by a manual of directions.

The "Standard Dictionary" (Tunk \& Wagnalls : New York, London and Toronto), is a good one for schools which can afford it

Trustees are herely authorized in the meantime to procure the "School Equipment," described as necessary in the Manual of the School Law, 1895, pages xv. and xvi. (F. [7], a, b, c, d, e, fand Reg. 1), from any makers or publishers satisfactory to themselves and the Inspector.

## RECOMMENDED FOR THE USE OF TEACHERS.

The Educational Review for the Atlantic Provinces of Canada. (Impor ant on account of its references to local and curreht educational progress, and for hints on lessons in which text-books may be defective for the Academy Entrance, Minimum Professional Qualification, or even High School examinations).

Notes on Ellucation, by Principal J. B. Calkin.
The Tonic Sol-fa Mrusic Reader.
How Canada is Governed, by Dr. J. G. Bourinot, C. M. G.
Educational Reformers, by Quick, (Appleton \& Co.).
Williems' Composition and Rhetoric (Heath \& Co.).
Keeler \& Davis' Studies in English Composition (Allyn \& Bacon).
[This latter is specially adapted for the direction of the teacher in Composition teaching in Grades VIII. and IX., but is useful in all grades, in the hands of the teacher only].

Figh School Botanical Note Book, Parts I and II., for the Provincial Examinations, Ontario, paper, 150 pp $7 \times 10$ inches. 50 cents each. (W. J. Gage \& Co.)

## Nature Lessons.

Brittain's "Nature Lessons" (New Brunswick) ; Payne's " 100 lessons in Nature Study around my School (Killogg. New York) ; Object Lessons for Standards 1., II. and III., England. by Gerlick and Dexter (Longmans, Green \& Co.).

Needlework, Knitting, and Cutting Out, by Elizabeth Rosevear, (MacMillan \& Co.) Pages, 136. $5 \times 7$ inches

Handbook of Houschold Manayement and Cnokery, by Tegetmeier (MacMillan \& Co.) Pages, 132. $4 \times 6$ inches.

Public School Agriculture (Ontario). Pages, 250. 4 by $6 \frac{1}{2}$ inches.
School Hygiene, by W. Jenkinson Abel, 53 pages, $5 \times 7$ inches; (Longmans, Green \& Co) ; or Primer of Hygiene, by Ernest S. Reynolds, 164 pages, $4 \times 6$ inches; (MacMillan \& Co ).

## Elementary Aids to Study of Natural Scienge.

The Science Primers, some of which are prescribed. (MacMillan \& Co, London).
Guides for Science Teaching, Nos I. to XV. (D. C. Heath \& Co,, Boston).
Illustrated Guide Books io facilitate the study of Natural History: 1, Trees; 2, Ferus ; 3, Butterflies; 4, Beetles; 5, Moths; 6, Fresh Water Fishes; 7, Frogs and Snakes. Each oblong, paper, $6 \times 8$ inches, 50 cents. (Bradlee Whidden, 18 Arch St., Boston).

Entomology for Beginners, by Yackard, pp. 367, $5 \times 7$ inches, (Henry Holt, New York).
Practical Methods in Microscopy, by Clark, pp. 216, $\overline{5} \times 7$ inches, (D. C. Heath \& Co., Boston)

Practical Botany for Beginners, by Bower [histology of type plants, with microscope and reagents]. (MacMillan \& Co.) Pages, 275 ; $5 x$ 文inches.

High School Botany, (Ontario, Spotton's). Latest edition.


## ．Journal of Education．

## 風尸上II，1897．

## OFFICIAL NOTICES．

The full number of legal teaching days in the half year ended 5 th February，was 108；in the second half year，ending Friday，9th July next，there will be 108 days also，unless a provincial holiday be pro－ claimed by the Lieutenant－Governor．Total days for year， 216.

## CALENDAR，SUMMER， 1897.

－April 26．Fourth Quarter begins．
May 7．Arbor Day（if trustees have appointed no other date）．
＂24．Holiday．Last day of application to Inspectors for Prov． Exams．
June 1．Inspectors＇report on applications for Prov．Exam．to Educa－ tion Office．
＂24．Provincial Normal School closes．
＂28．Annual Meeting of School Sections．
July 5．Grade A and County Acad．Ent．Exam．begin．
＂5．Last day for reception at Inspector＇s Office of minutes of Annual Meeting of School Sections．
＂6．Grade B（Greek）Examination begins．
＂7．Grades D and C Examination begins．
＂9．Public Schools close for mid－summer holidays．
＂10．M．P．Q．Examination．
＂17．Last day for reception of School Returns at Inspector＇s Office．
＂24．Last day for reception of Inspectors＇sheets at Education Office．
Aug．23．Public Schools open．First Monday of the First Quarter of school year
Oct．20．Provincial Normal School opens at Truro．
Nov．8．First Monday of Second Quarter．

## APPOINTMENTS.

District School Commisstoners.-The following were appointed District Schonl Commissioners for the Districts respectively specified, by the Council of Pablic Instruction, wit the 4th of March, 1897 :-
$\begin{array}{cc}\text { West Colchester:-Charles Harrington, Five Islands. } \\ \text { " } & \text { Charles. Murray, Central Economy. } \\ " & \text { Reuben Starratt, Bass River. } \\ " & \text { A. H. Knight, Great Village. }\end{array}$
Antigonish - Rev. Donald Chisholm, P. P., Antigonish.

## dates of meetings of boards of district school commissioners.

| Cap | - |
| :---: | :---: |
| Richmond | l löth. |
| S. Inverness | June 8th. |
| N . Inverness . | June 150th. |
| Vietoria | June 1st. |
| Antigonish | May 25th. |
| Guysboro | June 2nd. |
| St. Mary's | June 22nd. |
| N. Pictou. | May 25th. |
| S. Pictou | May 26tb. |
| S. Colches | May 31st. |
| W. Colches | April 9th. |
| Stirling | April 23rd. |
| Parrsbor | May 7th. |
| Cumberland | May 21st. |
| Halifax, West | June 17th. |
| alifax, Rural | May 12th |



* At Lunenburg.

Inspectors and principals, as well as subordinate teachers, are cautioned not to neglect the duty of looking carefully over every paragraph in this Jocrnal, from page 23 onwards, as there are very many changes in the portions looking iike simple reprints of what was published in former issues. This notice is repeated here, because it has been found that some of our more busy educationists on former occasions thought, to their subsequent confusion, that they detected all the changes by scanning the pages and reading only the paragraphs in new form. The M. P. Q. examination is always assumed to test candidates on the Regulations, Courses of Study, and recommendations of the latest Journal.

Teachers and Trustes are cautioned to see that column 58 on page 9 of the Register, "Total amount voted at last annual meeting for all school purposes," does not include the estimated "County fund grant." " 58 " should give the actual amount anthorizerl to be levied upon and collected directly from the school section. if an inspector has good reason to suspect carelessness in the endeavor to give the correct answer
to this, as well as any other defect for which there is no apparent necessity, he must withhold both the teacher's and the trustoes' public grants until the matter is investigated. It is now full time to expect every teacher to be able to malke out both Register and Return without neglecting a single point required, and without any signs of slovenliness or haste.

Instead of reprinting the cautions and directions bearing on the making out and transmission of "Returns," teachers and trustees are referred to pages $60,61,62,63$ and 64 of the April Jounna.L for 1896.

As a case has been reported from one inspectorate of a teacher who left his Register "not legally completed" in some respects, although he made the usual aftidavit in his "return," "that the prescribed register has been faithfully and correctly kept by me in every particular as prescribed," secretaries of trustees are, hereby directed to place the register of the previous year in the keeping of the teacher, to be kept within the same cover as the register of the current year, so that inspectors may have an opportunity of detecting cases of this kind should they occur. In the case referred to, the teacher engaged as a teacher next year in another county where the inspector was not aware of his previous conduct. Inspectors are, henceforward, directed to report any such case to the Superintendent of Education, who will publish in the Journal of Education the suspension or cancellation of the License of such teacher with the leasi delay possible.

Inspectors are directed to pay no public funds that might otherwise be payable to sections neglecting to send him the minutes of annual meeting, neglecting to take legal action on the compulsory clause of the law, neglecting to provide school house and outhouse accommodations as. specified in Regulations and Comments F., (pages x. to xvi., Manual of 1895), or neglecting any other clear provision of the law, until the case is duly considered by the Council of Public Instruction.

The same rale applies to the grants otherwise payable to teachers who neglect to confurm to the law, whether as regards the course of study, the giving notice of the opening of school, accuracy, neatness and promptness in making and transinitting " returns," etc.

## NEW EXAMINATIÖN STATIONS.

The following new stirions for holding the Provincial Examinations have been established:-

> Bridgewater, Lunenburg County. Oxford, Cumberland County. Berwick, Kings County.

The examination station in Clare, Digby County, shall be held at Church Point, instead of at Meteghan, as formerly.

## NEW REGULATIONS.

Licensing of Teachers.-See Comınents, page 20; Reg. 2, page 30 ; Reg. 3, relating to M. P. Q. minima marks, page 30 ; and keg 6 (3), page 31 of this Journal.

Provincial High School Examinations.-Reg. 4 , on pages 32 and 33. Arbor Day.-Keg. 11 ( 4 , on page 38.
Provincial Normal Schuol.-Reg. I. to X., page 40.
School of Agriculture.- Page 41, and the following, accidentally omitted from the page :-

Requlations "L.-Educational association and institutes," were amended by the addition of the following :

Regulation 13.-If a teacher of class A, B or C who is engaged in a school section for the year shall have taken a "mid-summer vacation" course of at least five full weeks (thirty days) at the Provincial School of Agriculture, and shall have received a certificate of satisfactory deportment and proficiency for the said term from the Principal, he shall on the written recommendation of the trustees of his school section, be allowed to take one or two weeks of the said course during the opening weeks of the first "quarter" of the school year without prejudice to his Provincial grant or to the County grant to the section; provided $\vec{a}$ memorandum from the Superintendent of Education specifying the facts and approving of the said two certificates is attached to his return at the end of the first "half-year."

The Course of Study.-General and speciat directions agges 42 and onward.

I'ime-Tables for " Rural" S'chools.-Pages 50 and onward.

## PROVINCIAL HIGH SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.

Every application for examination in a Grade not the next above the one already held is null and void if unaccompanied with the prescribed fee.

Admission to Grade D examination, or any Grade on which candidate was examined and failed at a previous examination, or the Grade next above one already successfully passed, is free, provided the candidates quote the facts correctly in the "application" so that they can be verified by the records of the Education Otfice.

No application for the correction of any error made in the "application" forms can be considered, unless accompanied by one dollar, the money to be returned in caso the error is made by any official of the Education. Department instead of by the candidate, or any one acting for him.

The M.P. Q. fee is not to be paid until the candidate presents bimself at the examination on Saturday morning.
(See regulations referred to, pages 32 and 33.)
When teachers are going up for an advance of Grade, and there is no teacher of higher Grade in the neighborhood who can recommend them, they may enter their names on their own application, marked on the left hand margin with a conspicuous asterisls, which shall be understood to be a request to the inspector to pass them as recommended
to the Superintendent. If an inspector cannot recommend any such teacher, he should promptly notify him to that effect, so that there may be time enough to appeal to the Superintendent.

## PROVINCIAL NORMAL SCHOOL

From the new regulations published on page 40, it will be seen that the program of the Normal School has been more fully altered for next year than it has been for any year since the fundamental change in 1893.

The last, Thursday of February is selected as the time for the articulation of the time of graduation of college graduates with the entrance of those intending to complete their first or Academic rank course.

The end of the half school year is likewise selected with a view to the articulation of the time of graduation of third rank teachers, with the entrance of those preparing for second rank.

As inspectors are authorized to consider engagements of teachers for a period shorter than a year as justifiable, when it is for the express purpose of advancing their professional qualifications by attendance at the Provincial Normal School, the said articulations of the Normal School courses will greatly facilitats both teachers and trustees in obtaining trained sulistitutes for the remainder of the school year, if application be made to the Principal of the Normal School a few weeks before the dates specified.

Under the new arrangements the School will be in a position to do more satisfactory work than it was possible to do before, especially for the Academic students.

## SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE.

From the regulation quoted in a previous paragraph, Regulation V. of the Normal School on page 40, as well as from the intimation on page 4] of the extension of the facilities for giving practical instruction in this School, it will be seen that a considerable change has been made here also to increase the usefulness of the institution, not only to teachers who are engaged during the whole year except in vacation time, but to the teachers in attendance at the Normal School, and to farmers.

Teachers in every section throughout the Province who take an interest in the industrial development of the country, as every teacher emphatically and continuously should, are expected to bring a knowledge of this institution and what it does to every farmer and farmer's son in the section. For fuller information on the various facilities for instruction, and the subjects and times of the opening of the different courses or classes, the teacher or any interested farmer can obtain from the Principal the Calendar of the School. The Department of Education will take great pleasure in the activity of teachers who are successful in creating and stimulating the industrial sentiment within the spheres of their influence.

## M. P. Q. EXAMINATION.

Teachers preparing candidates or recommending them for the Teachers' Minimum Professional Qualification Examination shoúld call their attention to the fact that $20,30,40$ and 50 per cent. are the lowest marks allowed respectively henceforward for a third, second, first and academic rank certificate.

The object of this examination is mainly to test the candidate's practical knowledge of the school statutes, regulations, and procedure, as found in Manual, Journals, and otherwise; of the course of study and the proper method of teaching each of the subjects, etc. While the history of education, and a knowledge of school hygiene, etc., are of great value, sound judgment, good moral and patriotic sentilient, general intelligence, tactful and winning ways, with good manners and cultured expression, are of even greater importance; and to some extent the examiner will endeavor to estimate these qualities from the character of the candidate's answers. The Normal School is, of course, the only place where the examiners have a proper opportunity to estimate all such qualities definitely.

## TEACHERS AND TRUSTEES.

Before the Annual Meating and the making out of the Annual Returns, teachers and the trustees, or their speretary, should scan the Editorial Notes and Comments in the Journals of April and October, 1896, as well as of the present one, in order to recall to mind every point which should be attended to. The time thus spent will not be lost in any case, and may be very useful in many cases.

Teachers should feel it a part of their duty to aid the trustees in attending to every point in the proper time; for it is a part of the teacher's profession to be accurately posted in the school law. In fact, when trustees neglect to attend to all the necessary duties of an Annual Meeting, etc., it is also a reflection on the intelligence or influence of the teacher engaged in their service.

Some incidents occuring during the past year suggest the following comments in addition to a few others already made :

Principals.-When more than one teacher is engaged in any school section, the principal should be at least a first-class teacher, unless there is an acceptable second-class teacher who is recommended by the inspector as likely to be as successful as any higher class teacher available. Inspectors are directed to report any cases of departure from this procedure.

Privileges of Trustees.-While the individual trustees are specially privileged to advise and otherwise direct and aid the teacher, no individual trustee has the power or privilege to order the teacher. Orders must come from the board of trustees at a regular meeting, agreed to by a. majority of them and recorded in the minutes of the meeting. But no board of trustees can give any orders to a teacher which are at variance with the school laws, without rendering themselves liable for any resulting damages in a court of law.

If trustees refuse to perform their duties under the law, and thus cause the failure of the teacher in maintaining discipline, they may also be held liable for the consequences, as the contract between teacher and trustees assumes expressly the observance of the school laws on the part of each.

No trustee or trustees, any more than any other individuals, have a right to enter the school-room and, in the presence of the pupils, speak or act so as to weaken the authority or influence of the teacher. If the circumstances require the advising of the teacher, it should be done only in the absence of any pupil.

By the observanice of. a courteous procedure, the greatest power is obtained, and there is the least danger of putting one's self in the wrong.

Good Manners.-In every public school, good manners, not only in outward form, but in spirit and disposition, should be unceasingly cultivated. A delimitation of the range included under this term is not now to be given. The teachers must do that as best possible. It includes deportment not only to superiors, but to inferiors and equals. In a truly democratic country this is of more importence than anywhere else, although some people so mistakenly reverse the inference. One good practice observed in the best disciplined schools, is the reception of the trustees or other school ofticers by the whole school's rising and standing until the visitor is seated. It will not injure the trustees, rather help to make them feel the responsibility of their position and induce to greater effort; while the effect on the school of the olject lesson of paying respect to the office of those of our class who are elected for the time being to govern us, will be most salutary as a training in civics and democratic government.

Mathematical Drawing.-A. "five cent" card rule has been published by T. C. Allen \& Co., of Halitax, 12 inches ic length, containing inch and half inch diagonal scales on one side, centimeter aind two centimeter scales on the other side, with protractor and chord scales. It is designed to suit Common school and High school Mathematical Drawing, and contains all the scales the use of which should be known. It is also suitable for ordinary plotting of plans. Teachers are recommended to test its value for school and Provincial examination purposes. Being card-board, it, will not stand the points of the compass so long as wood. The main advantages are the full set of scales for line and angle plotting both on the Inch and Metric systems, and its cheapness.

## THANKS.

The Superintendent thanks all those who in reply to circular furnished suggestions for revision of Course of Study. The suggestions which have not been finally adopted were as valuable in their way as the others, for when considered with those in the opposite phase, they were all contributory to the resultant represented in the course as published in this Journal.

## THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE,

## (Sixty-seventh Annual Meeting),

Holds its session this year in Canada, from. Wednesday, 18 in of August, to the 25th of August, 1897, at Toronto.

Many of the leading scientific men of Great Britain and of the world will be present on the occasion,-under the presidency of Sir John Evans, K. C. B , D. C. L., LL. D., \&L., and the Vice-presidency of the following officers:

His Excellency the Right Hon. The Earl of Aberdeen.
The Right Hon. The Lord Rayleigh.
The Right Hon. The Lord Kelvin.
The Hon. Wilfred Laurier, Frime Minister.
His Honor, The Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.
The Hon. The Minister of Education for Ontario.
The Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., G. C M. G.
Sir William Dawson, C M. G., F. R. S.
President Loudon of the University of Toronto.
The number of members is about 5,000 , of whom a large portion is expected to be present. The American Association, which mects the week previous at Detroit, has also been invited to be present.

For a portion of the week the Association will be divided into ten sections, A, Mathematics and Physics ; B, Chemistry ; C, Geology ; D, Zoology ; E. Geography ; F, Economic Science and Statistics: G, Mechanical Science; H, Anthropology; I, Physiology ; K, Botany.

The general meetings will be held in Massey Hall, seating 4,000.

## Members and Associates.*

New members and Associates can join the 'Association on the following conditions :
I. New Life Members for a composition of $£ 10$, which entitles them to receive gratuitously the Annual Reports of the Association, which may be published after the date of payment.
II. New Annual Members for a payment of $£ 2$ for the first year. These receive gratuitously the Annual Reports of the Association for the year of Admission, and for every following year in which they continue to pay a subscription of $£_{\mathrm{I}}$ without inter. mission.
III. Associates for this Meeting only for a payment of $£ \mathrm{r}$. They are entitled to receive the Report of this Meeting at two-thirds of the publication price Associates are not eligible to serve on committees or to hold any office.

Ladics may become Members or Associates on the same terms as Gentlemen, or they can obtain Ladies' Tickets (transferable to ladies only) on payment of $£ \mathrm{I}$.

Compositions and Subscriptions are received during the Meeting in the Reception Room, and at all other times may be sent to the General Treasurer, Professor Arthur W. Rucker, Burlington House, London, W. England.

Railways have generously arranged to issue to members first-class single tickets at half rates.

Parties expecting to attend should communicate with

> Professor A. B. Macalluar,
> Te UNiversity, Toronto,
who is President of the Local Executive Committee which is making arrangements for the accommodation of those attending.

[^3]The list of eminent scientific men from Europe who are to be present is too large for publication, but the following provisional programme may be interesting to those planning to attend :

## BRITISH ASSOCIATION-TORONTO MEETING.

Provisional Programme.
Wednesday, August i8th.
Reception Room open at 8 A . M. to 6 P . M.
Meeting of Council at $10 \mathrm{~A} . \mathrm{M}$.
Meeting of General Committee at 3P. M.
Address of the President, Sir John Evans, in Massey Hall, at 8 P. M.

## Thursday, August igth.

Sectional Mectings in most cases, 10 A. Af. to 3 P. M.
Garder Party, 3.30 to 6 P. M.
Conversazione in the Legislative Buildings, 8.30 to 11.30 P. M.
Friday, August 20th.
Sectional Mectings in most cases. in A M. to 3 P. M.
Garden Party, 3.30 to 6 P. MI.
Lecture by Professor James Dewar, F.R.S., in Massey Hall, at S.30 P. M.
Saturday, August 21 st.
Sectional Mectings in most cases, 10 A. M. to I P. M.
Excursion of members of Section G, (Mechanical Science), to Niagara, 9 A. M. to 6 P M.
Excursions to Hamilton and neighborhood, Niagara Falls and Muskoka Lake Region, returning on Monday morning.
Lecture to workingmen by........................., on................. in the Pavilion, Horticultural Gardens.
Monday, August 23 rd .
Sectional Meetings in most cases, i2 A. M. to 4 P. M.
$E_{i}:$ cursion of members of Section $C$, (Geology), to Scarboro' Heights, I to 6 P M.
Garden Parties.
Lecture by J. Milne, F.R.S, on Earthquakes, in Massey Hall, at 8.30 P. M.
Tuesday, August 24th.
Sectional Meetings in most cases, 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Excursion to Ontario Agricultural College, 1.15 to 6 P. M.
Garden Party at Trimity College, 4 to $6.3^{\circ}$ P. M.
Conversazione in the University Buiding, 8.30 to 11.30 P. M.
Wednesday, Ausgust $35 t h$.
Some Sèctional Meetings, to A. M. to I P. M.
Concluding General Meeting, 2.30 P. M.
Garden Parties, 3.30 to 6 P. גs.
Banquet in honor of Lord Kelvin, Lord Lister, and Sir John Evans, given in the Pavilion, Horticultural Gardens, 8 p. M.
Thutrsday, August 26 th .
Excursion to Niagara Peninsula, Thousand Islands, Ottawa, Montreal, Upper Lakes, and to Manitoba and British Columbia. (See Excursion Guide).
N. B.-Early information and early registration of Members or Associates, so that arrangements may be made through the proper committees for the hospitalities of the occasion, and for conveyance to the various localities which, during and after the meetings, will be visited.

Those who can present papers on any subjects proper to any of the Sections should, as early as possible, send the same or an abstract of it for consideration by the appropriate committee. The Superintendent of Education for Nova Scotia will be glad to forward any such papers, or otherwise assist those wishing for information with respect to the preparation of papers.
[For the Teacher in the School Section].

## LOCAL"NATURE" OBSERVATIONS.

This sheet is provided for the purpose of aiding teachers to interest their pupils in observing the times of the regular procession of natural phenomena each season. First, it will thus help the teacher in doing some of the "Nature" lesson work in the Course of Study ; secondly, it may aid in procuring valuable information for the locality and Province. Two copies are intended to be provided for each teacher who wishes to conduct such observations, one to be attached to the school register, so as to be preserved as the property of the section for reference from year to year ; the other to be sent in with the Return to the Inspector, who will transmit it to the Superintendent ior examination, and compilation if desirable.

What is desired is to have recorded in these tivirms, the dates of the first leafing, flowering and fruiting of plants and trees; the first appearance in the locality of birds migrating north in spring or south in autumn, etc. Whlle the objects specified here are given so as to enable comparisons to be made between the different sections of the Province, it is very desirable that all other local phenomena of a similar kind be recorded. Each locality has a flera, fauna, climatc, etc., more or less distinctly its own; and the more common trees, shrubs, plants, crops, etc., are those which will be most valuable from a local point of view in comparing the charactets of a series of seasons

Teachers will find it one of the most convenient means for the stimulation of pupils in observing all natural phenomena when going to and from the school, some of the pupils radiating as far as two miles from the school room. The "nature study" under such circumstances would be mainly undertaken at the most convenient time, thus not encroaching on school time, while on the other hand it wouid tend to break up the monotony of school travel and fill an idle and wearisome hour with interest, and one of the most valuable forms of educational discipline. The eyes of a whole school daily passing over a whole school district would let very little escape notice, especially if the first observer of each annual recurring phenomenon would have his or her name recorded in the "Nature Record" book of the school as the first observer of the phenomenon for that year. The observations would be accurate, as the facts would have to be demonstrated by the most undoubted evidence, such as the bringing of the specimens to the school when possible or necessary.

To all observers the following most important, most essential principles of recording are emphasized. Better no datc, NO RECORD, than a wRONG one or a doubtrul one. Sports out of season, due to very local conditions not common to at least a small field, should not be recorded except parenthetically. The date to be recorded for the purposes of compilations with those of other localities should be the first of the many of its kind flowering immediately after, etc. For instance, a butterfly emerging from its chrysalis in a shetered cranny by a southern window in January would not be an indication of the general climate, but of the peculiarly heated nook in which the chrysalis was sheltered; nor would a flower in a semiartificial, warm shelter, give the date required. When these sports out of season occur, they might also be recorded, but within a parenthesis to indicate the peculiarity of some of the conditions affecting their early appearance.

A feze accurate observations at first, if followed by larger lists each succeeding year, will be corsidered creditable to teachers and schools.

PHENOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, NOVA SCOTIA, 189



## PHENOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.-(Continuea).



## PBENOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.-(Continued)

|  | - |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | (Mygration of Birds, etc.) |  |  |
| 81. | Wild Duck migrating..... |  |  |
| 82. | Wild Geese migrating . . . |  |  |
| 83. | Song Sparrow (Melospiza fasciata). |  |  |
| 84. | American Robin (Turdus migratorius). |  |  |
| 85. | Slate-colored Snow Bird (Junco hiemalis) |  |  |
| 86. | Spotted Sandpiper (Actitis macularia) ... |  |  |
| 87. | Meadow Lark (Sturnella magna) |  |  |
| 88. | Kingfisher (Ceryle Alcyon) |  |  |
| 89. | Yellow crowned Warbler (Dendrœeca coronata) |  |  |
| 90. | Summer Yellow Bird (Dendrœca aestiva). |  |  |
| 91. | White Throsted Sparrow (Zonotrichia alba) . |  |  |
| 92. | Humming Bird (Trochilus colubris) |  |  |
| 93. | King Bird (Tyrannus Carolinensis). . |  |  |
| 94. | Bobolink (Dolychonyx oryzivorus).. |  |  |
| 95. | American Gold Finch (Spinus tristis) |  |  |
| 96. | American Redstart (Setophaga ruticilla) |  |  |
| 97. | Cedar Waxwing (Ampelis cedrorum). |  |  |
| 98. | Night Hawk (Chordeiles Virginianus). |  |  |
| 99. | Piping of Frogs . |  |  |
| 100. | Appearance of Snakes. |  |  |

(Other Observations and Remarks.)


[^0]:    1. Ranunculus repins.
    2. Capsella bursa-pastoris.
    3. Viola blanda.
    4. Drosera rotundifolia.
    5. Cerastium vulgatum,
    . Acer Rubrum.
    . Trifolium repens.
    6. Prunus 1 ennsylvanica.
    7. Fragaria Virginiana.
    8. Pyrus malus.
    9. Ribes nigrum.
    10. Epilobium angustifolium.
    11. Pastinaca sativa.
    12. Aralia nudicaulis.
    13. Cornus Canadensis.
    14. Sambucus.
    15. Leucanthemum vulgare.
    16. Cirsium arvense.
    17. Taraxacum dens-leonis.
    18. Lobelia inflata.
    19. Epigea repeus.
    20. Gaultheria procumbens.
    21. Plantago major.
    22. Jysimachia staicta.
    23. Veronica serpyllifolia.
[^1]:    ${ }^{4}$ A Teacher's License is a Prov. Certificate of the same grade as its class. If no lleenso or certificate is held the blank is to be filled in with a dash.

[^2]:    - Selections izom Reader No. 6, for 1897. The Cloud, Trial by Combat Ye Mariners of England. Battle of Trafalgar, Feinburg after Flodden, Somebodrs Dariing. lelief of Lesdea. Fetreat of the French Army from aloscow, The Tempernte Regions, The Lhanns of South Americh, Hyma in the Vale of Chamouni, With Brains sir. Life in Saron England. Telief of Lurknow, Charge of the Life Brigude. Story of Horatins, The Lighthouse. Destruction of Pompcii, sir charge of the bite Brighde Gincra, Edumation in the State, British Colonial and Naral Power, King John, Bugle Song, Death of Littlo Paul.

[^3]:    ["The local committec (in Toronto) inaccordance with the regular procecdure of the Association. is authorized to clect Members and issiociates, for which tho fee is $\$ 10$ and $\$ 5$ respectively: and il is desirable that applications for membership should be made as early as possible.[

