## JOURNAL

## OF

## EDUC A PION

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NOVA SCOTIA

## APRIL, 1919.



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HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, APRIL, 1919.

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I.-The JOURNAL OF EDUCATION shall be published semiannually, in the months of April and October respectively, and shall continue to be the medium of Official Notices in connexion with the Department of Education.
II.-The JOURNAL, which is the Semi-annual Supplement of the Education Report, will be furnished gratuitously, according to law, to each Inspector, Chairman of Commissioners and Board of Trustees; and will be supplied to.other parties wishing it at the rate of ten cents a copy.
III.-Each Secretary of Trustees is instructed and required to file and preserve the successive numbers of the JOURNAL for the benefit of his fellow Trustees and the Teacher or Teachers of his section, and their successors, and to inform his associates in office, and the Teacher of Teachers, of its receipt, so soon thereafter as may be convenient.

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| To Teachers employed in the Public Schools for the half year ended 31 January, 1919. |  |  | Conrad, Hazel E. | 99 | 2912 |
|  |  |  | Dorman, Ruth E. | 13 | 382 |
|  |  |  | Foster, Lena B. | 101 | 2971 |
|  |  |  | Hinds, Elsie L. | 102 |  |
|  |  |  | Jackson, Irene V. | 102 | 3000 |
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|  |  |  | Lightizer, Evelyn A. | 102 | 3000 |
|  |  |  | Morgan, Elizabeth E. | 97 | 2853 |
|  |  |  | Morgan, Marion | 68 | 2000 |
|  |  |  | Neily, Ethel G. | 20 | 588 |
|  |  |  | Reinhardt, Janet B. | 102 | 30 30 00 |
|  |  |  | Sproule, Bernice A. | 102 |  |
|  |  |  | Smith, Evelyn I. | 102 | 30 300 300 |
| ANNAPOLIS EAST. |  |  | Watson, Florence L. | 102 | 3000 |
| $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Baltzer, Adelaide } & 97 & 7131\end{array}$ |  |  | Young, Mary H. | 102 | 3000 |
| Banks, $\quad 97 \quad 5706$ |  |  | Poor Sections. |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bustin, Hffie M. 95 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Buddle, Frry $\quad 97 \quad 5706$ |  |  | Banks, Olive I. | 102 |  |
| Cossett Frances L. $102 \quad 6000$ |  |  | Barkhouse, Mae D. | 10 |  |
| Davist, Ethel J.Forence C.Fister, Ruth R | 102 | 6000 | Buckler, Nellie M. | 83 | 3882 3189 |
|  | 102 | 6000 | Crouse, Sadie B. | 101 | 3882 |
| - Finigr, Ruth R. ${ }^{\text {Johns }}$, Elenore M. | 102 | 6000 | Jackson, Ruth | +95 | 3650 |
|  | 101 | ${ }^{59} 4941$ | Messinger, Mildred | 49 | 1882 |
| Jackson, L. Mertha M. | 102 | 6000 | Horton, Caroline I. | 20 | 769 |
| McCormichance | 101 | 5941 | Stevenson, Ethel M. | 67 |  |
|  | 102 | 6000 | Whitman, Marion I. | 101 |  |
|  | 102 | 6000 | Annuitants. |  |  |
| Marshey, E. Kathlee Parkhall, Reta | 102 | 6000 |  |  |  |
| Parker, Minnie M. | 102 | 6000 |  |  |  |
| Roach, Dorothy i | 102 | 6000 | McGill, Geo. B. |  | 6000 |
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| Turney, Theodore H . | 102 | 6000 |  |  |  |
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| Thurber Alice M. | 97 | 5706 | ANNAPOLIS WEST. |  |  |
| Wheelor, Ronald E. | 101 | 5941 |  |  |  |
| Banks, $\mathrm{B}_{\text {ung, }}$ Eva Hattie M. | 30 102 | 1764 |  |  |  |
| Bowlby, Laura J. | 102 | 4500 | Ruggles, Lenfest | 102 | 7500 |
|  | 102 | 4500 4500 | Crowell, Deborah C. | 14 | 1029 |
| Beckwith, Cora M. | 96 | 4234 | Baxter, Ruth C. | 102 | 6000 |
| Dodge, Hazel H. | 102 | 4500 | Buckler, Kathleen R. | 93 | 5471 |
|  | 102 | 4500 | Bent, Cynthia J. | 102 |  |
|  | 102 | 4500 | Eaton, Muriel L. | 101 |  |
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|  | 102 | 4500 | Harris, C. Louise | 102 | 6000 |
| Mongley, Annie L. | 102 | 4500 | Longmire, Flora | 102 | 6000 |
|  | 102 | 4500 | Lent, M. Clai | 102 | 6000 |
| Rarker, Pearl M. <br> Robin, Hattie E | 102 | 4500 | McCulloch, ${ }^{\text {Morehouse, Walter }}$ | 102 | 6000 |
|  | $74{ }^{4}$ | 2138 32 | Morth, Marjorie D. | 102 | 6000 |
| Slath, Mrs. A. B. | 97 | 3263 57 | Poole, Vera M. | 101 | 5941 |
| Whit White, Muriel M. Bartman, Eva M. | 98 |  | Ruggles, Annie B. | 99 | 5823 |
|  |  |  | Stevens, Sadie G. | 93 | 5471 |
| teaux, Vera M. | ${ }^{18}$ | 2559 | Troop, Marion L. | 102 | 6000 |


| Tosh, Ivy I. | 83 | 4882 | Kennedy, Mabel T. | 102 | 6000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Whitman, Minnie C. | 88 | 5176 | Nichols, Mabel C. | 102 | 60 |
| Apt, Alberta M. | 102 | 4500 | Macdonald, Mary | 100 | 588 |
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| Gillis, Josephine | 102 | 4500 | Sister St. Clarissa | 102 | 6000 |
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| Potter, Alice L. | 102 | 4500 | Boyd, Effie Ann | 97 | 4278 |
| Rice, Harriet A. | 102 | 4500 | Bray, Mary | 102 | 4500 |
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| Chute, Mary A. | 102 | 3000 | Dunn, Florence C. | 102 | 4500 |
| Croscup, Seretta M. | 102 | 3000 | Macdonald, M. Margar | t101 | 4456 |
| Fraser, Harold B. Hall, John C | 102 | 3000 27 | Macdonald, M. M., last | sch. yr | 1500 |
| Hall, John C. | 93 102 | 2736 30 | Macdonald, Anna Belle | 102 | 45 35 |
| Hutchinson, Welthie R. | 102 | 3000 3000 | Macdonald, Margaret | 77 100 | 4411 |
| Horsfall, Zaidee T. | 102 | 3000 | Macdonald, Rose | 102 | 4500 |
| Hogan, Laura H. | 95 | 2794 | McEachern, Penelope | 102 | 4500 |
| Littlewood, James P. | 87 | 2559 | McGallivray, Mary F. | 102 | 4500 |
| MacNeil, Margaret O. | 102 | 3000 | McInnis, Mabel C. | 102 | 4500 |
| Payson, Laura | 102 | 3000 | McIsaac, Catherine M. | 102 | 4500 |
| Poole, Ida M. | 101 | 2971 | McIsaac, Margaret I. | 102 | 450 |
| Ruggles, Ethel C. | 49 | 1440 | McIsaac, Florence M. | 102 | 4500 |
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| Bishop, Olive G. | 64 | 2459 | Tate, Catherine J. | 102 | ${ }^{45} 41$ |
| Chute, Winnifred P. | 88 | 3382 | Boyle, Alice E. | 100 |  |
| DeLong, Marion R. | 43 | 1653 | Broussard, Teresa Jane | 102 | ${ }_{26} 18$ |
| Ditmars, Vera E. | 58 | 2229 | Cameron, Jennie | 89 | ${ }^{26}{ }^{26}$ |
| Hudson, Vera M. | 102 | 3920 | Cameron, Annie | 93 | ${ }_{28}^{27} 8$ |
| Miller, Birdie G. | 20 | 769 | Duggan Mary | 98 | ${ }_{30} 80$ |
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|  |  |  | Henderson, Elizabeth C. | 102 | 3000 |
| Shaffner, S. C. Jones, Watson C. |  |  | Hogan, Catherine $H$. Kiely Isabel | 102 89 | 2618 |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 21000 \\ 4500 \end{array}$ | Kiely, Isabel <br> McAdam, Mary | 89 102 | 3000 300 |
| Rural Science Trav. Teacher. |  |  | Macdonald, Mary E. | 102 | ${ }_{30}^{30} 00$ |
|  |  |  | Macdonald, Laura Bell | 102 | ${ }_{25} 89$ |
| Wood, Ruby A. | 991 ${ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | 5852 | Macdonald Catherine A. | r88 | 3000 |
|  |  |  | Macdonald, M. Frances | 109 |  |
|  |  |  | McGillivray, Sadie | 59 | 3000 |
| ANTIGONISH. |  |  | McGregor, Minnie | 102 | ${ }_{24} 71$ |
|  |  |  | McInnis, Hilda May | 84 | 2368 |
| Boyle, James | 80 | 7059 | McInnis, Sarah I. | 80 | 3000 |
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| Cameron, Mary | 102 | 7500 | McLean, Margaret A. | 89 | 20. |
|  | 96 | 7058 | McLellan, Sadie May | 99 | 3000 |
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| MacDonald, Catherine | 96 | 5647 | Sister St. John N. | 97 |  |
| MacDonald, Jessie E. | 102 | 6000 | Sister St. M. Michael | 97 | 57 |
| MacDonald, Mary B. | 102 | 6000 | Sister St. Osmond | 92 | 54 |
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| Mackley, Mary A. | 97 | 5706 | Wilton, Richard T. | 102 | 6000 |
| MacLean, Christena | 102 | ${ }_{60}^{60} 0$ | Woodill, Arthur W. | 102 | 5706 |
| McLean, Edna | 28 | 1647 | Zinch, Ella S. | 97 | ${ }_{45} 00$ |
| McLean, Eleanor C. | 90 | 5294 | Allen, Harriett | 102 | 4578 |
| MacLean, Marjorie R. | 89 | 5235 | Bayer, Isabel F. | 97 | 4616 |
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| McLellan, Stella | 97 | 5706 | Boone, Alice C. | 97 | 4500 |
| McLennan, A. Josephine | 97 | 5706 | Boutilier, Alice | 102 |  |
| MacLennan, Eva J. | 102 | 6000 | Boutilier, Lily | 97 |  |
| MacLeod, Roger S. | 97 | 5706 | Boyle, Eileen | 97 |  |
| McMahon, Marjorie | 97 | 5706 | Brennan, Maude E. | 97 |  |
| MacMillan, Katherine | 102 | 6000 | Campbell, Margaret | 86 | ${ }_{42} 78$ |
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| Martin, Catherine C. | 77 | 4529 | Costello, Georgina | 97 |  |
| Martin, Katie | 97 | 5706 | Currie, Jessie | 97 |  |
| Meagher, Hilda | 97 | 5706 | Currie, Mary L. | 97 |  |
| Morrison, Annie E. | 97 | 5706 | Elliott, Laura | 102 |  |
| Munn, Ella M. | 81 | 4764 | Elliott, Mary C. | 101 |  |
| Nicholson, Kate | 94 | 5530 | Embree, Laura H. | 102 |  |
| Nicholson, Mary | 97 | 5706 | Farquharson, Annie | 97 |  |
| Nicholson, Mary A. | 96 | 5647 | Ferguson, Elizabeth | 102 |  |
| O'Brien, Miles A. | 101 | 6941 | Fougere, Hattie J. | 75 |  |
| O'Connell, Bridget | 85 | 4999 | Fougere, Timothy | 97 |  |
| O'Keefe, Margaret M. | 91 | 5353 | Fyfe, Magdalen M. | 102 | 4500 |
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| Power, Winnifred L. | 97 | 5706 | Gillis, Katherine L | 97 | 4278 |
| Ritcey, Geraldine O. | 97 | 5706 | Gillis, Mary Josephine | 97 | 4500 |
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| Sister M. Isidore | 97 | 5706 | Johnston, Annie | 102 | 85 |
| Sister M. Josepha | 96 | 5647 | Laffan, Mary H. | 81 | 2869 |
| Sister M. Josita | 97 | 5706 | MacArthur, James Ed. | 53 | 8969 |
| Sister M. Leonarda | 97 | 5706 | MacAulay, Ida | 90 | 450 |
| Sister M. Margaret | 97 | 5706 | McCormick, Katherine | 102 | 4560 |
| Sister M. Mercedes | 95 | 5588 | McCuish, Agnes C. | 102 |  |
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| Sister Teresa Joseph | 97 | 5706 | MacDonald, Daisy F. | 77. |  |



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| McKenzie, Jessie C. | 96 | 2824 |  | 89 | 2618 |
| McKinnon, Elizabeth A. | 102 | 3000 | Long Island | 89 |  |
| MacKinnon, Katie | 97 | 2853 | Consolidation. |  |  |
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| McLean, Mary J. | 97 | 2853 |  | 99 | ${ }_{30}^{29} 0$ |
| MacLeod, Hannah J. | 102 | 3000 | South Head | 102 | ${ }^{30} 12$ |
| McLeod, Margaret | 101 | 29.71 | Ocean View | 99 | ${ }_{57}{ }^{9} 06$ |
| MacLeod, Sophia | 88 | 2589 259 | East Bay | 97 | ${ }_{25} 89$ |
| McMullin, Margaret M. | 102 | 3000 | Eskasoni |  |  |
| McNeil, Katie J. | 97 | 2853 | Annuitants. |  |  |
| MacNeil, Mary | 97 | 2853 |  |  |  |
| McNeil, Mary E. | 48 | 1411 |  |  | -60 00 |
| McSween, Elizabeth | 87 | 2559 | Gillis, Ronald |  | -60 00 |
| Matheson, Flora C. | 62. | 1823 | McDonald, Joseph |  | 4500 |
| Matheson, Florence | 102 | 3000 | Currie, Michael D. |  | 4500 |
| Miller, Helen H. | 19 | 559 | Garrett, Charles V. |  | 4500 |
| Munrue, Theresa M. | 97 | 2853 | McDonald, Norman |  | 4500 |
| Nicholson, Christie A. | 89 | 2618 | McDougall, Daniel J. |  | 4500 |
| Nicholson, Elizabeth | 86 | 2530 | McDougall, Philip |  |  |
| Nicholson, Jessie A. | 93 | 2736 | McKenzie, Archibald |  |  |
| Nicholson, Kathryn A. | 102 | 3000 |  |  |  |
| Nickerson, Margaret | 97 | 28 |  |  |  |
| O'Handley, Alexander | 10 | 294 | COLCHESTER SOUTH. |  |  |
| O'Handley, Joan | 97 | 2853 | COLCHESTER | OU | 5 |
| O'Handley, Marguerite | 97 | 2853 |  | 102 | ${ }_{83}^{105}$ |
| Pendergast, Irene | 97 |  | Davis, D. Cr. | 95 | 82 |
| Power, Elizabeth M. | 97 | ${ }_{28}^{28} 53$ | Dodds, Agnes | 93 | 90 |
| Purcell, Mary | 97 97 | 285 | Richardson, Lophe | 102 | ${ }_{7}$ |
| Sampson, Clara M. | 67 | 1970 | Doane, William | 102 | 75 |
| Sister St. Ann | 97 | 2853 | Fitch, J. H. | 97 |  |
| Sister St. Gregory | 97 | 2853 | Mosher, Chesley | 102 |  |
| Sister St. John S. | 101 | 2971 | Fulton, Olive J. | 102 |  |
| Sister St. Mary | 97 | 2853 | McNutt, Orpa | 102 |  |
| Smith, Mary A. | 97 | 2853 | Olive, Violet | 50 |  |
| Spencer, Dora L. | 71 | 2088 | Rettie, Annie Isabel | 102 |  |
| Spencer, Greta M. | 100 | 2941 | Spicer, Anna | 102 |  |
| Spencer, Lenora | 102 | 3000 | Waller, Mary E. | 102 |  |
| Spencer, Wilbert | 102 | ${ }^{30} 900$ | Waugh, Elsie | 102 |  |
| Stacey, Mayne J. | 102 | 29 30 | Archioald, Bishop Josephine | 102 |  |
| Walker, Margaret J. | 89 | 2618 | Barnhill, Ada L. | 102 |  |
| Poor Sections. |  |  | Blaikie, Florence | 102 |  |
|  |  |  | Brenton, Bessie | 102 |  |
|  |  |  | Carver, Ida N. | 102 |  |
| Blanik, Josephine M. | 102 | 4000 | Chivers, Gladys | 102 | 60 |
| Gillis, Elizabeth A. | 77 | 3019 | Corkum, Eva E. | 102 |  |
| Johnson, Sadie | 15 | 588 | Cottam, Hazel | 102 |  |
| Holmes, Iva G. | 101 | 3961 | Dickson, Hattie | 102 |  |
| McArthur, Annie M. | 89 | 3490 | Douglas, Blanche | 102 |  |
| McDonald, Margaret | 79 | 3098 | Grant, Annie M. | 102 | 60 |
| MacDonald, Melinda | ${ }_{71} 7$ | 2627 | Hartley, Ruby H. | 102 |  |
| McDonald, Murdena | 71 | 2784 | Hay, Fiona | 102 |  |
| MacDonald, Teresa B. | 101 | 3961 | Hysen, Myra | 102 | ${ }^{6} 76$ |
| MacInnes, Annie | 88 | 3451 | Lodge, Myrta | 98 |  |
| MacLeod, Jennie M. | 89 | 3490 | Logan, Stella May | 90 |  |
| Nicholson, Agnes | 8 | 1883 | Logan, Mary D. | 96 |  |
| Nicholson, Gertrude | 89 | 3490 33 | Leslie, Alice L. | 10 | 20.0 |
| O'Handley, Mary A. | $\begin{array}{r}86 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ |  | Lindsay, Stella L. <br> Mosher, Bertha | ${ }^{35}$ |  |
| O'Keefe, Christine, ${ }^{\text {O }}$ | 102 | 4000 | McCully, Marjory | 102 | ${ }_{60} 00$ |
| Power, Maria I. | 61 | 2392 | McDonald, Jean | 102 | 0 |
| Somers, Elizabeth C. | 80 | 8137 | McKay, Mineola | 102 |  |
| Walsh, Elizabeth | 89 | 3490 | McLaughlin, Cora B. |  |  |


| McLennan, Florence | 102 | 6000 | COLCHESTER | NO |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| McLead, Dolena J. | 102 | 6000 |  |  |  |
| McMin, Sophia | 102 | 6000 | Miller, Sylvia | 102 | 7500 |
| Putnam, Georgie | 102 | 6000 | MacKay, Lena | 98 | 5765 |
| Simpm, H, Claire | 102 | 6000 | Reid, Minnie V. | 102 | 60 4500 00 |
| Smith, Mary B V. | 102 | 60 <br> 58 <br> 80 | Foster, Violet E. | 102 | 2205 |
| Turner, Flora D. | 99 102 | 5823 6000 | Harris, Mattie T. ${ }_{\text {L }}$ | 50 97 | 4322 |
| Archib, Hilda | 102 | 6000 | MacKay, Minnie | 99 | 4366 |
| Brawn ${ }^{\text {deld, Bessie L. }}$ | 102 | 4500 | MacKay, Marion Nellie | 102 | 4500 |
| Blown, Jennie E. | 101 | 4456 | McGill, Letitia M. | 102 | 4500 |
| $\mathrm{Cann}^{\text {an, }}$, Massie O'Brien | 97 | 4278 | Nelson, Nancy | 101 | 4456 |
| Creelman Mul | 102 | 4500 | Tucker, Elizabeth M. | 102 | 4500 |
| Crouse, Alice Marie | 101 | 4456 | Thompson, Ada C. | 102 | 4411 |
| Dillman, Alice M. | 102 | 4500 | Walley, M. Grace | 102 | 3000 |
| Dill, Bessie J. | 102 39 | 45 1719 | ${ }_{\text {Blair, Katherine }}$ Bulmer, Sarah M. | 102 | 3000 |
| Irving, Sarah J. | 39 102 | 4500 | Bulmer, Satie, Eva | 102 | 3000 |
| Kent, Mabel | 142 | 1852 | Cameron, Luella H. | 102 | 3000 |
| Lant, Florence S. | 102 | 4500 | Murdock, Ethel | 83 | 2441 |
| Miller, Ada L. | 102 | 4500 | Murray, Anna K. | 82 | 2412 |
| Mosher, Agnes | 102 | 4500 | MacKay, Isabel | 91 | 2677 |
| Moore, Una | 97 | 4278 | McKay, Gladys | 97 | 2853 |
| Math, Gertrude | 101 | 4456 | Nelson, Viola May | 96 | 2824 |
| MaCaran, Nellie | 102 | 4500 | Reynolds, Margaret A. | 102 | 3000 |
| McRea, Mary | 102 | 4500 | Sutherland, Gladys J. | 102 | 3000 |
| McE ea, Beatrice | 102 | 4500 | Wilson, Mary A. | 102 |  |
| Parsons, An, Greta | 102 | 4500 | Poor Sectio |  |  |
| Purdy, Annie M. | 100 | 4411 | Poor Sectio |  |  |
| Rutherford M. | 102 | 4500 |  |  |  |
| Rankin, Ella Elva C. | 102 | 4500 | Murray, Belle J. | 102 | 4000 |
| Sharpe, Marga, | 102 | 4500 | Stevenson, France |  |  |
| Thortt, Margaret | 86 | 3792 |  |  |  |
| Varner, Josephaine | 98 | 4322 |  |  |  |
| Archibe, Alberta | 102 | 4500 |  |  |  |
| Bentleyald, Alice C. | 44 | 1293 | COLCHESTER | WE |  |
| Blacke, Mabel | 73 | 2147 |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {Bla }}$ aike, Dorothy | 102 | 3000 | Moore, Velma J. | 102 | 6000 |
| Cottam, Lillian | 50 | 1470 | Bambrick, Lena J. | 100 | 5882 |
| stance Irene H. | 102 | 3000 | Baxter, Jean L. | 102 | 6000 |
| Ounlap, Jeana | 89 | 2618 | Cottam, Muriel | 102 | 6000 |
| Gancy, Annie | 48 | 1411 | Blenkhorn, Ida | 102 | 6000 |
| Graham, Annie A. | 80 | 2353 | Creelman, Amelia | 102 | 6000 |
| Lannon, Antha | 102 | 3000 26 | Higgins, E | 102 | 6000 |
| MeDille, Minnie | 91 102 | 3677 | Parke, Re Neorgiena | 102 | 6000 |
| MeI Ougall, Bertha | 101 | 2971 | Weldon, Edith | 102 | 6000 |
| McIntosh, Jean C. | 56 | 1646 | Weldon, Georgie | 102 | 6000 |
| Ray, Lea ${ }^{\text {a }}$, Gladys | 99 | 2912 | Bagnall, Robert N. | 102 | 4500 4500 |
| , Lea Teresa | 84 | 2471 | Carter, Hattie N. | 102 | 4500 |
|  |  |  | Casey, Gladys | 102 | 4500 |
|  |  |  | Fisher, Marion | 102 | 4500 |
| Poor Secti | ns. |  | Fleming, Mattie | 102 | 4500 |
|  |  |  | Fulmore, Martha L. | 102 | 4500 |
| mmock, Annie A. | 35 | 1372 | Hamilton, Mabelle | 884 | 3704 |
| ter, Fr, Georgie L. | 102 | 4000 | Morrison, Ida M. | 102 | 4500 |
| ille, Prances | 93 | 3647 | O'Connell, Mary | 102 | 4500 |
| nche, Beatrice | 75 | 2941 | Upham, Flora | 97 | 4278 |
| Kay, | 83 | 3255 | Vance, Do | 102 | 4500 |
| att, Gladys | 60 | 2353 | Nelson, Bertha | 88 | 2589 |
| Ph, Ethel | 102 | 4000 28 | Creelman, Pearie | 87 | 2559 |


| Davies, Mabel | 100 | 2941 | Newman, Caroline | 95 | $5588$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Durning, Myrtle | 102 | 3000 | Nodwell, Crandell | 102 |  |
| Lewis, Nellie V. | 102 | 3000 | O'Rourke, Mary | 97 | ${ }_{57}^{57} 06$ |
| Lockhart, Lillian M. | 102 | 3000 | Palfrey, Mary | 97 | 6000 |
| McLaughlin, Charlotte | 102 | 3000 | Reid, Willena | 102 | 6000 |
| McNutt, Greta E. | 98 | 2883 | Ripley, Mildred | 102 | 5706 |
| Slack, Alice R. | 94 | 2765 | Ross, Jean | 97 | 5706 |
| Starrit, Anna C. | 102 | 3000 | Schurman, Gladys | 97 | 5706 |
|  |  |  | Secord, Muriel | 97 |  |
| Poor Sections. |  |  | Short, Josephine | 102 |  |
| McBurnie, Leona A. | 88 | 3451 | Smith, Nettie | 102 | 5706 |
| McLellan, Ada J. | 95 | 3725 | Soley, Mary | 97 | 5677 |
| Patterson, Alice | 102 | 4000 | Suthergreen, Elaine | $96 \frac{1}{2}$ | 5706 |
|  |  |  | Tabor, Gladys |  |  |
|  |  |  | Tait, Nellie | 97 | 40 |
| CUMBERLAND. |  |  | Trerice, Ruth | 68 | 5358 |
|  |  | Webb, Harriet | 91 | 6000 |
|  |  |  | Wilson, Edith | 102 | 60 |
| Campbell, Jessie B. | 87 |  | 7606 | Zwicker, Flora | 102 | 4411 |
| Lay, E. J. | 102 | 10500 | Aitchinson, Annie | 100 | 3704 |
| Morehouse, F. G. | 97 | 8558 | Beckwith, Winnifred | 84 | 4500 |
| Muise, J. B. | 97 | 8558 | Boyd, Nellie | 102 | 4500 |
| McLean, Viola B. | 96 | 8470 | Bradley, Nina | 102 | 4238 |
| Withrow, Helena H. | 100 | 8823 | Brundage, Katherine | 96 | 4278 |
| Black, Catherine | 97 | 7131 | Chapman, Flora | 97 | 2337 |
| Doyle, Gertrude | 5 | 367 | Chappell, Sadie | 53 | 4500 |
| McCaughey, Hilda | 97 | 7131 | Clarke, Helen | 102 | 45 |
| McKim, Katherine | 97 | 7131 | Cox, Leta | 102 | 41 |
| Blanche, Julia | 20 | 1176 | Craig, Muriel | 93 | 44 |
| Boran, E. S. | 97 | 5706 | Creelman, Willa | 100 | 4500 |
| Boss, Maude | 97 | 5706 | Davison, Edith | 102 |  |
| Brannen, W. E. | 102 | 6000 | Deckman, Clara | 97 | 45 |
| Campbell, Helen J. | 97 | 5706 | DeVine, Susie | 102 | 4278 |
| Carter, Lillian | 97 | 5706 | Dewar, Eva | 97 | 4278 |
| Chandler, Jsabel | 77 | 4529 | DeWolfe, Myrtle | 97 |  |
| Chapman, Marjorie | 102 | 6000 | Fillmore, Inez | 101 | $42{ }^{66}$ |
| Charman, Jennie | 102 | 6000 | Gallager, Adelaide | 963 |  |
| Coates, Hazel | 96 | 5647 | Harpell, Mabel | 102 | 4500 |
| Conway, Isabella | 97 | 5706 | Hartling, Vila | 102 | 3396 |
| Conway, Jean | 97 | 5706 | Hawbolt, Gertrude | 77 | 2160 |
| Craig, Jean | 93 | 5471 | Jeffers, Myrtle | 49 | 44 |
| Edwards, Elsie | 97 | 5706 | Lamb, Ferne | 100 | 4500 |
| Fife, Cynthia | 101 | 5941 | Langille, Hilda | 102 | 450 |
| Forbes, Roberta | 102 | 6000 | Lewis, Alice | 102 |  |
| Fraser, Lulu | 97 | 5706 | Lindsay, Lillian | 102 | $42{ }_{11}$ |
| Gallager, Louise | 102 | 6000 | Lysaght, Jane | 97 |  |
| Glennie, Edith | 97 | 5706 | Marshall, Ethel | 100 |  |
| Highet, D. H. | 20 | 1176 | McCabe, Georgia | 102 | 450 |
| Hunter, Augusta | 5 | 294 | McDonald, Christena | 102 | 4140 |
| Lake, Pauline | 102 | 6000 | McFadden, Beryl |  | 4500 |
| Lavers, Winnifred | 97 | 5706 | McIntosh, Annie | 102 |  |
| Lawlor, Rose | 102 | 6000 | McKim, Rachel | 96 | 4460 |
| Lynds, Jean | 102 | 6000 | McKenzie, Charlotte | 101 | 36 |
| Mitchell, Beryl | 102 | 6000 | Newcombe, Hattie | 83 | 4500 |
| Mott, Effie | 97 |  | O'Brien, Mary |  |  |
| Murray, Annie | 97 | 5706 | O'Brien, Agnes | ${ }_{97}^{102}$ | 42 |
| Murray, Lexie | 24 | 1412 | Pugsley, Mary | 98 | 4880 |
| McCarthy, Vila S. | 73 | 4294 | Roach, Bessie | 988 | 4501 |
| McDonald, Joan | 97 | 5706 | Roach, Lena | 102 | 4100 |
| MacInnis, Julia | 95 |  | Rogers, Lena | 98 | 45 |
| MacInnis, Alice | 102 | 6000 | Scott, Annie | 102 | 44 |
| McKenzie, Anna | 97 | 5706 | Smith, Mamie | 100 | 3898 |
| McKenzie, Estelle | 20 | 1176 | Smith, Lettie | 77 | 420 |
| McLellan, Sadie | 102 | 6000 | Vincent, Marguerite |  | 450 |
| McLean, Pearl | 77 | 4529 | Walker, Ethel | 102 | 4278 |
| MacPherson, Le Etta | 97 | 5706 | Watt, Daisy | 97 |  |


| Wells, Marie <br> -Wilson wie | $94 \frac{1}{2}$ | 4167 | O'Regan, Elmer | 90 | 2647 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Aitson, Winnifred | 92 | 4057 | Paul, Gertrude | 97 | 2853 |
| Atchinon, Minnie | 59 | 1735 | Pugsley, Helen | 97 | 2853 |
| Beattie, Caura | 96 | 2824 | Rotlee, Thelma | 97 | 2853 |
| Beattie, Clara | 102 | 3000 | Roney, Lottie | 97 | 2853 |
| Beaton, Olga | 102 | 3000 | Sarson, Jessie | 102 | 30 30 30 |
| Black, Matilda | 97 100 | 2853 | Shipley, Bessie | 102 | 2706 |
| Bond, Elsie | 101 | 2971 | Skidmore, Ellen | 97 | 2853 |
| ${ }^{\text {Boss, }}$ Lila | - 92 | 2706 | Smith, Lizzie | 100 | 2941 |
| Brown, Clara | $69 \frac{1}{2}$ | 2044 | Smith, Bertha | 101 | 2941 |
| Brown, Ada | 102 | 3000 | Steele, C. B. | 94 | 2765 |
| Brown, Inez | 97 | 2853 | Stetson, Mabel | 102 | 3000 |
| Brownell, Edna | 93 | 2736 | Thompson, Jessie | 97 | 2853 |
| ${ }^{\text {Bulmer, Math }}$ | 102 | 3000 | Thompson, Fannie | 90 102 | 26 30 40 |
| ${ }^{\text {Cameron, Mary }}$ | 102 | 30 <br> 28 <br> 83 | Thompson, Carrie | 102 | 2647 |
| Chanfield, Britta | 96 | 2824 | Wilson, Allison | 102 | 3000 |
| Colburne | 101 | 2971 | Yorke, Bessie | 92 | 2706 |
| Corbett, Minnenia | 102 | 3000 | Poor Sections. |  |  |
| Cottenden, Annie | 102 | 3000 |  |  |  |
| Crat, Greta | 96 | 2824 | Cooper, Bella | 102 | 4000 |
| $\mathrm{D}_{\text {arrag }}$ Winnifred | 96 | 2824 | Cove, Leonce | 78 | 3059 |
| DeWolfe Hazel | 101 | 2971 | Dickie, Pearl | 76 | 2980 |
| $\mathrm{D}_{\text {ow, Alta }}$ Emma | 66 | 1941 | Fitzpatrick, Hazel | 80 | ${ }^{31} 37$ |
| Drystale, | 102 | 3000 | Halliday, Myrtle | 95 | ${ }^{37} 25$ |
| Dyas, Kathery | 97 | 2853 | Howard, Jennie | -67 |  |
| Embree, Etherine | 102 | 3000 | Rolston, Ella | 101 | -39 51 |
| $\stackrel{\text { Embree, }}{ }$ | 97 | 2853 | Schurman, Cora | 31 | 1215 |
| Fare, İillie | 102 73 | 3000 | Smith, Eva | 40 | 1568 |
| Fillimore, Annie | 97 | 2853 | Special Poor Sections. |  |  |
| Foster, E, Mary | 102 | 3000 |  |  |  |
| Gilroy, Emma | 97 | 2853 |  |  |  |
| Gilroy, Dennie | 97 | 2853 | Greenville Cross Road |  | 2000 |
| Hamilton, Blanche | 102 | 3000 | Consolidation. |  |  |
| Hallidan, Branche | 97 | 2853 |  |  |  |
| Hayting, Lottie | -96 | 2824 |  |  |  |
| Hayden, Beryl | 102 | 3000 30 | Joggin Mines |  | 3000 |
| Hunter, Emma | 102 | 3000 29 | Springhill Wentworth |  | 3000 |
| Hunter, W. P. | 102 | 3000 | Annuitants. |  |  |
| Jackson, Gladys | 73 | 2147 |  |  |  |
| Johnson, la | 15 | 441 |  |  |  |
| Ones, Oliver | 102 | 3000 | Charman, Mary |  | 6000 4500 |
| King, Nellier | 97 | 2853 | Charman, Eliza |  |  |
| -amb, Mabel | ${ }_{64}^{93}$ | 2736 | O'Brien, R. B. |  | 4500 |
| lawdry, Geergina | 64 | 1882 | Phinney, E. C. |  |  |
| Iavrence, Abbie | 102 | $\begin{array}{r}30 \\ 28 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | Rural Science Trav. Teacher. |  |  |
| Lorrimer, Fannie | 102 | 3000 |  |  |  |
| Manuer, Minnie | 97 | 2853 | Boss, Marjorie | 88 |  |
| McArt, Floresta | 93 97 | 2736 |  |  |  |
| MeCabe, Alice | 102 | 2853 |  |  |  |
| McCabe, Jane | 102 | 3000 | PARRSBORO. |  |  |
| McDonam, Martha | 95 | 2794 |  |  |  |
| McEachern, Emma | 101 | 2971 | Morash, Sarah | 102 | 7500 |
| Mclsaac, Marthie | 101 | 2971 | Moss, Alva | 102 | 6000 |
| Mckiel, Sarah | 97 | 2853 | Allen, Vera | 102 | 6000 |
| Macllan, Lila | $100 \frac{1}{2}$ | 2956 | Clay, Jean | 102 | 6000 |
| Neprcillan, Mary | 102 | 3000 | Crowe, George | 82 | 4823 |
| Newcombe, Edna | 102 | 3000 | Harrison, Ella | 102 | 6000 |
| ${ }^{\text {Wman, Hattie }}$ | ${ }^{101} 92$ | $\begin{aligned} & 29 \\ & 27 \\ & 21 \end{aligned}$ | Langille, Ela <br> Leslie, Pearl | 102 | 6000 |


| Moore, Ralph | 15 | 882 | Turnbull, Bessie B. | 102 | $\begin{aligned} & 60 \quad 00 \\ & 48 \\ & 28 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Morris, Lucy | 102 | 6000 | Trevoy, Hazel M. | 82 |  |
| MacLean, Annie | 102 | 6000 | Ring, Myra C. | 20 |  |
| Nelson, Mary | 102 | 6000 | Young, Alva Jones | 102 | ${ }_{45} 00$ |
| O'Mullen, Mary | 102 | 6000 | Bingay, Honoria | 102 | 4500 |
| O'Regan, Ellen | 102 | 6000 | Cameron, Gertrude | 102 | 4278 |
| Trerice, Gladys | 102 | 6000 4500 | Himmelman, Carrie E. Marshall, Anna M. | 97 102 | 4500 |
| Brown, Annie Canning, Edith | 102 | 4500 4500 | Marshall, Anna M. | 102 | 4024 3900 |
| Canning, Edith | 102 | 4500 3836 | Marshall, Carrie O Melanson, Eunice | -102 | 45 4500 45 |
| Cochrane, Mary | 102 | 4500 | Morrell, Dorothy R. | 102 | 4013 |
| Duffy, Marie | 101 | 4456 | Oliver, Marion E. | ${ }^{91}$ | 4500 |
| Kerr, Minnie | 102 | 4500 | Outhouse, Eunice | 102 | 4500 |
| MacAlpine, Edith | 98 | 4322 | Thurber, Annie M. | 102 | 4500 |
| McLeod, Neva | 94 | 4145 | Walsh, Grace B. | 102 | 3000 |
| Nelson, Yvonne | 102 | 45 4500 45 | Bishop, Freda Carty, Beulah B. | 102 93 | 2736 |
| Tomlinson, Mabel | 102 | 4500 4500 | Carty, Beulah B. | 93 102 | 3000 |
| Ward, Cora | 102 | 4500 30 | Comeau, M. Zelee | 83 | 2448 |
| Berry, Ella | 102 | 3000 | Dodge, Evelyn R. | 97 | 3000 |
| Brown, Gussie | 101 | 2971 | DeForest, Ethel V. | 102 | 3000 |
| Charman, Bernice | 73 | 2147 | Emery, Daisy H. | 2 | 3000 |
| Doncaster, Mary | 100 | 2941 | Franklin, Frances | 102 | 30 |
| Fullerton, Sarah | 102 | 3000 | Jeffrey, Marion | 102 |  |
| Fullerton, Emma | 102 | 3000 | Marshall, Mary | -88 |  |
| Kelso, Mary | 78 | ${ }_{28} 2294$ | Morrell, Maud F. | 108 |  |
| Sears, Genevieve | $96 \frac{1}{2}$ | 2839 | Muise, M. Edesse | 108 | 3000 |
| Seavey, Elizabeth | 102 | 3000 | Outhouse, Florence E. | 102 | 3000 |
| Trerice, Pearl | $89{ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | 29 25 25 | Prime, Levetta |  |  |
| Willigar, Ethel | 87 | 2559 | Poole, Wylie E. Seeley, Emma E. | 103 | ${ }^{24} 400$ |
| Poor Sections. |  |  | Thurber, Bessie G. | 102 | 2883 |
|  |  |  | Vidito, Pearl M. | 98 | 3000 |
| Graham, Reta | 102 | 4000 | Welch, Fannie A. | 102 |  |
| D'Orsay, Margaret | 49 | 1921 | Poor Sections. |  |  |
| Duffy, Gladys | 101 | 3961 |  |  |  |
| Special Poor Section. |  |  | Ashe, Elizabeth | 86 | 3529 |
|  |  |  | Ashe, Mabel L. | 90 | 3255 |
| West Apple River |  | 3000 | Comeau, Jessie | 88 | 3451 |
| Consolidation. |  |  | Eldridge, Laura | 88 | 3461 |
|  |  |  | Eldridge, Mary S. | ${ }_{93}$ | 360 |
|  |  |  | Mallette, Phyllis |  |  |
| Advocate |  | 3000 | Marshall, Edna | 102 89 | $\begin{aligned} & 3490 \\ & 30 \\ & 40 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  | McNeil, H. Eudora | 89 102 | 40 40 19 |
|  |  |  | Messenger, Effie | 77 | ${ }_{16} 47$ |
| DIGB |  |  | Sulis, Myrtle E. | 42 | 4000 |
|  |  |  | Ward, Harold D. | 102 |  |
| Harding, Malcolm K. | 102 | 10500 | Annuitants. |  |  |
| MacKay, Mable C. | 102 | 7500 |  |  |  |
| Titus, Elva B. | 102 | 7500 |  |  | 4500 |
| Balcom, Irene C. | 100 | 5882 | Goodwin, Emma M. |  | 4500 |
| Coumans, Emily R. | 102 | 6000 | Sulis, L. Ada |  | 30 |
| Crowell, Gladys R. | 102 | 6000 | Smallie, Mary |  |  |
| Churchill, Helen L. | 102 | 6000 |  |  |  |
| Gibson, Blanche O. | 102 | 6000 |  |  |  |
| Haines, Viola V. | 102 | 6000 | CLARE. |  |  |
| Holmes, Margaret E. | 102 | 6000 |  |  |  |
| Millett, Mabel V. | 102 | 6000 |  | 93 | ${ }_{60}^{54} 00$ |
| McNeil, Bessie J. | 102 | 6000 | Belliveau, Willie J. | 98 102 | 6000 |
| Prime, Daisy R. | 102 |  | Belliveau, Marie Amy | 102 | 6000 |
| Roney, Annie | 102 | 6000 | d'Entremont, Blanche | 102 | 6000 |
| Ringer, Mary E. | 101 | 5941 | d'Entremont, Catherine | 102 | 600 |
| Steeves, Hazel | 49 | 2882 | d'Entremont, Hattie L. | 2 |  |



4500
3000

GUysboro.



| Dempster, Mary W. <br> Distan | 102 | 6000 | Wallace, Eva M. | 102 | 6000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sister M Dorothy | 102 | 6000 | Wambolt, Gertrude | 102 | 6000 |
| Dister M. Dolorita | 102 | 6000 | Warner, Edna B. | 102 | 6000 |
| Sister, Mary T. | 86 | 5058 | Warner, Eliza | 12 | 706 |
| Sister M. Edwina | 102 | 6000 | Wickwire, Annie L. | 102 | 6000 |
| Sister M. Ernestine | 102 | 6000 | Wiswell, Ida M. | 97 | 5706 |
| Sister M. Florence | 102 | 6000 6000 | Woolrich, Mary | 102 |  |
| Flowers, Edith M. | 102 | 6000 600 | Sister F. Xavier | 102 | 4470 |
| Fowers, Harriet L. | 102 | 6000 | Ackhurst, Minna L. | 102 | 4500 |
| Fox, A Irene | 102 | 6000 | Sister J. Baptist | 102 | 4500 |
| Frank | 102 | 6000 | Bayer, Annie L. | $95^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | 4212 |
| Fry, Beatrice ${ }^{\text {a }}$. | 102 | 6000 | Bell, Marie | ${ }^{5}$ | $\begin{array}{r}2 \\ 45 \\ \hline 10\end{array}$ |
| Gallagher, Mis | 102 | 6000 | Blakeney, Edna M. | 102 | 4500 4500 |
| Gardner, Jennie | 102 | 6000 | Cameron, Minnie T. | 102 | 4500 4500 |
| Greig, Lillian C. | $\stackrel{24}{102}$ | 1412 60 | Sister M. Catherine | 102 | 4500 |
| Harris, Agnes O . | 102 | 6000 | Devine, Mary E. | 102 | 4500 |
| Hayford, Jean G. | 102 | 6000 | Sister M. Dorothy | 102 | 4500 |
| Henry, A. C. | 102 | 6000 | Sister M. Ethelburga | 102 | 4500 |
| Hines, R , | 10 | 588 | Sister M. Evangelista | 102 | 4500 |
| Hunter, Alice | 102 | 6000 | Sister M. Felix | 102 | 4500 |
| Kelly, Mre Alice M. | 97 | 5706 | Grierson, Frances | 102 | 4500 |
| Kenney, Mary B. | 102 | 6000 | Grierson, Mary H. | 102 |  |
| King, Berta D. B. | 102 | 60 600 600 | Sister M. Gualbert Healy, Katherine E. | 102 | 4500 |
| Sister Cry Annie X. | 102 | 6000 | Herman, Edith | 102 | 4500 |
| Sister C. Lawrence | 102 | 6000 | James, Clara A. | 102 | 4500 |
| Sister M. Leon | 102 | 6000 | Johnston, Isabel | 102 | 4500 40 |
| ${ }^{\text {Lockward }}$ Leontine | 102 | 6000 | Kennedy, Mary C. | 92 | 4057 4500 |
| Sister Mard, Grace E. | 102 | 6000 | Kennedy, Winnifred | 102 | 4500 |
| Maxwell, | 102 | 6000 | Lawrence, J. Lenore | 92 102 |  |
| Mingo, Irene B. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 102 | 6000 | Sister M. Leo | 102 | 4500 |
| $\mathrm{M}_{\text {Money, Ethel M. }}$ | 10 | 588 5235 | Lyall, Beatrice | 102 | 4500 |
| McDirdy, Elizabeth R. | 12 | 706 | Maskell, Eva M. | 102 | 4500 |
| Mckinald, Annie A. | 102 | 6000 | Mitchell, Lillie F. J. | 102 | 4500 |
| O'Brien M, John J. | 97 | 5706 | McDonell, Mme. F. | 102 | 4500 |
| $\mathrm{O}^{\text {P }}$ Connor, Mary A. | 102 | 6000 | McGillivray, Flora G. | 102 | 4500 |
| Pace, Juene Mme. G. | 102 | 6000 | McQuarrie, Catherine | 102 | 4500 |
| ${ }^{\text {Palmer, Gla }}$ I. | 102 | 6000 | McLean, Annie | 102 |  |
| ${ }^{\text {Patton, Arthur M. }}$ | 102 | 6000 | O'Donoghue, Margaret | 102 |  |
| ${ }^{\text {Peart, Ada }} \mathrm{P}$ Arthur H . | 102 | 60 60 00 | Sister M. Pelagia | 102 |  |
| ${ }^{\text {P }}$ itman, Margaret T . | 102 | 6000 6000 | Sister M. Perpetua | 102 | 4500 |
| Sister Man, Marion V. | 102 | 6000 | Reinhardt, Margaret | 102 | 4500 |
| ${ }^{\text {Publicher M. Pius }}$ | 102 | 6000 | Remigius, Bro. | 102 | 4500 |
| Pye, Ethel Lila D. | 102 | 6000 | Sister M. Reta | 102 |  |
| Pye, Eva C. | 83 | 4882 | Rockett, Margaret | 10 |  |
|  | 102 | 6000 | Ross, Christen 1 | 102 |  |
| Sister M. Annie B. | 102 | 6000 | Sister M. of St. Gaeton | 102 | 4500 |
| Ross, E. J. ${ }^{\text {Raphael }}$ | 102 | 6000 | Sullivan, Margaret | 102 | 4500 |
| Saunders, Amy C. | 102 | 6000 | Sullivan, Margaret T. R. | 102 | 4500 |
| Smields, Ela G C. | 102 | 6000 | Sullivan, M, The | 102 | 4500 |
|  | 102 |  | Theakston, ${ }^{\text {T }}$ A. | 102 | 4500 |
| Thom, Sophie B. | 102 | 60 600 | Travis, Ada Vaughan, Ethel M. | 102 | 4500 |
| Tompson, Frances | 102 | 6000 | Vaughan, Kathleen | 102 | 4500 |
| Trefry, Fannie Tullo Edith C. | 84 | 4940 | Warner, Mabel F. | 25 | 1103 |
| Tulloch, Edith C. | 102 | 6000 | Wells, Clara | 102 | 4500 |
| TYnan, Mary E. | 102 | 6000 | Fraser, Gwendolyn | 78 | 2294 647 |
| Water R. Vinna C. | 102 | 6000 | Hopkins, Annie | 102 | 64 300 |
| Wakely, Agnes C. | 102 | 60 600 | Jemmott, M. F. | 102 | 3000 |




| Johnson, Myrtle | 102 | 3000 | Mariette, Emma | 102 | 45 45 19 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Hamilton, Annabel | 93 | 2736 | Morrison, Madge | 44 |  |
| Laffin, Ruby | 102 | 3000 | Palmer, Queenie | 101 | 4500 |
| Loughead, Bessie | 102 | 3000 | Ray, Florence | 102 | 4500 |
| Mason, Bessie E. | 79 | 2323 | Ritchie, Hazel | 102 | 4500 |
| Miller, Elizabeth | $91 \frac{1}{2}$ | 2692 | Robinson, Alice M. | 102 | 3880 |
| McCulloch, Lucy M. | 102 | 3000 | Roy, Maude E. | ${ }_{93}$ | 4101 |
| McInnis, Eva May | 89 | ${ }_{29}{ }^{26} 18$ | Sanford, Kathlee | 102 | 4500 |
| McKenzie, Nettie | 101 100 | 2971 2941 | Sanford, Ida M. | 100 | 4411 |
| Northup, Wilhelmina Sawler, Inez M. | 100 102 | 29 30 30 | Sim, Jennie P. ${ }_{\text {Smith, }}$ | 100 | 4411 |
| Scott, Francis | 97 | 2853 | Smith, Minnie | 84 | ${ }_{42} 34$ |
| Scott, Kathleen | 102 | 3000 | Smith, Melicent | 96 | 4145 |
| Smith, Ellen E. | 102 | 3000 | Sweet, Annie E. | 94 | 2765 |
| Spares, Gladys | 102 | 3000 | Bowes, Innettia M. | 20 |  |
| Sutherland, Jessie | 90 | 26 28 88 | Carr, Enna M. | 102 | 3000 |
| Stevens, Minerva | 98 | 2888 | Cochrane, Jean | 102 | 3000 |
| Woodworth, Abbie L. | 91 100 | 2677 2941 | Cochrane, $\mathrm{Cole}$, | 102 | 3000 |
| ood, Winnie R. | 100 |  | Custance, Mabel | 102 | ${ }_{30} 30$ |
| Poor Sections. |  |  | Custance, Marjorie | 102 |  |
|  |  |  | Davison, Nellie E. | 102 |  |
| Brison, Ethel F. | 89 | 3490 | Frail, Elizabeth | ${ }^{57}{ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | 2574 |
| Fletcher, Isabel | 102 | 4000 | Johnston, Lillian | ${ }_{96}{ }^{\frac{1}{3}}$ | 2824 |
| Frail, Gertrude A. | 98 | 3843 | Laws, Lillian | 101 | 2971 |
| Spares, Ruby C. | 102 | 4000 | Sanford, Gracie | 101 |  |
| Sheridan, Alma | 102 | 4000 | Poor Sections. |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $16^{86}$ |
| HANTS WEST. |  |  | Bush, Ethel |  |  |
|  |  |  | Hume, Jessie | 101 |  |
|  |  |  | Jollymore, Leila |  |  |
| Dill, Geo. W. | 48 | 3529 | Porter, Mildred |  | 313 |
| Smith, John A. | 96 | 9882 | Russell, Ella A. |  |  |
| Barnes, Myra | 96 | 7058 | Anniutants. |  |  |
| Lowther, Anna | 102 | 7500 |  |  |  |
| Marsters, Gladys | 75 96 | 5514 7058 | Burgoyne, Naomi |  | 6000 |
| Scott, Agnes B. Silver, Basil C. | 49 | 3602 | Smith, Letson M. |  | 6000 |
| Silver, Basil C. ${ }^{\text {Chase, Gertrude M. }}$ | 49 102 | 60 00 | Bennet, Hannah |  | 4500 |
| Foley, Arley M. | 73 | 4294 | Scott, Annie E. |  |  |
| Friggins, Vera | 99 | 5823 |  |  |  |
| Jacques, Violet | 102 | 6000 |  |  |  |
| Kempton, Bertha | 100 | 5882 | INVERNESS SOUTH. 0 |  |  |
| King, Florence E. | 93 | 5471 |  |  |  |
| Miller, Lena | 99 92 | 5823 5412 | Doucet, Pauline M. | 102 | 10500 |
| McLellan, Mary | 96 | 5647 | MacLean, Jessie B. |  | 7500 |
| Powell, Lillian | 101 | 5941 | MacMaster, Margaret J |  |  |
| Tingley, Ruth | 92 | 5412 | MacDonald, Katherine | 10 |  |
| Troop, Beatrice | 101 | 5941 | MacNeil, Anna W. | 102 |  |
| Wickwire, Olive | 102 | 6000 | Sister M. Bridget | 102 | 6097 |
| Anthony, Minnie | 81 95 | 3572 4190 | Sister St. Catharine | 10 | ${ }_{45}^{3} 00$ |
| Barkhouse, Hattie Boylan, Frances | 98 | 4190 4322 | Campbell, Margaret ${ }^{\text {Campbell, }}$ Alexandrina | 102 | 4500 |
| Boylan, Frances Bowes, Viola A. | 94 | 4122 4145 | Campbell, Alexandrina | 102 | 4500 |
| Covert, Stella M. | 101 | 4456 | Embree, Viola G. | 102 | 40 |
| Deal, Lena Boyd | 102 | 4500 | McDonald, Mary Jane | 85 | 3740 |
| Dimock, Annie A. | 96 | 4234 | McDougall, Annie M. | 8 | 4580 |
| Duncan, Floretta | 89 | 3924 | McDougall, Mamie R. | 88 | 3880 |
| Fisher, Ethel | 102 | 4500 | MacLean, Edgar H. | -88 |  |
| Fraser, Daisy R. | 102 |  | McLennan, E. Mae | 102 |  |
| Hennigar, Edith | 20 |  | McMaster, D. B. | 101 | ${ }_{19}^{49} 8$ |
| Kelley, Minnie | 96 | 4234 4500 | McPhee, Bessie | 45 | 19 |



| Poor Sections. |  |  | Mason, Helen McKay, Ethel | $\begin{aligned} & 102 \\ & 102 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6000 \\ & 6000 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cameron, Christina J. |  | 2510 | Newcombe, Gladys | 102 | 60 |
| Dunn, Rebecca Margaret |  | 3059 | Newcombe, Louise | 57 | ${ }_{57} 06$ |
| Macfarlane, Jessie A. |  | 3490 | Nichols, Harriet | 97 | ${ }_{60} 60$ |
| MacKinnon, Mary Belle | 83 | 3255 | Nichols, Allison | 102 | 5706 |
| Maclellan, Dan J. |  | 2353 | Nunn, Mary E. | 87 | 5235 |
| Nelson, G. A. | 55 | 2156 | Patterson, Mary E. Reid, Evelyn J. | 89 97 | 52 57 57 11 |
| Consolidation. |  |  | Stevens, Genevieve | 20 | 1100 |
|  |  |  | Swallow, Jessie P. | 102 |  |
| Eastern Harbor (1918) | 115 | 3382 | Trevoy, Nellie | 87 | 5353 |
| Annuitants. |  |  | West, Gladys I. | 91 102 | 6000 |
|  |  |  | Webster, Abbie R. | 20 | 1176 |
| Gillis, Malcolm H. |  | 6000 | Wheelock, Mildred | 98 | 6000 |
| Gillis, Michael |  | 4500 | Young, Reta M. | 102 | 6000 |
| Macclonald, Teresa |  | 4500 | Zinck, Florence | 102 | 4500 |
| Macdougall, A. S. |  | 4500 | Atwell, Lenna | 102 | 4500 |
| MacInnis, W. C. |  | 4500 | Bennett, Bertha E. | 102 |  |
| Maclellan, A. N. |  | 4500 | Bishop, Hilda M. | 102 | 4500 |
|  |  |  | Blenkhorn, Ethel | 102 | 4145 |
|  |  |  | Bowlby, Helen G. | 944 | 4256 |
| KINGS. |  |  | Campbell, Lena | 102 | ${ }_{32}^{45} 63$ |
|  |  |  | Campbell, Irma | 74 |  |
| Ford, R. W. | 97 | 9985 | Coldwell, Mary | 76 |  |
| Osborne, N. A. | 97 | 8558 | Corkum, Prudence | 4 |  |
| Trask, J. L. | 101 | 10397 | Davison, Reta | 102 |  |
| Webster, Winnifred | 96 | 8470 | Dickie, Mabel B. | 102 | 2293 |
| Baxter, Susie | 97 | 7131 | Downie, Helena | 52 |  |
| Douglas, Hilda | 102 | 6000 | Eaton, Laura J. | 102 | 4500 |
| Fox, Evelyn V. | 102 | 6000 | Forsythe, Evelyn R. | 102 |  |
| Higgins, Stella | 80 | 5882 | Fulton, Mildred | 58 |  |
| MacGreggor, Anna | 96 | 7058 | Henderson, Ethel | 102 | 3836 |
| Thomas, Blanche E. | 95 | 6984 | Harvey, Elizabeth | 87 |  |
| Thorpe, Violet G. | 96 | 7058 | Jenkins, Abbie | 102 | 4500 |
| Bryden, Alice E. | 102 | 6000 | Kaiser, Mary B. |  |  |
| Bryden, Ella M. | 102 | 6000 | Laffin, Lillian | 102 |  |
| Burgess, Nellie | 98 | 5765 | Lynch, Mabel P. | 102 |  |
| Chase, Millicent S. | 92 | 5412 | Mapplebeck, Laura | 102 |  |
| Chase, Leontine M. | 102 | 6000 | Morse, Dorothy |  | 4278 |
| Chute, Frances | 91 | 5353 | Morse, Kate | ${ }^{97}$ |  |
| Cook, Belle J. | 69 | 4058 | Mullett, Ruth V. | 102 81 |  |
| Crocker, Hilburne M. | 97 | 5706 | Nichols, Lola M. | 81 |  |
| Cropley, Bertha O Eaton, Leta | 102 | 6000 6000 | Parker, Essie | 97 102 |  |
| Eaton, Vera H. | 102 | 60 800 882 | Patterson, Floren Ritchie, Myrtle | 100 |  |
| Elliott, Edna G. | 94 | 5530 | Sanford, Alida | 102 |  |
| Foote, Marguerite | 102 | 6000 | Sawler, Pearl | 98 |  |
| Foote, Elida W. | 102 | 6000 | Sawler, Merinda | 98 | 45 |
| Fulmer, Vola A. | 102 | 6000 | Schofield, Evelyn | 102 | 4480 |
| Gilliatt, Evelyn R. | 102 | 6000 | Sheffield, Alice Shaw | 100 |  |
| Graham, Creta | 102 | 6000 | Smith, Lizzie A. | 88 | 1940 |
| Haley, Gertrude | 101 | 5941 | Spinney, Laura B. | -44 | 4500 |
| Hardy, Jean S. | 93 | 5471 | Spinney, Helen L. | 102 | 4500 |
| Henry, Ella | 77 |  | Sutherland, Bessie | 102 | 4300 |
| Holland, Florence B. | 102 84 | 60 49 40 | Ward, Edith R. | 98 102 |  |
| Hawkins, Marion | 84 | 4940 | Watson, Annie | 102 | 4500 |
| Kennedy, Gladys B. | 97 | 5706 | Weaver, Carrie A. | 102 | 4500 |
| Kent, Mary Alice | 95 | 5588 | Woodworth, Alfreda | 102 | 3000 |
| Knowlton, Cassie | 97 | 5706 | Crooker, Charlotte | 102 | 300 |
| Lantz, Verta P. | 100 | 5882 | Churchill, Orpha | 102 | 300 |
| Lewis, Dora F. | 96 | 5647 | Dickie, Ada B. | 102 |  |
| Marchant, Laura 1 | 102 | 6000 | Hale, Florence | 102 | 300 |
| Margeson, Susie | 21 | 1235 | Harvey, Kathleen | 102 |  |



| Boehner, Ora | 93 | 2736 | Young, W. G. | 30 | 882 29 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Burns, Margaret | 100 | 2941 | Zinck, Muriel | 101 | 2900 |
| Cahoon, Beryl | 67 | 1382 | Zinck, Amy | 102 |  |
| Conrad, Pearl | 74 | 2176 | Zwicker, Constance | 101 |  |
| Corkum, Clarice | 102 | 3000 |  |  |  |
| Corkum, Mary | 102 | 3000 | Poor Sections. |  |  |
| Croft, Hazel | 75 | 2206 |  |  |  |
| Crouse, Effie | 102 | 3000 | Baker, Emily. | 79 | ${ }_{30} 59$ |
| Crouse, Gertrude | 102 | 3000 | Boliver, Jennie | 78 | ${ }_{36} 08$ |
| Daurie, Florence | 102 | 3000 | Corkum, Beryl | 92 | ${ }_{38} 04$ |
| Deal, Annie | 102 | 30.00 | Croft, Rhena | 97 | ${ }_{30} 59$ |
| DeMond, Agnes | 76 | $22 \cdot 35$ | Hatt, Eliza | 78 | ${ }_{28} 63$ |
| Eisenhauer, Florence | 102 | ${ }^{30} 000$ | Herman, Vera | ${ }_{87} 8$ | 3431 |
| Eisnor, Mildred | 98 102 | 2883 30 | Morton, Helen | 89 ${ }^{8}$ | ${ }_{34} 90$ |
| Ernst, Belle | 101 | 2971 | Seamone, Effie | 102 | 4043 |
| Ernst, Effie | 102 | 3000 | Selig, Minnie | 98 | 4000 |
| Ernst, Glennie | 102 | 3000 | Zinck, Ella | 102 |  |
| Ernst, Margaret | 102 | 3000 |  |  |  |
| Ernst, Winifred | 102 | 3000 | Annuitants. |  |  |
| Fancy, Elizabeth | 102 | 3000 |  |  |  |
| Fraser, Mary E. | 102 | 3000 |  |  | 26000 |
| Hagan, Ida | 102 | 3000 | McKittrick, B. |  | 6000 |
| Hebb, Evelyn B. | 101 | 2971 | Risser, Daniel |  | 3000 |
| Hebb, Evelyn M. | 102 | 3000 | Kaulback, Laura |  | 300 |
| Herman, Blanche | 102 | 3000 | Heckman, A. D. |  | 3000 |
| Hiltz, Evelyn | 102 | 3000 | Smith, Ada A. |  |  |
| Hiltz, Muriel | 102 | 3000 |  |  |  |
| Hiltz, Vera | 102 | 3000 |  |  |  |
| Hirtle, Alice | 82 | 2412 |  |  |  |
| Hirtle, Mabel | 102 | 3000 |  |  |  |
| Hirtle, Marion | 102 | 3000 | CHESTER. |  |  |
| Hirtle, Rae | 74 | 2176 |  |  |  |
| Jodrey, Nellie | 102 | 3000 |  |  | 6000 |
| Kaulbach, Hazel | 102 | 3000 | Cann, A. J. | 102 | 2234 |
| Lacy, Hattie | 19 | 559 | Conrad, Rhoda | 38 | 5852 |
| Maxner, Leah | 101 | 2971 | Corkum, Inez | ${ }_{1} 99^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | 6000 |
| Mills, Pearl | 102 | 3000 | Silver, Effie |  | 6000 |
| Morash, Emma | 102 | 3000 | Zinck, Jessie | 102 35 |  |
| Morash, Mona Mosher, Hilda | 102 | 3000 | Crouse, Viola | 35 99 |  |
| Mosher, Hilda | 83 | 2441 | Jewers, Beatrice | 69 | 2734 |
| Naugler, Ida | 102 | 3000 | Kaulback, Ella | ${ }_{91}^{62}$ | 4013 |
| Nowe, Annie | 102 | 3000 | Mader, Jessie | -91 | 4500 |
| Oickle, Mary | 102 | 3000 | Stevens, Effe | 102 |  |
| Rafuse, Amy | 98 | 2883 | Webber, Mamie | 102 | 4500 |
| Rafuse, Hazel Ramey, Mildred | 102 99 | 3000 2912 | Webber, Ola | 102 | ${ }^{45} 00$ |
| Richards, Laura | 95 |  | Backman, Ora | 102 | ${ }_{30} 000$ |
| Robar, Evelena | 100 | 2941 | Barkhouse, Ruey | 102 | 2824 |
| Romkey, Mildred | 102 | 3000 | Corkum, Harold | 96 | 2912 |
| Sarty, Eva | 102 | 3000 | Corkum, L.ola |  |  |
| Seamone, Marion | 102 | 3000 | Corkum, Ruby | 102 | 3000 |
| Simpson, Bernice | 102 | 3000 | Evans, Frances | 102 | 3000 |
| Sperry, Florence | 102 79 |  | Hebb, Mabel | 102 102 | ${ }_{30}{ }^{28}$ |
| Sperry, Hazel | 79 101 |  | Kaulback, Lily | 102 79 | ${ }_{30}^{23} 00$ |
| Tanner, Ethel | 102 | 2971 3000 | Lindsay, Ellen Mitchell, Hazel | 102 | ${ }_{30}^{30} 00$ |
| Wagner, Lois | 102 | 3000 | MacInnes, Muriel | 102 | 3000 |
| Wagner, Mabel | 102 | 3000 | Rafuse, Hazel J. | 102 | 3000 |
| Wambach, Iona | 102 | 3000 | Rogers, Gladys | 102 | ${ }_{30} 00$ |
| Wambach, Winnie (1918) | 56 | 1546 | Smith, Mildred | 102 | 1176 |
| Wentzel, Grace | 87 |  | Strum, Emma | 40 102 | 3000 |
| Wentzel, Jennie | 48 19 | 14 511 | Webber, Esther | 102 | ${ }_{23}^{30} 5$ |
| Young, Eva | 100 | 2941 | Zinck, Olive | 80 |  |



| Munro, Laura J. | 102 | 3000 | Maclean, Adelaide | 82 | 3616 41 45 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ormiston, Irene | 102 | 3000 | MacQuarrie, Rena | 94 | 4278 |
| Ross, Tena J. | 85 | 2500 | Reid, Muriel | ${ }_{96}^{97}$ | 4234 |
| Ross, Anna | 45 | 1323 | Ross, Jessie | 6 | 4456 |
| Ross, Melva | 102 | 3000 | Sillers, Florence | 101 | 4500 |
| Smith, Marion | 102 | 3000 | Sutherland, Margare | 102 | 4456 |
| Sutherland, Elizabeth | 102 | 3000 | Sutherland, Sadie Thomson, Helen | 102 | 4500 30 00 |
| Poor Sections. |  |  | Baillie, Christena | 102 | ${ }_{20} 00$ |
|  |  |  | Campbell, Roberta | 68 | 3000 |
| Cameron, Daisy B. | 87 | 3411 | Dwyer, Mary V. | 102 | 2888 |
| Cameron, Margaret I. | 73 | 2863 | Fulmore, Beatrice | 98 | 300 |
| Cameron, Elizabeth | 10 | 392 | Fraser, J. M. | 102 | 529 |
| Chisholm, Elizabeth | 82 | 3215 | Gray, Aline M. | 18 | 2912 |
| Gunn, Elizabeth | 53 | 2078 | Hamilton, Annie | +99 | 2941 |
| MacDonald, Henrietta | 55 | 2156 | Henry, Jeanette M. | 100 | 294 |
| MacHardy, Joanna | 89 | 3490 | Harris, Elsie M. | 100 | 28 |
| MacLean, Pearl | 81 | 3176 | MacCallum, Elizabeth | 96 | 2765 |
| Redmond, Ada F. | 94 | 3686 | MacCunn, Marion D. | 88 | 2589 |
| Special Poor Section. |  |  | MacCunn, Mary A. | 86 |  |
|  |  |  | MacDonald, Florence | 102 |  |
| Green's Brook |  | 2560 | MacKay, Annie E. | 92 | 300 |
| Consolidation. |  |  | MacKay, Helen M. | 102 |  |
|  |  |  | MacKenzie, Hazel | 102 | 28 |
|  |  |  | MacKenzie, Ella | 98 |  |
| Bailey's Brook |  | 9000 | MacLean, Jean V. | 101 |  |
| Annuitants. |  |  | MacPherson, Christine | 97 |  |
|  |  |  | Morris, Nan H. | ${ }_{99}^{97}$ | 2917 |
|  |  |  | Rae, Mary E. | 99 |  |
| Cruickshank, Jessie J. <br> Ross, Margaret (Est.) |  | 4500 | Robertson, H. R. | 102 |  |
|  |  | 438 | Sutherland, Frances | 102 | 308 |
|  |  |  | Sutherland, Margaret | 98 |  |
| - |  |  | Sutherland, Annie C. | 102 | 30 |
| PICTOU WEST. |  |  | Watt, Anna A. | 102 | ${ }_{87}^{30} 10$ |
|  |  |  | Yound Katherine | 93 | 27 |


| MacLellan, Robt. | 97 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MacDonald, J. C. | 97 | 8558 |
| MacInnis, R.J. | 63 | 5559 |
| Archibald, Greta | 101 | 7426 |
| Kedy, Claude | 97 |  |
| Harris, W. E. | 34 | 1999 |
| Highton, Anna B. | 98 | 5765 |
| Hutchinson, Gladys | 101 | 5941 |
| MacArthur, Olive E. | 96 | 5647 |
| MacDonald, Ada | 96 | 5647 |
| MacKenzie, Edna | 102 | 6000 |
| Sillers, Violet A. | 102 | 6000 |
| Cameron, Annie M. | 76 | 3352 |
| Campbell, Menah | 101 |  |
| Creighton, Jessie M. | 100 | 4411 |
| Elliott, Bessie | 92 | 4057 |
| Fullerton, Irene | 101 | 4456 |
| Gilchrist, Christine | 101 |  |
| Graham, Margaret M. | 98 |  |
| Grant, Etta W. | 20 | 882 |
| Haley, Mary | 96 | 4234 |
| Harris, Catherine | 102 | 4500 |
| Malcolm, Jennie | 98 | 4322 |
| Matheson, Muriel G. | 101 | 4456 |
| Murray, Bessie L. | 102 | 4500 |
| McCara, Ellen | 102 | 4500 |
| MacCarthy, Tena J. | 102 | 4500 |
| MacKay, Ethel A. M. | 93 | 4101 |
| MacKay, Marion | 102 | 4500 |



|  |  |
| :--- | ---: |
| MacNeil, Gertrude | 50 |
| Monbourquette, M. Alma102 |  |
| Spray, Charles P. | 60 |
| Strachan, Jean | 87 |
| Urquhart, Gladys A. | 97 |
| Poor Sections. |  |
|  |  |
| Boudreau, Blanche M. | 102 |
| Doyle, Johanna C. | 102 |
| Doyle, Tena A. | 73 |
| McInnis, Catharine S. | 88 |
| McKinnon, Christine M. | 61 |
| MacLean, Annie May | 79 |
| MacRae, Annie M. | 78 |
| MacRae, Barbara K. | 98 |
| Murray, Elizabeth V. | 89 |
| Ross, Alexandrena | 89 |
| Shaw, May C. | 84 |


| 1470 | MacKay, E. B. | 102 | 3000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3000 | MacKenzie, S. Viola | 102 |  |
| 1764 | MacKenzie, Florence | 101 |  |
| 2559 | Nickerson, Norma | 102 |  |
| 2853 | Pierce, M. Jeane | 102 |  |
|  | Shupe, J. B. | 102 | ${ }_{5} 88$ |
|  | Smith, Ivy V. | 20 | ${ }_{30} 00$ |
|  | Townshend, Sarah | 102 | 1705 |
| 4000 | Turner, Jennie | 58 | 3000 |
| 4000 | Whitman, G. R. | 102 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 2863 \\ & 3451 \end{aligned}$ | Poor Sections. |  |  |
| 2392 |  |  | 3529 |
| 3098 | Craig, H. M. | 90 | 4000 |
| 3059 | Kendrick, Mabel | 102 | 2863 |
| 3843 | MacKay, Ida L. | 73 |  |
| 3490 | Smith, Edna | 79 | 3019 |
| 3490 | Smith, Helen C. | 77 |  |
| 3294 | Annuitants. |  |  |
|  |  |  | 25000 |
| 1000 | Goodrick, J. D. |  | ${ }_{45}^{45} 00$ |
| 3000 | MacMillan, Elizabeth |  |  |

## BARRINGTON.

McLeod, Malcolm

| Rudolf, A. Mary | 102 |
| :--- | ---: |
| Bower, Dorothy B. | 102 |
| Crowell, S. B. | 102 |
| Hood, H. Augusta | 99 |
| Langille, E. H. | 102 |
| MacKay, M. A. | $101 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| McGinnis, G. R. | 102 |
| Bower, Elizabeth C. | 102 |
| Chute, Althea S. | 102 |
| Cole, Elizabeth P. | 102 |
| Etherington, Lillian | 102 |
| Firth, E. Louise | 102 |
| Harding, Dorothea | 102 |
| Hardy, Etta F. | 102 |
| Hemeon, Eunice F. | 102 |
| Jones, Bessie V. | 102 |
| Kean, Evelyn S. | 102 |
| Littlewood, E. C. | 10 |
| MacDonald, K. G. | 102 |
| MacKenney, E. A. | 102 |
| Morton, E. M. | 102 |
| Pennington, J. G. | 102 |
| Ringer, Muriel | 102 |
| VanAmburg, B. M. | 102 |
| Bower, Alberta C. | 102 |
| Crouse, Hattie B. | 102 |
| Decker, Erminie | 72 |
| Doane, Dorothy A. | 89 |
| Downie, Valda B. | 87 |
| Harding, Zella M. | 101 |
| Jones, M. I. M. | 47 |
| Latham, E. M. | 102 |
| Latham, H. E. | 70 |

10500
6000
6000
5823
6000
5970
60
4500
4500
4500
4500
4500
4500
4500
45 00

## Poor Sections.

| Black, Elsie C. | 102 | 4000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mclean, Myrtle | 69 | 2706 |
| Smather, Myra | 90 | 3529 |
| , Elizabeth M. | 102 | 4000 |

## Annuitant.

Matheson, W. H.

## VICTORIA.

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Macdermid, Rachael | 102 |
| Macternan, Jessie M. | 102 |
| Austeod, Georgie | 2 |
| Canten, Catherine | 54 |
| Carey ${ }^{\text {an, Annie E. }}$ | 9 |
| d'Entre May Lily |  |
| Macamont |  |
| Macksill, Flora B. | 102 |
| Mackay, Hannah | 102 |
| Mackenzie, Margaret | 2 |
| Mackeo, Abbie | 102 |
| Matheil, Kathryn | 102 |
| Nicheson, Helen | 2 |
| Breworson, Mary | 101 |
| Bucher, Willena | 51 |
| Kennedy, Sadie | 102 |
| Lord Hedy, A. C. | 102 |
| Macd Helena | 83 |
| Maconald, Elizabe |  |
| Macluer, Henrie | , |
| Maclver, Annie | 97 |
| Macker, Archiba | 49 |
| Mackay, Agnes | 78 |
| Mackenzie, Margare | 102 |
| Macleod Die, Isabella | 102 |
| Macteod, Dolena | 1011 |
| Mac Mill Dolena C. | 5 |
| Macquan, Malcoln | 1 |
| MacRae, ${ }^{\text {a }}$, Mary | \% |
| MacRae, Ruby | 2 |
| MacRae, Ruby | 2 |
| Moiller, Raymond | 7 |
| Nicholtromery, Christene | 7 |
| Nicholson, Christy | 47 |
| Wright, Ida | 76 |

## Poor Sections.

| Buchanan, Tena | 102 |
| :--- | ---: |
| Fraser, Katherine | 101 |
| Logan, Edward D. | 83 |
| Macdonald, J. R. | 98 |
| Maclennan, Christene | 56 |
| MacNeil, Mary A. | 78 |
| MacNeil, Catherine A. | 40 |
| Rassell, Hannah | 102 |

## Annuitants.

McDonald, M. B.
6000
4500

## YARMOUTH.

| Wyman, Harry J. | 102 | 10500 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Horner, A. W. | 102 | 9000 |
| McGray, M. W. | 102 | 9000 |
| Gray, Hazel | 102 | 7500 |
| Horner, Norna B. | 102 | 7500 |
| Lewis, Winnifred | 102 | 7500 |
| McLeod, A. J. | 102 | 7500 |
| Perry, Evelyn | 102 | 7500 |
| Ross, Frances C. | 102 | 7500 |
| Tooker, Beatrice | 102 | 7500 |
| Allen, S. B. | 102 | 6000 |
| Bellevue, Winnifred | 102 |  |
| Bond, Mary G. | 101 | 5941 |
| Bower, Bernice | 102 | 6000 |
| Brooks, Ruth P. Burrows, Louise | 102 | 6000 |
| Churchill, Hazel M. | 98 | 5765 |
| Corning, Jennie E. | 102 | 6000 |
| Durland, Addie W. | 102 | 6000 |
| Ellenvood, Margaret | 102 |  |
| Elliott, Mabel | 102 | 6000 |
| Goodwin, Effie B . | 102 | 6000 |
| Grant, Melford | 102 | 6000 |
| Gray, Eval. <br> Hines, Nora C. | 102 | 6000 |
| Hopkins, Anita W. | 102 | 6000 |
| Kinney, Laura | 102 | 6000 |
| Meuse, F. E. | 102 | 6000 |
| Moses, Dorothy M. | 102 | 4823 |
| Pike, Mary W. | 82 102 | 6000 |
| Pitman, Jeanett | 102 | 1000 |
| Pitman, Helen P . | 102 | 6000 |
| Potts, Dorothy | 102 | 6000 |
| Rafuse, Neta B. | 102 | 6000 |
| Raymond. Luella | 102 | 6000 |
| Ryder, K. A. | 102 | 6000 |
| Snow, Marguerite | 102 | 1176 |
| Wetmore, M. Beryl | ${ }_{102}^{20}$ |  |
| Wyman, Mary | 102 | 4500 |
| Allan, Frances L. | 102 | 4500 |
| Allen, Annie D. | 102 | 4500 |
| Brown, Maude S. | '102 | 4500 |
| Bryant, Arletta D. | 101 | 4456 |
| Curry, Mattie | 102 | 4500 |
| Delamere, S. | 102 | 4500 |
| Gavel, Margaret | 102 | 4500 |
| Hopkins, Jane W. | 102 | 4500 |
| Killani, Gertru R. | 102 | 4500 |
| Lyons, Sarah MacP. | 102 | 4500 |
| Mackay, Doris G. | 102 | 4500 |
| McNeill, Hilda E. | 102 | 4500 |
| Platt, Ada M. | 102 | 4500 |
| Pothier, Emma M. | 102 | 4500 |
| Purdy, Lennie S. | 102 | 4500 |



## Kural Science 通ulletin.

## NOTES AND COMMENTS.

In Pictou town the Curling Club will open their rink for a Children's Exhibition next fall, and will co-operate with the teachers in making such exhibition worth while.

In connexion with the Y. M. C. A. Canadian Standard Efficiency tests, those in authority are seeking information about school gardens, school exhibitions and general rural science activities. "Home Relationships" is the particular heading under which this phase of Y. M. C. A. work comes.

A dozen Women's Institutes thruout the province are already busen Women's Institutes thruout the

At least two dozen clergymen are urging their teachers and school board to use the "Greater Production" movement as a basis upon which to build a patriotic and usefu 1 citizenship.

Edmonton schools last year grew 480 bushels of potatoes on their school grounds. They sold them for $\$ 350$ and are using the money for athletic equipment.

With Curling Club, Y. M. C. A., Clergymen and Women's $I_{\text {Intituth }}$ Curling Club, Y. M. C. A., Clergymen and Women's Some of our teachers are still merely "holding down a job?" In some cases, we see why salaries are low. Make yourself Worth more than you get; and in time you'll get more.

## DAYLIGHT SAVING IN UNITED STATES.

The Canadian daylight saving law is modelled after that of the United States, and Uncle Sam is not doing things by arrested the following news item indicates:-"John Shull, Would in Sedalia, Mo., upon allegations that he declared he ment not comply with daylight saving or other useless Governsente regulations was convicted of disturbing the peace and Adtenced to three months in jail and fined $\$ 100$."-Kentville Advertiser.

## CHILDREN'S FARM CONTESTS.

Last year we offered bonuses for certain farm and garden Contests. In a few cases children were disappointed because Our offer as was not judged. This year we shall modify ${ }_{3}$ er as follows:
"To the boy or girl who exhibits the best pig, calf, lamb, pen of chickens or collection of canning for his county the Education Department will pay a bonus of five dollars."

The general regulations of last year will still hold [See Journal of Education, April, 1917, page 118]. In order to claim the bonus at least a dozen entries should be made in each item, representing at least four school sections. Teachers concerned must notify the Director of Rural Science, Truro, not later than Sept. 6, stating the names of the contestants, what they will exhibit and to what centers they can bring their material.

In this connexion may we repeat a request of a year ago, viz.,-"Will all teachers let us know not later than June 10 how many of their children have home gardens and what the total area of these gardens is? Let ub know also what the prospect is for a good exhibition next fall.

## IDENTIFICATION OF INSECTS.

At the last provincial exhibition, Mr. H. Piers, curator of the Provincial Museum, Halifax, was much interested in the insect collections exhibited by school children. On looking over them, he noticed several specimens incorrectly named. He expressed his desire to assist any children or teachers who would send him material for identification. We hope many will avail themselves of the assistance so kindly offered by Mr. Piers.

Mr. E. C. Allen, Normal College, Truro, and Mr. W. H. Brittain, Agricultural College, Truro, will also cheerfully furnish information relative to insect study.

## CONSERVATION OF TREES.

The following clipping from the Halifax Morning Chronicle, Oct. 11, 1916, has something worth thinking about. Children who plant trees have the chance of living until they see those trees full-grown. Older people have not the same hope.

## PLANT TREES ON ROAD SIDES OF THE PROVINCE.

 To the Editor of The Chronicle.Sir:-I have read several suggestions for road improvement in the Province but they are all temporary expedients, and aiter the fever is over, you get bance, again into the old rut. Every one is looking to the Government for assistande but the revenue of this Province is not sufficient to carry out such a public improf ment and pay the other expenses without increased taxation. Here are al pro items that might be seen to, to get more money. Tax the increment of all pary. perty so that when sold 50 per cent. above the valuation will gointo the Treasan Increment is produced by the mass, then it should go back to the people. ded Germany, Italy and other countries this is done. The first thing to be att 66 feet to is that all roads encroached on should at once be brought back to the width.

Timber is getting scarce, and every year will become more $\mathbf{6 0 .}$. th tinle. propose the following to raise a permanent revenue that will last for all miles ${ }^{0}$ The Government only can tackle such a proposition. There are $20,000 \mathrm{~m}, 00000$ roads in this Province. Plant trees, say 600 to the mile. This will give 12,1 , ${ }^{\text {nd }}$ in suitable places, peaches, apples, plums and cherries-like in Luxembands whod the north of France. In ten years this class would pay for the section hand be would tend them, and the improved road bed laid down. The reat could be worth wood as suited the regions. In 20 years you would have an asset at least
six million dollars, and these, by thinning and replanting, capable of producing a
revenue of at least $\$ 150,000$ per annum.
The Municipalities should be encouraged and empowered by law to purchase
and plant Municipal Forests as in Switzerland, by Government aid. Burchase this
means they would increase their assets and according to the size of their woodland
decrease their rates. The Government should take over and plant all waste places. The merest tyro knows that the price of timber is going up at a fearful rate. You duced in sizditor, and I expect to see the Chronicle either doubled in price or re-
great in size thru a corner in "pulp." Trees growing cost nothing, but they are reat money makers, as the Lord of Dumbles Dikes reminded his son.
forests believe there are some Provinces like Quebec and New Brunswick which own of this and derive revenue therefrom. I believe Nova Scotia possesses nothing planting all its am under the impression one of the North Western Provinces is in Sweden alls roadsides with suitable trees. One hundred years ago Orsa, a town has been paid planted all its roads and streets with trees. For years all its taxation $\mathrm{Z}_{\text {ampen }}$ paid out of revenue from the sale of the Municipal timber. The town of The on the Zuyder Zee raises all its taxes in the same way.
be another sourtion of visitors to see a country with boulevards of trees would also ther source of revenue. Hantsport, N. S., October 11th, 1916. The Windsor Tribune thru a correspondent shows how trees planted by the roadside fare in parts of Nova Scotia. An Act similar to the Massachusetts Act mentioned would seem to be needed.
 Editor,--
certain There seems to be a malicious, envious, or malevolent turn of mind a mongst
$\mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{r}} \mathrm{m}$ Hansons, young or old I know not which who use the so called "bog road" Some eight to Windsor.
shade ane eight years ago I planted a number of oak trees for the purpose of giving
Were they adding to the beauty of the place bordering the highway. Scarcely
Sporadically sut than hoodlums or evil minded cads cut several of them down. Two years since I disappeared till now there are 4 out of 40 .
place the years since I planted about 30 apple trees along the road way to re-
som they will. Surely, thought I, they will leave these alone, and as they blos-
in a few will be things of beauty for the tourists and others to look at, whilst
to slake years there will be apples in plenty for the thirsty pedestrians or motorists
If the Red Ineir thirst. Now all but three have been cut down or broken. Savages
viound several type could not act worse. Sunday, I was out at the place and
$\mathrm{ViO}_{4}$ Saturday panes of glss broken by stones or other missiles, tho on the pre-
${ }^{\text {struink }}$ therday week this glass was intact. Such destruction is purely malicious.
If
ach it were found, when the culprit is not traceable.
offispetts Act found out that small boys were guilty, an act similar to the Masring. Act might be passed making the parents responsible for their guilty of the veral notices were placed at various dangerous places informing motorists public way to Windsor, but these also have been destroyed. This is an important We any other for what happens to my property today, unless checked, may occur
we are entitr resident's property tomorrow. When we pay our rates and taxes To reditled to police protection.
should reduce such outrages to a minimum either the Municipality or the Province
Vice I Would ensh mounted patrols to keep the hoodlums in check. For this ser-
the advould only be too pleased to contribute my quota of taxes so that I may have
I havege of law and order.
enp.
anjoyed several acres of land here which in this time of dearth could be usefully
nimadvert it wrowing food, but in face of this blackguardly conduct on which I $\mathrm{H}_{\mathrm{a}} \mathrm{mt}_{\mathrm{s}}$ vert it would be futile for me to attempt it. ${ }^{\text {sport, N. S., April 30, } 1918 . ~}$

T. O'Connor.

## ARBOR DAY IN OKLAHOMA.

On March 12, is Arbor Day in Oklahoma. Wouldn't it be nice for every boy and girl who reads this to plant a tree on that day? Maybe it will be planted in the yard at home to make things look prettier for mother. Maybe it will be planted on your school ground. R. H. Wilson, state superintendent, is urging that every school observe this Arbor Day. Ask teacher if you can't all bring your shovels and spades and plant trees after last recess. You'll have more good out of that day than you drcam of now, for you do much more than planting a feN little trees may seem. You'll plant tiny brown buds to swell and burst into tender, feathery green at the first call of spring, and you'll plant cool, green leaves to give grateful shade from summer's heat. You'll plant strong boughs to give shelter to the nesting birds, and nuts and fruit to eat when harvest days come. Maybe you'll be planting chairs and tables and houses-who knows? All these things come from trees. You'll be planting refreshment and beauty and pleasure for yourselves after you are men and women grown, and for other girls and boys who come years after you are gone. Isn't it a wonderful thing to plant one little tree? [Oklahoma Farmer].
"Trees for beautifying school grounds are furnished free to rural schools in California by the Chico State Normal School. Chico will also send, on request a man to lay out school gardens in rural communities."

When shall we in Nova Scotia attain this? That is for the school children and their parents to decide.

## A SUGGESTIVE LETTER.

The following letter from Miss Ada MacDonald, is given not for the information it contains, but that experienced teacher may see how many things outside of reading and arithmetic belong to the modern school.

In Pictou we have had a flock of twenty robins all thru the cold weather. A Lady from High St. reported to me that she had a pair in her garden all winterd Every morning they come to the door to be fed. The children were quite delighted when the robins would come to our part of the town to pay us a friendly visit.

On Jan. 14th a flock of Pine Grosbeaks came to town and we have seen the of almost every day since then. They are so tame, that now, they are not afraid of anyone. On Feb. 2nd two Red Polls were with the Grosbeaks. Since then about a dozen are often seen with them.

We have had very interesting lessons about all the birds as they arrive, and even some of the Primary children are now familiar with the common one All my children, Grades VI-VIII are intensely interested in Bird Study. ${ }^{\text {n }}$, good and bad qualities; song, habits, etc., are all studied carefully. When a y ming. lad came in the other day with a smile on his face I knew something was conlease "Oh! Miss MacD-I saw the Wild Goose trail his harrow." Another said, "Pleand I got a good look at the Blue Jay with his bonnet strings. I fed him on corn aily he is a glutton." Still another said, "I heard the Robin sing cheerily, cheer this morning. I know spring is now here."

The children have learned all about the food of these birds and many have fed birds on cold stormy days.

We had a school Exhibition last fall and plan on having a better one next September. Our home gardens were fine last year. Many more are to be stanhers this spring. Besides this the Women's Council in conjunction with the to be two of the town, are going to start the Vacant Lot Gardens. There are to be by large ones. One at each end of the town. These gardens will be worke children who cannot have Home Gardens.

All our work is not one sided. We try to be "four square." Lessons, Nature Last yegr work of all kinds, school savings bank, Gardens and any good cause. , , atera ate $^{\text {up }}$ we supported a Belgian child. On Valentine's day this year the childrer. dolarst their usual fun and Valentine box, and sent the money thus saved, fifteen dol lovely to Sir Frederick Fraser to help on his good work for the Blind. I received a letter in reply. We are now collecting for the Serbians.

> At the beginning of the war, when collections were asked for the N.S. School Ambulance, we gave a helping hand and later a picture of the Ambulance was sent to the school. All this means work to the teachers but it pays, not in money but in moral upbuilding of the children.

Prin. West End School, Pictou, N. S.

## DR. SOLOAN SUPPORTS SUMMER SESSION OF RURAL SCIENCE SCHOOL.

Has Good Words for its Objective-Its Efficiency and Mr. Editor:Its Hive of Busy Workers.

Many thanks for your courtesy in offering me an opportunity for friendly comment upon your suggestion for the closing of the Rural Science School this summer.

At the present time, in the U. States, France and England, extraordinary efforts are being put forth to maintain the elementary schools in a state of increasing efficiency. The U. States Commissioner of Education is most urgent in his appeal to the nation, public, teachers and pupils for vigorous educational effort to meet the enormous wastage of human skill and efficiency sustained thru the ravages of war.

In the British parliament a new education bill provides for extension of the age limit in compulsory school-attendance, and emphasizes the present need of just such educational activities as are being promoted thru our Rural Science and School Garden movement. Even in the war-area of France the people's Schools, driven underground by German shells, utilize the vast caves and champagne cellars of Rheims and Eparnay to train the new generation of boys and girls upon which the nation relies to uphold its noble civic ideals, its artistic conceptions and its superb craftsmanship. The two or more score of French normal schools are still busy, only now they are expending their energies, just as we are, to fit young women to replace the schoolmasters called to the battle front.

On every hand it is recognized that before us in the afterwar period lies a future of fiercest economic struggle and fiercest competition. Canada can ill afford to ignore the signs which Our neighbors and allies read with deep concern.

As to the teachers who at considerable outlay of hard won earnings attend our short summer session,--held during the east stressful weeks of the farming season,-it may confidently be believed that only those whose immediate opportunity for productive industrial effort is small, will attend the school. Those who do come will be able in the ensuing season to multiply could in their school and home garden efforts the results they hay orhieve by devoting the four weeks to helping with the or the weeding.

All honor to the fine young women of Nova Scotia, who, seeing an opportunity to serve their country, tho with prospect of small material reward, prepare themselves for their task according to the plans outlined for them by a well-informed educational administration. And if they really do, as you imply, find it easy to be jolly in these circumstances, I am sure that you are not the one to admire them the less for it. Your constant readers have always fancied that in you, we have an embodiment of the real Mark Tapley spirit.

Cordially yours,

> DAVID SOLOAN.

The Doctor well knows that old Chuzzlewit's witty man servant could at times be gravely sober-when exigency de-manded;-so the Tapley of the News considered these stressful war times an occasion for only such work and toil that could be made immediately productive, but we are not particularly wed to the abandonment of this Rural Science School even for this summer; and when these pretty white-gowned, girl students flit into the "Forest Lawn" gardens, as they generally do you may be sure they will be as welcome as the flowers of May.Ed. News.-Daily News, Truro.

## COPY OF DOMINION STATISTICS TO BE FILLED IN BY NOVA SCOTIA SCHOOLS.

## Annual Returns of Crops and Live Stock, 1918. Province of Nova Scotia.

Under arrangements made between the Dominion and PrO vincial Governments, it is intended, in future, by means of a schedule filled up by individual farmers, to collect Annual Returns thruout Canada of the Areas Sown to the Principal Field Crops and of the Numbers of Farm Live StockThis plan was applied successfully in four provinces last year, and is now being extended to the whole of the Dominion.

An accurate knowledge of the total areas of Field Crops and of the Numbers of Farm Live Stock, and of their annual increase or decrease in each province in Canada, will be a guide to every farmer in marketing his products and in making his arrangements for the future. Producers of grain and live stock have repeatcdly asked the Government for more complete statistics of this nature. To obtain statistics that are accurate and trustworthy, the co-operation is necessary of every farmer and stockowner in the country. The completed schedules will be treated as absolutely confidential by both Dominion and Provincial officials, and no individual returns will be divulged.

The facts supplied by you will not be used in any way for taxation purposes nor for the imposition of any other liability.

The schedules when filled up will be collected from individual farmers thru the medium of the school teachers, Who will forward them to the Secretary of Industries and Immigration at Halifax. You are therefore earnestly requested to fill up the schedule on the back of this card to the best of Your knowledge and belief and to return it not later than SatDistrict. The information in the schedule is to apply (a) to crops
for this year's harvest and (b) to live stock on the farm in June.
$\xrightarrow{\text { R. H. COATS, }}$
ARTHUR S. BARNSTEAD,
Secretary of Industries and
Immigration, Halifax, N. S.

## Fill in and Return by June 15, 1918, Sure.

See directions overleaf.
Anhual Returns of Crops and Live Stock, June 15, $^{\text {(Sec Schedule Overleaf). }}$.

## Province of Nova Scotia.

Schedule to be filled up and returned to School Teacher of local
School District not later than Saturday, June 15, 1918.

P. O. Address

ACREAGE UNDER FIELD CROPS.

| Fall Wheat | Acres. |  | Acres. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Spring heat. |  | Potatoes. |  |
| Bats.. Wheat. |  | Turnips. |  |
| Rarley |  | Mangolds. |  |
| Rye. |  | Other Roots. |  |
| ${ }^{2}$ |  | Fodder Corn... |  |
| Bears. |  | Land for Hay.. |  |
| ${ }^{\text {Muckwh }}$ |  | Landfor pasture |  |
| Mixed Grat. |  | Alfalfa.... |  |
| Other Grains. |  | Other Crops. |  |
| Grains |  | Fallow. |  |
|  |  | Tree Fruits. |  |
|  |  | Small Fruits. |  |

## NUMBERS OF FARM LIVE STOCK.



Certified complete and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.
Date:-June. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1918.
Signature

## TO SCHOOL TRUSTEES AND TEACHERS.

As the April JOURNAL OF EDUCATION may be late in reaching some schools on account of conditions beyond the control of the Educt tion Ofice, this is to intimate that the Food Conservation Commit ${ }^{\text {mag }}$ for the Province of Nova Scotia intend to make a special effort dur scotis the fortnight beginning 19 May , to impress the people of Nova with the urgent necessity for saving wheat at the present time.

The situation, briefly is that while the crop prospects on this con tinent, today are most encouraging, there will not be a sufficient suplos of wheat for overseas needs between now and the middle of August, untion everybody on this continent makes an effort to reduce his consump ${ }^{\text {ti }}$ of wheat bread and other wheat products.

The Superintendent of Education therefore suggests that on En pire Day such exercises shall be conducted in the schools as will stimilanco the interest of the pupils in this question which is of so great import the at the present time. The help of local speakers, who will addresil pupils on this question, should be utilized.

If such exercises cannot be arranged for Empire Day, it in recon mended that these be held on Friday, 31 May, the school day immediat before the anniversary of the King's Birthday.

Education Ofice, 11 May, 1918.

## Kural Science 趋ulletin.



Editor: L. A. DeWOLFE, M. Sc., Normal College, Truro, Nova Scotia.

## EXHIBITIONS.

As usual, the first Bulletin of the school year urges children's exhibitions. To know what we have said in the past, please read the following:

Journal of Education, October 1916, pages 195 and 200.
" " April, 1917, page 33.
" October, 1917, page 211.
Following are the dates of County Exhibitions this year:

| Inverness | Sept. 10, 1 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Bridgewater | ". $24,25,26$. |
| Antigonish. | 24, 25. |
| Stewiacke | " 26, 27, 28. |
| Sherbrooke | Oct. 1, 2. |
| Sydney. | 1, 2, 3, 4. |
| Yarmouth | 2, 3, 4. |
| Bear River | " 3. |
| Little Brook. | " 8, 9. |
| Shelburne. | "10, 11. |
| St. Peters. | " 10, 11. |

Teachers should see that children's exhibits are at the place of exhibition the day before the exhibition opens.

Besides sending material to the County or District Exhibition, don't neglect your local one. This year when every patriotic child has had a war garden and when everyone should have canned his immature or perishable vegetables, there will be more to exhibit than ever before. At the local exhibition is where the home folks can actually see what the children of their section did. Progressive men and women are stepping in to do this work which really belongs to the teachet. Teachers should be the leaders; but they will heartily welcome the support of the citizens in this matter.
We Don't forget to send a report of your exhibition to Truro. tired, want to know of your success. Did it pay? You were their of course; but did you not get a hold on your pupils and their parents which you would not have got otherwise?

We'll let you know in the November Bulletin how the province did. Old centers will continue to exhibit. A number of new ones are promised.

STEe Journal of Education, October, 1917, page 307, for suggested prize list. Let the Director of Rural Science know at once what your school will send to the County Exhibition.

## RURAL SCIENCE GRANTS AND PRIZES.

As is well-known the only rural science grants paid these last two years have taken the form of exhibition prizes. In future very few such prizes will be paid. It was our custom to pay a teacher $\$ 5.00$ for holding a local exhibition, $\$ 5.00$ for sending exhibits to the County or District Exhibition and $\$ 5.00$ for the Provincial Exhibition. On this basis, some teachers got $\$ 5.00$ for sending four barrels of exhibits while others got an equal amount for sending a few parcels in a soap box. This is scarcely fair.

Up to the present we have encouraged even the smallest efforts. It is now time, however, to expect something better. Don't feel disappointed, therefore, if no grant is forthcoming next year. Your enhanced standing in the Section will repay you for all effort put forth in garden and exhibition work We need leaders. Prove yourself to be one and your reward will not be long delayed.

## NOTE.- Notice the reference to Grade VIII examination in Agriculture on page 130 of the Journal of Education, April 1918.

## WHAT SOME PEOPLE ARE DOING.

The teachers at Mahone, N. S., add $10 \%$ to the grading examination results for good garden work. They say the plan works well.

A group of school girls in Stewiacke have a large garden, the products of which are sold for Red Cross purposes. These girls call themselves the Order of Good Times Club.

The American Soldiers at Camp Dix, New Jersey, work ${ }^{\text {a }}$ very large war garden, and practically produce all their own vegetables.

Two million school children in the United States are this year working war gardens.

It is the rule in the United States for industrial firms to establish large gardens for their employees. In Canada, it is the exception.

The following clipping may set some one a-thinking:wouls, "The fund voluy Schools of Lockport, N. Y., undertook to save crops as well as and volunteered by classes for the peach orchards and saving peaches."

## TIMELY REMINDERS.

Prepare the soil now for next year's garden. The garden may be on the school grounds; but by no means should the child's home garden be neglected.

Save seeds and tubers from this year's garden for next year's ${ }^{p l} \mathrm{plantave}^{\text {Sang. }}$ Plant one hundred tulip bulbs on your school ground about
October 20 . They will bloom next May. If you don't know how to plant them, ask someone.
cellar forfore the ground freezes, take a barrel of soil into the flar forly window boxes.
$\mathrm{fr}_{\text {rom }}$ Read garden books and magazines. Learn something gardeners.

## EDUCATION FOR COUNTRY LIFE.

## The Farmer's Work Analyzed.

By Professor S. B. McCready, in Canadian Countryman.
it, rertili a tiller of the soil, he clears land, drains it, plows it, harrows it, cultivates
If hertilizes it. The soil is the source of all his wealth. If he abuses it, he suffers. better than well by it, he benefits, and the world at large benefits. If he leaves it good citiz he found it, he is a public benefactor and deserves well of posterity as a in ignitizen. If he leaves it poor and depleted, he has stolen from posterity; been the, it may be, but Canada is poorer for his having lived in it. His has The the service of a patriot.
The farmerk of the farm becomes more and more the work of a skilled mechanic.
Wrker, mer must be very largely his own carpenter and builder, mason and cement
difell round exmith and tinsmith and plumber, painter and glazier. He should be erent tradesert equipped to perform the commoner tasks pertaining to a dozen On trades
${ }^{r e q u i n}$ that side of his work in which science plays a part, there are manifold ledhing buts also. For the best kind of intelligent work-and there should be 0lge of the this kind of work on the farm-he requires at least elementary knowthey; not sciences of botany, zoology, physiology, physics, chemistry and meteorect Present time manner that the secondary schools of the country teach them at rain and plame, but in their intimate application to weeds and weed seeds, inprinfall and fry diseases, domesticated animals, soils, drains, fertilizers and manures, of inciples frost, fruit growing and grain growing, the laws of breeding and the ${ }^{\text {aciences. Feeding. Farming is an art, agriculture is a rare complication }}$ es. For these there must be found teachers.

## HOW SHOULD SCHOOL GARDENS BE SUPPORTED?

If gardens for children are worth while they are worth supporting. The one institution that has been developed for the education of children is the public school. School Gardening and Home Gardening, because they are fundamentally educative, should be supported out of the funds raised for public education. Thousands of school gardens have failed because they have had no adequate support. Every city in the country appropriates a number of dollars for each individual child to support instruction in spelling, yet very few cities as yet appropriate many cents for a child to support School Gardening. Yet the more the child lea in ${ }^{2}$ of the wonderful realities of nature in its garden, the more he feels the pleasure the growing plant; the more he exults over the beauty of the fragrant flower: better he can think and the more surely he can learn to spell.

In every graded school there should be at least one teacher who is able to teach the sciences and gardening. The equipment and supplies necessary for that work should be supplied directly by the Board of Education.-Outdoor Education.

## EXTRACTS FROM TEACHERS' LETTERS.

"During the winter our Audubou Society had a feeding box set up where we could watch it and never tired of watching the bluejays, moosebirds and chicka we flock around it. Last fall I had one of the children make a breeding case and ${ }^{\text {tch }}$ have had three polyphemus and eighteen cecropias emerge. We could even wirade the worms making their cocoons and watching the moths emerge seemed a mirad to us all.
"My scheme for teaching the children sewing served a double purpose for we organized ourselves into a 'Red Cross Society' and pieced two quilts, also made some towels and handkerchiefs.
"These are just a few of the things which filled our year to overflowing. Their little Current Events books kept them posted on the war and little problems from the the "Weekly Food Bulletins" such as you suggested were werked out with th greatest interest.
"I certainly regret not being able to attend any classes in Truro this summer, but shall try to read as much as I can on R.S. subjects for they certainly do help ${ }^{2}$ great deal in keeping children interested in schocl."
"We have secured the help of seveial farmers and have been fortunate enough to get a scientific gardener to look after the garden during holidays, also to agsid with the fall exhibition."

Mr. R. B. Miller, "Field Laboratory of Plant Pathology, Fredericton, N. B., desired teachers as early as the last we ${ }^{k}$, of August or first week of September, if possible, to ask their more ${ }^{\text {ir }}$ or telligent pupils to search for currant or gooseberry leaves, garden ${ }^{\text {n }}$ ir wild, which have any suspicious patches of rust or mold on addres ${ }^{5}$ under surfaces. Any such found should be sent to the addich given first above to.determine whether it may be the rust white threatens to exterminate our White Pine, producting the Pine Blister Rust now spreading over the continent.

Teachers and pupils in doing this work will belpractically doing research work in science, while patriotically aiding our God ernments in saving the White Pine and the fndustries dependen upon it in this province and continent.

## Kural Science 追ulletin.

## COMMENTS ON EXHIBITIONS.

Everywhere school exhibitions are improving. Not only are they increasing in number, but the quality of material has greatly impreasing in number, This is due largely to the instruction

A few teachers used old prize lists, and permitted the hoildren to exhibit candy and fromed cakes. This happened, however, in very few.cases. From that we see that our teachers are teaching practical patriotism by passing along the information gleaned from the Canada Food Bulletins.

It is unfortunate that some County Exhibitions set the children a unfortunate that some County Exhibitions set the
in a bample by giving prominence to preserved fruit in the prize list for the grown-ups. Children imitate their seniors. Teachers must undo much of the bad work done by the parents. When a girl sees her mother waste sugar by the same for her scead of canning it, that gin is the wasteful Custome for her school exhibition. Furthermore, the wasteful Purpos of calling for quart jars when pint jars serve the same purpose is frequently copied by the children.
Work We are proud to report that the children thru their canning patriotism school are teaching the parents much needed lessons in $\mathrm{Sirgt}_{\text {gt }}$ Notable among the towns holding rural science exhibitions this year for the
 were held, including exhibits from eight or nine surrounding rural districts. It Was ace Bay had a four-day exhibition combined with other school activities. exhrib the biggest affair of its kind yet held in the province. It included children's $\mathrm{S}_{\mathrm{tics}}$, talks of all kinds, singing by the children, competitive school sports and athleS. 0 . $\mathrm{S}^{2} \mathrm{k}_{\mathrm{B}}$ on Agriculture, Band Concert, Cadet March and review, presentation of and his stals and graduation exercises of the High School. Supervisor Bingay the clostaff are certainly to be congratulated on the success of their venture. At lose of the Fair, the children's vegetables were sold by auction.

[^1]
## TIMELY SUGGESTIONS.

Now is the time to order bulbs for fall planting. Tulips are the most satisfactory for school purposes. They should be planted in October or November for next spring flowers. Every seed merchant handles them. In spite of the war, European bulbs have already been shipped to America. There is no duty on bulbs imported from the United States.

Dig the ground now for next year's home gardens. Plow a strip along one side of your school grounds; and plant potatoes there next year. The following year, that plot will be in excellent condition for a flower garden.

The National Plant, Flower and Fruit Guild, 70 Fifth Ave., New York, is heading a movement to make large flower gardens at every Soldiers' Training Camp in the United States. The officers and soldiers are doing the work, and the Guild is supplying material and instruction. Already flowers and shrubs have been given by the hundreds of thousands. If such work is worth while with a temporary Soldiers' Camp, how much more is it worth while with a permanent institution such as a home or a public school! Children will never be proud of their school until it looks more attractive than a barn or a black smith shop. Teachers $\mathrm{it}^{\mathrm{t}}$ is up to you.

We have now seven travelling rural science teachers who will gladly help anyone who will accept their assistance. They do not reach all parts of the province; but their services are available over limited areas. Make inquiries about these teachers. Already the public have received them cordially and, in a few cases, enthusiastically.

Get all heipful literature that you can. Write the Departments of Agris culture at Truro, Ottawa and Washington for their lists of Publications. Have your trustees subscribe to one or two good magazines for school use. The Gar den Magazine, published by Doubleday, Page \& Co., Garden City, N. Y., is good. It costs $\$ 2.35$ per year. For your ordinary school work, an excellent little book is Contest Arithmetic by Carroll \& Francis, Waverly, Iowa, price ${ }^{56 c}$. From it you could adapt the Contest idea to every subject on the School Course, and thus render school work somewhat of a game rather than a grind.

Rural Science work is two fold. It aims at teaching the art and science of gardening and kindred subjects, and it also aims at using these subjects as a basis for all regular school topics. May we suggest, therefore, that in marking your garden and exhibition essays, you allow $50 \%$ for composition and $50 \%$ for subject matter? We in Truro shall be pleased to see at any time a few of your best samples of work.

## WHAT BOYS MAY DO WHEN GIRLS SEW.

Three years ago, we suggested a number of things boys could do in a rural school when girls sew. Here is an additional list:soil and peat from the woods; make sieves; make flats and window boxes; draw
garden plans; read garden literature; find out how and when to spray; order
seed catalogs, farm bulletins, etc.; read farm papers; make hot-bed; make dibbles, markers and other garden tools; frame pictures.

Sometimes a boy whose father is a carpenter can teach the other boys how to use a saw, plane, chisel, etc., as well as how to finish wood.

We quote the following extract from a teacher's letter to show what opportunities every teacher has for real live lesson topics. Speaking of the children the teacher says, "They want to know all that is going on outside even if they don't get all that is in their lessons." That is the point exactly. The grood teacher bases her lessons on what is "going on outside." The author of this letter did so. Every section hasn't a pulp mill or electric lights; but every section has some industry upon which to hinge the school lessons. Read this letter and See how many lesson topics you can derive from it. Geography, History, Gardening, Physics, English are all there.

[^2][^3]
## BULB GROWING IN BRANTFORD PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Thru the Brantford Horticultural Society the pupils of the city public schools
have been supplied with several thousand buibs for use in the schools. The Varieties incluple hyacinths, narcissus, tulips, crocus, snowdrops, iris, oxalis and Belgian blue bells.

Can The primary object of the Society is to beautify the city with flowers. This
$h_{a b i t}$, wit be done by starting with the children, who, having once acquired the
will continue it, and eventually increase the membership of the Society.
$\mathrm{b}_{\text {ecau }}$ The teachers will find their work easier and the interest of the pupils greater nature the rooms will be more beautiful, and there will be material available for $f_{\text {frm }}$ mark. Afterwards the observations on planting, cultivation, etc., will material for composition work for the pupils.
$b_{\text {bauty }}$ To the pupils, however, the benefits will be greatest. They will enjoy the
care and of their surroundings, learn thru practise much information as to the
personal growth of plants, and learn to respect the property of others thru the
derived isterest they have in their own bulbs. Perhaps the greatest benefit
they ded is the spirit of generosity which is developed in the children. The pleasure
sanitariuved in sending some of their plants to fellow pupils who are ill, to the
pinirit in the to the widow's home, to the children's shelter, is an indication of a
${ }^{1}{ }^{\text {n }}$ Canadian Hortin that is much to be desired. [Mr. Kilmer, School Inspector, anadian Horticulturist].

## EDUCATION IS THAT TRAINING WHICH FITS FOR THE DUTIES OF LIFE.

The growing belief that the schools must deal with everyday living is the greatest forward movement in modern education.

No amount of talent, or culture, or kno wledge is worth much in the hands of a man who can not make a living.

Education is the training which fits for the duties of lifeall the duties-development of mind and muscle, training for citizenship, for home making, for parenthood, for social and economic duties.

Education is derived from all our surroundings and experiences and can not be limited by any set term of years, nor any place nor system. It is a progression all thru life.-International Harvester Company.

## THINGS TO READ.

If bright teachers want to get out of the rut, look up the references headed "Where to Get Ideas," in the Journal of Education, April, 1918, page 42. Read also "What the Rural School Can Do," in the Agricultural Gazette, August, 1918, page 816. Frequently, in past numbers of the Bulletin, we have referred to Magazines and Magazine articles. Look up these. They are in recent numbers of the Journal of Education. Use the index to find them.

Younger teachers might get many hints from circulars which we can send you from Truro. Write us.

## れural Science 䄧ulletin.

Vol. V.
TRURO, 23 NOVEMBER, 1918.
No. 3
Editor
L. A. DeWOLFE, M. Sc., Normal College, Truro, Nova Scotia.

## WAR ECHOES.

Tho actual fighting has ceased, the war is not yet over. Neither are the opportunities it has afforded for better teaching in our schools.

If lessons on patriotism were ever real and living, they should be now. Has any teacher passed over the events of the past month without seriously and intelligently discussing them? Pupils are interested in present day happenings. Teachers, too often, require recitation of the events of past centuries. Now is the time to make history and geography lessons vital.

What has the war done for us? What can we do for those who have suffered because of it? More than ever are we required to produce and conserve food; for not only our allied nations but our former enemies are calling for the necessaries of life. "Do good to your enemies." Here is a chance to do it.

The war has brought changes in everything. People think in new terms. Only the schools have remained outside the march of progress. They are largely as they were a half century ago. Now is the time to modernize them without being criticized. Try it.

## HOME GARDEN CONTESTS.

We should like to work out some plan for conducting home garden contests. Teachers may and should organize local contests; but we hope to develop County contests as well.

In districts covered by travelling teachers, the plots could be judged by a more or less uniform standard. Elsewhere, we shall meet with difficulties. Possibly teachers can offer helpful suggestions. We shall heartily welcome them. Gardens should judged somewhat in line with the following score card:-

[^4]To the boy or girl making the highest score in each County we should like to donate a free trip to the Summer School at Truro. That trip would cover one week's attendance-possibly the last week of July. We could organize a special class for these prize-winners during that week, and should probably have to limit it to pupils of Grades VII, VIII and IX. Teachers, will you please tell us what you think of it, and offer suggestions?

## EXHIBITION REPORT.

In Nova Scotia this year 231 schools exhibited the produce of their gardens and their homes. 28 of these were one room schools, holding their own local exhibitions. The remaining 203 exhibited at 29 different centers covering from 4 to 30 schools. In this summary, we are counting all the schools of a town as one school even if every department in the town exhibited. About 450 teachers assisted their pupils in this work. That means that approximately one-seventh of the teachers in the Province have actively supported school children's exhibitions this year. We appreciate this helpful co-operation; and feel that we are making progress. Let us make even a better showing next year.

Most of the local and town exhibitions were self-supporting. They raised their own prize-money by various means. Canso raised \$76; Windsor \$70; Lawrencetown \$76; South Berwick $\$ 35$; Collingwood $\$ 24$. Other places did equally well.

Parrsboro conducted a successful exhibition without money prizes. The Women's Council of Truro raised over $\$ 100$ for their Bible Hill Children's Show. Glace Bay for their exhibition and sports combined raised nearly $\$ 300$.

## RURAL Y. M. C. A. WORK.

In towns, boys and young men spend the winter evening at the Y. M. C. A. where they can read, debate, play games, or otherwise pass the time pleasantly. Thus far, the country boy has not had the advantage of a corresponding organization. Fortunately, however, such conditions are now improving.

Teachers who are interested in rural betterment will welcome the announcement that county Y. M. C. A. work is now being organized. The teacher and the county organizer cal co-operate to their mutual advantage. Thus the school will linked up with the social activities of the community. In general, the Y. M. C. A. aims to develop the physical, social, intellectual and moral sides of a boy's life. A teacher interested
in any one of these factors may be a leader in developing that side, while other factors can be left to someone else. Anyone willing to benefit her community by bringing in such helpful agencies should consult: E. J. Arnot, Town and Country Secretary for the Maritime Provinces, National Council of Young Men's Christian Associations, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

## THE FARMER'S EDUCATION.


#### Abstract

"If the farmer as he trudges down the corn rows under the June sun sees only Clods, and farmer as he trudges down the corn rows under the June sun sees only of the work of the moisture in air and soil, of the use of air to root and leaf, of the mysterious chemistry of the sunbeam, of the vital forces in the growing plant, of the bacteria in the soil liberating its elements of fertility; if he sees the relation of all these these natural forces to his own work; if he knows of the hundreds of commercial products obtained from his corn or the animals that it fattens; he then realizes that he is nomed mere toiler; he is marshalling the hosts of the universe, and upon the skill of ho 8 kill of his generalship depends the life of nations."

L. H. Bailey.


## SCHOOL LUNCHES.

The following letter from Miss Gladys Marsters, travelling teacher in Hantsport district, may encourage someone else to inaugurate the hot lunch. Let us know your success.

## FLOWERS AND THEIR MISSION.

A great deal has been written and said about the flowers being non-essential and superfluous since our entry into the World War. Most of these articles are by hospitals who have never understood the full mission of flowers to our homes and other coun, where our loved ones are lying sick and wounded. Great Britain and poses countries have advocated the growing and use of flowers for the above purfower shows think that American fower lovers and growers are advocating these needed shows at this time believing that with all the cruelty of war something is $f_{\text {inding }}$ to brighten life and make it more like living, and many sore hearts are other walace and quiet recreation in their gardens, more than they can in any them, way. Let the cultivation of flowers go on; do your bit, read of them, plant has alsow them, show them, and get others interested in a like work. Something poses. ours. That might be true if land were scarce, but in this wonderful country of all the vere are yet millions of acres of land uncultivated, enough to spare to grow of the vegetables all the world might need. Why then begrudge a small portion land or time for the flower garden?-Horticulture, Boston.
its first 'Last Monday, a rainy disagreeable day, the school at Avonport enjoyed
resses, hot lunch. Two little girls helped make cocoa, two others served as waitcent frowo more as dishwashers, while another acted as treasurer, collecting one of the from each one present. How the little folk enjoyed it all! The greater part Pay, equipment was purchased with funds raised at the Exhibition which, by the lunch, proved a great success in every way. In a sewing lesson, which preceded the ach, the little girls made a holder.

[^5]
## EXTRACTS FROM TEACHERS' LETTERS.

"I feel well repaid for the extra work involved by the increased interest of the children in their school-work during the weeks of preparation and by the satisfaction and interest shown by their parents at the exhibition."
"This is my first attempt at an exhibition, and altho it means a great deal of labor on a teacher's part, I myself am re; paid by the interest and pleasure the children took out of it."
"Enclosed you will find my report of our first School Exhibition, held Oct. 7th. It certainly was an eye-opener. It showed what our schools can do. It also caused an enthusiastic spirit among teachers, pupils and parents."
"This spring we started quite a large garden on the school grounds. After school hours we spaded the hard soil, removed the sods, manured it, and prepared it generally for planting. Now we have a nice vegetable garden, about forty feet by twenty feet, in which we have potatoes, beans, peas, broad beans, corn, carrots, beats, turnips, onions, lettuce and radishes. Everything is growing nicely. We have, I think, about the best garden in the locality, and the children take a great pride in it, and do their share of the work faithfully. In the fall we hope to make some money for the Y. M. C. A., by selling the vegetables."
"Our fancy work and cooking exhibits were good. The children used many of the war flour recipes or war-saving recipes and it was interesting to note their success."

## GIVE CHILDREN PLANTS.

[^6]
## ※ural Science 趋ulletin.

Vol. V.
TRURO, 8 JANUARY, 1919.
No. 4.

Editor: L. A. DeWOLFE, M. Sc., Normal College, Truro, Nova Scotia.

## RURAL CITIZENSHIP.

In this issue of the Bulletin are a number of quotations from Studies in Rural Citizenship. This is the title of a 90 page booklet which every thoughtful person should have. It costs 25 cents; but to those who are doing things it is worth 25 dollars. Address:Canadian Council of Agriculture, 613 Boyd Building, Winnipeg. Another book which every school should possess is, Community Civics by Field and Nearing. It is published by The MacMillan Co. Toronto, Price 60 cents.

Teachers should ${ }^{\text {b }}$ be among the most advanced thinkers in any community. These books will equip them with mental ammunition, Which should do good service when they meet the hard-headed Conservatism which belongs to the "old school." Teachers! don't attempt to reform your community alone. Get a few leaders to help you. You may furnish some of the arguments, which your Lieutenant may use more effectively even than you can do. It is easier to teach in the time-honored way; but is it better? Read What modern people are saying about Education and see how your school measures up to the newer standards. Then act.

## TRY THIS WEEKLY SELF-EXAMINATION.

1. What have you done (1) to improve, (2) to injure, your health this week?

By it What effort have you made to improve your spoken"or written English? ${ }_{3}$ you are judged.
better, What have you done to make your school and home surroundings.brighter
4. prettier, and more sanitary?

Bnakes? How much have you learned about the debt we owe birds, toads and
5. How much do you know about painting, staining and finishing woodwork;
about metal working, mining, fishing and other industries? (See Technical Course
of Studyetal working, mining, fishing and other industries? (See Technical Course
6. Hy Journal of Education, Oct. 1913, page 201-204).
and hel Have you been respectful towards, and considerate of, every one you met, 8. pful to your mother?
by your How many people have (1) been made happy, (2) been made unhappy
Were
8. Whanly?
8. What manual work have you done of a productive nature?
magy houve you kept a diary of work hours and play hours of each week? How by such wres did you waste this week? Whom did you injure besides yourself 10 waste?
and of Have you made a garden to be proud of, and kept a record of all doinge 11 cost?
literature Have you grown a calf, or pig, or chickens? Have you reat all available ature on the subject, and exhibited your produce?

## CANADIAN GOVERNMENT WAR-SAVINGS STAMPS.

Has every teacher called the attention of her children to the war-savings stamps and urged upon them the desirability of purchasing such stamps? If not, she should lose no time in doing so. Full information may be obtained thru the local post office.

Not only will the children form habits of thrift by purchasing these stamps, but the teacher will have the opportunity to teach vital lessons in patriotism, business and civics. Help some child start a bank account thru this channel.

## WHAT THE ALL-ROUND TEACHER SHOULD KNOW.

The all-round teacher should know, and teach something of, Sewing, Cooking, Designing, Domestic Sanitation, Chemistry of Foods, Symptoms of Common Diseases, Poultry, Farm Accounts, Horticulture, Dairying, Economic Insects, Architecture, Fertilizers, Field Crops, Animal Husbandry, Soil and Plant Life. She should be proficient in Home Economy, including the Canning, Drying, Salting, and Preserving of Fruits and Vegetables.

## REQUIREMENTS FOR 30\% IN AGRICULTURE EXAMINATION.

In order to qualify for the $30 \%$ exemption in Agriculture (See Journal of Education, April 1918, pg. 130), the candidate
(1) Must have a garden of his own, at least $600 \mathrm{sq} . \mathrm{ft}$.
(2) Must have grown at least 5 kinds of vegetables, and 3 kinds of flowers the year preceding or have planted them the present year.
(3) Must have plan drawn to scale.
(4) Must have exhibited vegetables the previous fall.
(5) Must have canned at least 3 kinds of vegetables.
(6) Must be able to identify a dozen kinds of weeds when called upon to do 80 .
(7) Must also identify $\frac{1}{3}$ doz. injurious insects, and tell how to control them.
(8) Must furnish parents' or teachers' certificate of work done when asked to do so.
THE KIND OF BOY WHO IS GOING TO BE IN GREATEST DEMAND.
One of the most valuable qualities in a workman is the ability to see what needs to be done and does it without being told. It is a rare thing for employees in either office or workshop to do things that need to be done without being told i. e., to do the little extra jobs. Young men working their way thru college wing be invaluable if they cultivate this quality. Book-learning, scholastic training and mental development generally are, of course, valuable in any line of business. today, but thoughtfulness and thoroness are essential all the time and everywhere. A tool is left out of its place, a book has fallen to the floor, a pane of glash is loose, or something trivial needs attention. The boy who attends to sucy things habitually and instinctively, not because he is ordered, but because the the need attention, is the boy who is going to be in demand when he goes out into all world, and he is the one whose job will be safe and for whom promotion will that ways be waiting. It is this habit of observation, attention to little things, that makes some men and women exceedingly useful-for such there will always position and a call to take the higher job. In the coming days of reconstruct 10. and readjustment such men need fear no competition.-Halifax Herald, Dec. ${ }^{10}$

## READ THIS.

All children should have:
1-Well trained, well paid permanent teachers
2-A ten months' school term
3-Abundant facilities for organized recreation.
5-Beautiful sanitary buildings.
6-Excellent large libraries.
6-Expert supervision of the individual school and of the system of schools...
7-Medical inspection of school children to prevent the spread of disease and
the elimination of physical detects
-8-Rich well-graded course of study, actualily taught
9-Practical instruction and training in agriculture or other industries.
${ }^{8 t a n d} 10$-Community interest in maintaining or securing educational and sanitary andards in schools
How do we in Canada measure up to such an ideal?

## STUDIES IN RURAL CITIZENSHIP, WINNIPEG.

There is a growing demand for help in outlining social studies. Farmers' organizations are feeling the need of educating their members; women's clubs are anxious to enlarge the scope of their discussions; young people's societies are discovering that practical subjects create the greatest interest. It is hoped that these studies may meet the needs of these various classes.-J.S. Woodsworth.

## CORRECTION.

In our issue dated 23 November 1918, the printer misplaced paragraph "Flowers and their Mission" The extract written Miss Marsters begins "Last Monday......etc ....."." Also ${ }^{\text {On }}$ 2 page 1, the line "M W Rural Science Bulletin, Galley 1 Nov 19 , score does not belong there. It has nothing to do with the proposed card.

## THE SCHOOL AS A COMMUNITY CENTER.

"For generations the school houses have been monuments of neglected oppor-
tunities. The policy of closing them to the people outside of regular school hours has retarded the development of that higher type of citizenship which makes for better government. It matters not where it is located, whether in a congested city dis-
trict or in build or in a hamlet, or on a prairie among scattered farm houses, a public school club ing is a potential center of civic activities, a potential neighborhood civic the thouse. If there should be realized anything like a fair measure of that which raising the plands upon thousands of public school buildings of the nation offer in governme plane of citizenship and in increasing the people's capacity for selfand alland all-conquering. It is no exaggeration to say that in making the school house
the forum perfecting of the people lies the chief hope of perpetuating the republic and of ecting its institutions.-J. C. Ward.
Contrasting with the foregoing picture which is an all too common one, read the following description of a small village school in the west. 3200 oratory and teachers' room. The laboratory was equipped at an expense of branches with apparatus and material for doing efficient work in the various $\mathrm{m}_{\text {aps }}$ and of science. There was a library of some two hundred volumes, also
manual other equipment. But turther, in one room was a set of ten benches for The training work.
$800 \mathrm{~m}_{8}$ The children had become interested in nature study and one of the class tion. A was veritable museum with loan collections of every conceivable descripectures were local "social service club" had installed a piano, and concerts and ing was were held in the evenings. The only trouble was that already the buildquite too small.

The outs de equipment was still more interesting. Adjacent to the school on the one side was a good playground with inexpensive but useful apparatus.

On the other side was located a school garden and a small experimental farm. This was only about an acre in extent, but there was a wealth of flowers which made at least one beauty spot in the crude new "town." In the experimental plot there were growing some forty or fifty kinds of grain obtained from the Agricultural College. Since my visit I learn that with the co-operation of the local Agricultural Association the school has purchased a block of some three acres which will be used for school gardens and agricultural plots.

All this was largely the work of a live teacher and one or two enterprising citizens, who had managed to organize the scattered foices of the community. -Studies in Rural Citizenship.

## TRAINING FOR COUNTRY LIFE.

But all our country social workers are agreed that the training of the country boy or girl should be pre-eminently training for country life. Country life is good. Parents should work to make it better and inspire their children with the ambition to make it better still. If the farmer's ideal is that of a soft handed city job, or his wife's that of a pleasure-seeking "city lady"-and these are constantly sighed after-it is not much wonder that the country girls and boys do not stay on the farm.

Farm life is good. It can easily be made much better.
First of all must come the realization that the chief end of man is not moneymaking. Living is first. Many a farmer slaves from early morning to late at night, his wife slaves from still earlier in the morning to still later at night. The boys and girls slave until their eyes are opened to the situation and then they run away from it. And what is it all for? Often just to buy another quarter of a section and then another, or to add to the bank account that is to be a doubtful benefit to the next generation, or to more quickly be able to sell out and move to the city to live an aimless, dissatisfied life. Prematurely bent and broken down men and women may have been a necessary result of pioneer conditions, but today all is changed, or may be changed.

Think of the opportunities of the long owinter evenings and sometimes the long winter days-opportunities for social life and cultuie and mental develop ment and vocational training and all that goes to develop efficient and noble citizenship.

For years country children have been sent to the city to "finish" their educa" tion. The time is coming when city children will be sent to the country to receive a grounding in the essentials of true living.-Studies in Rural Citizenship.

## GOOD WORK.

"The High School Boys have Iormed a Club, self-governing, with a splendid leader. At present they are correlating their club work with Botany. From their dues they want to subscribe to a good garden magazine. The girls are in readiness tor their Camp Fire organization, and can hardly wait to get their charter.

In all departments Friday afternoons are devoted to Sewing and other Domestic Science subjects. The mothers are helping the Camp Fire Girls, and the Sewing Classes. The Agricultural Society has voted money for a Dairy Contest.

The fact that a young man from the section is attending the Agricultural College this winter, serves to increase the children's desire to learn. We interest. suggesting that a letter from him to the school each month, would be of interest

The children keep note-books, and illustrate them with, clippings and picturs, from magazines. We are organizing a small Institute of the neighboring teaches ${ }^{8}$ and will meet once a month. I, think the idea of County Garden Contesto ${ }^{s}$ great one. A week or two at Summer School would work wonders for the boy and girls.

I wrote Mr. Arnot, Y. M. C. A. Secretary, and received an encouraging reply This County will soon be organized, and I am speaking a good word on bergarof the enterprise whenever opportunity offers. We want a Boy Scouts' Orgar ization next.'"-Irma Campbell, Bear River.

## むural Science 毯ulletin.

Vol V.
TRURO, 4 FEB., 1919.
No. 5
Editor: L. A. DeWOLFE, M. Sc., Normal College, Truro, Nova Scotia.

## SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

School libraries are desirable. Teachers, however, sometimes lack judgment in the selection or use of books. Last year a teacher raised about $\$ 50.00$ to establish a library. In selecting the books she chose nothing but fiction. Not a single reference book was included. This year another teacher has charge of the school. At the request of a number of parents she has closed the library; for, as the parents assert, the children neglected lessons and home duties in order to read school fiction. This is something to think about. In a number of cases we learn of teachers who receive the Agricultural Gazette and Experimental Farm Bulletins, but who never take them to school. That is a serious mistake. Give your children every opportunity to look over government publications as well as other magazines. The pictures will teach more in an hour than other magazines. The pictures will teage teacher can teach in a week.

## HELPFUL HINTS.

in British following clipping, tho descriptive of an agricultural course ritish Columbia, might apply to any system of school instruction. minimum work thruout is intensely practical. Lectures are reduced to a judging wo Illustrative material and periods devoted to demonstration and requing work are strong features of the courses. No entrance examination is course,", nor are students asked to write an examination at the conclusion of the

## BRINGING IN OUTSIDE HELP.

The teacher is the leader in her school, but she need not do all the teaching. A fruit grower, for instance, can teach grafting and in a ${ }^{\text {ong }}$ better than the teacher can. When grafting is being done child near-by orchard, have a man come into school and teach the pupils show it is done. After he has gone, one or two of your had mastered give a similar demonstration to make sure that they "Howstered it; and then all your pupils may write the story of W and Why we Graft Fruit-trees."
$\mathrm{i}_{n_{8}}$ Thruout the year, too, have a competent man give demonstratelse on seed-testing, seed-selection, judging vegetables or anything Willingly pertaining to the welfare of the community. Women will household give a few lessons on sewing, cooking, butter-making, asehold decoration, labor-saving devices and allied topics.

## MANUAL WORK FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN.

The following five paragraphs are five separate extracts from a very readable book "Community Civics", by Field and Nearing. They suggest activities that any strong teacher might introduce. Note, for instance, the fifth paragraph. The teacher, we assume, cannot splice a rope. How interested her boys would be, however, if some rainy day she invited a man to school to teach rope-splicing. The same applies to other things which are outside the teacher's experience. Here are the clippings:-
"In one school the boys made a reading table from pieces that were left over in building a house near the school. They stained it a pretty brown, and on it they put many farm journals and other magazines that people, who had already read them, gave to the school. These boys made a rack, too, for filing farm bulletins, and a sand table for the little children. They mended a place in the fence that was broken, and made a cupboard to put the dinner pails away in. The girls did their part, too. They stenciled and hemstitched sash curtains for the windows. They stretched dark green burlap in one corner on the wall on which the best school work could be mounted. They drew each month a pretty calendas on the blackboard."
"In one country school a girl read in a farm paper on the reading table how to make a fireless cooker. She took a box, some hay, and some muslin, and made one according to directions. In this the school often cooked rice for the hot lunch'
"Part of a child's education comes from the study of books; part of it come ${ }^{9}$ thru doing things; and another large part comes thru being a member of the school family:"
"The school exists to train better farmers, better homemakers, and better citizens. The things a boy or girl does at home, if done in the right way, are quite as much a part of his or her education as the things done at school. Because of this, many of the country schools are now giving credit for home work-for milking the cows, washing the dishes, getting the meals, ploughing a field,-if it is, done well. From this same idea grows the movement of boys' and girls' clubs.'
"On one farm the hay rope broke in the midst of the haying. Just then the farmer's son came into the barn, and said: "I can splice the rope in a few minutes so it will be as good as new. I learned how at school last week." That farmer now believes in his school more than ever before.

## SHOW THIS LETTER TO YOUR RATE-PAYERS.

The following letter was addressed to Miss MacCarthy, travell. ing rural science teacher in Pictou County. We reproduce it with the hope that other sections in other counties will take similar forward steps.

Miss Tina J. MacCarthy,
P. O. Box 370, New Glasgow, N. S.

Dear Miss MacCarthy,-
At our last annual Agricultural meeting held in the Marshville school-house Nov. 18th, a small amount of money was voted to be used for the advancement ol Rural Science work in this district.

We had with us at the meting Mr H Supervisor of Cow-testing, who told us about the wori H. R. Brown, Provincial carried on in the other districts under your direction.

We, the people of Marshville school district, are very anxious to obtain your
services in this connexion, and would like to know if you would be able to visit
Sciechool in the very near future and arrange some work along the lines of Rural Whate and Agriculture, to be carried on thruout the year in accordance with Ther arrangement you may see fit to make.
should The school house is about $3 \frac{1}{2}$ miles from the railway station, River John, but canvass be any inducement for you to come, I might say that a house to house their turn in been made of the section and everyone is agreed and willing to take
In other words meeting you at the station, and driving you back-free of charge.
time, and words, your transit to and from the station is guaranteed for an indefinite
liberty and you will be given a welcome at any house, either in turn, or you are at rty to go to whatever place you choose yourself.
the districtly let me know when you can arrange to come, and a representative of district will be at the station, River John, to meet you.

Yours very truly,
Baxter Langille,
Secretary to Trustees.

## SLOWNESS OF RURAL SCHOOLS.

leaden 'The one institution that has been merely marking time or marching with and compotsteps is the rural school. * * * Methods of business have changed the buspetition is so much keener that the boys and girls of today, who are to be and more liben mand women of tomorrow, must have a decidedly deeper, broader Way to the bibal training than their fathers. The sickle and the cradle have given
every dhe binder; the ox team has been replaced by the gas engine, and almost
The railroads of fifty years ago has been given over to more modern methods.
are entirely differenteatly modified and changed conditions. Standards of living
place to the different. The simplicity and barrenness of yesterday have given
good old times, comfort and plenty of today. There is in fact but little left of the
have rendered times.' The increase in population and the rapid rise in land values
merely a merd imperative a more intensive form of tillage. Farming is no longer 'Evatter of industry and muscle, but of thought and study.
highly verything relative to the farm and farming has improved and hence it is
conditions thecess that the farmers' children should receive an education, and under
proper education will fit them properly to carry on their work of the future. The
they ut bringing ruin on these and girls of the rural communities cannot be neglected
will drift away on these communities. If these advantages are not provided "On drift away into other callings.
and suitabe other hand, if schools of the right kind are provided and equipped
${ }^{0}$ pportunities facilities furnished so that all may avail themselves of the educational
serperal educaties, these children will remain at home on the farms to receive their
Prove towucation, and afterwards, when they come to take charge of affairs, will
$l_{\text {arg }}$ 'The ${ }^{\text {Thers }}$ of strength to the rural communities on account of their education.
yeare attendance old schools as remembered by many of us are gone forever. The
doars of agdance, the male teacher, the pupils running from six to twenty-one
Then or age, are things of the past. In their place is the small room of a half
foll 'good so small children, and perhaps a foung inexperienced girl in charge.
follow, or teacher' has too often gone to the town or village where the older pupils or cease going to school altogether.-Canadian Welfare Leagus, Winnipeg

## PROGRAMS FOR RURAL SCHOOLS.

firot, "The program needed to unite rural schools and fa:m communities is then, the the these co the course of study by adding nature study and agriculture, and ite co-oper co-ordinating the conventional school subjects; second, to encourage ${ }^{1}{ }^{8}$ surroundion of the pupils, especially for the improvement of the school and hochers and patrons third, to bring together for discussion and acquaintance the a place a meeting patrons of the school; fourth so far as possible to make the school anyce where the thing that music, art, social culture, literature, study of farming and, in facc, of teacher to has to do with rural education may be fostered; and fifth, to expect freld ficulture, especiall knowledge of the industrial and general social conditions ure, especially those of the community in which her lot is cast."-Butter-
"But if this attraction-the attraction of common work and social intercourse with a circle of friends-is to prevail in the long run over the lure which the city offers to eye and ear and pocket, there must be a change in rural education. At present country children are educated as if for the purpose of driving them to the towns. To the pleasure which the cultured city man feels in the country because he has been taught to feel it-the country child is insensible. The country offers continual interest to the mind which has been trained to be thoughtful and observant; the towns offer continual distraction to the vacant eye and brain. Yet the education given to country children has been invented for them in the town, and it not only bears no relation to the life they are to lead. but actually attracts them toward a town career."-Sir Horace Plunkett.

## THE COUNTRY CHURCH.

How different the ideals and work of a Canadian country minister! He remains but a few years in one place. His ambition is probably to pass from the country "circuit" to the town charge and thence to the city pulpit-and that as quickly as possible. Too often, as Butterfield says, "the rural parish is regarded either as a convenient laboratory for the clerical novice, or as an asylum for decrepit or inefficent."

Then what is the work of the country minister? He preaches three times on Sunday-often the same sermon. If only twice he probably teaches a class in the Sunday School. During the week he may conduct a prayer meeting or possibly attend a young peoples' meeting. He visits in the homes of the people, and on occasion baptizes a child, performs a marriage ceremony or conducts a funeral. Outside of these regular duties he may carry on "special services" or assist in a local option campaign. If he does all this he is considered an all round ministera preacher, a pastor and an organizer and fitted to minister to a larger congregatio to

Aye! that's the rub, his whole ideal is to minister to a congregation-not ${ }_{*}$ lead the congregation ${\underset{*}{*}}_{*}^{\operatorname{ministering}}$ to the community.

The time has arrived when the church must take a larger leadership, both as an insitution and thru its pastors, in the social reorganization of rural life. * * * It must be a leader in the attempt to idealize country life.

The country church doubtless faces special difficulties. As a rule, it is ${ }^{3}{ }^{3}$ small field. The country people are conservatives. Ordinarily the financity. support is inadequate. Often there are too many churches in a given communital Sectarian ideas divide unduly and unfortunately. While there are many rities, churches that are effective agents in the social evolution of their communimme it is true that as a whole the country church needs new direction and to a the the new responsibilities. * * * Most of the gatherings are designed social in church people themselves rather than the community. The range of social to the fluence is, therefore, generally restricted to the families particularly related to fility special church organization, and there is likely to be no sense of social responsibility for the entire community."-Studies in Rural Citreenship, Winnipeg.

## MEDICAL INSPECTION IN SCHOOLS.

"There are numerous chronic ailments of childhood which absolutely prevert or militate against its receiving instruction. The more important of these are serious congenital mental defects and defects of the heart and organs of specinThere exist, also, many minor defects, eradicable, provided the parents are ${ }^{\text {as }}$ formed that such defects exist. The existence of these minor defects, guching squint, near-sightedness, adenoids, enlarged tonsils, bad teeth, nervous twinalized and so on, are not often discovered by the parents nor is their seriousness, - Foght. until the child has for some time been under the influence of school life.

## PUBLIC HEALTH.

"The city is not the only place confronted by the problems of water and foo supplies, sewage and garbage disposal, living and working conditions, child and long hours, school hygiene and medical examination of scholars, play sp ${ }^{\text {speab }}$ and bathing facilities, commercialized amusements and recreations, the infuenza, white plague, the social evil and venerial diseases, typhoid fever and infu, M. D. high infant mortality, house fly, malaria and the mosquito."-John Brown,

## そutal Sxience 毪ulletin.

Vol. V.
TRURO, 1 MARCH, 1919.
No. 6
Editor: L. A. DeWOLFE, M. Sc., Normal College, Truro, Nova Scotia.

## WHAT DO YOU WANT TO BE TEN YEARS FROM NOW?

This question was recently asked of all boys in New York State between the ages of 16 and 18 years, except those who still remained in school. It is a good question to ask of everyone. Let us frequently put the question to our pupils and to ourselves. It will do Wonders in developing the ambition bump.

## FORESTRY.

The Canadian Forestry Association is doing much to educate us to the value of our forests and the need of our protecting and conserving them. They areseleading the way; our people are not keep-
ing up. What can the teacher do to help? It is as much her duty to
teach teach. What can the teacher do to help? It is as much her duty to teach borest protection as it is to teach arithmetic. In fact she can lems in arithmetic.

Would it not be a good community investment if a school were planted by the children? The owner of the land might be given the lumber crop for having cared for it, just as the government model orchards are managed now. This is a good topic for teachers to $d_{i s c u s s}$ with farmers and business men.

## A PIG FOR EVERY BOY.

Harvester "A for Every Boy", was the slogan used by the International live-stock Co., Chicago, in its campaign to interest boys in growing bankeck. In small towns and villages, the Company interviewed at $6 \%$ and business men and induced them to lend money to boys witho; with which to buy young pigs. The boys gave their notes boy was security. Some reliable person was required to say that the was honest.
This not only led to greater food production, but was good bisiness training for the boy. It taught him to live up to re${ }^{8 p} \mathrm{D}_{\mathrm{n}}$ sibilities. He was required to grow at least a half-acre of food in the pig, and was urged the following year to invest his profits an educ parents could claim nothing from the proceedings. As ing educative exercise, the young owner had to write a report of feedg, care and profits.
$v_{\text {ant }}$ There are hints here that our teachers might use to good adtage.

## ANNAPOLIS ROYAL SCHOOL GARDEN.

Following is an account of the 1917 Annapolis Royal School Garden, written by Principal Ruggles:

The garden consisted of one-third of an acre. The land was in grass, and had not been plowed for many years. It was plowed, two deep furrows, then a shallow one, and so on. The manure was put in every third row, the seed dropped and covered by means of hoes.

The crop was hoed by the principal, assisted by some of the older boys. The men of the Entomological Laboratory looked after the spraying. There were 24 rows sprayed as follows:
$\left.\begin{array}{r}1 \\ \text { to } \\ 5\end{array}\right\} \quad$ Dry Bordeaux.
$\left.\begin{array}{r}6 \\ \text { to } \\ 10\end{array}\right\} \quad$ Arsenate of Lead.
$\left.\begin{array}{l}11 \\ \text { to } \\ 14\end{array}\right\}$ No Spray.
$\left.\begin{array}{l}15 \\ \text { to } \\ 20\end{array}\right\} \quad 1-4-40$ Bordeaux.
$\left.\begin{array}{l}21 \\ \text { to } \\ 24\end{array}\right\} \quad 4-4-40$ Bordeaux.

The results of spraying were very marked, and the "patriotic potato patchi," was watched by many interested people. Signs were put up next the main judge across the end of the strip stating the spray used so that all could see, and fallfor themselves. The strip "no spray" had dead-looking tops early in than three fold greater in the $4-4,4-40$ Bordeaux strip. The yield was more than tult of spraying was an object lesson to the entire community and if for no other reason was worth while.

Owing to lateness of the season and difficulty in getting a team the potatoef were not planted until school closed the last part of June. But after paying all expenses the plot gave a small margin of profit.

In 1918, the garden was run as a private venture by the Principal, but the pupils, particularly those of the lower grades, thru their teachers were able to obtain much valuable material for study from it.

Potatoes, peas, beans, corn, squashes, onions, salsify, cucumbers, beets and tomatoes, were grown, and excellent crops raised. One very interesting matter for study was the fine crop of potato balls. I am sure a bushel of potato balls could have been gathered. I have some balls sayed and intend experimenting with potato seed, hoping that in 3 or 4 years I may.obtain a new kind of potato. Gave away a lot of these to different persons interested-one lot going to the Agricultural Farm in St. Paul, Minn.

Our teacher grew some fine Sweet Peas in about a 30 ft . row in this garden. The pupils brought the seed. She also experimented with potatoes and beans. Shall try to interest other teachers and pupils next season. They see now what can be done. "Nothing succeeds like success."

## TRY THIS PLAN. IT "WORKS."

Mr. E. C. Allen, Normal College, Truro, N. S.

Instead of having a nature lesson without warning, or previous preparation on the part of the pupils, try the plan of posting up somewhere in the room, several days or even a month before the day set for the lesson, a set of questions intended to stimulate real observation and inquiry on the part of the pupils.
idea. The set of questions on the Robin given below illustrates the have When the day comes for the Robin Lesson, the pupils will answers. really investigating for the purpose of securing correct day app. Requiring pupils to bring their answers in writing on the
appointed insures better work.
the It will take some time to thoroly discuss the relative merits of pupils rers brought in, but one nature lesson like this, in which the old-fashilly investigate, is worth more than a dozen taught in the Simioned way.
Similar sets can be prepared on other common, and easily observed, natural objects.

## QUESTIONS ON THE ROBIN.

What time do the robins become common in this section?
What time do they become scarce in the fall?
$\mathrm{D}_{0}$ any stay in this section all winter?
explain often hears that robins are plumper in winter than in summer. Can you
What a re several patches of white on the robin. Where are they?
Can yolor is the robin's bill? Its legs?
Does you detect any difference in the coloring of the male and female?
Does the robin run, hop or walk when on the ground?
$\mathrm{flight}_{\text {t }}$ hat peculiar habit has the robin-noticeable when first a-lighting after a
How does the robin find its worms?
If $\begin{aligned} & \text { Have yous the robin find its worms? } \\ & \text { What? }\end{aligned}$ ever seen the robin eating any other animal food than earth worms?
How vegetable foods have you seen the robin eat?
ige. How many different kinds of language has the robin; and for what occasion
Whated?
What is the earliest date that robins begin to build in your locality?
Of hat places other than in trees can you positively find nests?
$\mathrm{C}_{\text {an }}$ what material or materials do they make their nests?
Can you find out the time required for building?
Do both birds assist in building?
Whath sit on the eggs?
How is the color of the eggs? Why?
Look long after the eggs are laid before they hatch?
Are for the empty egg-shells beneath the nest. What becomes of them?
Are the young blind or not when first hatched?
$D_{0}$ they naked, or down-covered like chickens?
$\mathrm{I}_{8}$ food parents feed the young?
How predigested as with some birds?
$D_{0}$ thong are the young in the nest?
$H_{0}$ Watche young differ in coloring from the parenta? If so, how?
many the nest (unobserved) for one hour after the young are fairly large.
Are the times are they fed in the hour?
it a Can you young robins ever fed by the parents after leaving the nest?
a season? be sure that the same pair of robins ever raise more than one family

Can you get any certain record of the same nest ever being used for more than one family?

Can you find a robin's nest containing no mud? Reason for this?
Name as many of the robin's enemies as you can?
What winter fruits and berries do the robins which remain here eat?

## SUGGESTED MENTAL ARITHMETIC QUESTIONS ON THE ROBIN.

## Make up More.

1. A naturalist who tried the experiment found that a young robin required half its own weight of animal food a day to keep it well. At the same rate how much beef could a young man weighing 130 lbs . eat in a day, and what would it cost at 25 cents a pound?
2. Another naturalist found that a young robin would eat 165 cut-worms in a day. If each cut-worm could destroy only one young corn plant, and each corn plant would yield only 2 cents worth of corn, how much money would that one day's food of the robin save the farmer?
3. How many baskets of strawberries at 20 cents a basket would the robin have to destroy to cancel the value of the corn saved?
4. Still another naturalist watched a female robin, and found that she took cut-worms out of the garden at the average rate of one in five minutes. In a robin's working day, from $4 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. to $7 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$., how many would she destroy?
5. When young are large they are fed by parents on an average once in three minutes. How many times from $4 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. to $7 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$.?
6. If cut-worms are brought on 40 per cent. of these trips, and only two cutworms at a time, how many cut-worms destroyed in a day?
7. If 20 white grubs (larvae of the June Beetle) from a straW. berry garden are fed to a nest of young robins each day, how many would be used in three weeks?
8. If every five grubs would destroy a strawberry plant that would yield a 15 cent box of berries, what would the presence of this nest of robins be worth to the farmer?
9. Suppose each pair of robins on an average, batring accidentsr could rear 4 young each year for five years, what would the whole family, including the first two, amount to in that time?
10. Why do they not increase at this rate? Figure percentage of mortality among robins.

## THE THRIFT MAGAZINE

is sent, free of cost, to every teacher in Canada. Any teacher who fails to receive a copy needs only to write for it. Copies for pupils cheerfully supplied.

Inspectors, teachers, public libraries, persons interested in thift education, will be placed on the mailing list on request.

> The Thrift Magazine; Faculty of Education Buld 371 Bloor Street West ${ }^{2}$ dar Toronto, Cana ${ }^{2}$

## Kural Sxience 廷ulletin.

Editor: L. A. DeWOLFE, M. Sc., Normal College, Truro, Nova Scotia.

## CHILDREN'S GARDENS.

The spring restlessness is again showing itself. Home or school gardens will be a healthful outlet for part of the surplus energy that your pupils must expend in some way. As a teacher, you may direct these energies whether you know much about gardening or not. Suggest making gardens, give what instruction you can, and leave something for the children to learn from reading and from inquiry among farmers and gardeners.

The teacher must supply the enthusiasm. She must use the children's garden experiences to good advantage in the school room. She must keep in touch with what the children are doing and urge them to do their best. Her attitude will determine entirely the children's success or failure.

Study the accompanying score card. Read it to the children and will comment upon it. Find out at once how many of your children to make home gardens worthy of being inspected; and then write Truro for the number of score cards you will actually need.

## GARDEN SCORE CARD.



Total Points Awarded

## THREE GOOD REPORTS.

## 1. Play in Country Schools.

Our rural schools lack much they should have in the way of school equipment, revised programs, up-to-date methods, and modern buildings. They also lack something else as essential as any of these, viz., supervised and organized play.

In modern education play is taking a larger and larger place, as people realize it is the natural method by which the child learns. The teacher, especially the teacher of primary grades, who makes a game of the arithmetic or English lesson, has no difficulty in maintaining interest and progress in those subjects. The same method can be applied to every lesson of the day, tho the exact form will differ. Those who have access to the magazine called "The School" will find in the March, 1919 number an excellent article on "Language Games', that is brimful of suggegtions.

It is not, however, of the games in the school-room, but of those on the schoolgrounds, that we wish to speak. You teachers with your own playgrounds in mind, what can your boys do at recess? What $d o$ they do? Have you ever watched them? Perhaps you have. You wanted to see that they didn't climb on the shed roof, or throw stones at the next house. Or you were called to the door to settle big James for knocking down little Wohn and teasing Sarah until she cried. You wondered why boys must be always in mischief. Recess is allowed thest pupils and teacher may, thru change of position find rest and relaxation, and return to work refreshed in mind and body. Does your recess do that? Don't you usually put exercises on the blackboard that fifteen minutes? Do not your girls sit around in the room talking of the new dress or the I.odge program, while the boys lounge around the door, or wrestle roughly with each other?

The boys and girls act thus because they have nothing better to do. It is a lamentable fact that they know no games to play, and they have no one to teach them unless the teacher assumes leadership. In the United States, Y. M. C. A. secretaries travelled from one country school to another, requesting the privilege of teaching the children a few games. Such work was done in 90 counties, and was pronounced "invaluable" in its results. Teachers can do that work for their communities as well as Y. M. C. A. secretaries can. Associating with her pupils on the playground will not tend to weaken her influence or control over them, but rather the contrary; and her presence there will be a check on rough play and bad language.

How many of your boys bring their lunch to school? How many girls do the same? Do you know how they pass the noon hour? Have you ever stayed with them? The noon-hour period is the greatest menace to the wholesome at mosphere of the rural school. Can you not arrange to stay one day per week, and get four of your older pupils to take the other days in turn? You could institute the "hot lunch," and then go to the playground later for the new games. It would be wort trying to see what results it produces.

The idea of play is to develop physically, to train for citizenship, and to maintain a clean moral tone by providing ample scope for employing surplus energy. The very best games to fulfil all these requirements are the so-called Relay Games, because the spirit of team-work is part and parcel of them. These games combine running with passing or throwing of balls, overcoming or carrying of obstacles, etc;; and admit of endless variation. Ten cents sent to "The Youth's Companion, Boston, Mass., for the April 19, 1917 issue will provide you with a whole page Relay Games. An additional dime will bring "Neighborhood Play"-an excellent pamphlet.

Folk Games and dances combining movement with singing are favorites with little children. "Popular Folk Games and Dances," by Mari Ruef Hofer naay be obtained from the A. Flannigan Company of Chicago. Price 75 cents. This book contains simple music and full directions for movements.

Without any extra expenditure, however, the teacher has a source of informa ${ }^{2}$ tion and suggestion in the prescribed text for Physical Drill. The pages at the back contain games for both children and adults. The drill itself, performed out 0 doors in fine weather, provides interesting exercise.

One game every country school should aim to teach-Basket Ball. The fewin baskets can be made of No. 9 (1-6 inch) wire, with a piece of netting or burlap seuni around. The ball must be purchased, but a few cents from each pupil will pro cher sufficient funds for an inexpensive ball which will serve the purpose. The teadiste, does not need to know the fine points of the game. A few simple rules, a whiskg and you have a game which will hold the interest of and develop teamwork among the older pupils.
"Aim High," is a good motto. Why not try to have a few simple amusements
for the little children to counter-balance the basket ball for the older ones? A sand
pile will keep little tots busy, clean, and happy, and out of the way. It is easily
available in most sections. A swing or two, and a couple of teeters would provide
the childdren of the intermediate grades with exhilarating occupation at recess and
noon. People will put up swings and teeters on a picnic ground for one day's plea-
sure. Why not put them on a school ground where they would give five month's
pleasure? A sand-pile, swings and teeters, and Basket Ball facilities ought to be
the minimum equipment provided by a section for its school playground. Basket
Ball is good,but the average rural school ground is too small for it; results-broken
windows and hurt pupils.
Don't you think some such scheme of play is needed at your school? The best of it all is that there can be no objection or difficulty in trying it. It interferes in no way with an already over-crowded curriculum. It need await no sanction rom education boards. The most conservative section can find no fault with its Will yoution. The opportunity is open to every teacher in every rnral section. Will you be the first to try it? Start to-day by teaching the children one new game, say "Fox and Geese," or "Double Dodge." Play, with them.
playground not aim at having your section the first to put in this minimum rural Playground equipment? Write us the results of your efforts.

## A GOOD REPORT.

Athol, Cumberland Co., N. S.,
L. A. DeWolfe, M. Sc.,
Dear Mr. DeWolfe:--

January 24th, 1919. We. DeWole.-
Wyver have organized a small teachers' Institute of the teachers of
schern, Collingwood, Rr. Philip Center, Rr. Philip and Glenville schools. Both teachers and pupils have welcomed the circulating library. All of my monthly supply, and the most of my other books, are already in circulation. The plan of allowing, pupils a reading period during school hours as a reward for quickness or neatness in class work seems to work well. Here we use not only circulated can collet also pamphlets, thrift magazines, and any magazines or bulletins we collect.
nightly have organized nine clubs which in some cases meet weekly, in others, fort-
pupils, The teacher is merely the Supervisor. All officers are elected from the minutes and thus we hope to teach them how to conduct a meeting properly. The teacher give a chance to bring in composition. They must be approved by the Eas to neatness, writing and composition.
rules of the club has a charter printed in their club colors giving name, purpose and
While the club. In one section two women are coming to teach the girls to sew.
birds' the girls sew the boys will make articles such as breeding cases for insects, In souses, stretching boards, etc.; also do work in seed testing.
jurious insects sections the people seem to prefer to have the children learn of inplaces ousects, plant diseases and natural resources, rather than sewing. In such Many club work consists of discussions on such subjects.
ordered bird schools have no reference books. Here in our clubs the children have
Will make pictures with descriptions; and of these at our club meetings, they Audub bird scrap book for reference purposes.
$f_{0}$ Audubon Societies are popular. All children are interested in birds. In contests
neatest between adjoining clubs. The one which has the most complete and In weather record for a month is to receive a thermometer.
Their one club the children are very anxious to have some books of their own.
We will teacher and I have agreed to spend Saturday seeking help in the section.
ard fiction solicit money or books. (The latter either reference books, or such stand-
and I believe scott, Dickens, etc.). The people are very interested in the school
the circuleve we will be quite successful. Two people to whom I was speaking of In thing library you had started, offered to give us a book.
Wind In the same section two women have ordered scrim for sash curtains for
make the, to make the schoolroom look more homelike. The girls in the club are to
brighter curtains in their sewing class. If we could make more schoolrooms look
er and prettier, I believe much better results might be obtained in school work.

I have a small mineral collection which I am circulating. In the spring we plan to form club contests in garden work between adjoining sections; but will tell more of that when our plans are more matured. So many people say to me: "I think school clubs are splendid. They give the children a chance to gain confidence as well as to learn to conduct a meeting properly." When the children have become a little better acquainted with their duties as club officers, we plan to have some public club meetings. The parents will be interested to see how their children are getting along and we hope thus to bring the parents into closer touch with the school.
( Sgd .) Marjorie Boss.
"I gave three lessons on soils to every grade, with suggestions for experiments and work to be carried on in my absence. I also gave a lesson on vegetables, with a view toward having a Seed Production Contest in the section next spring. Altho I could not arrange for a general meeting of the parents, I spoke to as many as possible; and they seemed pleased that the schools were becoming more interested in rural matters."
"After coming back to Dartmouth I promised to give a demonstration lesson once a week in the Halifax schools. I chose Milk as the subject, as it seemed suitable for the city child, and because it furnishes so many interesting lessons. The Scotia Pure Milk Company is most obliging, and is giving me much material which I could not possibly get otherwise."

P. Clayton Stanford(Extract from full report).

Dear Mr. DeWolfe, -
Lawrencetown, Annapolis County,
March 1, 1919.
Enclosed is a brief sketch of some of our work, it leaves out a lot I'd like every ${ }^{-}$ one to know regarding the real work done by the girls in selling and serving-taking charge. They certainly can be taught to accept responsibility.

At our Exhibition at Lawrencetown Center, the children won in all $\$ 128.00$, besides a government prize for cattle of $\$ 25.00$, there being over 50 head of live stock exhibited.

Two splendid clubs have been formed and chiefly thru their work conducted a good Fair, Sale and Tea on Dec. 21st. Proceeds $\$ 61.00$, towards next year ${ }^{\prime}$ prize list.

These clubs, as well as the school stoo small for clubs, are learning in classesto do darning, weaving, sewing, wood-work, burnt work, raffia, knotting and weaving.

A school magazine is to be subscribed for from their Funds on hand. Their chief aim is a bigger and better Exhibition this Fall.

## J. Aileen Henderson.

## A SUGGESTIVE LETTER FROM A SCHOOL CHILD.

Dear Mr. DeWolfe, -

Bedford, N. S., Rural Route, No. 2, March 13, 1919.

We are making dolls at noon-hours and on Friday afternoons we are to get prizes for the best ones. We do not go home to dinner so we have the whole noonhour to sew. First we work the doll's nose, mouth and eyebrows, with thread, and sew buttons on for eyes. Then we sew the sides up and stuff them with saw dust, and then we sew the bottom up. Then we make the clothes and dress them. The prize for the best doll is a two dollar and a half gold piece; the prize for the second best is enough duck for a middy suit, and the third is a doll's silk dress. My fister is giving the first prize and my mother the second and Mrs. Wier the third. We

At the end of the term we are going to have an Exhibition at the school. Wibition are going to have cooking and sewing among the exhibits. After the Exhibition we shall send the dolls to the children's hospital in Halifo x.

I am nine years old and $J$ am in Grade $V$.
Yours respectfully,

# RURAL SCIENCE TRAINING SCHOOL. 

From 9 July to 7 August, 1919.

## General Program.

## Extracts from the Regulations of the Council of Public Instruction, amended to date.

91. (5) The Rural Science Training School, Truro, has been organized for the purpose of improving the qualifications of teachers of elementary science in its application to the common school and especially to the rural school as a diffuser of agricultural knowledge and efficiency among the young people of rural districts.

The curriculum of studies is pursued at the Provincial Normal and Agricultural Colleges thru one, two, or three terms of about four weeks each; and, at successive stages in the completion of the same, the student may be granted a certificate, qualifying him for a special grant. On the completion of the course, the candidate is granted a Rural Science diploma.

The following arrangements, however, are made for continuous course of training for Normal students leading to a Rural Science diploma. Graduate and under graduate students of the "B" and "A" classes of the Normal College, possessed of exceptional general ability, of previous knowledge of the natural sciences, and of aptitude for science teaching, may at the beginning of April enrol as candidates for the Rural Science dip. loma as well as for the diploma of the Normal College. Such undergraduate candidates are released from their regular studies in the Normal College and are permitted to devote themselves to the work of the Rural Science School, remaining in attendance until the closing of its classes in August, at which time they may hope to be awarded the full diploma in Rural Science.

The teaching staff comprises the several science-teachers of the Provincial Normal and Agricultural Colleges; and the laboratories and other equipments of the two provincial institutions at Truro are placed at the disposal of the faculty and students. Tuition is free. Railways grant single-fare tickets On the "Standard Certificate" plan, and students who have done satisfactory work for the full term in at least two scientific subjects are recouped the amount of their actual travelling expenses.
(6) Application for admission to the courses leading to a Rural Science diploma will be received from Superior First, First and Second rank graduates of the Provincial Normal College, and from First and Second class teachers specially recommended to the Faculty of the Normal College by the Inspectors on the ground of effective work done in Nature teaching. Application must be received not later than June 30th; and all applications will be submitted to the Faculty for approval. Applicants not recommended by the Faculty will be notified not later than July 4th. No notification will mean acceptance.
(7) Teachers who have been regularly admitted to the Rural Science Training School and have, during any summer session, done satisfactory work in at least three scientific subjects may, at the end of the session, be granted cash scholarships of $\$ 10, \$ 15$ or $\$ 20$, according to the quality of work done. The class standing and final examinations shall decide the amount of each scholarship.
(8) If the teacher, an assistant, or the secretary of the school board, record under oath the attendance of pupils during the holidays in weeding and observing the school garden, such time may be substituted equitably according to agreement with the inspector for an equivalent number of holidays during the winter or stormy weather of the school year following, or the "days attendance" may be added to that of the following halfyearly "return."
(9) The course of study for the Rural Science diploma shall be as defined from year to year in the Rural Science Training School course of study, provided that on the recommendation of the Director and the Dean of the Rural Science faculty, supported by the Principals of the Agricultural and Normal Colleges, the Council of Public Instruction may authorize promptly thru the Superintendent any change likely to be of advantage for the general object in view.

## RURAL SCIENCE DIPLOMA COURSES.

The following classes are now offered at the Rural Science School for teachers seeking a Rural Science Diploma and for those who desire to improve their knowledge in Natural Science:
(1) Nature Study, (2) Botany, (3) Biology, (4) Chemistry, (5) Physics, (6) Geology and Mineralogy, (7) Plant diseases; (8) Entomology, (9) Horticulture, (10) Agriculture, (11) Bird Study, (12) Weather work, (13) Wood work, (14)!Brush and Cardboard work, (15) Bacteriology.

For a Rural Science Diploma classes (1) to (3) inclusive are compulsory. In addition to these the candidate must have successfully completed the work of four classes selected from (4) to (15) and must have presented more advanced work in at least two of these during a second term. The classes in which advanced work for a second term is provided are (4) to (9) inclusive.

Election of classes must be made with reference to the time table given below.

Two sessions of the School are held during the year, the first opening about the first of May and the second early in July. The exact dates are announced in the April Journal for each year.

TIME TABLE
for the Summer School, Truro, N. S. ${ }^{\text {. }}$

| Mon. | Tues. | Wed. | Thurs. | Fri. | Sat. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8 Drill | Drill | Drill | Drill | Drill | Drill |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Drill } \\ & \text { Hort. } 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Drill } \\ & \text { Nature } \end{aligned}$ | Drill Hort. 1 | Drill Nature Chem. 1 | Drill Hort. 1 | Drill Nature Chem. 1 |
| Entom. 1 Hort. 2 | Biology | Entom. 1 <br> Hort. 2 | Chem. 1 Biology | Biology Hort. 2 |  |
| Entom. 1 | Biology Woodwork | Entom. 1 | Biology <br> Woodwork | Biology Woodwork | Entom. 1 |
| $2 \begin{aligned} & \text { Extension } \\ & \text { Work } \\ & \text { (compul'ry) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Birds } \\ \text { Physics } \end{gathered}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Extension } \\ & \text { Work } \\ & \text { (compul'ry) } \end{aligned}\right.$ | Physics Birds | Extension Work (compul'ry) |  |
| Mineralogy Chemistry 2 | Physics Agriculture | Mineralogy Chemistry 2 | Physics Agriculture | Botany |  |
| Weather Work <br> Plant Diseases | Botany | Weather Work <br> Plant Diseases | Botany | Weather Work Plant Diseases |  |
| Drill | Ditl | D.ill | Drill | Drill | Drill |
| Drill | Drill | Drill | Drill | Drill | Drill. |

$0^{\prime} 0^{\prime}$ N. B.- 8 o'clock Dill Class can't take Hort. 1, unless at Normal College. Inetructors aie as follows.
P. J. Shaw-Horticulture and Nature Study.
J. M. Trueman-Agriculture.
H. W. Smith-Plant Diseases.
C. L. Moore-Biology and Birds (lectures). Botany.
E. C. Allon-Chemisiry, Entomology, and Birds (field work).
J. A. Benoit-Physics and Weather Work.
F. C. Matthewa Woodwork, Brush and Cardboard Work.
L. A. DeWolfe-Mineralogy and Extension Work.

## SUMMER SESSION, 1919.

The next summer session of the Rural Science Training School will be held at the Provincial Normal and Agricultural Colleges, Truro, N. S., from 9 July to 7 August, 1919.

The first meeting will open at $10 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$., in the convocation room of the Normal College, when all students should be present in order to qualify for full attendance.

## A Physical Training Course.

leading to the Teachers' Grade B Physical Training Certificate, will be provided by the Dominion Department of Militia and Defense. Attendance on this class, however, will not qualify students for any aid from the Rural Science funds. It has been intimated from Ottawa that no bonus will be paid those taking the course. The providing of an instructor is all that can be done. The physical training course is of four weeks duration, synchronizing with the Rural Science course.

## OFFICERS AND STAFF.

Council: Principals of the Agricultural and Normal Colleges, with the Superintendent of Education.
Loran A. DeWolfe, M. Sc., Director.
C. L. Moore, M. A., F. R. S. C., Dean. Miss Dora M. Baker, Secretary.
(Staff: Professors of Normal and Agricultura Collegesl, and special instructors).

## (To be handed on its receipt by the Secretary of the School Board to each Teacher employed within the School Section). <br> LOCAL "NATURE" OBSERVATIONS.

## (To be sent in to the Inspector with the Returns in Feiruary and July).

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 may help the teacher in doing some of the "Nature" lesson work of the Course of Study; Secondly, it may aid in procuring valuable information for the locality and province. Two copies are provided for every teacher to conduct such observations, one 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 for examination and compilation. What is desired is to have recorded in these forms, the dates of the first leafing, flowering and fruiting of plants and trees; the first appearance in the locality of fied migrating north in spring or south in autumn, etc. While the objects specisections are given so as to enable comparison to be made between the different sections of the Province, it is very desirable that other local phenomena of a similar distine recorded. Every locality has a flora, fauna, climate, etc., more or less those which its own; and the more common trees, shrubs, plants, crops, etc., are chare which will be most valuable from a local point of view in comparing the

Teristics 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, and some pupils radiate as far as two miles from the school room. The "nature study" under these conditions would thus be undertaken at the most convenient time, Without encroaching on school hours; while on the other hand it will tend to break be the monotony of school travel, fill an idle or wearisome walk with interest, and school of the most valuable forms of educational discipline. The eyes of a whole pecially if passing over the school routes will let very little escape notice, esacially, if the first observer of each annually recurring phenomenon receives credit as the first observer of it for the year. The observations will be accurate, as the of the spist be demonstrated by the most undoubted evidence, such as the bringing especimens to the school when possible.
cording all observers the following most important, most essential principle of refording, is emphasized: Better no date, no record, than a wrong one or a doubta onali. Sports out of season due to very local conditions not common to at least corded field, should not be recorded except parenthetically. The date to be re$f_{i r_{s t}}$ of the the purposes of compilation with those of other localities should be the fly emer many of its kind following immediately after it. For instance, a butterJanuary erging from its chrysalis in a sheltered cranny by a southern window in heated would not be an indication of the general climate, but of the peculiarly artificia nook in which the chrysalis was sheltered; nor would a flower in a semioccurial, warm shelter, give the date required. When these sports out of season occur, they may also be recorded, but within a parenthesis to indicate the pecuty of some of the conditions affecting their early appearance.
July These schedules should be sent in to the Inspector with the school returns in to $f_{\text {und }}$ and February, containing the observations made during the Spring (January The and the fall (July to December) respectively.
The register has a page for a duplicate of such records.
blankemember to fill in carefully and distinctly the date, locality, and other ${ }^{1}$ cality at the head of the schedule on the next page; for if either the date or the is Worth or the name of the responsible compiler should be omitted the whole paper ological Obs and cannot be bound up for preservation in the volume of The Phencal Observations.

[^7]
## PHENOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, CANADA. (1919 Schedule).

(For the months January to June 19 ; or the months July to December, 19 )

## Province

District
Locality or School Section
The estimated length and breadth of the locality within which the following observations were made......................................es. Estimated dis tance from the sea coast....... miles. Estimated altitude above sea level......
.feet. Slope or general exposure of the region
General character of the soil and surface
Proportion of forest and its character.
Does the region include lowlands or intervales? ................................................... river or stream. Or is it all substantially highlands?
Any other peculiarity tending to affect vegetation
The most central Post Office of the locality or region

| Name and Home Address of Teacher or other Compiler of the Observations responsible for their accuracy. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nova Scotia Phenochrons. |  |  |
| (Wild Plants, etc.-Nomenclature as in "Spotton" or "Gray's Manual"). |  |  |
| 1. Alder (Alnus incana), catkin shedding pollen. . . . . . . . |  |  |
| 2. Aspen (Populus tremuloides), shedding pollen......... |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| 4. Field Horsetail (Equisetum arvense), shedding spores... |  |  |
| 6. Whood-root (Sanguinaria Canadensis), |  |  |
| 6. White Violet (Viola blanda), flowering.............. |  |  |
| 7. Blue Violct (Viola palmata, cucullata), flowering . . . . |  |  |
| 9. Red Maple (Acer rubrum), flower shedding pollen..... |  |  |
| 10. Strawherry (Fragaria Virginiana), flowering. . . . . . . . . . . . |  |  |
| 12. Dandelion (Taraxacum officinale), flowering. . . . . . . . |  |  |
| 18. Adder's Tongue Lily (Erythronium Am.), flowering.... |  |  |
| 14. Gold Thread (Coptis trifolia), flowering............... |  |  |
| 15. Spring Beauty (Claytonia Caroliniana), flowering .... |  |  |
| 16. Ground Ivy (Nepeta Glechoma), flowering. . .......... |  |  |
| 17. Indian Pear (Amelanchier Canadensis), flowering. . . . |  |  |
| 19. Wild Red Cherry (Prunus Pennsylvanica), flowering... |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| 21. Blueberry (Vaccinium Can. and Penn.), ${ }_{\text {"i }}^{\text {fowering..... }}$ |  |  |
| 28. Tall Buttercup (Ranunculus acris), flowering. . . . . . . . |  |  |
| 24. Creeping Buttercup (R. repens), flowering............ |  |  |
| 25. Painted Trillium (T. erythrocarpum), flowering....... |  |  |
| 26. Rhodora (Rhododendron Rhodora), flowering. . |  |  |

Rhodora (Rhododendron
27. Pigeon Berry (Cornus Canadensis), forets opening

PHENOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.-(Continued).

|  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
| (Cultivated Plants, etc.) <br>  |  | . |
| 68. Plowing begun. <br> (Farming Operations, etc.) <br> 87. 88. Sowing begun... <br> 68. Planting of Potatoes begun |  |  |

## PHENOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.-(Continued).

| 69. Shearing of Sheep . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 70. | Hay Cutting. |
| 71. | Grain Cutting |
| 72. | Potato Digging |
|  | (Meteorological Phenomena). |
| 73. | Opening of (a) Rivers, (b) Lakes without currents..... |
| 74. | Last Snow (a) to whiten ground, (b) to fly in air...... |
| 75. | Last Spring Frost (a) "hard", (b) "hoar" . . . . . . . . . |
| 76. | Water in streams, rivers, etc. (a) highest, (b) lowest. . . |
| 77. | First Autumn Frost, (a) "hoar", (b) "hard". . . . . . . . . |
| 78. | First Snow (a) to fly in air, (b) to whiten ground. . . . . |
| 79. | Closing of (a) Lakes without currents, (b) Rivers. . . . . |
| 80. | Number of Thunder Storms, with dates of each....... |



## (Other Observations or Remarks).

101. Senecio Jacobaea (St. James Ragwort, cattle-kill;) Is it found within the school sections; If so, to what extent? etc.
102. The Brown Tail Moth? etc.

## Phenological Schedules.

It has been decided to have the schedules of observations henceforward sent in twice a year(with the semi-annual returns). This arrangement will enable the Education Department more easily to compile the information in periods of the calendar year 80 as to be more readily comparable with phenological observations in other countries, and with the voluminous meteorological
statistics collected, compiled and published by the Dominion.

The schedule sent in at the end of the first half of the school year is intended to cover the time from the 1st of July to the end

The schedule sent in at the end of the school year in July is intended to cover the observations from the 1st of January to the end of June.

the
Where the same teacher is employed in the section during Week whole calendar year, the schedule sent in during the first year of February is intended to cover the whole calendar Year, from the 1st of January to the 31st of December. Such a ${ }^{8}$ a chedule will be complete in itself for the whole calendar year, and the fact of its repeating the contents of the June schedule
Will be no inconvenience to the compilers, while it will reflect ${ }^{\text {avorably on the teacher }}$
tion This course should be followed by a teacher new to the secthe, provided the previous teacher left the record on file or in can register. Whenever the observations for the Calendar year in the given complete, there is an advantage in giving it Complete schedule sent in with the February returns.

[^8]
## PHENOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

## List of Schools sending in Schedules of Local Oservations for the Year ended December, 1918.

The teachers of Nova Scotia have already acquired a ${ }^{5-}$ putation beyond those of any other part of America for their voluntary devotion to and success in the cultivation of the ob serving faculties of the pupils under their charge. And our first line of biologists, a few widely known already in the world, has made its appearance.

The three columns on the next page give respectively, (1) the names of the teachers, (2) the names of the school sections, and (3) the numbers of observations recorded.

The number of observations generally indicates the in ${ }^{\text {" }}$ terest taken in the work by the respective schools. Even ${ }^{2}$ few accurate observations are of value as scientific document ${ }^{\text {ts }}$. Accurate and full schedules are not only more valuable from ${ }^{2}$ scientific point of view, but indicate generally a strong edu* cational interest in the study of Nature in the school.

The Province is divided into its main climate slopes of regions not always coterminous with the boundaries of counties, Slopes, especially those to the coast, are sub-divided into belts such as (a) the coast belt, (b) the low inland belt, and (c) the high inland belt, as below:-

| No.Regions or Slopes. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| I. Yarmouth and Digby Counties, | (a)Coast, (b) Low Inlands, (c) Higb <br> Inlands. |
| II. Shelburne, Queens \& Lunen'g Cos. |  |


THE TEN PHENOLOGICAL REGIONS OF NOVA SCOTIA.

REGION I..

## Digby and Yarmouth Counties.

(a) Coast.

| H |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Marie E. Thimot | Lit |
| Marion M. Harvey | Lake Midway. |
| Grace Lindsay | Bay View . . . 59 |
| Eliz. A. Fancy | Rockville.... . 100 |
| I.eora H. Kenney | Cent. Argyle. . 59 |
| Vera E. Snow. | Somerville |

## (b) Lowe Inland.

| Cam | North Range.. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Violet May Ric | So. Range W.. |
| Maria Purney | Wellingto |
| Annie L. Ricke | Argyle |
| Edna A. Haga | Argyle Head. . 63 |
| Gert. A. Killam | Richmond.... 127 |
| Maria I. Purne | Wellington . . . 36 |

## (c) High Inland.

| Pearle M. Vidito... | Hill Grove.... | 71 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Bertha M. Johnston | Miford Cor... | 86 |
| Ethel V. DeForest | Morganville... | 135 |
| Margaret Journeay | Easton........ | 79 |
| Frances Reynolds.. | Rockingham.. | 89 |
| Dorothy J. Bain... | Lake Annis... | 197 |
| Hazel H. Smith..... | Bacraro....... | 129 |

## REGION II.

Shelburne, Queens and Lunenburg Counties.

(a) Coast.

|  | Pot Poit.. |
| :---: | :---: |
| , | Port Medw |
| Alice May C | St. Cathe R |
| ctoria Hagan | Summerville C 118 |
| J. B. M. Brooks | Hunt's Point. |
| Gert. E. Cooper | West Berlin.. . 33 |
| Eliz. E. Coope | B. Meadows. . 29 |
| M, O. Wamboldt | E. P. Medway. 71 |
| Blanche E. Brook | Park's Creek. . 105 |
| Blanche G. Herman | Fark's Cre |
| Grace V. Conrad | S. Gold River. |
| A. M. Veinotte | Mahone Bay.. |
| P. L. Ked | Mahone Bay.. 130 |
| Florence L. Aw | N. Gold R |

Amy M. Young.... Mill Cove.... ..... 79
97
Muriel A. Zinck. ..U. Kingsburg.
185
Louise M. Baker.... Vogler's Cove. ..... 105
Laura P. Richards. . Pentz. ..... 64
Lola E. Corkum. . . Chester Basin ..... 45
Nellie L. Romkey . . Riverport
109
109
Minnie E. DeLong. Petite Riviere.
Minnie E. DeLong. Petite Riviere.
123
123
Helen L. Zwicker. . . Martin's Riv.
Helen L. Zwicker. . . Martin's Riv.
N. Edna Backman. Lr. 2nd Penn.. ..... 111
Verna I. Reynolds. McNutt's Isld ..... 15
98
Marla L. Hopkins.... ${ }_{\text {Barrington } P \text {. }}^{\text {Bibbard }}$ ..... 62 ..... 62Alberta C. Bower. . Villagedale...
Flor. MacKenzie. . . L Pt L'Hebert.
L. I. Nickerson. . . . Port LaTour. ..... 187
Geraldine MacKay Roseway ..... 68
Ida L. MacKay.... Blanche. ..... 86
Effie G. Mouzar ... E. Jordan ..... 71
Edith M. Latham.
Edith M. Latham. E. Sable River E. Sable River
Hattie B. Crouse. . . Rockland60
Alice W. Firth..... Jordan Ferry. ..... 127
Ida M. Thomas.... U. Pt. LaTour
Ida M. Thomas.... U. Pt. LaTour ..... 131
Hazel H. Smith
Hazel H. Smith Baccaro......
Stony Island. ..... 116
E. M. Nickerson.
(b) Low Inland.

(c) High Inland.168
Frances Holloway. . Middledale. ..
Mamie O. Abbott. . C. Caledonia. ..... 111
Vera R. DeLong... Albany New.
Gladys M. Rogers, . W. Caledonia.
G. M. Dukeshire. . Harmony..... ${ }_{109}{ }^{9}$
Esther B. Hanley... La Belle. ..... 49
Lois J. V. Wagner . . Crouses ..... 100
G. E. Kaulback.... Watford......Bernice L. Deal.... Union Square. 65
Lavinia S. Rafuse . . Farmington...Olive L. Zinck. . . . Back of Lake.Amy M. Zinck..... Maitland.,... ${ }_{1}{ }^{29}$Millicent S. Baker. S. Rosedale...d ${ }^{94}$Lettie P. Crouse... $N$ N Cumberland $\mathbf{M}$. 95Viola G. Crouse . . . Conquerall M. 106Elma H. Ramey... Oak Hill..... 100
Mabel V. Frank. .. Maplewood...
Mary A. Hirtle. . . . Wynacht's. . .Minnie E. Selig.... Rhynos.....Effie M. Ernst.... Upper BranchAmynella M. Ernst New Burn...Agnes V. Naugler.. Hebbville.... 1213Agnes V. Naugler.. Hebbville... U .Marion L. Hirtle... U. WoodstockJ. H. Dauphinee... Ir. Woodstock ${ }^{67}$Gordon H. Sarty... Lr. Branch. .M. H. Westhaver. . Fauxbourg... 8Laura M. Baker... Up. Chelsea.

Mae Barkhouse. . . . Norwood. . . . . 129
Constance Zwicker. ${ }^{\text {Lentian }}$ Millipsigate..... 72
Laurier Sarty..... Lapland...... ${ }^{59}$
Florence C. Baker.... Lakeville..... 128
Fily M. O. Lane.. Mid. Conweli. 130
Lily M. Kaulback Clearland..... 119
Eva. E. M. Ernst. . Sweetland.... 151
Doris G Young..... L. Northfield. 51
Bessie V. Veinotte . . Newcombville. 82
Bessie V. Jones. . . . Upper Ohio. . . 149

## REGION III.

(a) South Mountains.

| Flora C. Longmire . ILitchfield. . . . 1101 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Florenc Robinson. | Lockhartville. | 95 |
| France M. Morris | Halfway Riv.. | 49 |
| Evances L. Buddle. | Harmony.... | 46 |
| M. A. M. English. | North River | 83 |
| Pearl McAloney. | Torbrook. | 121 |
| Edna M. Parker | South Albany | 99 |
| $\mathrm{Be}_{\text {ssie }} \mathrm{H}$ O | Cherryfield... | 103 |
| Ivy Tosh. | Virginia.. . | 84 |
| Alice Pot | Clementsvale | 250 |
| Lulu deB Prer | Clementsvale | 250 |
| M. J. Re Potter | Bear R. East. | 67 |
| Hattie Cobinson | N3. Albary | 216 |
| Mrs. L Cooke. | Prince Dale. | 93 |
| . Simpson | Victory | 1 |

## (b) Annapolis Valley.


(c) Cornwallis Valley.

(d) North Mountains.


REGION IV.
Hants and Colchester Counties.
(a) Coast.
F. Emma Smith... Falmouth Vil.| 18 Lena B. Campbell. . Walton....... 76 M. L. Custance... Lower Selmah 42 Mrs. J O'B. Temple New Dublin. . 196 Bertha H. Curry... Tenecape...... 1
(b) Low Inland.

|  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| n E. Fishe | Otter |  |
| Blair Wyllie |  |  |
| . E. Conroy. |  | 113 |
| S. L. Lindsay | Land | 5 |
| Nellie Math |  | 9 |
| Sylvia Miller | Brookfield | 85 |
| Greta E. MicNutt | E. Folly M | 56 |
| L. M. Bambrick | Gt. Village | 105 |
| M. D. Crow | Upper Ans | 59 |
| Florence Blaiki | Stewiack | 12 |
| Amelia J. Cox. | Stewiack | 12 |
| Mary E. Smith | Folleig | 82 |
| L. I. Maxwell. | Folly Vil. | 7 |
| Mildred L. Rea | Up. Econo | 14 |
| Janet Clarke. | Riverside | 3 |
| Flor. J. McCully. | Highland Vi | 134 |
| Muriel Cottam. | E. Folly Mt | 16 |
| Irene H. Cottam. | U. Plea. Vall | 10 |
| Gertrude M. Chase | Three Mile P | 14 |
| Alice M. Robinson | hree Mil |  |

(c) High Inland.
L. B. Jollymore... . Leominster. . ..... 73
E. M. Mariette. . . . Ardoise . ..... 118
Ora Rockwell. . . . . Renfrew ..... 136
M. M. MacDougall ..... 150
Lillian Laffin East Gore.... ..... 92
M. D. MacDougall. Up. Rawdon. ..... 98
Sadie J. Mason.... N. Noel Road. ..... 45
C. L. Whittier . . . . . West Gore ..... 152
N. M. MacKenzie Burnside. ..... 90
Marion N. MacKay Waldegrave. . ..... 74
Nancy Nelson. .... Wilsons ..... 57
M. Grace Walley . Earltown ..... 124
Nettie T. Harris. . . Waugh's ..... 47
Leta Cox......... Londonderry S ..... 95
Vera M. Poole..... Riversdale ..... 106
M. A. Creelman... C. North Riv. ..... 108
Bessie J. Dill..... Hardwood H. ..... 60
E. Dell McCulloch Denmark ..... 74
G. M. McElhinney. French River. ..... 88
Hazel B. Whidden. . Nuttby ..... 47
Nellie L. Parke.... Londonderry..55
L. M. McGill. . . . Millbrook. ... 6
Emma M. Manetta|Ardoise. ....... 114

## REGION V.

Halifax and Guysboro Counties.
(a) Coast.

| El |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Daisy Cro | Spryfield | 129 |
| Kathryn N. Scott | Ketch Ha | 50 |
| Fannie Burris. | Pleasant Har | 72 |
| Lelia L. Smith | Owl's Hd. Hr. | 114 |
| P. H. Rutledge | Sh | 68 |
| Joyce Webber | Moser River | 70 |
| Sara M. McDonald | Md. Melford. | 40 |
| Mary I. Dortt | White Head | 26 |
| Florence Wilson | Maric Joseph. | 86 |
| P. M. Russell | W Law'town. | 100 |
| Rita E. Hiltz | E. Law'tow | 78 |
| K. R. Daviso |  |  |

## (b) Inland.

| C. P. Dillman. | Hutchinson... ${ }^{29}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Emma A. Higgin | Cook's Brk.... 142 |
| Janie M. Purdy | Dean |
| Olive L. Parker | Up. Lakeville |
| F. May Stewart | Higginsvi |
| Margaret E. Aul | Waverley |

## REGION VI-A.

(a) Coast.
H. A. Fountain. . . Advocate Har. 151

Edith V. Davison. . Advocate Har. 151
(c) High Inland.

Ferrie B. Lamb....|Cannonsville..|102
(a) (b) (c) Coast and Inland.

| Mary B. Nelson. | rrsboro. . . ${ }_{10} 37$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Ellen A. O'Regan. | Parrsboro |

## REGION VI-B.

(a) Coast.

| E. M. Harrison. . | Warren . . . . . ${ }_{153}^{84}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Allison L. Wilson. | Mapleton..... ${ }^{153}$ |
| M. J. Shortt | Minudie. .... 98 <br> 9  |
| I. E. Harrison | Lr. Maccan... 79 |

(b) Low Inland.

| M. G. McCullum. | South Athol. . ${ }_{56}^{114}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Edith J. Wilson. . | Nappan...... ${ }_{48}$ |
| Bertha M. Smith. | Nappan...... 87 |
| B. B. Mitchell.... | Athol........ ${ }_{128}$ |
| Lila M. Boss | Springhill J... 128 |

(c) High Inland.

Martha L. Fulton. . Salem........ |101
Lizzie M. Smith ... E. Mapleton.. 128
(a) (c) Coast and Inland.

| Nellie O. King.....\|Halfway R. E. | 86 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| J. M. Fullerton....\|Halfway R.W. | 56 |

## REGION VII.

## Pictou, Antigonish and Cumberland Counties.

(a) Coast.

| I. M. Berridge. | Lr. Gulf Shore 102 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Inez D. Brown | Amherst Shore 74 |
| Janet Carlyle. | E. Wallace.. 93 |
| Catherine Blank | Malagash Pt.. 161 |
| E. M. Brownell | Lr. Linden.... 11 |
| F. E. Stevenson | Keble......... 32 |
| Frances McDonald. |  |
| Ada MacDonald | Pictou. |
| Marion Park. |  |
| E. H. MacKenzie. |  |
| Mary MacDonald <br> A. J. B. Hamilton | Melville....... ${ }_{142}^{142}$ |
| Chris. Colquhoun. | Lit. Harbor... ${ }^{165}$ |
| Stella M. Strople | Bayfield..... ${ }^{168}$ |
| Frances McDonald. | Big Tracade... ${ }_{10}^{120}$ |
|  |  |
| Catherine Smith. | Maligna |

(b) Low Inland.


## (c) High Inland.

|  | Wentworth S. . 67 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Jean C K. Black. | U. Mt. Plea... 86 |
| Alice P MacIntosh. | W. Hansford. . 22 |
| Margareslack. | Rushton. . . . . 89 |
| Nellie Boyd Forbes | West'ter Mt. . 89 |
| H. B. Whidde | Collingwood. . 153 |
| Florence Silder | W. Riv. Sta. |
| Mary E Rille | Millsville.... . 237 |
| se B. B | Rogers Hill |
| Margar | Avondale.... 12 |
| Melva Ross Munro | Cross Roads.. 11 |
| Anna Ross | Blanchard Rd. |
| Man V. Ballantyne. | Rocky Mt. . . 88 |
| M argaret E Reeves | Elgin. . . . . . . 118 |
| M. C. Sutherland | Churchill..... ${ }^{126}$ |
| Celia MacDo | Six Mile Brk. 138 |
| A ellie Maclonald | Parney'sR.Sta 70 |
| A Malcom | Piedmont Val. 87 |
| Gladys L. | Lime Rock. . 66 |
| Eillian Johnsgan | Marshy Hope. 97 |
| ${ }_{\text {M }} \mathrm{P}$. MacGilli | Scotch Hill E. 221 |
| Muriel Cavanagh | Meiklefield. . 115 |
| F. | White Hill. . . 94 |
| -R. Cruickenzie. | Foxbrook.... 123 |
| Mabel Rogers | R St Mary's 121 |
| Melva Ross | U. Springfield. 59 |
|  | Meiklefield. . . 18 |

## REGION VIII.

## Cape Breton and Richmond Counties.

(a) Coast.


Mrs. G. E. Barrie. Florence....... 56
Laura Elliott. ..... Lt Bras d'OrW 195
Eliz. A. McNeil. . . Big Bank..... 58
Eva K. Fogarty.... Eureka....... 46
Sara Johnson...... Grove's PoInt. 85
Mary E. McNeil... Point Aconi... 70
Muriel Cameron... Brickyard.... 51
M. M. Campbell. . . Bateston. . . . . 77

Eliz. E. Somers.... Lt. Lorraine... 108
Laura H. Embree. . Big Lorraine. . 58
Zillah L. Bollong. . . Gabarus. . . . . 37
Kath. E. Gillis. . . . East Bay..... 98
Catherine Smith... Big Pond...... 107
Annie Smith....... Irish Vale. . . . 49
Eliz. Nicholson. . . . Long Island... 101
C. E. MacEachen . Eskasoni. .... 105
A. M. McKenzie. . . Castle Bay. . . 110

Rosie Burke....... Benacadie.... 83
Catherine A. Tait. . Gr. Narrows. . 101
M. B. Macdonald . Christmas Isld 88

Kath. MacDonald Big Beach.... 82
Eliz. MacKinnon. . Beaver Cove.. 103
Katie Nicholson. . Barrachois Hr. 91
Minnie V. MacNeil. Rockdale. . . . . 93
Annie Campbell. . . South Bar. . . 12
Eliz. McSween. . . . Lingan. ...... 32
Eliz. A. McEachern Big Bank..... 15
Margaret J. Walker Point Aconi... 17
Martha Rose Lahey Baleine. . ..... 27
Gert. Nicholson.... Long Island... 49
C. I. MacEachern. . Eskasoni. .... 14
K. A. Nicholson.... ${ }^{\text {Boisdale ...... }}{ }_{32}^{8}$

Eliz. McSween. .... Lingan....... 32
Eliz. A. McEachern Big Bank..... 15
Margaret J. Walker Point Aconi... 14
Martha Rose Lahey Baleine. . . . . . 27
Gertrude Nicolson. Long Island... 47
Clara A. Kehoe.... Rocky Bay.... 24
(b) Low Inland.

| Mar. MacDonald. . F. C. Matheson .. | $\mathrm{Dv}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Woo |
|  | M |
| Nor. MacDo | Cariboo |
| Jos | Sandfield |
| sabell Gillis | Meadows Rd.. 77 |
| M. A. Cantwell | Balls Creek... 144 |
| Teresa Farrell | Bear Ball's Cr |
| Elizabeth Walsh | French Vale |
| Annie Johnstone | Leitche's |
| Mamie C MacInnes | Millsville.... 22 |
| C. A. MacDonald. | Clark's Road. . 53 |
| Sarah M. Walker. | Big Ridge. . . . 29 |
| Christine O'Keefe | Gr. Mira So.. . 41 |
| Clara A. Kehoe. | Gr. Mira N... . 156 |
| Christine O'Keefe. | Gr. Mira So... 19 |
| Mar. MacDonald | Dutch Brook.. 43 |
| Elizabeth Walsh | French Va |

(c) High Inland.

|  | U. Lietches C. 104 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Sad O' | French Road.. 39 |
| M. S. MacCu | Salem Road. 120 |
| Hannah J. McLeod | Macadam's L. 65 |
| Margaret Gillis | Gillsville. . . . 109 |
| Malcolm J. McLeod | N. Framboise. 82 |
| Chris. MacDona | Gr. Riv. Falls 89 |
| . Jane MacLeo | U. Lietche's C\| 16 |
| Mary A. O'Handley | Forest |
| Annie Campbell. . | South Bar $\cdot \ldots{ }^{12}$ |
| H. Jane MacLe | U. Leitche's C. 16 |
| Mary A. O'Hand |  |

REGIONS IX and X.
(a) Coast.

(b) Low Inland.

| M. E. Nicholson | Io | 80 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Annie C. McNeil. | Barra Glen. |  |
| A. M. Dowling | N. West Arm. |  |
| C. D. McQuarr | Valley Mills... |  |
| Jessie MacKenzie | S.F. R. Denys |  |
| A. B. McDaniel | Rossvil |  |
| Chas. E. Aucoin | Prairi |  |
| A. D. MacKinno | MacMillan |  |

(c) High Inland.

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |

Comments by Members of the Compiling Staff on the Phenological Observations Recorded by Teachers in the Various Regions Of the Province.

## REGION No. II.

## Lunenburg, Queens and Shelburne Counties

## Emma M. Soley, Compiler.

There were seventy-eight sent in from this region, twentytwo from belt (a), four from belt (b) and fifty-two from belt (c). Many of the teachers had good supplementary lists, which showed the interest teachers and pupils take in such work.

A good sheet, with twenty-seven supplementaries was made by one of the Grade VIII girls at Middledale.

On the whole the sheets sent in were well kept and neat, but some still are not careful enough to get the dates directly opposite the name.

The mistake, which seems to be made each year, that is of using the column for "Birds Going South or Leaving in Fall" for "Birds Going North or Coming in Spring" is still persisted in. One receives help by re-reading carefully the criticism on the Phenological Observations made in previous journals.

Judging from the Observations sent in, there seem to be very few who actually know birds-very few bird observations were made by teachers. Knowing the great value birds are to us, as well as the keen enjoyment we receive from having them with us, teachers and pupils should interest themselves in birds, so much so, that they will seek to find out all they can about them. It is surprising how many do not know our common birds by sight.

## REGION V. <br> Guysboro and Halifax Counties.

## Jamesina Moore, Compiler.

Twelve schedules were received from belt (a) and six from (b), from which ten from (a) and five from (b) were selected for compiling. From these several observations which seemed very doubtful or were obviously incorrect were rejected.

It would be difficult to credit the statement that from belt (a) three reported the pigeon berry as ripe on the same date as florets open and one even before that.

Only one schedule was given in day of the month instead of the day of the year. Three reported the robin as a winter resident.

Bloodroot was reported from Spryfield (a) and Cook's
Brook (b), and Miss Margaret Auld of Waverly remarks, "It is
very marsh land." in Landell's School Section at Gay's River in
Musquow it to be found at several places in the Musquodoboit Valley.

The records of Miss Emma Higgins, Cook's Brook, and Miss Margaret Auld, Waverly were very satisfactory as regards
neatness and accuracy, as well as number of observations. The bird observations made by Miss Higgins' included every one ${ }^{\text {: }}$ of the sheet except Wild Duck and Cedar Waxwing, and a supplementary list of thirteen.

## REGIONS VI (A) and VI (B).

## Cobequid Slope to South and Chignecto Slope to North West.

## R. Nelson Bagnell, Compiler.

Of the schedules received from Region VI (A), belts (a), (b) and (c), seventy-five per cent were excellent. Of the schedules received from Region VI (B), belts (a), (b) and (c) seventy-one per cent were quite accurate and were accepted for compilation.

The usual mistakes were plainly discernable in some of the schedules. The day of the month, was given for the day of the year. In a few cases, the information required at the heading of the schedule was partially or wholly omitted. Dates 308, 312,319 and 320 were given. These dates should have been entered only on the schedule sent in with the school returns in February. The July schedule should have no date later than 181.

Nos. 5, 8, 47, 87 and 96 had no observers.
Nos. 31 and 51 were reported only twice each.
Senecio Jacobea was not reported from any district. The Brown Tail Moth was reported from East Mapleton, Cumberland Co.

Fourteen schedules had several additional observations. Two schedules had twerity-four and one schedule had thirtythree additional observations. This is very gratifying, and shows increased interest which must have been taken and is being taken in this work.

Special reference must be made to the accuracy and neatness of the Phenological Observations Sheet compiled by Miss Ellen O'Regan and pupils of the Parrsboro Schools. Also schedules from Miss Hilda A. Fountain and Miss Edith V. schedules from Miss Hilda A. Fountain and Miss Edith
Davison, Advocate Harbor and Miss Lila M. Boss, Spring Junction, deserve honorable mention.

I deem it unnecessary to report more fully on this work. Sufficient is it to say that, thruout, the schedules show a marked improvement over those which I compiled last year.

To avoid repetition of past errors read carefully the reports of the compilers of the Phenological Schedules of previous years-the reports given in the April, 1916, 1917 and 1918 issues of "The Journal of Education."

Great care should be taken in copying figures from Register and entering them on the schedules. Every entry should be checked. Enter dates neatly. Where no entry is to be made, fill in the space with a dash. Remember to fill in carefully all the blanks at the head of the schedule-particularly the locality (where observations were made), and the name and address of the compiler. Hence, give the "Nature" observation sheet as much attention as any other school return, because of the important part each plays in compiling the phenological statistics of the province.

## REGION VII.

## Northumberland Strait Slope (to the North).

## Flora M. Zwicker, Compiler.

Fourteen observation schedules were sent in from the Coast, twenty-four from the Low Inlands, and twenty-three from the High Inlands.

The schedules on the whole were very good, but not above Criticism, by any means. The criticisms I should like to make would simply be repetitions of those made by compilers of preVious years, therefore I would suggest that the teachers make it their business to read, yes and study carefully those as found in the April Journals of 1916, 1917 and 1918.

The additional observations were in many cases most excellent. Teachers keep up the good work, "Our Reward is in

Don't forget to use the day of the year instead of the date of the month. This was not done in some cases; and always sign your name.

# REGIONS IX \& X. <br> Bras d'Or Slope and Inverness Slope. 

John J. LeBlanc, Compiler.
Eighteen schedules were sent in. Nine from Inverness and nine from Victoria.

Those observation sheets were all fairly neat, and observations in most cases seem to have been carefully made, and I note 418 observations from Inverness and 523 from Victoria.

The following may again be of interest:-

1. Give the name and number of the school section. Often it is very inconvenient for the compiler to ascertain these when omitted.
2. Some of the plants not reported by some observers: Populus tremuloides, Clintonia borealis, Rhinanthus Chistagalli, Brunella Vulgaris.
3. Clintonia borealis is a common plant in all our woods and should have more observers. The same may be said of Brunella Vulgaris, a plant to be found by most all roadsides.
4. Nine of the schedules had many interesting observations in addition to the ones asked for. One having thirty-six additional ones, showing that the teachers were interested observers of nature.

## SCHOOL SECTIONS OF NOVA SCOTIA.

$N_{0}$ Arranged according to Counties and Districts showing in column (1) the salary of the last five school years; (3) the official valuation; (4) the average (6) present salary with notes (the * denoting honorable mention for salary already in advance of the Minimum: $\dagger$ poor section; $\ddagger$ special poor section).

## Annapolis East.



| No. of Sect. | Name of Section. | Valuation | 5 yr . Average Salary | Minimum Salary | Present Salary |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 30 | Inglewood. | 6,525 |  | 200 | 165 |
| 31 | Meadowvale. | 26,890 |  | 236 | 200 |
| 32 | Torbrook, (Adv.). | 50,950 |  | 398 | 400 |
| 32 | "' (Elem.) |  |  | 195 | 200 |
| 33 | Torbrook East | 9,275 |  | 168 | 150 |
| 84 | Nictaux Falls. | 41,700 |  | 331 | 300 |
| 35 | Nictaux South | 16,150 |  | 235 | 200 |
| 36 | Nictaux. | 70,000 |  | 380 | 375 |
| 37 | South Williamston. | 52,900 |  | 301 | 300 |
| 38 | North Williamston | 20,000 |  | 230 | 125 |
| 39 | Morse Road.. | 4,175 |  | 182 |  |
| 40 | Carleton, (Adv.). | 103,425 |  | 339 | 340 |
| 40 | " (Elem.) |  |  | 288 |  |
| 41 | Centrelea. | 60,000 |  | 242 | 325 |
| 42 | Tupperville. | 75,000 |  | 322 | 300 |
| 48 | Bloomington | 23,325 |  | 262 | 225 |
| 44 | Dalhousie Lake | 7,125 |  | 210 | 175 |
| 45 I | Inglisville East. | 23,790 |  | 237 | 240 |
| 46 | Crossburn... | 20,000 |  | 327 | 275 |
| 47 | North Albany. | 13,900 |  | 210 | 175 |
| 48 | North Springfield | 20,913 |  | 348 | 280 |
| 49 A | Albany.... . . . . | 17,114 |  | 212 | 150 |
| 50 | Albany Cross. | 1,1775 |  | 166 | 140 |
| 51 P | Paradise West | 54,925 |  | 300 | 275 |
| 52 D | Dalhousie West | 6,800 |  | 162 | 160 |
| 53 D | Dalhousie Center | 6,350 |  | 175 | 150 |
| 54 S | Springfield. | 21,193 |  | 290 | 225 |
| 55 | Lake Pleasant | 15,830 |  | 290 | 250 |
| 56 | Falkland Ridge | 27,444 |  | 310 | 300 |
| 57 S | Stoddart's..... |  |  | 180 |  |
| 58 D | Dalhousie East. | 21,600 |  | 300 | 250 |
| 59 T | Torbrook Mines. | 26,000 |  | 403 |  |
| 60 C | Cherryfield. | -9,140 |  | 195 | 169 |
| 61 H | Hunter's Lodge | 5,452 |  | 225 | 160, |

Annapolis West.


| No. of Sect. Name of Section. | Valuation | 5 yr. Aver- age Salary | Minimum Salary | Present Salary |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 17 Round Hill, (Adv.) | 117,625 |  |  |  |
| 18 " 18 (Elem.) | 117,625 |  | ${ }_{263}^{558}$ | 425 |
| 19 Moschelle. . . . . . ) | 51,155 |  | 288 | 250 |
| 19 Annapolis, (2nd Acad.) | 317,220 |  | 964 | 990 |
| 19 "، (1st Acad.) |  |  | 510 | 475 |
| 19 "، (Prep.). |  |  | 510 | 425 |
| 19 "، (2nd Int.) |  |  | 339 | 300 |
| 19 ، ، (1st Int.) |  |  | 332 | 300 |
| 20 Upper Clements.).. |  |  | 350 | 300 |
| 21 Upper Clements...... | 36,220 50,075 |  | 245 <br> 328 | 250 |
| 22 Clementsport, (Adv.). | 50,075 |  | $\begin{array}{r}328 \\ 222 \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 325 <br> 200 |
| 28 Deep Brook, (Adv.)... | 53,675 |  | 366 | 350 |
| 24 Wal' ${ }^{\text {a }}$ (Elem.) |  |  | 227 | 200 |
| 25 Waldeck East. | 13,250 |  | 205 | 125 |
| 25 Bear River, (Adv.). | 141,390 |  | 852 | 830 |
| 25 " ${ }_{25}$ " ${ }^{\text {a }}$ (Prep.). |  |  | 330 | 325 |
| 25 " ${ }^{2}$ " (2nd Int.) |  |  | 300 | 300 |
| 25 " ${ }_{25}$ |  |  | 300 | 275 |
| 25 ، "، (2nd Prim.) |  |  | 300 | 275 |
| ${ }_{27}^{66}$ Greenland (1st Prim.) |  |  | 3 | 275 |
|  | 67,81b |  | 180 | $130{ }^{+} \dagger$ |
| 28 Wri " (Elem.) |  |  | 210 | 180 |
| 29 Wright............... | 4,7001. |  | 160 | $150 \dagger$ |
| 30 Prince Dale | 10,800. |  | 231 | 225 |
| 81 Virginia. | 4,745 |  | 188 | $140 \dagger$ |
| 82 Beaconsfield | 23,838 |  | 250 | 200 |
| 38 Mreywood | 9,050. |  | 220 | $250{ }^{*}$ |
| 34 Milford. | 8,700 |  | 216 | 260.** |
| 35 Dargie | 13,135 |  | 300 | $325{ }^{*}$ |
| 87 Lakgie... | 7,270 |  | 175 |  |
| 88 Perotte.... | 8,850 |  | 190 |  |
| 88 L'Equille, (Ädiv.) | 45,715 |  | 320 | 275 |
| 39 Lale" (Elem.) |  |  | 247 | 215 |
| Lake Munro..... | 2,500 |  | 175 | $133 \ddagger$ |
| 41 Wictory..... | 3,400 |  | 182 | $140 \dagger$ |
| 48 Waldeck West. |  |  | 125 |  |
| 44 Guineak Wes | 14,260 6,475 |  | 190 |  |
| 45 Northfield. | 6,4,800 |  | 140 |  |
| 46 Allen River | 38,585 |  | 228 | 180 |
| East Victor | 5,815 |  | 204 | $2001 \dagger$ |

## Antigonish County.



| No. of Sect. | Name of Section. | Valuation | 5 yr. Average Salary | Minimum Salary | Present Salary |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Antigonish, Grade VII, VI. |  | 270 | 378 | 345 |
| 1 | "، "، VII, VI. |  | 275 | 385 | 345 |
| 1 | "، "، VI, V... |  | 100 | 150 | 120 |
| 1 | "، "، IV, III. |  | 100 | 150 | 100 |
| 1 | ". ${ }^{\text {a }}$, IV, III |  | 260 | 364 | 345 |
| 1 | " ${ }^{\text {a II, I }}$ |  | 100 | 350 150 | (100 |
| 2 | North River | 19,965 | 140 | 150 | 160 |
| 3 | Harbor. | 26,900 | 152 | 228 | 160 |
| 4 | Morristown | 20,800 | 144 | 216 | 145 |
| 6 | I akevale. | 16,000 | 138 | 207 | 145 |
| ${ }_{7}^{6}$ | S. Side Cape George | 18,445 | 150 | 225 | 150 |
| 8 | Cape George Point | 11,400 | 106 | 159 | 100 |
| 10 | Morar..... | 14,080 | 140 | ${ }_{2}^{210}$ | ${ }^{140}{ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| 11 | Malignant Cove | 14,2000 | 152 | 228 | 200 |
| 12 | Arisaig. | 29,000 | 148 | 222 | 170 |
| 13 | Macara's Brook. | 19,200 | 118 | 177 | 170 |
| 17 | Pleasant Valley. | 27,500 | 1180 | 195 | 175 |
| 18 | Clydesdale. | 25,545 | 142 | 213 | $165{ }^{16}$ |
| 19 | William's Point | 12,870 | 107 | 160 | 190 |
| 20 | Lower S. River | 23,000 | 176 | 264 | 180 |
| 21 | S. S. Harbor | 17,000 | 147 | 220 | 176 |
| 23 | Lower Pomket | 17,785 | 157 | 235 | ${ }_{225}^{16}$ |
| 24 | Upper Pomket | 19,835 20,675 | 193 | 290 | 190 |
| 25 | Heatherton. | 20,675 | 193 | 290 | 240 |
| 26 | Bayfield. | 27,300 | 183 | 275 | 200 |
| 27 | Afton. | 22,000 | 1.50 | 225 | 200 |
| 28 | W. Tracadie | 18,785 | 176 | 264 | 210 |
| 29 | Tracadie. | 27,000 | 180 | 270 | 205 |
| 30 | East Tracadie | 16,245 | 142 | 213 | 200 |
| 31 | Linwood... | 25,350 | 142 | 213 | 130 |
| ${ }^{32}$ | Harbor Boucher, (Adv.). | 33,630 | 133 | 200 | 130 |
| 32 | " ${ }^{\text {a }}$ (Prim.) |  | 100 | 150 | 115 |
| 33 E | E. Harbor Boucher...) |  | 100 | 150 | 150 |
| 34 | Merland........... | 12,365 | 158 | 230 | 175 |
| 35 F | Fraser's Grant | 18.395 | 128 | 192 | 140 |
| 86 | Glassburn. | 17955 | 123 | 200 | 190 |
| 37 C | Caledonia Mill | +23,400 | 121 | 182 | 190 |
| 38 M | Marydale... | 23,400 30 | 135 | 237 | 160 |
| 39 S | St. Andrews, (Adv.) | 30,722 40,930 | 188 | 280 | 250 |
| 39 40 | Dunmore. (Prim.) | 40,330 | 155 | 233 | 160 |
| 41 F | Fraser's Mills | 19,670 | 172 | 258 | 170 |
| 42 U | Up. S. River. | 33,000 | 150 | 225 | 190 |
| 48 L | Lochaber | 26,785 | 155 | 238 | 200 |
| 44 | "W. | 14,870 | 160 | 240 | $140{ }^{\circ}$ |
| 45 | " N. | 11,700 | 128 | 192 | 230 |
| 46 | Glenalpine..... |  | 195 | 187 | 180 |
| 47 W |  | 18,096 | 125 | 230 | 250 |
| 47 | " (Prim.) | 56,360 | 153 140 | 210 | 180 200 |
| 50 | Beaver Meadow. | 26,730 | 156 | 234 | ${ }_{160}{ }^{+}$ |
| 52 | Upper Springficld | 7,450 | 129 | 194 | 210 |
| 63 St | Cross Roads Ohio | 26,085 | 187 | 280 | 180 |
| 64 M | Morven. . . . . | 2,050 | 105 | 158 | ${ }_{145}{ }^{\dagger}$ |
| 68 lJ | emes River | 4,870 19 | 120 | 180 243 | 166 |


| No. of Sect. $\quad$ Name of Section. | Valuation | 5 yr. Average Salary | Minimum Salary | Present Salary |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ${ }^{56} 86$ Brierly Brook. | 30,665 | 173 | 260 | 200 |
| 60 Pinevale..... | 10,120 | 118 | 177 | 120 |
| 61 Springfield | 22,500 | 138 | 207 | 155 |
| 68 Clovervill. | 28,670 | 140 | 210 | 190 |
| 64 Big Marsh. | 13,330 | 110 | 165 | 180* |
| 65 F6airmont. | 10,970 14,300 | 110 | 165 | $1405 \dagger$ |
| 67 Hallowell Grant | 14,200 9,20 | 140 | 145 | 1305 |
| 68 Maryvale | 17,550 | 120 | 180 | 140 |
| 69 Ashdale. | 15,070 | 106 | 160 | $135+$ |
| 70 Avonside. .. | 4,405 | 126 | 189 | 140 † |
| 71 Auld's Cove | 5,825 | 133 | 200 | 140 |
| 72 Middleton | 7,890 | 133 | 200 | $140 \dagger$ |
| 74 Bopperlake. | 8,755 | 133 | 200 | 160 |
| 75 New France | 23,500 | 128 | 192 | 130 |
| 76 Frankrance | 7,595 | 111 | ${ }_{2}^{167}$ | $140{ }^{+} \dagger$ |
| 78 Cape Jack. | 12,415 | 150 | 295 | 160 |
| 80 Union Center | 20,455 | 178 | 267 | 175 |
| 81 St. Joseph. | 22,550 | 167 | 250 | 200 |
| 82 W. Lakevale | 10,735 | 110 | 165 | 120 |
| College Grant | 3,965 | 100 | 150 | 145 $\ddagger$ |

Cape Breton County.


| No. of Sect. | Name of Section. | Valuation | 5 yr. <br> Average Salary | Minimum Salary | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Pre- } \\ \text { sent } \\ \text { Salary } \end{array}\right\|$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 44 | Leitche's Creek. | 15,470 | 156 | 234 | 185 |
| 45 | Upper Leitche's Creek | 10,120 | 156 | 235 | 150 |
| 46 | Forest.............. | 4,530 | 155 | 232 | 140 |
| 47 | Upper North Sydney. | 42,710 | 249 | 348 | ${ }_{300}^{280}$ |
| 58 | Little Bras d'Or West | 37,200 | 246 | 344 | ${ }_{200}$ |
| 54 | George's River. | 17,875 | 183 | 274 | 200 |
| 55 | Long Island Main | 15,920\| | 164 | 246 | 190 |
| 56 | Big Bank........ | 13,300 | 173 | 259 |  |
| 57 | Eureka. | 10,100 | 177 | 265 | 226 |
| 58 | Victoria. | 2,770 | 120 | 180 | 279 |
| 59 | Grove's Point | 26,325 | 210 | 294 | ${ }_{275}$ |
| 60 | Mill Creek | 25,885, | 217 | 303 | ${ }_{240}^{275}$ |
| 61 | Point Aconi | 10,295 | 188 | 282 | 240 |
| 62 | Millville. | 23,750 | 200 | 300 | 200 |
| 63 | Union.. | 13,700 | 150 | 225 | 175 |
| 64 | Brickyard | 9,090 | 145 | 217 | 120 |
| 65 | Catalone | 14,550 | 194 | 291 | 220 |
| 66 | Clark's Road | 10,455 | 203 | 284 | 22 |
| 68 | Mainadieu. | 14,000 | 125 | 310 | 230 |
| 69 | Scatarie. | 2,965 | 197 | 295 | ${ }_{144}^{250}$ |
| 70 | Baleine | 3,195 | 154 | 231 | 144 |
| 71 | Little Lorraine | 6,370 | 199 | 298 | 175 |
| 72 | Big Lorraine. | 12,000 | 165 | 247 | ${ }_{400}$ |
| 74 | West Louisburg. | 40,565 | 325 | 422 |  |
| 75 | Kennington Cove. | 8,000 | 163 | 245 | 170 |
| 76 | New Boston. | 5,765 | 167 | 251 | $200 \dagger$ |
| 77 | Trout Brook. | 8,400 | 153 | 229 | $185{ }^{+}$ |
| 78 | Big Ridge. | 8,775 | 147 | 220 | 168 |
| 79 | French Road | 10,375 | 177 | 265 | 210 |
| 80 | Ocean View. | 4,000 | 184 | 275 | 300 |
| 81 | Gabarus Bay | 15,835 | 197 | 296 | 3 |
| 83 | Gull Cove. | 3,000 | 128 | 192 | 200 |
| 84 | Gabarus Lake | 14,500 | 183 | 274 | 170 |
| 85 | Belfry | 6,920 | 166 | 249 |  |
| 86 87 | Canoe Lake. | 8,060 | 138 | 208 |  |
| 87 | Upper Grand Mira | 7,650 | 150 | 225 | 190 |
| 88 | Grand Mira. | 5,260 | 146 | 219 | 300 |
| 89 | Victoria Bridge... | 8.000 | 174 | 261 | 175 |
| 90 91 | Grand Mira North | 7,500 | 152 | 228 |  |
| 91 92 | Caledonia | 3,100 | 140 | 210 | i90 |
| 92 | Salmon River | 10,000 | 152 | 228 | 250 |
| 94 | East Bay. | 34,680 | 240 | 336 | $180{ }^{\dagger}$ |
| 95 | Ben Eoin. | 4,445 | 142 | 213 | 200 |
| 96 97 | Brack's Brook | 10,000 | 186 | 279 | 190 |
| 97 98 | Big Pond. | 11,950 | 160 | 240 | 200 |
| 98 99 | Irish Vale | 8,225 | 160 | 240 | $\cdots{ }^{+}$ |
| 99 100 | Glengarry | 3,435 | 130 | 195 | 175 |
| 100 | Salem Road | 9,700 | 148 | 222 | 1 |
| 101 | Enon. | 5,400 . |  |  |  |
| 102 | Big Cilen | 7,785 | 145 | 217 | if |
| 108 | Macadam's Lake | 6,935 | 156 | 234 | $150{ }^{+5}$ |
| 104 | Long Island. | 3,300 | 130 | 195 | 250 |
| 105 | Portage. | 20,200 | 200 | 300 | 150 |
| 106 | Gillisville. | 5,165 |  |  | 200 |
| 107 | North Side East Bay. | 7,600 | 154 | 231 | 190 |
| 108 | Eskasoni. | 7,580 | 167 | 250 |  |
| 109 | Amaguadeez | 9,380 | 165 | 247 | $200{ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| 110 | Highlands. | 5,610 | 165 | 247 |  |


| No. o Sect. | Name of Section. | Valuation | 5 yr . Average Salary | Minimum Salary | Present Salary |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 111 | Benacadie | 19,650 | 235 | 329 | 230 |  |
| 112 118 | Grand Narrow | 15,478 | 200 | 300 | 200 |  |
| 114 | Christmas Islan | 19,360 | 209 | 292 | 300 | * |
| 115 | Big Beach. | 12,405 | 183 | 273 | 180 | $\dagger$ |
| 116 | Shenacadie. | 8,360 | 152 | 228 |  | $\dagger$ |
| 118 | Beaver Cov | 13,382 | 173 | 259 | 240 |  |
| 119 | Boisdale. Barachois. | 18,368 13,225 | 205 188 | 287 | 210 |  |
| 121 | Frenchvale | 6,225 | 143 | 215 | 200 |  |
| 122 | Beechmont | 3,500 | 140\| | 210 | 150 | $\ddagger$ |
| 18 | Catalone Gut | 7,630 | 141 | 211 | 185 |  |
|  | Birch Grove, (Princ.) | 139,395 | 345 | 4481 | 900 |  |
| 51 | 2 Depts...... |  | 258 | ${ }_{361}^{361}$ | 380 |  |
| 51 | Alder Point, (Princ.) | 31,320 | 271 | 379 | 375 |  |
| 52 | Litlo Depts.,........ |  | 225 | 315 | 285 |  |
| 4 | Little Pras d'Or, (Princ.) | 122,150 | 300 | 4201 | 400 |  |
| 82 | Gabarus, 2 Depts | 32,000 | $\begin{array}{r}237 \\ 310 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 332 403 | 405 |  |
| 3 | 2 Depts. |  | 169 | 253 | 180 |  |
| 3 | Low Point, (Princ | 140,490 | 297 | 415 | 350 |  |
|  | (2nd Dept.) |  | 283 | 397 | 350 |  |
| 17 | C (3rd Dept.). |  | 235 | 329 | 300 |  |
|  | Gowrie, (Princ.) | 105,000 | 584 | ${ }_{345}$ | 675 |  |
|  | (Class B) |  | 245 | 343 |  |  |
| 14 | (Class D) |  | 237 | 331 | 335 |  |
|  | Big Glace Bay, (Princ.) | 218,000 | 420 | 504 | 800 |  |
|  | 5 Depts., (Class C) |  | 220 | 308 | 325 |  |
| 50 | Florence, (Princ) | 213,000 | 524 | 602 | 655 |  |
|  | 6 Depts., (Class B) |  | 275 | 385 | 400 |  |
|  |  |  | 241 | 338 |  |  |
| 73 | Lous (Class D) |  | 245 | 343 | 400 |  |
|  | Louisburg, (Princ.). | 254,803 | 660 | 759 | 900 |  |
|  | 6 Depts., (Class B) |  | 241 | ${ }_{315} 3$ | 336 |  |
| 11 | R (Class D) |  | 212 | 296 | 308 |  |
|  | Reserve, (Princ.). | 297,460 | 655 | 753 | 850 |  |
|  | 10 Depts., (Princ.) |  | 294 | 411. | 289 |  |
|  | (Class B) |  | 270 | 354 | 312 |  |
| 12 | (Class C) |  | 270 | 378 | 300 |  |
|  | Dominion, (Princ.)... | 600,000 | 670 | 770 | 900 |  |
|  | 10 Depts., (Princ.) |  | 348 | 452 | 410 |  |
|  | (Class A) |  | 280 | 392 | 410 |  |
|  | (Class B) |  | 249 | 348 | 306 |  |
| 48 | N (Class D) |  | 236 | 330 | 矿 |  |
|  | North Sydney, (Princ.). | 2,102,250 | 1,008 | 1,108 | 1,215 |  |
|  | 2: Depts., (Princ.). |  | 530 300 | 420 | 400 |  |
|  | (Class A) |  | 271 | 379 | 360 |  |
|  | (Class B) |  | 260 | 364 | 335 |  |
|  | (Class C) |  | 232 | 324 | 300 |  |
| 4 | New Waterford, (Prins D) | 1,200,000 | 835 | 918 | 1,200 |  |
|  | 26 Depts., (Princ.). |  | 405 | 486 | 525 |  |
|  | (Princ.) |  | 406 | 487 | 526 |  |
|  | (Class A) |  | 32 | 422 | 47 |  |


| No. of Sect. | Name of Section. | Valuation | 5 yr. <br> Average Salary | Mininum Salary | Pre sent Salary |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 49 | New Waterford-Continued. (Class B) (Class C)... (Class D)... |  | $\begin{array}{r}301 \\ 269 \\ 236 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}391 \\ 376 \\ 330 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 425 395 365 1600 |
|  | Sydney Mines, (Princ.).. 34 Depts., (Princ.).. | 2,273,525 | 1,300 410 | 1,430 492 | 1, ${ }_{570}$ |
|  | 3 Depts., (Princ.) |  | 488 | 455 | 600 |
|  | (Class A) |  | 320 | 416 | 440 |
|  | (Class B) |  | 299 | 418 | 440 |
|  | (Class C) |  | 281 | 393 | 415 |
|  | Glace Bay, (Class A)... | 4,052,000 | 260 279 | 364 <br> 390 | 390 535 |
| 1 | 82 Depts., (Class B) | 4,052,00 | 275 | 396 | 445 |
|  | (Class C). |  | 243 | 341 | 415 |
|  | (Class D). |  | 242 | 339 |  |
|  | Sydney, (Class Acad.) ... | $8,743,699$ | 1,350 | 1,485 | 1,510 |
|  | 90 Depts., (Class A) |  | 315 <br> 315 | 409 409 | 425 |
|  | (Class C) |  | 290 | 406 | 400 |
|  | (Class D). | . | 250 | 350 |  |

The minimum salaries for teachers in Sydney under schedule effective March 1st, 1919, are:-


## Colchester South.


N. B.-Town of Truro Av. Sal., Min. Sal., Pres. Sal., include Teachers' Go$^{\text {v. }}$ Grant which is paid to Town.


| No. of Sect. | of Name of Section. | Valuation | 5 yr. Average Salary | Minimum Salary | Present Salary |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12 | Nuttby. |  |  |  |  |  |
| 18 | Up. North River | 12,065 | 176 | 200 | 180 |  |
| 14 | Center North River | 15,624 | 133 160 1 | 240 | 200 200 |  |
| 15 | Lower North River. | 36,585 | 195 | 293 | 275 |  |
| 17 | Salmon River | 80,000 | 267 | 373 | 325 |  |
| 18 | Valley.. | 46,336 | 262 | 366 | 325 |  |
| 20 | Manganese Mines | 20,255 | 152 | 228 | 250 |  |
| 21 | Kemptown. | 23,525 | 186 | 279 | 300 |  |
| 22 | Greenfield | 40,365 | 217 | 307 | 2 |  |
| 23 | Harmony. | 18,980 | 193 | 290 | 275 |  |
| 24 | Camden. | 10,750 | 146 | 219 | 185 |  |
| 25 | Lower Trur | 57,590 | 271 | 379 | 350 |  |
| 27 | Old Barns. | 60,115 | 257 | 359 | 375 |  |
| 28 | Clifton. | 11,265 | 154 | 226 | 200 |  |
| 29 | Princeport | 16,760 | 193 | 287 | 250 |  |
| 30 | Beaver Brook | 19,044 | 197 | 290 | 275 |  |
| 81 | Green Oaks | 8,430 | 163 | 245 | 225 |  |
| 32 | Greens Cree | 8,350 | 147 | 221 | 150 |  |
| 33 84 | Up. Pleasant Valle | 10,830 | 156 | 234 | 200 |  |
| 34 35 | Hilden. . . . | 25,000 | 188 | 282 | 250 |  |
| 0 | Brookfield, (Adv.) | 48,700 | 293 | 414 | 400 |  |
|  | (Prim.) |  | 199 | 300 | 325 |  |
| 38 | Forest Glen. | 8,400 | 126 | 189 | 160 |  |
| 39 | Brentwood | 13,160 | 200 | 300 | 350 |  |
| 40 | Riverside. | 10,945 | 151 | 2270 | 200 |  |
| 41 L | Lr. Stewiacke, (Adrv.) | 203,475 | 450 | 540 | 500 |  |
|  | , Stewiacke, (Prep.) | 203,45 | 243 | 340 | $400{ }^{*}$ |  |
|  | (Int.). |  | 218 | 305 | $325{ }^{*}$ |  |
|  | (Prim.) |  | 208 | 291 | 250 |  |
| 43 | Stewiacke East... | 45,110 | 230 | 322. | 350 |  |
| 44 | Shubenacadie East | 40,210 | 250 | 350 | 300 |  |
| 45 | Gays River. | 38,935 | 225 | 315 | 300 |  |
| 46 | Coldstream. | 16,885 | 185 | 278 | 235 |  |
| 47 | West St. Andrews | 12,191 | 154 | 231 | 185 |  |
| 48 | Lattenberg. | 15,653 | 138 | 207 | 180 |  |
| 49 S | Sounesville. | 10,780 | 150 | 288 | 170 |  |
| 58 | Meadowvale | 21,000 | 191 | 287 | 230 |  |
| 58 | Newton M | 28,846 | 259 | 362 | 370 |  |
| 54 E | Eastville. | 53,000 | 222 | 310 | $3^{330}{ }^{*}$ |  |
| 55 | ${ }^{\text {Pembroke }}$ | 13,045 | 175 | 263 | 225 |  |
| 56 | Burnside. | 20,590 | 192 | 2881 | 250 |  |
| 57 C | Cross Roads | 25,440 | 275 | ${ }^{386}{ }^{15}$. | 425 |  |
| 58 | Op. Stewiack | 46,970 | $\stackrel{297}{297}$ | 417 | 275 |  |
| 69 60 | Otter Brook Smithfield. | 29,800 <br> 14,435 | 1327 | 317 <br> 200 | $\bigcirc{ }^{\circ} \dagger$ |  |
| 61 M | Mid. Stewiac | 48,310 | 288 | 403 | 360 |  |
| 62 | Birch Hills. | 20,325 | 180 | 270 | 275 |  |
| ${ }^{2}$ \|A1 | Alton | 14,000 | 179 | 269 | 250 |  |



Colchester North.

| 1 | Tatamagouche, (Adv.). | 61,000 | 409 207 180 | 490 | 450 300 300 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | Tarbet. . . . . . . . . . . . | 20,880 | 180 | 270 |  |
| 8 | Forest. | 16,515 | 200 | 300 | 270 |
| 4 | Waughs. | 15,570 | 207 | 300 | $\stackrel{250}{ }$ |
| 5 | Middleton. | 17,567 | 214 | ${ }_{265}$ | 225 |
| 6 | French River | 17,535 <br> 25,000 | 177 200 | 265 | 220 |
| 7 | Murphys. | 25,000 17,937 | 200 200 | 300 300 | 275 |
| 8 9 | Bayhead. Lake Road | 17,937 | 165 | 245 | $200{ }^{20}{ }^{+}$ |
| 10 | Mill Brook | 14,515 | 170 | 253 | 225 |
| 11 | Olivers. | 13,217 | 161 | 241 | 210 |
| 12 | McLeods. | 14,000 | 158 | 237 | 250 |
| 13 | Byers. | 16,630 | 175 224 | 263 | 225 |
| 14 | Wilsons. |  | 133 | 200 | no $\mathrm{p}^{\prime 1} \mathrm{~s}$ + $\dagger$ |
| 15 16 | New Road.... | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 4,675 } \\ 10,925 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 150 | 225 | - 150 |
| 17 | Balmoral. | 14,740 | 177 | 265 | 226 |
| 18 | Rossville. | 9,405 |  |  |  |
| 19 | Earltown. | 19,825 | 211 | 295 | ${ }^{3} 50$ |
| 20 | Slades. | 11,280 | 168 | 252 | 280 |
| 21 | Brule. | 21,230 | 248 | 347 | 200 |
| 22 | Conkey. | 14,065 | 161 | 243 | 225 |
| 23 | The Falls. | 13,490 | 153 | 230 |  |
| 24 | Clydesvale. | 7,425 | 133 | 200 | no ${ }_{200}$ |
| 25 | East Earltown. | 14,530 | 150 | 225 | $140 \dagger$ |
| 26 | Truro Road. | 6,387 7 | 138 146 | 219 | 185 |
| 27 | Brule Shore. | 7,250 | 146 133 | 200 | ${ }_{145}{ }^{\dagger}$ |
| 28 | Keble... | 9,010 | 166 | 249 | 225. |

Colchester West.

| 1 | Lynn. | \$12,750 | \$156 | \$234 | \$170\| ${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | LLr. Five Isiands, (Adv.) | * 33,780 | 246 | 345 | 355 <br> 185 |
|  | (Prim.). |  | 176 | 264 | 390 |
| 3 | Upper Five Islands, (Adv.) | 45,793 | 306 | ${ }_{265}$ | $240 \mid$ |
| 4 | Lower Edonomy | 28,335 | 268 | 375 | 315 |
| 5 | Central Economy, (Adv.) | 75,508 | 365 | 474 | ${ }_{300}{ }^{*}$ |
|  | (Prim.) |  | 167 | ${ }^{250}$ | 315 |
| 6 | Upper Economy . | 21,940\| | 235 | 329 | 200 |
| 7 | Pleasant Hills. | 14,113 | 156 | 481 | 425 |
| 8 | Bass River, ${ }_{\text {(Prim.) }}($ Adv. | 54,820 | 370 186 | 279 | 275 250 |
| 9 | Montrose......... | 17,460 | 163 | 245 | $170{ }^{2} \dagger$ |
| 10 | Castlereagh. | 7,025 | 133 | 200 | 275 |
| 11 | Highland Village | 18,055 | 197 | 295 | $600{ }^{*}$ |
| 12 | Great Village, (Adv.) | 102,420 | 471 | 565 301 | $335{ }^{*}$ |
|  | (1nt.) |  | $\stackrel{215}{188}$ | 282 | 250 |
| 14 | Lornevale | $17,3 \mathbf{2} 5$ | 176 | 264 | 220 |


| No. of Sect. | Name of Section. | Valuation | 5 yr. Average Salary | Minimum Salary | Present Salary |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 15 | Londonderry, (Adv.) | 144,140 | 471 | 565 | 450 |
|  | ( Int.) | 14,140 | 241 | 337 | 300 |
|  | (Prim.) |  | 244 | 341 | 290 |
| 16 | East Folly Mt... | 18,465 | 184 | 276 | 260 |
| 18 | East Village. . F ..... | 13,010 37 | 165 | 248 400 | 185 |
|  | Folly Village, (Adv.) | 37, | 175 | 265 | 225. |
| 19 | Lower DeBert.... | 18,3i5 | 208 | 291 | 250 |
| 20 | Masstown. | 37,290 | 238 | 333 | 350 |
| 21 | DeBert Station, (Adv.) | 37,160 | 245 | 345 | 350 |
|  | (Prim.) |  | 140 | 210 | 250 |
| ${ }_{23}^{22}$ | East Folly Mt....... | 18,315 | 160 | 240 | 180 |
| 24 | Folly Lake. | 16,335 | 161 | ${ }_{244} 24$ | 2 |
| 25 | Londonderry Station | 15,385 | 168 | 252 | 180 |
| 26 | Hardwood Hill | 32,480 | 215 | 301 | 275 |
| 29 | Little Bass Rive | 21,992 | 248 | 347 | 300 |
| 30 | Portaupique Mt. . . . . . . . . | 11,065 | 150 | 225 | 170 |

Cumberland District.


| No. of Sect. | Name of Section. | Valuation | 5 yr . Average Salary | Minimutn Salary | Present Salary |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 39 | Warren. | 39,600 | 208 | 291 | 280 |
| 41 | Fort Lawrence | 127,575 | 218 | 305 | 300 |
| 42 | Amherst Point | 83,350 | 199 | 299 | 250 |
| 43 | North Middleboro | 15,621 | 184 | 276 | 225 |
| 46 | Lower Maccan. | 18,450 | 173 | 260 | 275 |
| 47 | Lower River Hebert | 19,350 | 180 | 270 | 300 |
| 48 | Barronsfield. . . . . | 38,430 | 176 | 264 | 200 |
| 49 | Lower Cove. | 11,470 47,000 | 221 | 309 <br> 346 | $\stackrel{300}{350}$ |
| 50 53 | Minudie.... | 28,940 | 262 | 367 | 375 |
| 54 | Lorneville | 29,727 | 215 | 301 | 260 |
| 55 | Amherst Shore | 19,175 | 157 | 236 | 225 |
| 56 | Chapman Settlement | 16,777 | 195 | 293 | 240 |
| 57 | Tidnish Bridge. . . . . | 24,125 | 233 | 326 | 300 |
| 58 | River Hebert Head | 33,250 | 195 | 293 | 240 |
| 59 | Athol. . . . . . . . . . | 25,690 | 184 | 276 | 215 |
| 60 | Southampton | 39,053 | 221 | 309 | 265 |
| 61 | West Brook. | 17,400 | 209 | 298 | 200 |
| 62 | East Mapleton. | 12,290 13,200 | 170 | 254 | 200 |
| 68 | Mapleton.. <br> Leamington | 15,865 | 175 | 263 | 200 |
| 65 | South Athol | 14,845 | 168 | 252 | 190 |
| 66 | Windham... | 8,575 | 186 | 279 | 200 |
| 68 | Valley Road | 16,000 | 189 | 284 | 225 |
| 69 | Glenville. | 13,000 | 215 | 301 | 265 |
| 70 | Brookdale | 47,460 | 225 | 315 297 | 225 |
| 71 | Salem. | 24,125 | 198 | 281 | 230 |
| 72 | Fenwick. | 36,220 43,655 | 205 | 287 | $300{ }^{*}$ |
| 73 | Upper Nappan | 43,655 | 144 | 216 | 200 |
| 74 | Streets Ridge. | 25,330 | 222 |  | 300 |
| 75 76 | West Leicester | 25,330 28,470 | 205 | 287 | 260 |
| 76 | East Leicester.... | -13,470 | 140 | 210 | 180 |
| 78 | Mount Pleasant North | 16,000 | 188 | 282 | 225 |
| 80 | Lower River Philip. | 22,000 | 199 | 299 | 225 |
| 81 | River Philip Center. | 16,500 | 220 | 308 | 250 |
| 82 | Wyvern. | 18,000 | 194 | 291 | 225 |
| 88 | Williamsdale. | 21,240 | 194 | 291 |  |
| 84 | Westchester Mountain | 7,555 | 177 | 266 | 310 |
| 86 | Westchester Station | 24,506 7820 | 226 137 | 316 206 | $190 \dagger$ |
| 87 | Lower Greenville Hastings. . . . | 7,820 20,065 | 137 211 | 296 | 275 * |
| 89 | Chignecto | 26,680 | 280 | 392 | 425 |
| 90 | Farmington | 5,160 | 138 | 207 | 210 |
| 91 | Henderson Settlement | 17,707 | 197 | 296 | 225 |
| 92 | Sand River | 24,000 | 175 | 263 |  |
| 98 | Appleton. | 5,675 | 118 | 177 | $225 \dagger$ |
| 94 | South Victoria | 8,900 | 150 | 225 | 225 |
| 95 | Carrington. | 12,825 | 190 | 285 | 300 |
| 96 | East Hansford | 10,270 | 161 |  | 225 |
| 97 98 | Millvale | 8,060 10,920 | 188 | 282 | 200 |
| 98 100 | Mount Pleasant South | 10,920 3,269 | 188 | 195 | 155 \% |
| 100 | Greenville Cross Roads | 3,269 30,000 | 205 | 287 | ${ }_{240}{ }^{\text {+ }}$ |
| 102 | East Wentworth | 15,300 | 159 | 239 | 240 |
| 108 | Killarney. | 10,650 | 165 | 248 |  |
| 104 | River View | 9,080 | 172 | 258 | 250 |
| 106 | North Greenville | 4,295 | 156 | 234 | 275 |
| 107 | Clifton..... | 15,740 | 232 | 325 |  |


| No. of Sect. | Name of Section. | Valuation | Average Salary | 5 yr . <br> Mini- <br> mum <br> Salary | Pre- <br> sent <br> Salary |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 109 | Thompson. | 12,310 | 200 | 300 | 300 |
| 110 | Rushton... | 6,315 | 149 | 224 |  |
| 111 | Mansfield | 7,995 | 160 | 240 | 200 |
| 112 | South Brook | 10,227 | 158 | 237 | 175 |
| 113 | Greenville Station | 5,402 | 145 | 218 |  |
| 114 | Little River South | 12,750 | 157 | 236 | 200 |
| 115 | Black River.. | 8,313 | 162 | 243 | 200 |
| 1117 | Salt Springs Station | 8,020 | 182 | 273 | 225 |
| 118 | Springhill Junction. Rodney . . | 14,780 | 188 | 282 | 225 |
| 120 | Wedney. . ${ }^{\text {Westchester }}$ Valley | 18,435 | 159 | 239 | 185 |
| 121 | Conns Mills. ...... | 7,385 | 173 | 260 | 225 |
| 122 | Beckwith. | 14,135 | 200 | 300 | 225 |
| 123 | South Pugwas | 17,183 | 181 | 272 | 220 |
| 124 | Collingwood. | 37,975 | 239 | 335 | 300 |
|  | Graded Schools, Two Departments. |  |  |  |  |
| 8 | Wallace | 56,148 |  |  | 600 |
|  | Principal |  | 460 | 252 | ${ }_{300}$ |
| 35 | Assistant <br> Northport. | 31,190 |  |  |  |
|  | Principal |  | 287 | 402 | 400 |
| 44 | Assistant |  | 180 | 270 | 250 |
| 44 | Nappan. | 132,065 | 274 | 384 | 365 |
|  | Principal |  | 181 | 273 | 250 |
| 45 | Maccan. . | 78,000 |  |  |  |
|  | Principal Assistant |  | 246 215 | 344 301 | 350 288 |
|  | Graded Schools, Three Departments. |  |  |  |  |
| 19 | Pugwash | 109,830 |  |  |  |
|  | Principal..... |  | 510 | 587 | 575 |
|  | First Assistant. |  | 238 | 333 | 300 |
|  | Second Assistant |  | 215 | 301 | 300 |
|  | Graded Schools, Four Departments, or more. |  |  |  |  |
| 51 | Joggin Mines. | 120,250 |  |  |  |
|  | Principal. . . . |  | 631 | 726 | 300 |
|  | First Assistant. |  | 251 | 351 | 300 |
|  | Second Assistant |  | 220 | 297 | 275 |
|  | Third Assistant. |  | 215 | 301 | 275 |
|  | Fifth Assistant. . . . . . |  | 210 | 294 | 250 |
| 79 | Sixth Assistant <br> Oxford <br> Principal <br> First Assistant <br> Second Assistant <br> Third Assistant . <br> Fourth Assistant. <br> Fifth Assistant. |  | 230 | 322 | 225 |
|  |  | 315,288 | 976 | 1,074 | 1,050 |
|  |  |  | 263 | 368 | 400 |
|  |  |  | 253 | 354 | 350 |
|  |  |  | 246 | 344 | 350 |
|  |  |  | 239 | 335 | 325 |
|  |  |  | 224 | 314 | 325 * |



| No. of Sect. | Name of Section. | Valuation | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 5 \text { yr. } \\ & \text { Aver- } \\ & \text { age } \\ & \text { Salary }\end{aligned}\right.$ | Minimum Salary | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Pre- } \\ \text { sent } \\ \text { Salary } \end{gathered}\right.$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Class "C," Normal Diploma and no |  |  |  |  |
|  | First year of service. |  | 260 | 364 | 400 |
|  | Second year of service |  | 285 | 399 | 425 |
|  | Third year of service. |  | 310 | $4 \ominus 3$ | 450 |
|  | Fourth year of service Fifth year of service. |  | 335 360 | 435 468 |  |

## Parrsboro District.



| No. of Sect. | Name of Section. | Valuation | 5 yr . <br> Average Salary | Minimum Salary | Present Salary |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 14 | Fourth Assistant |  | 229 | 321 | 330 |
|  | Fifth Assistant. . |  | 265 | 371 | 300 |
|  | Sixth Assistant. |  | 234 | 328 | 300 |
|  | Seventh Assistant |  | 221 | 309 | 300 |
|  | Eighth Assistant |  | 243 | 340 | 275 |
|  | Ninth Assistant. |  | 260 | 364 | 265 |
|  | Tenth Assistant. |  | 214 | 300 |  |
|  | Advocate. | 60,300 |  |  |  |
|  | Principal. |  | 460 | 552 | 550 |
|  | First Assistant. |  | 222 | 311 <br> 307 | 245 |
|  | Third Assistant.. |  | 198 | 297 | 245 |

## Digby County.




[^9]
## Clara District.

| $\frac{1}{2}$ | New Edinburgh |  | 315 | 260 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | Belliveau's Cove, (Adv.) | 60,850 | 395 | 500 |
| 3 | St " " (Elem.) |  | 274 | 180 |
| 4 | St. Joseph. | 10,875 | 227 | 200 |
| 4 | Grosses Coques, (Adv.) | 57,455 | 363 | 300 |
| 5 |  | 39,535 | 276 | 200 |
| 5 | ${ }_{\text {" }}{ }^{\text {a }}$ " ${ }^{\text {a }}$ (Elem.) | 39,035 | 249 | 175 |
| 6 | Comeauville, (Adv.). | 57,750 | 382 | 275 |
| 6 | " (Int.). |  | 277 | 220 |
| 7 | Saulnier (Prim.) |  | 175 | 125 |
| 7 | Saulnierville, (Adv.) | 43,320 | 329 | 275 |
| 8 | Meteghan River, (Adv |  | 274 <br> 308 | 240 |
| 8 |  | 47,120 | + 308. | (240 |
| 9 | M " ${ }^{\text {" }}$ (Prim |  | 240 | 185 |
| 9 | Meteghan, (Adv.) | 80,000 | 330 | ${ }^{350}$ |
| 9 | " (Prep.) |  | 299 | 228 |
| 9 | " (Int.). |  | 267 | 220 |
| 10 | Cheticamp (Prim. |  | 258 | 190 |
| 11 | Mavilette, (Adv.) | 18,325 | 296 | 300 |
| 12 | " (Elem.) |  | 239 | 200 |
| 12 | Salmon River, (Adv.) | 46,000. | 305 | 260 |
| 18 | Bear " (Elem.) |  | 262 | 240 |
| 14 | Beaver River. . . . . | 81,650 | 282 | 240 |
| 15 | Ohior Lake | 15,200 | 255 | 235 |
| 16 | Ohio. | 22,575 | 274 | 240 |
|  | Hassetts | 11,750 | $200 \mid$ | 215 |


| No. of Sect. | Name of Section. | Valuation | 5 yr . Average Salary | Minimum Salary | Present Salar |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 17 | Havelock. | 16,685 |  | 210 | 20 |
| 18 | New Tusket | 17,320 |  | 296 | 250 |
| 19 | Corberrie. | 20,100 |  | 283 | 250 |
| 20 | Concession, (Adv.) | 34,000 |  | 282 | 210 |
| 20 | " (Prim.) |  |  | 250 | 190 |
| 21 | Theriault. . . . . . . | 19,000 |  | 250 | 230 |
| 22 | Meteghan Station | 14,725 |  | 258 | 180 |
| 23 | Mayflower.... . . . | 10,590 |  | 244 | 200 |
| 24 | Harlem. | 5,825 |  | 212 | 200 |
| 25 | St. Martin | 13,527 |  | 246 | 180 |
| 26 | St. Benoni | 13,439 |  | 268 | 190 |
| 27 | Brier Lake. | 7,245 |  | 225 | 175 |
| 28 | Easton. | 3,765 |  | 160 | 119 |
| 29 | Lower Saulnierville, (Adv.) | 31,535 |  | 300 | 235 |
| 29 | " ${ }^{\text {a }}$ (Elem.) |  |  | 240 | 210 |
| 30 | Bear Cove. . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 9,578 |  | 248 | 175 |
| 31 | Cape St. Mary | 11,965 |  | 294 | 225 |
| 32 | Hectanooga... | 7,500 |  | 215 | 1,70 |
| 33 | Lake Doucet | 11,685 |  | 259 | 220 |
| 34 | Richfield. | 7,625 |  | 229 | 180 |
| 35 | Little Brook Sta. | 12,255 |  | 225 | 200 |
| 86 | St. Bernard... | 35,000 |  | 345 | 250 |
| 36 | " (if graded) (Adv.) |  |  | 300 |  |
| 86 | " ${ }^{\text {a }}$ (Elem.) |  |  | 240 |  |
| 37 | Saulnierville Sta. . . . . . . . . . . | 17,000 |  | 255 | 225 |

Guysboro District.



| \$75,000 |
| :---: |
|  |
| 4.625 |
| 2,905 |
| 5,385 |
| 4,320 |
| 3,940 |
| 10,330 |
| 3,445 |
| 7,595 |
| 6,030 |
| 12,400 |
| 6,540 |
| 1,965 |
| 3,000 |
| 10,955 |
| 7,300 |
| 2,355 |
| 50,000 |
| , |
|  |
| 400,076 |
|  |
|  |





## District of St. Mary.

1
1
2


| No. of Sect. | Name of Section. | Valuation | 5 yr . Average Salary | Minimum Salary | $\begin{gathered} \text { Pre- } \\ \text { sent } \\ \text { Salary } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | 270 | 250 |
| 3 | Glenelg. | 28,510 | 180 | 270 | 225 |
| 4 | Smithfield | 15,440 | 180 | 270 | 225 |
| 5 | Lower Caledonia | 13,145 | 152 | 228 | 200 |
| 6 | Upper Caledonia | 20,000 | 177 | 265 | 180 |
| 7 | Cameron Settlement | 11,120 | 158 | 230 | 200 |
| 10 | New Chester. | 16,830 | 133 | 200 | 280 |
| 11 | Aspen | 31,740 | 205 | 287 | 150 |
| 13 | New Town. | 14,296 | 130 | 195 | 250 |
| 14 | S. L.ochaber. | 10,850 | 150 | 225 | 240 |
| 15 | Ecum Secunt. | 15,380 | 278 | 390 | 300 |
| 16 | Marie Joseph | 7,500 | 187 | 280 | 150 |
| 17 | Liscomb Mills | 14,110 | 150 | 225 | 250 |
| 18 | Liscomb. | 10,340 | 177 | 265 | 140 |
| 19 | Lower Liscomb | 3,400 | 187 | 205 | 245 |
| 20 | Wine Harbor | 13,990 | 261 | 305 | 230 |
| 21 | Port Hillford. | 11,930 | 212 | 296 | 150 |
| 22 | Indian Harbor Lake | 7,000 | 175 | 262 | $2751+$ |
| 23 | Sonora | 13,000 | 246 | 345 | 180 |
| 24 | St. Mary's River | 10,280 | 133 | 200 | 400 |
| 25 | Goldenville . | 40,620 | 232 | 325 | 240 |
| 26 | Goshen. . | 13,000 | 169 | 253 | 300 |
| 27 | Port Bickerton | 6,940 | 222 | 310 | 140 |
| 28 | Cheggoggin. | 2,250 | 153 | 230 | 210 |
| 29 | W. Liscomb | 4,200 | 127 | 1964 | $1901+$ |
| 30 | Spanishship Bay. | 5,818 | 176 | $\begin{array}{r}264 \\ 150 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 120 |
| 32 | Union. . . . . . . | 4,300 | 100 | 1225 | 1901 |
| 33 | Fisherman's Harbor. .... | 3,200 | 150 | 225 |  |

## Halifax City.

Valuation $\$ 38,385,750$.
High Schools, Academic Principal.

\$2,046
Common Schs. Academic Principal
 $\qquad$

N. B.-All these are inclusive of Provincial Aid.

Halifax East.


| No. of Sect. Name of Section. | Valuation | 5 yr . <br> Average Salary | Minimum Salary | Pre- <br> sent <br> Salary <br> S |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12 Pleasant Harbor | 10,435 | 190 | 285 | 200 |
| 14 Tangier. . . . . . . | 18,650 | 190 | 350 | 275 |
| 15 Mooseland | 19,200 | 150 | 225 | 225 |
| 17 Pope's Harbor | 8,160 | 170 | 255 | 240 |
| 18 Spry Harbor... | 8,720 | 160 | 240 | 200 |
| 19 Spry Bay (Henley) | 5,340 | 166 | 249 | 150 |
| 20 Spry Bay (Leslie) | 6,000 4,925 | 165 | 247 247 | 190 180 |
| 22 Sheet Hbr. Road | 5,440 | 80 | 120 | $120 \dagger$ |
| ${ }^{2}$ W. Sheet Harbor | 36,500 | 177 | 265 | 250 |
| 23 E She ${ }^{\prime}$ |  | 320 | 410 | 425 |
| 24 E. Sheet Harbor | 31,500 | 335 | 435 | 300 |
| 25 Lochaber. | 3,630 | 100 | 150 |  |
| 26 Wewiston | 12,680 | 150 | 225 | 200 |
| 27 Sober | 9,512 | 160 | 240 | 225 |
| 28 Sheet Hbr. Passage | 4,255 | 131 | 196 | 190 |
| 80 Beaver Harbor. . | 7,790 | 156 | 234 | 180 |
| Port Dufferin. | 25,135 | 180 | 270 | 210 |
| 32 ' " |  | 250 | 350 | 325 |
| 83 Quoddy. | 18,220 | 205 | 285 | 230 * |
| 84 Harrigan Cove | 20,342 | 200 | 280 | 225 |
| - Moser River. | 27,615 | 190 | 285 | 210 |
| ${ }_{86}^{35}$ Smith's Cove |  | 245 | 342 | $\begin{array}{r}310 \\ 275 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| - Ecum Secum | 12,949 | 171 | 256 | 250 |

Halifax Rural.

| 2 | Dutch Settlement | \$16,440 | \$166 | \$249 | \$250 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 | Carroll Corner. | +30,915 | 160 | 240 | 240 |
| 4 | Cook's Brook | 23,385 | 200 | 280 | 215 |
| 5 | Keer. | 5,660 | 100 | 150 | $160 \dagger$ |
| 6 | Lake Egmont. | 20,785 | 150 | 225 | 200 |
| 7 | Sibley | 45,000 | 190 | 285 | 275 |
| 8 | Elderbrook | 15,005 | 160 | 240 | 2500 ${ }^{\text {32 }}$ * |
|  | Cderbrook | 41,400 | 180 | 270 | 325:************) |
| 10 | South. | 37,890 | 220 | 308 | 310 |
|  | North. | 46,158 | 300 | 390 | 350 |
| 12 | Chas |  | 150 | 225 | $\stackrel{215}{225}$ |
| 18 | Glenmore. | 22,085 | 110 | 165 | 200 |
| 14 | Brookvale | 21,915 | 210 | 294 | $300{ }^{*}$ |
| 18 | Sigginsville | 18,200 | 179 | 269 | 225 |
| 16 | Gedgewick. | 34,622 | 200 | 280 | 225 |
| 18. | Hreenwood | 20,970 | 170 | 255 | 235 |
| 18 | Hetchinson | 16,318 | 170 | 255 | 250 |
| 28 | ${ }_{\text {denry }}$ | 34,990 | 245 | 348 | ${ }^{315}{ }^{2}$ |
| 21 | Chan. | 17,270 | 170 | 255 |  |
| 28 | Maplin | 12,715 | 160 | 240 | 225 |
| 2 | Caribou M | 9,090 9890 | 210 | 294 | 250 |
| 25 | Moose River Mines |  | 180 | 270 | 275** |
|  | Lindsay Lake..... | [18,075 | 75 | 107 | $100 \mid \dagger$ |


| No. of Sect. | Name of Section. | Valuation | 5 yr. Aver- age Salary | Minimum Salary | $\begin{gathered} \text { Pre } \\ \text { sent } \\ \text { Salary } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

Halifax West.

| 1 | Hubbards | \$66,000 | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 240 \mid \\ & 180 \mid \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|} \$ 336 \\ 270 \end{array}$ | $\$ 300$ <br> 260 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | Black Point | 53,2022 | 247 | 345 | 285 |
| 3 | Ingram River | 42,840 | 266 | 362 | ${ }_{300}{ }^{\circ}$ |
| 4 | St. James.... | 18,000 | 218 | 298 | 300 160 |
| 5 | East River | 7,535 | 132 | 198 | ${ }_{200}$ |
| 6 | Head Harbor | 10,075 | 150 | 225 | 275 |
| 7 | Victoria. | 21,100 | 203 | 284 | 205 |
| 8 | Albert. | 10,865 13,995 | 161 | 241 | 210 |
| 10 | Hackett's Cove | 26,780 | 193 | 289 | ${ }_{230} 22$. |
| 11 | Indian Harbor | 21,725 | 150 180 | 225 270 | $\stackrel{290}{ }{ }^{230}$ * |
| 12 | Peggy's Cove. | 4,000 | 100 | 150 |  |
| 13 | West Dover.. | 13,300 | 150 | 225 | 300 |
| 14 | East Dover. | 14,050 | 190 | 275 | ${ }_{100}$ |
| 15 | Bayside. | 4,440 | 150 | 225 |  |
| 16 | Shad Bay. | 6,655 | 112 | 168 | 300 |
| 17 | Upper Prospect | 21,200 | 225 | 305 |  |
| 18 | Brookside... | 3,000 | 80 | 120 |  |
| 28 24 | Terrance Bay Pennant. ... | 11,975 | 1200 | 210 | 200 200 |
| 25 | Sambro. | 17,368 | 180 | 270 | 150 |
| 26 | Harrietsfield | 11,500 | 100 | 150 | 240 |
| 27 | Spryfield. | 17,140 | 180 | 270 | 260 |
| 28 | Ketch Harbor | 11,680 | 180 | 270 |  |
| 29 | Portuguese Cove | 8,030 | 175 | 262 | 300 |
| 30 | Herring Cove | 12,800 | 150 200 | 280 | 300 |
| 31 | Falkland Village | 28,605 | 210 | 294 | ${ }_{325}{ }^{*}$ |
| 32 | Cunard...... | 57,310 | 220 | 308 | 400 |
| 33 | North West Arm | 150,000 | 317 | 412 | 500 450 |
| 34 | Rockingham. | 127,066 | 249 | 348 | 280 |
| 35 | Bedford.... | 206,053 | 200 300 | 280 390 | 480 |
|  | Hammond's | 28,145 | 275 | 365 | 240 |
| 37 | African. | 11,705 | 100 |  | 200 |
| 38 | Kemptown | 2,940 | 126 | 189 |  |
| 39a | Lucasville. | 4,800 | 100 | 150 | 210 |
| 39 | Upper Sackville | 24,375 | 187 | 280 | 275 |
| 40 | Lower Sackville | 28,555 | 206 | 286 | 235 |
| 41 | Beaver Bank. ...... | 23,985 | 193 | 289 |  |
| 42 | North Beaver Bank. | 9,910 | 112 | 280 |  |
| 43 | Windsor Junction Grand Lake..... | 29,172 7,700 | 200 86 | 129 | ${ }_{300}{ }^{*}$ |
| 45 | Oakfield. . | 13,725 | 180 | 270 | 240 |
| 46 | Oldham. | 23,135 | 180 | 270 | $205{ }^{+}$ |
| 47 | Goff's. | 13,475 | 164 | 246 | 240 |
| 48 | Fall River. | 16,369 | 180 | 260 | 350 |
| 49 | Waverly.. | 66,625 | 240 | 365 | 225 |
| 50 | Montague. | 7,000 | 150 | 225 |  |
| 51 | Dartmouth......... | 3,150,750 |  |  |  |
|  | Grades I to VI. Grade VII. . |  | $\begin{array}{r}329 \\ 392 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 510 | ${ }_{710} 68$ |
|  | Grade VIII |  | 527 | 540 | 2,000 |
|  | Principal... |  | 1,400\| | 1,540 |  |

Hants East.

| Newport | \$46,806 | \$230 | \$322 | \$260 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Rawdon Church | 27,821 | 215 | \$00 | 250 |
| South Rawdon | 29,835 | 210 | 295 | 215 |
| Pieasant Valley | 20,000 | 160 | 240 | 225 |
| West Grook | 19,000 | 174 229 | 261 | ${ }_{375}{ }^{\text {22 }}$ |
| East Gore. | 24,300 | 192 | 288 | 230 |
| Upper Rawdo | 39,540 | 204 | 285 | 325)* |
| East Uniacke | 8,000 | 160 | 240 | $200 \mid \dagger$ |
| Uount Uniacke | 14,443 | 195 | 293 | 250 |
| West Nine Mile Riv | 32,136 | 195 150 | 298 | ${ }_{260} 275$ |
| East Ind. Road. | 16,884 <br> 20115 | 158 | 230 | 230 |
| Rower Nine Mile | 30,393 | 166 | 250 | 290 |
| Renfrew...... | 4,000 | 150 | 225 | 200 |
| Halnan | 22,985 | 162 | 243 | 252 |
| Rardwood Lands. | 21,719 26,000 | 157 | 235 303 | 225 250 |


| No. of Sect. | Name of Section. | Valuation | 5 yr. <br> Average Salary | Minimum Salary | Present Salary |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 61,750 | 391 | 508 | 4750 |
| 20 | Elmsdale ${ }_{\text {(Prim. }}($ Adv.) |  | 142 | 213 | 250 |
| 21 | Milford (Adv.). | 89,862 | 258 | 361 | ${ }_{225}^{325}$ |
| 21 | " (Prim.) . . |  | 185 365 | 278 174 | 226 450 |
| 22 | Shubenacadie (Adv.) | 140,000 | 365 250 | $\begin{array}{r}174 \\ 350 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 350 |
|  | " (Prim.) |  | 250 | 350 | 250 |
| 28 | Mill Village......... | 23,723 | 187 | 280 | 300 225 |
| 24 | North Salem. | 24,225 | 163 182 | 245 | 240 |
| 25 | Rhine's Creek | - ${ }^{\mathbf{3}, 145}$ | 133 | 200 | $200 \pm$ |
| 26 | Admiral Rock | 27,430 | 203 | 284 | 300 * |
| 27 | Urbania..............) | 51,000 | 223 | 312 | 350 |
| 28 | South Maitland (Prim.) | 51,00 | 180 | 270 | 250 400 |
| 29 | Maitland. . . . . . . . . . . | 68,744 | 320 | 4481 |  |
|  |  | 18,270 | 167 | 250 | 235 |
| 31 | Selmah (Adv.) | 57,955; | 312 | 405 | 350 |
|  | ${ }^{\text {Sel }}$ (Frim.) |  | 217 | 303 | 235 |
| 32 | Lower Selmah | 38,000 | 190 | 285 | 225 |
| 33 | Noel Shore. | 26,214 | 199 | 298 | 225 |
| 34 | East Noel. | 36,000 43,000 | 192 | 380 | 325 |
| 35 | Noel (Adv.) | 43,000 | 170 | 255 | ${ }_{215}^{260}$ |
| 36 | Burncoat. | 18,371 | 183 | 275 | $325{ }^{*}$ |
| 37 | Minasville. | 20,750 | 202 | 285 | 250 |
| 38 | Tenecape. | -63,400 |  | 500 | 340 |
| 39 | Walton (Adv.). | 63,400 | 192 | 288 | 225 200 |
| 40 | North Noel Road | 12,820 | 140 | 210 | 350 |
| 41 | Kennetcook........... | 28,898 | 217 | 326 <br> 303 | 300 |
| 42 | Upper Kennetcook Corner | 21210 | 178 | ${ }_{267}^{303}$ | 275 |
| 43 | Northfield. . . . | 27,843 | 187 | 280 | 300 * |
| 44 | Five Mile River | 21,843 21,390 | 172 | 257 | 275 |
| 45 | Maple Grove | 21,390 | 144 | 216 | 225 |
| 46 | Georgefield. | 12,987 | 133 | 200 | ${ }_{210}^{190}$ |
| 47 | Hillsvale.... | 12,666 | - 145 | 218 | 210 <br> 250 |
| 48 | Whale Creek Lantz Siding | 31,900 | - 150 | 225 | 275 |
| 50 | Gore....... | 20,000 | - 163 | 245 | 160 |
| 51 | Greenfield. | 7,661 | . 133 | 200 | 150 |
| 52 | Uniacke Mines. | 3,120 | - 133 | 200 | 225 |
| 54 | East Tenecape | 11,487 | 133 | 227 | 165 |
| 55 | Grand Lake East. | 28,000 | - 152 | 227 | 180 180 |
| 58 | Grand Lake West <br> South Uniacke.. | 3,711 | i 133 | 200 | 1180 |



| No. of Sect. | Name of Section. | Valuation | 5 yr. Average Salary | Minimum Salary | Present Salary |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Windsor. |  | 290 | 406 | 375 |  |
| 1 | ${ }^{1}$. |  | 290 | 406 | 415 |  |
| 1 | " |  | 290 | 406 | 295 |  |
| 1 | " ${ }^{\text {c.... }}$ |  | 330 | 429 | 455 |  |
| 1 | (Curry's Cor.) |  | 296 | 414 | 480 |  |
| 4 | Wentworth... | 61,125 52,000 | 286 276 | 400 386 | 408 |  |
| 4 | Three Mile Plain. | 52,000 | 182 | 388 278 | 340 |  |
| 5 | Martock | 65,700 | 220 | 808 | 265 |  |
| 6 | Forks. . | 69,885 | 211 | 295 | 325 |  |
| 7 | Vaughan's | 7,410 | 146 | 219 | 150 |  |
| 8 | So. Waterville | 9,870 | 121 | $\mid 182$ | 145 |  |
| 9 | Falmouth Village | 68,800 | 225 | 315 | 290 |  |
| 10 | Falmouth ...... | 121,630 | 356 216 | 462 | 400 300 |  |
| 11 | Mt. Denson | $\underline{50,226}$ | 235 | 329 | 325 |  |
| 12 | Hantsport. | 305,000 | 542 | 623 | 1,000 |  |
| 12. | Hantsport |  | 242 | 338 | 275 |  |
| 12 | " |  | 200 | 280 | 225 |  |
| 18 | A ${ }^{\text {" }}$ |  | 185 | 270 | 225 |  |
| 14 | Avondale. | 84,650 | 286 | 410 | 490 |  |
| 15 P | Belmont | 67,010 | 224 | 313 | 300 |  |
| 16 | Proplar Gro | 73,520 | 295 | 413 | 360 |  |
| 17 | Kennet. Dyk | 23,815 | 177 | 265 | 190 |  |
| 18 | Cr. Burlington | 46,165 | 260 | 364 270 | ${ }_{285}{ }^{\text {\% }}$ |  |
| 19 S | Summerville | 39,012 | 306 | 397 | 360 |  |
| 19 | Summerville | 3,012 | 181, | 271 | $275{ }^{*}$ |  |
| 20 | Cheverie. | 47,793 | 278 | ${ }^{389}{ }^{1}$ | 380 |  |
| 21 |  |  | 1761 | $\stackrel{264}{389}$ | 300 |  |
| 21 | Brookville | 43,845 | 173 | 259 | 250 |  |
| 22 | Cambridge | 16,360 | 187 | 270 | 250 |  |
| 28 | Pembroke. | 15,995 | 192 | 288 | 250 |  |
| 27 | Cogmagun. | 17,960 | 171 | 256 | 200 |  |
| 28 S | Scotch Village | 46,360 | 260 | 364 | 350 |  |
| 29 | Woodville | 28,848 | 194 | 291 | 250 |  |
| 80 | McKay's. | 25,000 | 179 | 186 | 200 |  |
| 82 | Greenhill. | 8,650 | 124 | 186 | 250 |  |
| 83 N | Newport Cor | 23,270 | 198 | 180 | 150 † |  |
| 35 A | Ardnise. | 14,376 | 254 | 355 | 400** |  |
| 35 | ${ }_{\text {Sti }}$ Croix | 68,072 | 205 | 287 | 300 |  |
| ${ }^{86}$ F F | Five Mile Pla | 7,635 | 185 | 282 | 300 |  |
| 38 M | Mt. Summerville | 3,770 | 110 | 165 410 | 400 |  |
| 88 | Ellershouse. | 62,190 | 240 | 336 | 300 |  |
| 412 | Riverside | 22,163 | 157 | 235 | 185 |  |
| 44 | Mill Brook | 10,170 | 1301 | 198 | 150 |  |
| 45 | Union. . | 45,960 | 189 | 180 | 150 |  |
| 48 | Mills............ | 10,660 | 105 | 157 | 140 |  |
| 47 F | West Branch | 13,080 41,620 | 177 | 265 | 275 |  |
| 48 F | al. Valley | 38,280 | 215 | 301 | 3501 |  |



Inverness North

| 1 | Pleasant Bay | \$4,900 |  | $\$ 250$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 3 | Cape Rouge. | 2,600 |  | 200 | 325 |
| 4 | Little River. | 6,500 | 193 | 275 | 325 200 |
| 5 | Muise..... | 6,258 |  | 275 | 20. |
| 6 | Prairie | 3,445 |  | 260 | 295 |
| 7 | Chapel. . . . . . . . . . . . . | 4,165 +19200 |  | 275 | 350 |
| 8 | Eastern Harbor, (Sr. Dept.) | 19,200 | 250 | 345 | 100 |
| 8 | " ${ }^{\text {P }}$ (Jr. Dept.) |  | 100 | $\underline{250}$ | 180 |
| 9 | Plateatı. . . . . . . . . | 3,600 |  | 330 | 300 |
| 10 | Le Fort. | $\mathbf{6 , 0 0 0}$ $\mathbf{5 , 7 0 0}$ | 235 | 395 295 | 290 |
| 11 | Le Blanc. | 5,700 9,300 | 211 | 325 | 275 |
| 12 | Rousseau du Lac | 9,300 |  | 325 | 190 |
| 13 | Grand Etang. | 9,250 |  | 295 | 185 |
| 14 | Friar's Head. | 5,600 |  | $\stackrel{285}{225}$ | 165 |
| 15 | White..... | 5,900 |  | 275 | 215 |
| 16 | Belle Cote, (Sr. Dept.) | 13,500 |  | 220 | 165 |
| 16 | " " (Jr. Dept.) |  |  | 225 | 160 |
| 17 | Jacob. . . . . | 6,500 9,000 |  | 225 | 165 |
| 18 | Ford. . . . . . . . . ® $^{\text {. . . . . }}$ | 9,000 20,000 |  | 325 | 240 |
| 19 | Margaree Forks, (Sr. Dept.) | 20,000 |  | 225 |  |
| 19 | "، " (Jr. Dept.) |  |  | 330 | 190 |
| 20 | Rossville. | 12,780 4,900 |  | 225 | 180 |
| 21 | Frizzleton |  |  | 225 | 160 |
| 22 | Munro. | 6,900 |  | 200 | 160 |
| 25 | Big Intervale. |  |  | 200 |  |
| 27 | Big Brook.... | 3,200 10,000 |  | 320 | 240 |
| 28 | Margaree Harbor | 10,000 |  | 200 | 150 |
| 29 | Chimney Corner. | 5,2000 |  | 220 | 175 |
| 30 | St. Rose.. | 16,400 |  | 325 | 225 |
| 31 | Broad Cove Marsh | 16,400 4,600 |  | 220 | 180 200 |
| 32 | Brook. | 4,600 7,000 |  |  | 200 150 |
| 33 | Broad Cove Chapel | 7,000 4,000 | 162 | 225 | 150 150 |
| 34 | Big River......... | 4,000 463,500 |  | 845 | 1,150 430 |
| 35 35 | Inverness, Dept. ${ }_{4}$ | 463,500 |  | 506 | 430 |
| 35 | " ${ }^{1} 3$ |  |  | 392 |  |
| 35 | " 414 |  |  | 310 |  |
| 35 | " . " 5 |  |  | 302 |  |
| 35 | " 4 :" 6 |  |  | 294 |  |
| 35 | " $" 7$. |  |  | 291 |  |
| 35 |  |  |  | 288 |  |
| 35 |  |  |  | 288 |  |
| 35 | $\begin{array}{lll}\text { " } & \text { " } \\ \text { " } & 10 \\ & \text { " } & 11\end{array}$ |  |  | 288 |  |
| 35 |  |  |  | 300 |  |
| 35 | "، ${ }^{\prime}$ ". 13 |  |  | 300 |  |
| 35 | $\begin{array}{lll} " & \because & 13 \\ " & " & 14 \end{array}$ |  |  | 300 | - 100 |
| 36 36 | Broad Cove Banks.. | 7,000 |  | 260 | 105 |
| 36 37 | Sight Point | 2,800 |  | 200 | 215 |
| 38 | Strathlorne | 9,500 |  | 225 | 176 |
| 39 | Glenville. . | 6,400 | 150 | 225 | 140 |
| 40 | North Ainslie | 6,300 | 209 | 292 | 200 |
| 41 | Capt. Allan's. | 14,600 9,500 | 209 | 250 | 200 |
| 42 | McFarlane. . | 9,500 | 168 | 250 | 200 |
| 43 | Scotsville. | 7,400 |  |  |  |


| No. of Sect. | Name of Section. | Valuation | 5 yr . Average Salary | Minimum Salary | Present Salary |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 44 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 45 | Mamilton. ${ }^{\text {McMila }}$ | 6,400 |  | 225 | 200 |
| 47 | Walker.... . . . | 8,850 3,300 |  | 245 200 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{r}200 \\ 110\end{array}\right.$ |
| 48 | Tulloch | 6,000 |  | 250 |  |
| 49 50 | Hay's River. | 7,000 |  | 225 |  |
| 50 | Miller..... | 3,400 |  | 200 |  |
| 51 | Centreville | 4,500 |  | 210 |  |
|  | Skye Glen | 7,000 |  | 230 | 190 |
| 5 | Roseburn...... | 5,400 | 154 | 225 | 160 |
| 57 | Whycocomagh Mount | 1,430 |  | 200 | 140 |
| 58 | Stewartdale. | 6,450 | 150 | 225 | 180 |
| 59 | Whycocomagh. . South Lake | 14,600 |  | 375 | 320 |
| 60 | South Lake Ainslie Aberdeen | 6,600 |  | 230 230 | 150 |
| 61 | South West Egypt | 3,300 | 112 | 200 | 180 |
| 63 | Widow Lords. . | 4,500 |  | 200 | 150 |
| 64 | Kenlock.. | 7,200 |  | 225 | 150 |
| 65 | Kiltarlity... | 1,000 |  | 200 |  |
| 69 | Campbellton | 1,200 | 130 | 200 200 |  |
| 70 72 | North Highl | 3,700 |  | 200 | 120 |
| 2 | Verniere.. | 7,000 |  | 260 | 185 |

## Inverness South.

| Hawkesbury H. S | \$108,587 | 555 | 640 | 750 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| " Prep. Dept. |  | 240 | 335 | 325 |
| "، Int. Dept. . |  | 193 | 290 | 275 |
| [" Prim. Dept. |  | 193 | 290 | 250 |
| Hastings, Senior........ | 23,644 | 475 | 570 | 350 |
| Troy " Junior |  | 160 | 240 | 170 |
| Troy.... | 6,080 4,745 | 135 140 | 200 210 | 135 |
| Craigmore | 4,185 | 131 | 200 | 140 |
| Albion. | 8,085 | 176 | 265 | 195 |
| Lorne | 5,500 | 150 | 225 | 175 |
| Judique | 8,320 | 153 | 240 | 185 |
| udique Intervale | 9,185 | 180 | 275 | 165 |
| Hillsdale. | 3,874 | 110 | 165 |  |
| Little Judique | 3,810 | 120 | 180 |  |
| Dumbarton. | 7,335 | 150 | 225 |  |
| Seaside.......... | 6,700 | 150 750 | 225 867 | 200 790 |
| Port Hood, (Acad.) | 148,000 | 750 200 | 867 300 | 790 <br> 200 |
| " " (Prep.) |  | 200 | 240 | 160 |
| Girls' (H. S. ${ }^{\text {Prim. }}$. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ ) |  | 200 | 300 | 200 |
| " ${ }^{\text {" }}$ (Prep.) |  | 160 | 240 | 160 |
| Port (Prim.).. |  | 160 | 240 | 160 |
| Dort Hood Isiand | 7,150 | 120 | 200 |  |
| Runmore...... | 4,795 | 160 | 240 | $1 \mathrm{isO}^{\dagger}$ |
| Rocky Ridge....... | 5,850 | 135 | 200 | 185 |
|  | 5,080 | 120 | 200 | 120 |
| West Mabou | 5,390 | 148 | 225 | 160 |
| Baden. | 7,500 | 160 | 240 | 150 |
| Glencoe Sta | 5,010 | 140\| | 210 | $150 \mid$ |


| No. of Sect. | Name of Section. | Valuation | 5 yr. Average Salary | Minimum Salary | Present Salary |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 2,580 | 100 | 150 | $\cdots$ |
| 24 | Mabou Boys'.... | 16,870 | 250 | 350 | 250 |
| 24 | Mabou Senr. Girls') |  | 100 | 150 | 100 |
| 24 | " (Jun. Girls'). |  | 100 | 150 | 100 155 |
| 25 | N. E. Mabou. . . . . | 7,570 | 160 | 240 | 160 |
| 26 | Mabou Harbor. | 8.425 | 160 | 240 | 100 |
| 27 | Mabou Mines. | 9,964 | 180 | 270 | 140 |
| 29 | Alexander. | 7,850 | 175 | 265 | 150 |
| 30 | Smithville. | 10,670 | 180 | 275 | 180 |
| 81 | Hillsboro. | +9,315 | 180 | 270 | 225 |
| 32 | Brook Village. | 11,098 4,885 | 150 | 225 | 160 |
| 34 | Mull River.. Pleasant Hill | 4,880 |  | 200 | 130 |
| 35 | Prankin...... | 4,475 | 140 | 210 | 120 |
| 86 | Eden... | 2,820 | 120 | 200 | 160 |
| 87 | Glencoe | 8,000 | 140 | 210 | 160 |
| 88 | South West Ridge | 5,405 | 150 | 225 | 16 |
| 40 | River Dennis Road | 3,960 | 140 | 210 | 160 |
| 41 | Centennial. | 4,625 | 130 | 210 | $150{ }^{\dagger}$ |
| 42 | Maple Ridge. | 5,495 | 140 | 210 | 130 |
| 48 | Queensville. | 2,780 | 130 | 200 | $130{ }^{1}$ |
| 44 | Lake Horton ..... | 9,340 | 150 | 225 | 150 |
| 47 | Duff |  |  | 200 | 200 |
| 48 | Princeville. | 12,235 | 150 | 225 | 160 |
| 49 | Kingsville. | 10,810 | 150 | 225 | 225 |
| 50 | Glendale. | 8,775 | 175 | 265 | 120 t |
| 52 | Big Brook | 6,000 | 120 | 225 | 185 |
| 53 | Melford. | 8,860 7,570 | 150 150 | 225 | 170 |
| 54 | Macpherson | 3,965 | 135 | 200 | 200 |
| 55 | Millville. | 3,940 | 130 | 200 | 170 |
| 56 | Skye Mountain | 6,080 | 140 | 210 | 170 |
| 57 58 | Maple Hills | 5,075 | 140 | 210 | 150 |
| 59 | Ashfield. | 3,250 | 115 | 200 | 160 |
| 60 | Portage. | 6,340 | 130 | 200 | t $\dagger$ |
| 61 | Rhodena | 2,400 | 100 | 150 | 180 |
| 62 | Victoria. | 3,645 | 147 | 320 | 300 |
| 68 | Orangedale | 10,375 | 250 | 180 |  |
| 64 | Seal Cove. |  | 120 | 200 | ${ }^{165}$ |
| 65 | Valley Mills | 2,960 | 135 | 225 | 190 |
| 66 | McLean's Bridge | 11,435 | 151 <br> 150 <br> 155 | 225 | 175 |
| 67 | Church.......... | 7,000 4,685 | ( 150 | 200 | 200 |
| 68 69 | S. S. River Dennis Malagawatch | 4,685 | \| 135 | 200 | 180 50 |
| 69 70 | Malagawatch Harbor Island | 1,330 | .... |  | 550 |
| 71 | Marble Mt. (Adv. D.) | 36,000 | - 400 | 520 | 280 |
| 71 | " " (Int.). |  | 280 | 390 370 | 315 |
| 71 | " " (Prim.) |  | 265 | 187 | 125 |
| 72 | Lime Hill. | 3,105 | 125 | 180 |  |
| 78 | Ross' Mills. . . | 7,105 | 120 125 | 187 |  |
| 74 75 | West Bay . ..... West Bay Center | 7,210 | \| 110 | 165 | .... |



King's County.


| No, of Sect. | Name of Section. | Valuation | 5 yr. Average Salary | Minimum Salary | Present Salary |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Kentville | 728,500 | 910 | 1,000 | 1,150 |
| 42 | Kent ${ }^{\text {cille }}$ |  | 515 | , 572 | 600 |
| 42 | " |  | 400 | 520 | 500 |
| 42 | ' |  | 350 | 455 | 360 |
| 42 | / |  | 275 | 385 | 360 |
| 42 | " |  | 270 | 378 | ${ }_{350}$ |
| 42 | " |  | 265 | 370 | 350 |
| 42 | "' |  | 260 | 364 | 350 |
| 42 | " |  | 260 | 364 364 | 350 |
| 42 | " |  | 260 | 364 | 350 |
| 42 | " |  | 260 | 364 | 350 |
| 42 | $\because$ |  |  |  |  |
| 42 | " |  |  |  |  |
| 42 | " |  |  |  |  |
| 42 | " |  |  |  |  |
| 42 | "، |  |  |  |  |
| 42 | Steam Mill |  | 225 | 315 | ${ }_{200}$ |
| 43 | Steam Mill. | 58,225 | 160 | 240 | 400 |
| 44 | Centreville..il | $\begin{array}{r}701,950 \\ \hline 101\end{array}$ | 290 | 336 406 | 350 |
| 45 | Sheffield Mills |  | 175 | 262 | 180 |
| 46 | Baxter's Har. Mt. | 8,000 | 140 | 210 | 200 * |
| 47 | Baxter's Har. | 5,250 | 125 | 187 | ${ }_{225} 2$ |
| 48 | Pereaux Mt. | 9,650 | 135 |  |  |
| 49 | Scott's Bay.... | 25,200 | 250 | 350 | ${ }_{225}{ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| 50 | Scott's Bay Rd. | 8,750 81750 | 145 | 217 |  |
| 51 52 | Lr. Pereaux. | 31,750 38,750 | 180 210 | 270 |  |
| 52 58 | Up. Pereaux Medford.... | 31,750 37,000 | 2190 | 285 | $325{ }^{*}$ |
| 54 | Mabitant | 57,900 | 175 | 262 | ${ }_{900}{ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| 55 | Canning. | 213,000 | 600 | 690 | ${ }_{350}$ |
| 55 |  |  | 270 | 378 | 300 |
| 55 55 | " |  | 250 | 350 | 275 |
| 55 56 | Wood | 53.975 | 155 | ${ }_{232}$ | 225 |
| 58 | Woodside.. | 168,800 | 310 | 403 | 400 |
| 58 | Up. Cana |  | 210 | 294 | 240 |
| 59 | Lr. Canard | 195,000 | 290 | 406 |  |
| 59 | " ${ }^{1}$ |  | 225 | 315 |  |
| 60 | Town Plot. | 113,625 | 225 | 315 |  |
| 61 | Church St.. | 90,700 | 245 | 343 | 342 |
| 62 | Up. Church St. | 128,250 | 250 | 350 | 421 |
| 63 | Port Williams. | 146,825 | 295 | 413 | 300 |
| 63 |  |  | 240 | 336 277 | 250 |
| 64 | New Minas. Greenwich. | $\begin{aligned} & 46,000 \\ & 98,160 \end{aligned}$ | 255 | 357 | 350 |
| 66 | Wolfville. | 598,836 | 910 | 1,000 | 1,100 |
| 66 |  |  | 375 | 487 | ${ }_{325}$ |
| 66 | " |  | 330 | 429 | 365 |
| 66 | " |  | 310 | 403 | ${ }_{365}$ |
| 66 | "' |  | 310 | 403 | 325 |
| ${ }_{66}^{66}$ | "' |  | 3101 | 403 | 365 |
| 66 | Black Rive | 14,500 | 310 187 | 408 | 225 |
| 68 | Davison $\mathrm{S}_{\text {t. }}$ | 6,000 | 154 | 220 | ${ }_{225}{ }^{+}$ |
| 69 | Greenfield | 7,475 | 180 | 270 | 325 |
| 70 | Gaspereaux | 102,000 | 266 | 332 284 | 240 |


| No. of Sect. | Valuation | 5 yr. <br> Average Salary | Minimum Salary | Present Salary |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 71 Lr. Gaspereaux. | 64,650 |  | 359 | 280 |
| 73 Lr. Wolfville... | 84,000 | 232 | 359 324 | 280 300 |
| 74 Avonport. | 73,000 | 203 | 284 | 235 |
| $75 \quad$ Nockhartville | 18,670 | 215 | 300 | 285 |
| 76 N. Grand Pre | 21,970 80 | 175 | 252 | 200 |
| 76 Bloomfield. | 80,725 | 284 | 397 | 350 |
| 77 Prospect | 10,950 | 185 | 278 200 | $\stackrel{210}{200}$ |
| 79 Pine Woods. | 10,125 | 220 | 308 | 275 |
| 79 Grand Pre. | 445,368 | 230 | 322 | 375 |
| 82 Mid Pereaux |  | 206 | 288 | 300 |
| 83 Mid. Pereaux. | 31,700 | 170 | 245 | 200 |
| 84 Walf Way River | 3,740 | 100 | 150 | $150 \dagger$ |
| 85 Upodlawn..... | 7,875 | 140 | 210 | 150 |
| 86 W. Blaspereaux | r $\begin{array}{r}9,900 \\ 11,150\end{array}$ | 176 | 264 259 | ${ }_{200} 160$ |
| 88 North River. | 4,150 | 125 | 188 | 150 |
| 89 Pleas. View. | 7,530 | 135 | 202 | $200 \dagger$ |
| 90 Tremont | 27,275 | 220 | 308 | 300 |
| 91 Lake Paul. | 7,855 | 120 | 180 | 175 † |
| 92 White Rock | 20.825 | 205 | 237 | 250 |
| 93. Rockland. | 22,525 | 150 | 225 | 225 |
| 95 Mant's Border | 54,950 | 250 | 350 | 350 |
| ${ }^{99} 00$ Highbury. | 36,850 34,825 | $\stackrel{220}{212}$ | 308 <br> 296 <br> 1 | 250 |
| 101 White Waters. | 10,220 | 112 | 168 | 180 * $\dagger$ |
| 102 Aylesford Mt. | 7,850 | 100 | 1.50 | $130 \dagger$ |
| 103 Kingsport. | 44,000 | 245 | 343 | 330 |
| 104 Windermere | 29,050 | 180 | 270 | 250 |
| 108 Garland. | 6,675 | 120 | 180 | $140 \dagger \dagger$ |
| 108 Aylesford | 59,000 | 285 | 399 | 360 |
| 09 W |  | 200 | 300 | 250 |
| 10 So. Brooklyn. | 6,500 | 160 | 240 | $200 \dagger \dagger$ |
| So. Waterville | 9,850 | 145 | 218 | $200 \mid \dagger$ |

Lunenburg District.

| 1 | Lunenburg Principal | \$1,345,863 | \$990 | \$1,089 | \$1,190 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Vice-Principal. |  | 790 | \$1,869 | - 770 |
| 1 | 3 rd High School Teac |  | 590 | 678 | 770 |
| 1 | Preparatory......... |  | 415 | 498. | 505 |
| 1 | 9 9th Department |  | 265 | 371 | 380 |
| 1 | 8th "\% |  | 270 | 378 | 380 |
| 1 | 7th "، |  | 232 | 324 | 340 |
| 1 | 6 th |  | 231 | 323 | 320 |
| 1 | 5 th " |  | 219 | 306 | 340 |
| 1. | 4 th |  | 232 | 324 | 340 |
| 1 | 3 rd . " |  | 228 | 319 | 340 |
| 1 | 2nd - " |  | 230 | 322 | 300 |
| 1 | 1st ${ }_{\text {st }}$ |  | 222 | 310 | 340 |
| 2 | Fi Newtown " |  | 190 | 285 | 280 |
| 8 | ${ }_{\text {First Peninsula }}$ | 29,850 | 152 | 228 | 190 |
| $8 \frac{1}{2}$ | Second Peninsula, (Upper) | 26,150 | 132 | 198 | 143 |
| 4 | Centre. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 19,885 | 122 | 183 | 160 |
|  | Garden Lots | 55,177 \| | 161 | 241 | 220 |


| No. of Sect. | Name of Section. | Valuation | 5 yr. Average Salary | Minimum Salary | Present Salary |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 21,472 | 184 | 276 | 200 |
| 5 | Blue Rocks, ${ }_{\text {(Prim. }}$ ( ${ }^{\text {Pdv. }}$ | 21,42 | 125 | 187 | 130 |
| 6 | Black Rocks. | 13,415 | 172 | 258 | 190 |
| 7 | Heckman's Island | 9,800 | 110 | 165 | 190 |
| 8 | First South, (Adv.) | 55,436 | 166 | 249 | 190 |
| 8 | " (Prim.) |  | 108 | 162 | ${ }_{230}$ |
| 9 | Middle South...... | 30,000 | 173 | 259 | 230 250 |
| 10 | Feltzen South | 44,500 | 192 | 288 | 300 |
| 11 | Upper Rosebay, (Adv.) | 48,650 | 240 181 | 336 271 | 2301 |
| 12 | Lower Rosebay....... . | 24,000 | 200 | 300 | 250 |
| 18 | Upper Kingsburg | 18,000 | 150 | 225 | 170 |
| 14 | Lower Kingsburg | 20,000 | 177 | 265 | ${ }_{360}$ |
| 15 | Riverport, (Adv.) | 97,490 | 260 180 | $\begin{array}{r}364 \\ 270 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 230 |
| 15 | " (Int.) |  | 180 | 243 | 230 |
| 15 | " (Prim.) |  | 162 | 285 | 220 |
| 16 | Lower LaHave.... | 37,000 65,000 | 238 | 333 | 325 |
| 17 | Parks "reek, (Prim.) |  | 175 | 262 | 235 |
| 18 | Middle LaHave, (Adv.) | 56,366 | 206 | 288 | 300 190 |
| 18 | " ${ }^{\text {" }}$ (Prim.) |  | 155 | 232 | 190 |
| 19 | St. Matthews | 39,075 | 180 | 270 | 300 |
| 20 | Dayspring, (Adv.) | 47,000 | 230 | 322 | 200 |
| 20 | " (Prim.) |  | 125 | 187 | 160 |
| 21 | Snyder's.... | 26,660 | 139 | 208 | 165 |
| 22 | North West. | 30,115 | 168 | 252 | 150 |
| 23 | Fauxburg. | 16,465 | 129 | 193 | 135 |
| 24 | Wynacht's. | 15,625 | 101 | 151 | 275 |
| 25 | Mader's Cove | 32,340 | 201 | 281 |  |
| 26 | Mahone Bay. | 210,200 |  |  | 800 |
| 26 | Principal |  | 605 316 | 6951 | 300 |
| 26 | Grades VIII, |  | 316 <br> 204 <br> 18 | 285 | 200 |
| 26 | " VII. |  | 204 | 285 | 200 |
| 26 | "، VI, V |  | 184 | 276 | 175 |
| 26 | "، IV, I |  | 174 | 261 | 175 |
| 26 | " |  | 165 | 252 | ${ }^{175} \times$ |
| 27 | Oakland. | 31,470 | 208 | 291 | ${ }_{20}$ |
| 28 | Indian Point | 28,485 | 184 | 276 | 250 |
| 29 | Martins River, (Adv.) | 24,935 | 228 | 319 | 165 |
| 29 | " " (Prim.) |  | 121 | 181 | 275 |
| 30 | Blockhouse, (Adv.). | 59,085 | 250 |  | 180 |
| 30 | " (Pıim.) |  | 154 | 231 | 140 |
| 31 | Cornwall, Lower. | 13,810 | 127 | 190 | 160 |
| 32 | " Middle | 21,050 | 159 | 238 | 190 |
| 33 | " Upper | 14,085 | 187 | 280 | 220 |
| 34 | New Burn. | 17,685 | 187 | 280 | 240 |
| 35 | Parkdale. | 13,000 | 228 | ${ }_{312}$ | 215 |
| 85 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Maplewood. | 16,800 | 219 | 306 323 | 275 |
| 36 | Farmington. | 22,000 | 231 | ${ }_{350}$ | 285 |
| 87 | Centreville | 30,525 | 250 144 | 216 | 190 |
| 38 | Stanbourne | 18,315 46,000 | 144 | 319 |  |
| 89 | Rosedale, S . | 46,000 | 228 | 3150 | 250 |
| 393 | " N. | 43,500 | 250 | 350 184 | 120 |
| 40 | Meisners. | 13,000 | 123 | 184 259 | 200 |
| $40 \frac{1}{2}$ | North River | 8,925 | 173 | 294 | 250 |
| 41 | Riversdale. | 23,500 35,700 | 210 239 | 334 | ${ }_{205}^{325}$ |
| 43 | Cookville. | 23.000 | 159 | 239 |  |


| No, of Sect. | of Name of Section. | Valuation | 5 yr. <br> Average Salary | Minimum Salary | Present Salary |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 44 | Oak Hill | 9,700 | 102 | 153 | 140 |  |
| 45 | Maitland | 24,000 | 127 | 190 | 150 |  |
| 46 | Sweetland. | 12,500 | 110 | 165 | 130 |  |
| 48 | Northfield, Lower | 8,340 | 129 | 180 | 145 |  |
| 49 | New C' Upper | 25,150 | 175 | 262 | 200 |  |
| 50 | New Canada.... | 18,300 | 156\| | 234 | 185 |  |
| 51 | Branch, LaHave | 17,500 | 160 | 240 | 200 |  |
| 52 | Simpson's. . . | 12,800 | 145 | 217 | 165 |  |
| 58 | Hemford. | 26,815 | 240 | 336 | 290 |  |
| 5 | Branch, Upp | 18,650 | 160 | 240 | 185 |  |
| 56 | Midville. | 16,800 | 156 | 235 | 200 |  |
| 56 | Penny's. | 10,270 | 143 | 214 | 175 |  |
| 58 | 2nd Peninsula, Lower | 15,880 | 114 | 171 | 110 |  |
| 58 | Tancook, (Adv.) | 38,500 | 292 | 408 | 300 |  |
| 58 | " (nnt.). |  | 190 | 285 | 180 |  |
| 59 | Watford (Prim.) |  | 190 | 285 | 190 |  |
| 60 | Clearland | 22,150 | 198 | $\stackrel{297}{29}$ | 230 170 |  |
| 61 | Eastern Point | 8, 8,500 | 110 | 165 | 125 |  |
| 63 | ${ }_{\text {Big Lots. }}$ | 10,500 | 106 | 159 | 110 |  |
| 64 | Cross Island | 4,000 | 155 | 232 | 180 |  |
| 64 | Bridgewater. | 898,500 |  |  | 190 |  |
| 64 | Principal. |  | 900 | 990 | 1,190 |  |
| 64 | Vice-Principal |  | 380 | 494 | 400 |  |
| 64 | Grade VIII |  | 260 | 364 | 350 |  |
| 64 | " VII |  | 200 | 300 300 | 275 |  |
| 64 | " V. |  | 220 | 308 | 275 |  |
|  | " IV |  | 183 | 274 | 275 |  |
| 64 | "، III |  | 176 | 264 | 275 |  |
| 64 | " II |  | 198 | 297 | 275 |  |
| 64 | " 1. |  | 250 | 350 | 300 |  |
| 65 | Riverview Dept. |  | 168 | 252 | 225 |  |
| 65 | Conquerall Bank (Adv.) | 55,450 | 242 | 338 | 260 |  |
| $6_{6}^{68}$ | Pleasantville. | 87,950 | 208 | 291 | 240 |  |
| 68 | Fralic's. | 47,500 | 189 | 288 | 250 |  |
| 69 | Pentz. | 32,600 | 204 | 285 | 350 |  |
| 69 G | Getson's, (Adv.) | 60,000 | 275 | 385 | 400 |  |
| 70 | W" (Prim.) |  | 172 | 258 | 280 |  |
| 70 | West Dublin, (Adv.) | 52,955 | 230 | 322 | 260 |  |
| 71 | Bell's (Prim.) |  | 151 | 226 | 185 |  |
| 72 | New Cumberl | 16,185 | 141 | 226 | 195 |  |
| 74 | Mt. Pleasant. | 20,740 | 160 | 240 | 180 |  |
| 74 | Petite Riviere, (Adv.) | 73,300 | 207 | 289 | 810 |  |
| 75 B |  |  | 160 190 | 285 | 245 |  |
| 76 | Broad Cove. Cherry Hill. | 32,000 29,500 | 190 | 285 | 250 |  |
| 77 | Vogler's Cove | 29,750 | 204 | 285 | 225 |  |
| 78 | Crousetown | -24,800 | 157 | 235 | 190 |  |
| 80 | New Italy | 20,160 | 159 | 238 | 200 |  |
| 81 | Conquerall Mills | 89,000 | 191 | 286 | 225 |  |
| 82 | Hebb's Mills.... | 24,800 | 167 | 250 | 210 |  |
| 83 | Fancy's.... | 4,750 | 110 | 165 | 125 |  |
| 84 | Rhyno's | 5,750 | 132 | 198 | 140 |  |
| 85 | Baker's Sett | 20,150 | 181 | 271 | 335 |  |
| ${ }^{5}$ N | Newcombville. | 18,200 | 154 | 231 | 200 |  |


| No. of Sect. | Name of Section. | Valuation | 5 yr. Average Salary | Minimum Salary | Present Salary |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 86 | Wileville | 22,500 | 170 | 255 | 190 |
| 87 | Lakeville | 9,750 | 125 | 187 | 140 |
| 88 | Chelsea, Upper | 11,080 | 140 | 210 | 175 |
| 89 | " Lower | 17,100 | 183 | 274 | 200 |
| 90 | New Elm. | 5,500 | 120 | 180 | 120 |
| 91 | Lapland. | 17,050 | 170 | 255 | 185 |
| 92 | Waterloo.. | 19,000 | 148 | 222 | 190 |
| 93 94 | Indian Path | 9,250 | 98 | 147 | 110 |
| 95 | Camperdo | 13,600 8,800 | 164 <br> 150 | 246 225 | 1800 |
| 96 | W. Conquerall | 16,750 | 184 | 276 | 220 |
| 97 | Pine Grove. | 17,500 | 107 | 161 | 130 |
| 98 | Middleton. | 13,125 | 142 | 213 | 175 |
| 99 | Tancook, Little | 6,750 | 133 | $20^{\circ}$ | 125 |
| 100 | East Dublin. | 26,425 | 195 | 292 | 250 |
| 101 | Herman's Island | 9,725 | 100 | 150 | 120 |
| 102 | Lakefield. . | 12,500 | 122 | 183 | 160 |
| 108 | Corkum's Island | 10,100 | 100 | 150 | 102 |
| 105 | Vogler's Cove E. | 13,400 | 126 | 189 | 140 |
| 106 | Bush's Island. | 14,500 | 133 | 199 | 175 |
| 107 | Woodstock, Upper | 7,700 | 146 | 219 | 175 |
| 108 F | Farmville......... | 8,700 | 110 | 165 | 140 |
| 109 R | Rose Bud | 7,750 | 120 | 180 | 140 |
| 110 | Crouse's. | 5,500 | 130 | 195 | 150 |
| 111 | Woodstock, Lower. | 6,070 | 128 | 192 | 160 |
| 112 U | Union. | 14,400 | 192 | 288 | 240 |
| 115 | Stanley. | 7,800 | 123 | 184 | 125 |
| 116 | Millipsegate | 9,700 | 126 | 189 | 130 |

## Chester District.




## Pictou East.



|  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 40,090 | \$185 | \$277 | \$275 |
| 38,690 | 188 | 282 | 230 |
| 17,555 | 155 | 232 | 190 |
| 24,820 | 133 | 200 | 150 |
| 31,630 | 180 | 270 | 225 |
| 56,150 | 236 | 330 | 350 |
| 40,000 | 157 | 235 | 200 |
| 21,800 | 141 | 211 | 160 |
| 21,680 | 155 | 232 | 210 |
| 18,250 | 182 | 273 | 300 |
| 39,485 | 196 | 294 | $\stackrel{230}{350}$ |
| 47,260 | 325 | ${ }^{422}{ }^{1}$ | 350 300 |
| 45,820 | 210 | 294 417 | 300 500 |
| 69,690 40,000 | 298 <br> 280 | 417 392 | 500 400 |
| 17,100 | 123 | 184 | 142 |
| 30,200 | 182 | 273 | 225 |
| 23,500 | 120 | 181 | 160 |
| 33,870 | 142 | 213. | 150 |
| 13,000 | 136 | 204 | ${ }_{210}{ }^{\prime} \dagger$ |
| 21,300 | 160 | 240 | 175 |
| 30,130 | 148 | 171 | $150 \dagger$ |
| 11,610 <br> 25,355 | 155 | 232 | 200 |
| 51,110 | 199 | 298 | 300 |
| 37,980 | 198 | 297 |  |
| 46,720 | 174 | 261 | 225 |
| 14,080 | 120 | 180 | $120{ }^{\dagger}$ |
| 36,500 | 180 188 | 270 | ${ }_{300}{ }^{*}$ |
| 54,455 | 188 | 249 |  |
| 16,010 | 166 | $\stackrel{249}{236}$ | 165 |
| 30,960 | 164 | 246 | 220 |
| 28,270 | 153 | 229 | 200 |





Pictou West.


| No. of Sect. | Name of Section. | Valuation | 5 yr . Average Salary | Minimum Salary | $\begin{gathered} \text { Pre- } \\ \text { Pent } \\ \text { Salary } \end{gathered}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 50 | Sundridge | 18,540 | 106 | 159 | 155 |  |
| 51 | Scotch Hill | 26,010 | 143 | 215 | 190 |  |
| 52 | Pictou Landing | 71,115 | 268 | 375 | 336 |  |
| 53 | Central Caribou | 32,100 | 140 | 210 | 180 |  |
| 54 | Bay View | 54,120 | 204 | 285 | 250 |  |
| 55 | Three Brooks | 30,121 | 134 | 201 | 175 |  |
| 57 | Caribou Island | 15,315 | 126 | 189 | 140 |  |
| 58 | Pictou Island. | 38,650 | 192 | 288 | 200 |  |
| 68 | Waterside. . | 17,905 | 131 | 196 | 180 |  |
|  | With two Teachers. |  |  |  |  |  |
| 49 |  | 153,070 | 251 | 351 | 375 |  |
| 49 | Lyon's Brook, (Sen.) | 153,070 | 163 | 244 | 261 |  |
| 18 | *River John, (Sen.). | 121,685 | 355 | 461 | 450 |  |
| 18 | "، ${ }^{\text {، }}$, (Int.). |  | 130 | 195 | *250 |  |
|  | " " (Jr.). |  | 125 | 187 |  |  |
|  | *Only two departments this year. <br> *Less than was paid last year for salary in two departments. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | With twelve Teachers. |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 |  | 1,205,030 | 1,288 | 1,416 | 1,500 |  |
| 1 | Academy | 1,205,030 | , 990 | 1,089 | 1,200 |  |
| 1 | " |  | 990 | 1,089 | 1,050 |  |
| 1 | d |  | 990 400 | $\begin{array}{r}1,089 \\ 520 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,200 480 |  |
| 1 | Grades VI-VIII |  | 388 | 504 | 480 |  |
| 1 | Grades IV, V |  | 350 | 455 | 410 |  |
| 1 | " ${ }^{\text {a }}$, ${ }^{\text {d }}$ |  | 325 | 422 | 410 |  |
| 1 | Grades II, III |  | 238 | 385 333 | 410 |  |
| 1 | Grade I |  | 221 | 309 | 410 |  |
| 1 | Grade I |  | 210 | 294 | 410 |  |

Queen's North.

|  | Pleasant River. N. Brookfield, (Adv.) (Prm) |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | West field. . . (Prm. |
|  | Albany New. |
|  | Kempt. |
|  | New Grafton. |
|  | W. Caledonia. |
|  | Whiteburne. |
|  | Caledonia Cen. |
|  | Harmony. |
|  | Caledonia Corner, (Adv.) |
|  | S. Brookfield" (Prm.) |
|  | Hibernia. . . |
|  | Middledal |
|  | Greenfield. |


| \$29,300 | \$217 | \$303 | \$260 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| *37,290 | 245 | 343 | ${ }_{225}$ |
|  | 146 | 219 | 185 |
| 11,355 | 156 | 234 | 180 |
| 4,800 | 130 | 19 | ${ }_{300}$ |
| 23,675 | 186 | 220 | 160 |
| 14,670 19,375 | 147 | 249 | 200 |
| 19,375 | 134 | 201 | 175 |
| 11,550 20,390 | 176 | 264 | 225 |
| 17,970 | 180 | 270 | 190 |
| 57,250 | 297 | 415 | 360 |
|  | 205 | 287 | 270 |
| 32,730 | 258 | 361 | 290 |
| 7,200 | 140 | 210 | $140 \dagger$ |
| 10,930 | 117 | 175 | $150 \dagger$ |
| 23,540 | 246 | 344 | 275 |


| No. of Sect. | Name of Section. | Valuation | 5 yr. Average Salary | Minimum Salary | Present Salary |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 17 | LaBelle. | 6,000 | 100 | 150 | 120 |
| 18 | Buckfield. | 8,720 | 128 | 192 | 150 |
| 19 | Bang's Falls. | 7,800 | 125 | 187 | 150 |
| 20 | Molega..... | 5,105 | 165 | 247 | 165 |

Queen's South.


## Richmond County.



| No. of Sect. | Name of Section. | Valuation | 5 yr. Average Salary | Minimum Salary | Present Salary |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 43 | Lynch's River | 7,005 | 140 | 210 |  |
| 44 | Salmon River. | 9,575 | 120 | 180 | 120 |
| 45 | Soldier's Cove | 7,005 | 150 | 225 | 165 |
| 47 | Hay Cove | 9,153 | 150 | 225 | 165 |
| 48 | Red Islands | 10,500 | 180 | 270 | 200 |
| 49 | Irish Cove. | 7,495 | 170 | 255 | 125 |
| 50 | Peter's Mountain | 6,270 | 150 | 225 | 150 |
| 51 | Loch Lomond N.. | 5,745 | 167 | 251 |  |
| 52 | Loch Lomond W. |  |  |  |  |
| 54 | Loch Lomond. | 8,070 | 140 | 210 | 75 |
| 55 | Stirling. | 7,770 | 145 | 225 | 180 |
| 56 | Cape Breton | 6,670 | 145 | 225 | 140 |
| 57 | Fourche... . | 14,390 | 225 | 315 | 225 |
| 58 | Framboise | 7,005 | 150 | 225 | 250 |
| 59 | Intervale. | 7,990 | 170 | 255 | 225 |
| 60 | St. Esprit. | 9,915 | 170 | 255 | 120 |
| 61 | L'Archeveque | 8,425 | 140 | 210 | 240 |
| 62 | Grand River. | 21,110 | 183 | 275 | 250 |
| 63 | Grand Falls. | 11,500 | 165 | 250 | 215 |
| 64 | Lewis Cove Road | 7,560 | 140 | 210 | 150 |
| 65 | Point Micheau. | 15,580 | 135 | 200 |  |
| 66 | L'Ardoise Highlands. | 11,320 | 145 | 217 | 170 |
| 67 | Brymer. . . . . . . . | 14,705 | 196 | 294 | 220 |
| 68 | L'Ardoise, Senior | 18,930 | 260 | 360 | 250 150 |
| 68 | " Junior. | 18,930 | 140 | 210 | 150 250 |
| 69 | L'Ardoise W., Senior | 17,035 | 250 | 350 | 250 |
| 69 | " Junior |  | 130 | 195 | 180 |
| 70 | Rockdale. . . . . . | 11,625 | 187 | 280 | 175 |
| 71 | Grand Greve. . | 7,425 | 150 | 225 | 170 |

Shelburne District.

| 1 | Big Port L'Hebert | 3,500 | 102 | 153 | 130 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | Little Port L'Hebert | 6,545 | 111 | 166 | 150 |
| 3 | East Sable. | 5,575 | 123 | 184 | ${ }^{2} 80$ |
| 4 | Sable River | 27,400 | 235 | 329 | 150 |
| 5 | West Sable | 6,600 | 118 | 177 | 150 |
| 6 | Louis Head. | 9,660 | 133 | 199 | 200 |
| 7 | Little Harbor | 14,500 | 188 | 282 | 200 150 |
| 8 | Matthew's Point | 5,425 | 122 | 183 | 175 |
| 9 | Rockland | 7,250 | 143 | 214 | 255 |
| 10 | Allendale. | 14,400 | 175 | 262 | 240 |
| 11 | Osborne. | 11,000 | 139 | 208 | 240 |
| 12 | Lockeport | 211,420 |  |  | 750 |
| 12 | " (Adv.). | 211,420 | 635 | 730 | 325 |
| 12 | " (Prep.) |  | 228 | 319 | 275 |
| 12 | $\cdots$ (Int.).. |  | 190 | 285 | 240 |
| 12 | " (Prim.) |  | 170 | 255 | 220 |
| 12 | " (Miscel.) |  | 150 | 225 | 170 |
| 18 | West Head | 12,000 | 141 | 211 | 170 |
| 15 | East Green Harbor | 10,250 | 154 | 231 | 275 |
| 16 | West Green Harbor | 18,875 | 193 | 289 | 250 |
| 17 | East Jordan. | 12,455 | 181 | 271 |  |
| 18 | Jordan Falls, | 58,615 |  |  | 280 |
| 8 | " ${ }^{\text {a }}$ (Adv.) | -616 | 224 | 313 | 165 |
| 18 | " ${ }^{\text {a (Prim.) }}$ |  | 1171 | 175 |  |


| No. of Sect. | Name of Section. | Valuation | 5 yr. Average Salary | Mini mum Salary | Pre- sent Salary |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 19 | Upper West Jordan |  |  |  |  |  |
| 20 | Jordan Ferry | 9,975 13,645 | 145 163 | 217 | 180 180 |  |
| 21 | Jordan Bay.. | 16,000 | 184 | 276 | 225 |  |
| 23 | Lower Sandy Point | 20,000 | 203 | 284 | 280 |  |
| 24 | Shandy Point. | 24,925 | 185 | 277 | 240 |  |
| 24 | Shelburne ...... | 358,275 |  |  |  |  |
| 24 | ". (4cad.). |  | 750 | 862 | 840 |  |
| 24 | " (6th Dept.) |  | 274 | 383 | 350 |  |
| 24 |  |  | 245 | 343 | 310 |  |
| 24 | " (3rd Dept.) |  | 222 | 310 | 300 |  |
| 24 24 | ", (2nd Dept.) |  | 212 | 396 | 300 |  |
| 24 | " (1st Dept.). |  | 216 | 302 | 325 |  |
| 26 | Lower Ohio... . . . . . | 15,645 | 184 | 276 | 250 |  |
| 27 | Middle Ohio |  | 144 | 216 |  |  |
| 28 | Upper Ohio. | 8,810 | 156 | 234 | 255 |  |
| 29 | Upper Clyde | 8,100 | 154 | 231 | 225 |  |
| 29 | Clyde River | 41,728 |  |  |  |  |
| 29 | !. "، (Adv.) |  | 206 | 288 | 275 |  |
| 30 | Port Sa (Prim.) |  | 152 | 228 | 210 |  |
| 31 | Port Saxon. | 13,950 | 147 | 220 | 200 |  |
| 32 B | Black Past Harbor | 18,600 | 148 | 222 | 190 |  |
| 83 R | Roseway. | 15,105 | 147 | $\stackrel{316}{220}$ | 210 |  |
| ${ }_{85}{ }^{\text {a }}$ | Gunning Cove | 16,058 | 191 | 286 | 250 |  |
| ${ }_{36}$ Ch | Churchover. | 9,225 | 146 | 219 | 175 |  |
| 37 B | Birchtown. | 13,575 | 170 | 255 | 200 |  |
| ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | McNutt's Island | 3,525 | 88 | 132 | $110 \dagger$ |  |

Barrington District.


| No. of Sect. | Name of Section. | Valuation | Average Salary | 5 yr . <br> Mini- <br> mum <br> Salary | Present Salary |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 17 | Shag Harbor | 27,800 |  |  |  |
| 17 | " 4 (Adv.) |  | 236 | 330 | 400 |
| 17 | " " ${ }^{\text {" }}$ (Prim.) |  | 170 | 255 | 25 |
| 18 | Wood's Harbor ${ }_{\text {" }}^{\text {adv }}$. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 65,875 | 520 | 598 | 450 |
| 18 | " " (Prep.) |  | 166 | 249 | 225 |
| 18 | " " (Int.) |  | 164 | 246 | 200 |
| 18 | ". " (Prim.) |  | 166 | 249 | 200 |
| 19 | Upper Wood's Harbor | 16,000 | 247 | 346 | 265 |
| 20 | Forbes' Point . . | 9,700 | 160 | 240 | 200 |
| 21 | Charlesville. | 10,000 | 158 | 237 | 180 |
| 22 | Centreville. | 17,750 | 260 | 364 | 300 |
| 23 | Newellton ...... | 18,025 |  |  |  |
| $\stackrel{23}{23}$ | ". ${ }^{\text {(Adv.) }}$ (Prim.) |  | 268 182 | 375 273 | 255 |
| 24 | Clark's Harbor . | 87,354 |  |  |  |
| 24 | " " (Adv.) |  | 620 | 713 | 800 |
| 24 | " "، (Prep.) |  | 208 | 291 | 300 |
| 24 | " " (Int.) |  | 186 | 279 | 250 |
| 24 | " " ${ }^{\prime}$ (Int. 1) |  | 193 | 289 |  |
| 24 | "، " (Prep. 2) |  | 182 | 273 | 275 |
| 24 | " "، (Prim.1) |  | 168 | 252 | 250 |
| 25 | Hawk Point. | 15,455 | 222 | 311 | 225 |
| 26 | South Side ${ }^{\text {a }}$ (Adv.). | 18,185 | 207 | 289 | 300 |
| 26 | " " (Prim.) |  | 160 | 240 |  |
| 27 | Stony Island | 18,370 |  |  | 25 |
| 27 | "، "، (Adv.) |  | 220 | 308 | 325 |
| 27 | " " (Prim.) |  | 164 | 246 | 230 |

Victoria County.

|  |  |  |  |  | \$800 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Baddeck, (Acad.) | \$65,000 |  | \$880 | $\$ 300$ |
| 1 | " (Int.). |  |  | 350 | 250 |
| 1 | " (Prim.) |  |  | 325 | 250 |
| 2 | Red Head | 40,000 |  | 350 | 280 |
| 3 | Nyanza. | 28,000 |  | 300 | 210 |
| 4 | Baddeck Bridge | 35,000 |  | 325 | 320 |
| 5 | Baddeck Forks | 27,000 | 200 | 300 | 290 |
| 6 | Baddeck Center | 10,000 |  | 220 | 160 |
| 8 | Hunter's Mountai | 13,800 |  | 240 | 160 |
| 9 | West Mid. River. | 28,000 |  | 300 | 225 |
| 10 | Church | 26,000 | 168 | 252 | 2150 |
| 11 | McLennan's. | 17,000 | 147 | 221 | 190 |
| 12 | Upp. Mid. River. | 15,300 | 159 | 253 | 19 |
| 13 | St. Patrick's Chan | 8,000 |  | 220 | 130 |
| 14 | Bucklaw... | 7,000 |  | 200 | 140 |
| 16 | Little Narrows | 5,800 |  | 200 | 115 |
| 16 | Hazeldale. | 4,100 |  | 200 | 120 |
| 17 | Grant. | 5,600 |  | 200 | 160 |
| 18 | Upper Washabuck | 4,300 |  | 200 |  |
| 19 | St. Columba. . . | 6,000 |  | 200 | 175 |
| 20 | Lr. Washabuck | 5,000 | 150 | 225 | 260 |
| 21 | Gillis Point . . . | 9,700 |  | 225 |  |


| No. of Sect. | Name of Section. | Valuation | 5 yr. <br> Average Salary | Minimum Salary | Present Salary |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 22 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 23 |  | 19,650 8,500 | 150 | 275 | 240 |  |
| 24 | McKinnon's Har, (Aver. Sal. Rep'd) | 24,500 | 203 | 285 | 210 |  |
| 26 | Estmere. | 9,400 |  | 220 | 175 |  |
| 27 | Paddeck Bay. | 21,800 |  | 270 | 230 |  |
| 28 | Pig Hill Mines | 6,650 |  | 200 |  |  |
| 29 | South Gut | 6,000 |  | 200 |  | $\dagger$ |
| 30 | Englishtown | 18,000 17,500 |  | 255 | 225 |  |
| 81 | Eel Cove. | 10,350 |  | 225 | 225 |  |
| 33 | Indian Brook | 8,300 |  | 220 |  |  |
| 34 | Plaster. | 9,760 |  | 225 | 200 |  |
| 35 | French River | 12,600 |  | 250 | 250 |  |
| 36 | Wreck Cove. | 7,648 |  | 220 |  |  |
| 37 | North Smokey | 9,100 |  | 225 | 175 |  |
| 38 | Couth Ingonish | 14,750 |  | 275 | 280 |  |
| 39 | West Ingon | 23,000 |  | 275 | 250 |  |
| 40 | East Ingonish | 8,000 |  | 275 |  |  |
| 41 | Neil's Harbor. | 14,000 | 252 | 350 |  |  |
| 41 | Neil's Harbor (Jr. Dept.) | 25,000 | 212 | 295 | 250 |  |
| 43 | South Harbor. . . . | 7,130 |  | 225 |  |  |
| 46 | Middle Ridge. | 9,100 |  | 2301. |  |  |
| 47 | Dingwall. | 10,000 |  | 250 |  |  |
| 48 | Sugar Loaf | 9,000. |  | 230 |  |  |
| 49 | Tay St. Lawrence | 13,500 |  | 270 | 250 |  |
| 50 | North River | 13,000 | 205 | 290 | 250 |  |
| 51 | New Harris. | 32,500 | 205 | 200 | 100 |  |
| 68 | Goose Cove. | 14,200 |  | 250 | 230 |  |
| 54 | North Gut | 6,000 |  | 220 | - ${ }^{\text {¢ }}{ }^{\dagger}$ |  |
| 55 | Cape Dauphin | 20,000 |  | 300 | 275 |  |
| 56 | Brg Bras d'Or. | 14,752 |  | 275 |  |  |
| 57 | Boulardarie East. | 12,000 |  | 250 | 185 |  |
| 58 | Munro ${ }^{\text {B }}$ | 16,200 |  | 260 | 220 |  |
| 69 | Kempt Head | 18,200 |  | 275 | 250 |  |
| 61 | Island Point | 10,900 |  | 235 |  |  |
| 66 | Garry. | 5,600 |  | 200 | $110 \dagger$ |  |
| 62 | Cain's Mountain | 4,500 |  | 200 | 130 |  |
| 64 | Jubilee. | 3,650 |  | 200 | 115 |  |
| 67 | Gairlock Mountain | 8,000 |  |  |  |  |
| 68 | Big Harbor . . . . | 8,500 |  |  | $145 \ddagger$ |  |
| ${ }^{6}$ | New Harris West.................... | 5,100 | . | 200 | 145/f |  |

Yarmouth Diatrict.

| 1 | Pink | 8,200 | 150 | 225 | 1501 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 | Melbo | 86,605 | 218 | 298 | 300 |
| 8 | Arcadia | 71,775 |  |  |  |
| 8 | " (Adv.) |  | 290 | 406 | 375 |
| 4 | C "' (Prim.) |  | 285 | 329 | 290 |
| 5 | Central Chebogue | 48,075 | 180 | 270 | 230 |
| 5 | Rockville..... | 72,465 | 270 | 378 | 426)* |


(To be handed on its receipt by the Secretary of the School Board to each Teacher employed within the School Section).

## LOCAL "NATURE" OBSERVAT!ONS

(To be sent in to the Inspector with the Returns in Feoruary and Iuly).
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 may help the teacher in doing some of the "Nature" lesson work of the Course of Study; Secondly, it may aid in procuring valuable information for the locality and province. Two copies are provided for every teacher to conduct such observations, one 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 for examination and compilation.

What is desired is to lave recorded in these forms, the dates of the first leafing, fowering and fruiting of plants and trees; the first appearance in the locality of oirds migrating north in spring or south in autumn, etc. While the objects specifeed here are given so as to enable comparison to be made between the different sections of the Province, it is very desirable that other local phenomena of a similar dist be recorded. Every locality has a flora, fauna, climate, etc., more or less those winctly its own; and the more common trees, shrubs, plants, crops, etc., are chare which will be most valuable from a local point of view in comiparing the haracteristics 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, and some pupils radiate as far as two miles from the school room. The "nature study" wider these conditions would thus be undertaken at the most convenient time, up thout encroaching on school hours; while on the other hand it will tend to break be the monotony of school travel, fill an idle or wearisome walk with interest, and be one of the most valuable forms of educational discipline. The eyes of a whole Pecial daily passing over the school routes will let very little escape notice, es$a_{s}$ ially, if the first observer of each annually recurring phenomenon receives credit $f_{\text {act }}$ the first obscrver of it for the year. The observations will be accurate, as the of the must be demonstrated by the most undoubted evidence, such as the bringing the specimens to the school when possible. ful ing, is emphasized: Better no date, no record, than a wrong one or a doubt${ }^{2}$ small field, should of season due to very local conditions not common to at least Corded ford, should not be recorded except parenthetically. The date to be re-
frsst of Arst of the many of its kind following immediately after it. For instance jan emerging from its chrysalis in a sheltered cranny by a southern wind heatary would not be an indication of the general climate, but of the pecutialy artifif nork in which the chrysalis was sheltered; nor would a flower in a semioccur ifial, warm shelter, give the date required. When these sports out of season liarity they may also be recorded, but within a parenthesis to indicate the pecusome of the conditions affecting their early appearance
July These schedules should be sent in to the Inspector with the school returns in to $\int_{\text {und }}$ February, containing the observations made during the Spring (January The and the fall (July to December) respectively.
$b_{l}$ Remegister has a page for a duplicate of such records. lorality at the head of the scledule on the next page; for if either the date or the is worth or the name of the responsible compiler should be omitted the whole paper ological less and cannot be bound up for preservation in the volume of The Phenical Observations.
the 84 the aid of the table given at the tnp of pages 3 and 4. the date, such as $a_{n} u_{\text {ual }}$ of May, for instance, can be readily and accurately converted into the ${ }^{\text {to }}$ the date, "the 144 th day of the year," by adding the day of the month given $24+120 n n a l$
of date of the last day of the preceding month (April in this case), thus ${ }^{0} \mathrm{c}_{\text {dating }}=144$. The annual date can be briefly recorded, and it is the only kind ${ }^{0}$ mpiligg which can be conveniently averaged in phenological studies. When the of the quite certain that he or she can make the conversion without error, the year instead of the day of the month will be preferred in the record.
ror the months January to June 19 ; or the months July to December, 19) County . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . District . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Locality or School Section

The estimated length and breadth of the locality within which the following observations were made.......................................iles. Estimated distance from the sea coast...... miles. Estimated altitude above sea level...... fect. Slope or general exposure of the region.
General character of the soil and surface.
 Does the region include lowlands or in river or stream. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Or is it all substantially highlands? Any other peculiarity tending to affect vegetation.
The most central Post Office of the locality or region


## PHENOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.-(Coninued).



## PHENOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.-(Continued).


73. Opening of (a) Rivers, (b) Lakes without currents
74. Last Snow (a) to whiten ground, (b) to fly in air
75. Last Spring Frost (a) "hard", (b) "hoar"
76. Water in streams, rivers, etc. (a) highest, (b) lowest.
77. First Autumn Frost, (a) "hoar", (b) "hard"
78. First Snow (a) to tly in air, (b) to whiten ground
79. Closing of (a) Lakes without currents, (b) Rivers
80. Number of Thunder Storms, with dates of each.

| Day of year corresponding to the last day of each month. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Jan. | 31 | April |  | July | 212 |  | 304 |
| Feb. | 59 | May | 151 | Aug. | 243 | Nov. |  |
| March | 90 | June | 181 | Sept. |  | Dec. |  |

[For I.eap years increase each number above exfept that for
January, by 1 ].

## (Migration of Birds, etc.)

81. Wild Duck migrating.
82. Vild Gieese mirrating
83. Song Sparrow (Melospiza fasciata)
84. American Robin (Turdus migratorius)
85. Slate colored Snow Bird (Junco hiemalis)
86. Spotted Sand Piper (Actitis macularia)
87. Meadow Lark (Sturnella magna)
88. Kingfisher (Ceryle Alcyon)
89. Yellow Crowned Warbler (Dendroeca coronata)
90. Summer Yellow Bird (Dendroeca aestiva)
91. White Throated Sparrow (Zonotrichia alba)
92. Humming Bird (Trochilus Colubris)
93. King Bird (Tyrannus Carolinensis)
94. Bobolink (Dolchonyx oryzivorus)
95. American Gold Finch (Spinus tristis)
96. American Redstart (Setophaga ruticilla)
97. Cedar Waxwing (Ampelis cedrorum)
98. Night Hawk (Cfordeiles Virginianus)
99. Piping of Frogs.
100. Appearance of Snakes. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .


## (Other Observations or Remarks).

101. Senecio Jacobaea (St. James Ragwort, cattle-kill;) Is it found within the 102. The Brown Tail Moth? etc.

JOURNAL OF EDUCATION.

| No. of Sect. | Name of Section. | Valuation | 5 yr. Average Salary | Minimum Salary | Present Salar |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 24 |  |  | 171 | 256 | 24 |
| 25 | Brooklyn | 59,250 |  |  |  |
| 25 25 | " (Adv.) |  | 280 | 392 | 315 |
| 26 | - ' (Prim.) |  | 144 | 2169 | 20 |
| 27 | Greenville. | 6,480 | 126 | 178 | 125 |
| 28 | Somerville. | - ${ }^{4,900}$ | 119 | 300 | 300 |
| 29 | Pleasant Lake | 13,375 | 168 | 244 | 250 |
| 80 | Caynardton. | 12,615 | 129 | 194 | 180 |
| 81 | West Kempt | 26,650 | 260 | 364 | 300 |
| 82 88 | North Kempt | 16,295 | 239 | 334 | 175 |
| 84 | Forest Glen. | 11,140 | 172 | 258 |  |
| 84 | Carleton | 53,000 | 264 | 369 | 330 |
| 84 | "، (Pdim.) |  | 160 | 240 | 250 |
| ${ }_{86}^{85}$ | Pleasant Valley. | 24,000 | 209 | 292 | 225 |
| 86 | Deerfield. . . . | 28,500 | 203 | 284 | 250 |

## Argyle District.



| No. of Sect. | Name of Section. | Valuation |  | Minimum Salary | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Pre } \\ \text { sent } \\ \text { Salary } \end{array}\right\|$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 19 | Surette's Island | 10,000 | 182 | 273 | 200 |
| 20 | Sluice Point | 30,325 |  |  | 225 |
| 20 | " " (Adv.) |  | 209 | 292 | 195 |
| 20 | " " (Prim.) |  | 149 | 223 |  |
| 21 | Amiraults Hill | 89,725 |  | 282 | 230 |
| 21 | "1 "، (Adv.) |  | 202 | 284 | 196 |
| 21 | Hubbards Point. .... | 16,500 | 163 159 | 248 | 200 |
| 23 | Tusket....... | 88,150 |  |  | 376 |
| 23 | " (Adv.) |  | 392 | 509 | 275 |
| 23 | " (Prim.) |  | 225 | 315 | 200 |
| 24 | Gravelton. | 20,000 | 174 | 261 | $160{ }^{\dagger}$ |
| 25 | North Belleville. | 9,250 | 166 | 249 | 200 |
| 26 | Mid. Belleville. | 18,275 | 188 | 246 | 176 |
| 27 | South Belleville | 10,000 | 164 | 201 | 170 |
| 29 | Sell Neck. | 8,500 10,725 | 154 | 229 | 186 |
| 30 | West Quinan. | 11,825 | 159 | 238 | 200 |
| 31 | East Quinan. | 13,000 | 200 | 300 | 800 |
| 32 | Central Kempt | 18,000 | 207 | 289 | 176 |
| 33 | Rockingham. | 9,500 | 143 | 214 | 105 |
| 34 | Hawthorn. | 6,950 | 118 | 177 | 240 |
| 35 | Plymouth. | 27,000 | 207 | 289 |  |
| 36 | Wedgeport. | 121,000 |  |  | 300 |
| 36 | " (N. Adv.) |  | 303 |  | 200 |
| 36 36 | $\because \quad$ (N. Prim.) |  | 168 <br> 243 <br> 1 | 244 340 | 300 200 |
| 36 | (E. Int.) |  | 176 | 264 | 200 |
| 36 | " (E. Prim.) |  | 166 | 249 | 300 |
| 36 | " (S. Adv.) |  | 230 | 322 | 200 |
| 36 | " (S. Int.) |  | 175 | 262 | 225 |
| 36 37 |  | 11,775 | 172 | 268 | 175 |

## CADET INSTRUCTION.

It is not known at time of going to press whether the usual Course to qualify male teachers as Cadet Instructors will be held during the months of July and August, 1919, or not. We are unable at present to give any information regarding what courses may be given or what camps can be held for Cadet Corps during 1919. A definite announcement it is hoped, will be made later.

## Corps of School Cadet Instructors.

Teachers who have qualified as Cadet Instructors and who are actually instructing a bona-fide organization and gazetted Cadet Corps, may be appointed to the Corps of School Cadet Instructors with the rank of Lieutenant in the Militia.

A Lieutenant in the Corps of School Cadet Instructors may then be promoted to the rank of Captain after having held the rank of Lieutenant in that Corps for five years. He must during that time have instructed a Cadet Corps to the satisfaction of the Inspecting Officer, attended a further course of instruction in military training, and have obtained a certificate qualifying for the rank of Captain in the Active Militia.

Such further course of military training is not, however, to be taken until after the officer has instructed a Cadet Corps for the period of at least two years.

## Unifrom for Corps of School Cadet Instructors.

JACKET-Reefer of double breasted pattern of blue black cloth or serge, of ordinary civilian sack coat length; fastened in front by two rows of four buttons each, of Canadian Militia pattern.
botto Sleeves to be plain with two small buttons of Canadian Militia pattern at
tom of back seam. Shoulder straps blue cloth, with gilt metal rank badges
TROUSERS-Of Serge to match color of jacket; no stripe at seams.
CAP-Forage, N. P.
As an alternative the Khaki service Uniform, officers' pattern, may be worn. by Uniform and equipment to be provided by the officers of the corps, as is done other officers.

## Allowances to Cadet Corps Instructors.

For the training of a Cadet Corps during the School Year, subject to the certificate of a Military Inspecting Officer that the Cadet Corps has been well instructed in the course, of

Military training laid down for it an allowance will be paid as follows:-

Cadets up to $50-\$ 1.00$ per cadet.
Cadets 50 to 100-. 75 per cadet.
Cadets exceeding $100-.50$ per cadet.
(a) The above allowance will be calculated on the number of enrolled cadets present at the Annual Inspection, and in addition, those whose absence can be satisfactorily accounted for to the Inspecting Officer.
(b) In the case of a Cadet Corps authorized subsequent to 1st of March in any year, a proportion of the above allowance, if any, that may be paid will be decided at Militia Headquarters.

## Cadet Corps in Schools.

It is to be regretted that in some high schools and academies the opportunity for the organization and carrying on of a Cadet Corps is not embraced, and more especially in schools where one of the Teachers is a fully qualified Instructor and was permitted so to qualify on his undertaking to instruct a Cadet Corps. The fact that schools in which are the most efficient Cadet Corps, usually stand high in scholarship attainments, is not only an answer to those who say they have no time for such work but should be an added incentive to the carrying on of this very important branch of education.

School Boards should also realize that a definite bargain has been made with the Militia Department, and financial assistance received from that Department for our teachers in both Military and Physical Drill, in consideration of the encouragement of Cadet Corps in the schools. Some schools are living up to the agreement. Others are profiting by the increased efficiency of the teachers in physique and disciplinary ability imparted by the Physical Training Courses which they have undergone, but are not successful in completing their side of the bargain by organizing a Cadet Corps in their school. Attention of Principals and Teachers is again requested to the loyal carrying out of this bargain, which in future if done, may obviate the introduction of enforced Universal Physical and Military Training in our Public Schools.

Cadet Corps should commence training immediately after schools re-open, especially those Corps in Rural Districts where no Drill Hall is available.

The program of training for 1919 includes:-

1. Physical Training (Syllabus of Physical Training for ${ }^{8}$ chools).
2. Scout Training-(a) Scouting, Reconnaisance, Pattolling (Canadian Boy Scout); (b) Signalling, Semaphore; (c) Map Reading and Field Sketching, Chapter 4; (d) EnGineering, Manual of Field Engineering, Chapter 10; Field Geometry, Section 57; Field Kitchens, Section 59; Water Section, Section 61; Purifying Water, Section 63; Latrines, section 67 . 3. Infantry Training-Squad and Company Drill, Com-
pany in Attack, Protection on the March and at Rest, Rifle 1911).
3. Musketry-Musketry and Judging Distance up to 800 Yards. (Musketry-Musketry and Judgulations, Part 1).

In all those branches theory should be mixed with practise, mech intelligent co-operation of all ranks rather than mere ches togethel perfection aimed at. Taking up the various branof the together thus giving variety, will add much to the interest he course.
Cadete: All information with reference to organization and formation of $\mathrm{In}_{\mathrm{n} \text { spet }}$ Corps can be obtained, and a visit paid if requested, from the Organizer and fax, N. S.

## Sub-Target Gun Machines.

Chin (1) It is the desire of the Militia Department to place sub-target gun ma-
Military those educational institutions which may have a teacher qualifed as a feet (2) The space required in which to set up a sub-target rifle machine is $61 \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}}$ instructor. the center of the base of the target, plus 5 to 10 feet for the recruits and these many cases this accommodation is not available and it is suggested that machines might be usefully employed in smaller space by,
Wiming thru a wing the target at the prescribed distance outside the building and thru a window;
refection by placing the target beside or behind the machine and aiming at the $O_{\text {ganizer }}^{\text {(8) Forms for application for these machines may be obtained from the }}$ izer and Inspector, Cadet Corps, Halifax, N. S.

[^10]The following is a list of the Strathcona Trust Prizes awarded for Military Drill and the percentage of marks obtained in order of merit.


The following Corps also passed an efficient inspection and are awarded a bonus of $\$ 5.00$ in lieu of per capita grant, to be used for the advancement of Cadet Work in the respective Corps:-

272, C. C., Amherst; 201, C. C., Bridgewater; 232, C. C., Liverpool; ${ }^{809,}$ C. C., Westville; 297, C. C.Sydney; 267, C. C., Wolf ville; 283, C. C., N. Glas 285, C. C., Antigonish; 35, D Coy., Halifax; 219, A B \& D Coys., N. Nace Bay. gow; 237, C. C., Stellarton; 808, A B \& D Coys., Sydney; 602, C. C., Glace
N. B.-One-half of each of the above Prizes, is the property of the Cadet Instructor, the remainder being distributed be him in the following proportions, between the Officers and N. C. O's., of the Cadet Corps participating therein:-

1/ 6 to the Company Leader.
$1 / 12$ to Platoon or Half Company Leaders.
1/24 to N. C. O's. rank of Sergent.
Receipts should be obtained from the Officers receiving the prizes, and returned to the O. \& I. Cadet Corps, M. D. $\mathcal{S}^{6}$, Old Headquarters Building, Barrington Street, Halifax, N. ${ }^{\text {S. }}$

## Additional Prize Winners 1917-18.

The Benson Cup, awarded to No. 219 New Glasgow High School Cadet Battalion. (Won in 1916-17, No. 35 Cadet Bn Halifax).

The Thompson Flag and Shield, awarded to No. 249 The Industrial School Cadet Corps, Halifax. (Won in No 249 The Industrial School Cadet Corps, Halifax).

The Windsor Mayoralty Cup, presented by Ex-Mayor Roach, won by No. 254 The Collegiate School Cadet Corps, Windsor.

The Palmer Cup, presented by Mr. H. Palmer, Photosrapher, awarded to No. 713 The Haig Cadet Corps, Windsor,
N. S.

The Sydney Mayoralty Cup, awarded to No. 707 New Aberdeen Cadet Corps.

The J. C. Douglas Cup, awarded to No. 306 Sydney Academy Cadet Corps.

The R. H. Butts Cup, awarded to No. 308 St. Joseph's Cadet Battalion, Sydney, C. B.

To each Cadet Corps represented in the Empire Day Parade at Sydney, C. B., a Union Jack and Staff was presented, the gift of the O. \& I. Cadet Corps, M. D., No. 6 \& 7.

The O. \& I. of C. C. M. D., $6 \& 7$, desires further to announce that he is highly gratified with the increased interest and enthusiasm shown by the several active Cadet Corps, and Welcomes the splendid co-operation rendered by the respective School Boards and Civic Authorities in this district.
for Several citizens have offered Medals and other Prizes to thmpetition during the present School Year, to be awarded a que Cadets obtaining the highest efficiency in Cadet Drill, Full ification desirable in a successful student, and vice versa. ull particulars will be announced later in Cadet Orders.

| Prize Winners Rifle Shooting | Gold | Medals Silver | Won Bronze | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| No. 273 C. Creme |  |  | 9 | 12 |
| No. 206 C. Corps, Chester |  | 5 | 9 | 17 |
| No. 85 C . Corps, Halifax | $\stackrel{3}{3}$ | 5 | 20 | 12 |
| $N^{\text {No. }} 266 \mathrm{C}$. Corps, Halifax... | 3 | 5 | 9 | 12 |
| No. 117 C C. Corps, Kentville... |  | 7 | 4 | 4 109 |
| No. 219 C. Corps, Midem Clasgow. | 19 | 37 | 58 2 | 109 |
| No. 806 C. Corps, North Sydney |  | 1 | 14 | 15 |
| No. 308 C. Corps, Sydney. |  | 2 | 9 | 11 |
| $\mathrm{N}_{0} .174 \mathrm{C}$ C. Battn., Sydney.. |  |  | 10 | 10 |

## Gold Watch Winner.

C. Badet Homer Smith, No. 219, New Glasgow High School

In connexion with the above Competitions, it is gratifying to note that both a New Brunswick and a Nova Scotia Cadet each won a magnificent Gold Watch, three only of which have been awarded in the Dominion. The total marks awarded the winner of this special Prize were as follows:-

| Prone | 210 |
| :--- | ---: |
| Off hand | 573 |
| Kneeling | $\underline{581}$ |
| Total | $\underline{1364}$ |

Cadet Instructors desirous of forming a club in connexion with Dominion Marksmen should communicate direct with The O. \& I. Cadet Corps, M. D., 6, Old Headquarters Building, Halifax, N. S. All correspondence should be attended to promptly, and communication in all matters touching Cadet work, and Physical Training should be forwarded to the same address.

R. B. Willis, Major,<br>O. \& I. Cadet Corps, M. D., No. 6.

## PHYSICAL TRAINING COURSES.

Physical Training Courses for teachers will be conducted at the Rural Science Training School, Truro, N. S., during the Midsummer vacation. At least two hours drill per day will be required in these courses.

Candidates in these courses as well as at the Normal College, will be required to furnish themselves with gymnasium shoes and clothing appropriate to the work. Ladies who take the course will find that a one-piece dress which allows freedom of movement, will add greatly to the comfort of the pupil and success of the instruction.

## GRADE "B" PHYSICAL TRAINING CERTIFICATES.

Normal College, Truro, N. S. (8 Oct. 1918 to 27 Jan. 1919).

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9907-Miss Elfreda Mary Wiles. Simpson's Corner.
Lunenburg.
9908-Miss Zelma Teletta Young Blandford Lunenburg. 9909-Miss Clarice Audrey Zink. Mahone Bay Lunenburg.

## GRADE "C" PHYSICAL TRAINING CERTIFICATES.

| Normal College, Truro, N. S. | (8 Oct. 1918 to 27 Jan |
| :---: | :---: |
| 859-Miss Clarisse Frances Amirault. | Lower East Pubnico. . Yarmouth. |
| 860-Miss Laura Augusta Callahan | . South Manchester . . . Guysboro. |
| 861-Miss Ethel Blanch Carter. | Oyster Ponds. |
| 862-Miss Florence May Carter | . Oyster Ponds . . . . . . . Guysboro. |
| 363-Miss Bertha May Cossar | . Beaver River . . . . . . . Yarmouth. |
| 864 - Miss Anna Violet Cameron. | Hopewell. |
| 365-Miss Bessie Ellen Carter | . Oyster Ponds . . . . . . . Guysboro. |
| 866-Miss Georgina Annie Dickson | .Glace Bay. . . . . . . . . . Ca |
| 867-Miss Annie Margaret Dowlin | . Askilton. . . . . . . . . . . . Inverness. |
| 368-Mr. Edwin Kaulbach Ford | . Milton. . . . . . . . . . . . Queens. ${ }^{\text {d }}$. |
| 869-Miss Pearle Forgan | .Sydney Mines. . . . . . . Cape Bretor. |
| 370-Miss Florence Amanda Gave | Gavelt |
| 371-Miss Grace I avinia Lindsay | . Londonderry St |
| 372-Miss Marie Eugenie Lavandier | . West Aricha |
| 373-Miss Susie Gertrude Logan | .Shubena |
| 374-Mr. Duncan Rudolph Inne | Truro |
| 375-Miss Catherine Josephine Kelly | . West Roman Valley |
| 376-Miss Muriel Josephine Mille | . Bridgetown. . . . . . . . . Annapolis. |
| 377-Miss Agnes Marion Murray | Earltown |
| 378-Miss Alice Irene Mitchell | . Milford Station . . . . . Hants |
| 379-Miss Mary Katherine MacK | . Port Hastings. . . . . . . Inverness. ${ }^{\text {a }}$. |
| 380-Miss Olive Pearl McCormi | . Spencers Island. . . . . . Cumbe |
| 381-Miss Nina Selby Meister | New Ross . . . . . . . . . Lunenburg. |
| 382-Miss Annie May McQua | Margaree Harbor |
| 383-Miss Dollena McLeod. | Whitney Pier. . . . . . . Cape Br |
| 384-Miss Elsie C. Muir | . Eureka.... . . . . . . . . . Pictou. |
| 385-Miss Marian MacDonald | . Heatherton. . . . . . . . . Antigonish. |
| 386-Miss Florence Ada Niefor | . North Alton. . . . . . . . . Kings. |
| 387 - Mr. Baden Robert Powell | Truro. . . . . . . . . . . . . Colchester. |
| 388-Miss Maimie Gladys Trefr | .Pleasant Lake.... . . . Yarmouth. |
| 389-Miss Olive Bernice Shaw | . Middle Musquodoboit Halifax. |
| 390-Mr. Reginald Lester Sha | Centerville. . . . . . . . . Digby . |
| 391-Miss Dorothy Beulah Prince | .Glace Bay........... Cape Breth |
| 392-Miss Kathryn Violet Robbins | . Pleasant Lake.... . . . Yarmouth. |
| 393-Miss Mamie Alma Robinson | Great Village . . . . . . . Co |
| 94-Miss Muriel Hattie Westha | . Mahone Bay... . . . . . . Lunenburg. |
| -Miss Sarah Margaret Walk | . Big Ridge . . . . . . . . . . Cape Breton. |
| 6-Miss Ethel Victoria William | . Port Howe. . . . . . . . . Cumberland. |

## PROVINCIAL EXAMINATIONS OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS.

92. "High School Students" shall be held to mean all who have passed the County Academy Entrance Examination and are studying the subjects of any high school grade, or who are certified by a licensed teacher as having fully completed a Common School course of study, and are engaged in the study of subjects beyond Grade VIII.
Exam. A terminal examination by the Provincial Board of jects of shall be held at the end of each school year on subSchool the first, second, third and fourth years of the High respectively of to be known also as Grades IX, X, XI and XII
93. The examinations shall be held during the last seven days of June, according to the time tables published for Grades XII, XI, X and IX, and the "Minimum Professional Qualification" of public school teachers, at each of the following sixty-eight stations, viz.:

| Advocate | Guysboro | Port Hawkesbury |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Amherst | Halifax | Port Hood |
| Annapolis | Hantsport | Pugwash |
| Antigonish | Inverness | River John |
| Arichat | Joggin Mines | Sheet Harbor |
| Baddeck | Kennetcook | Shellburne |
| Barrington | Kentville | Sherbrooke |
| Bear River | Liverpool | Springhill |
| Berwick | Lockeport | Stellarton |
| Bridgetown | Louisburg | St. Peters |
| Bridgewater | Lunenburg | Stewiacke |
| Caledonia | Mahone | Sydney |
| Canning | Maitland | Sydney Mines |
| Canso | Margaree Forks | Tatamagouche |
| Chester | Meteghan | Truro |
| Cheticamp | Md. Musquodoboit | Upper Stewiacke |
| Clark's Harbor | Middleton | Wallace |
| Digby | New Glasgow | Westville |
| East River St. Mary's | New Waterford | Weymouth |
| Freeport | North Sydney | Windsor |
| Glace Bay | Wolfville |  |
| Great Village | Oxford | Parrsboro |
|  | Pictou | Yarmouth |
|  |  |  |

95. (a) Application for admission to the Provincial High School examination must be made on the prescribed form to the Inspector within whose division the examination station to be attended is situated, not later than the 1st day of May. Applications for the M. P. Q. examinations are henceforward required to be sent in at the same time.
(b) Candidates applying for the Grade IX examination, or for the next grade above the one already successfully passed by them shall be admitted free (except as in 95 (e) following). (The National Service Certificate shall be the equivalent of the High School Pass Certificate). But for every grade omitted between the highest grade of certificate held and the grade of certificate applied for a fee of one dollar must accompany the application form to the inspector.
(c) For the Teachers' Minimum Professional Qualification Examination the fee is one dollar for each paper except for the first three qualifying for third rank, which shall be free; but this fee should not be forwarded with the application, for it has been found more convenient to have it paid to the Deputy Examiner on the day when the candidate presents himself for examination. The Deputy-Examiner shall transmit the same to the Superintendent with his report.
(d) The prescribed form of application which can be obtained free from the Education Department thru the Inspectors, shall contain a certificate which must be signed by a licensed teacher having at least the grade of scholarship applied for by the candidate whose legal name must be fully and plainly written out on the application.
(e) When a candidate presents himself for examination and his name is not found on the official list as having made regular application in due time, the Deputy-Examiner may admit him to the examination provisionally on his written statement that application was regularly made in due time, which with a fee of one dollar is to be transmitted with the Deputy's report to the Superintendent. If such candidate's statement is verified the dollar. shall be returned. Providing there is sufficient accommodation, the Deputy-Examiner may admit any candidate on the payment of one dollar in addition to the regular fees required under Reg. 95 (b) and (c).
96. Each Inspector shall forward to the Superintendent of Education, not later than 25th May, a list of the applications received for each grade of examination and for M.P. Q., at each
station within his division, on the prescribed form supplied from the Education Office, together with all fees duly credited.
97. The Deputy-Examiner, when authorized by the Superintendent of Education, shall have power to employ an assistant or assistants, who shall each receive two dollars per day for the time so employed.
98. The Superintendent of Education shall cause to be prepared and printed suitable examination questions for each examination in accordance with the regulations of the Council, and shall forward to each Deputy-Examiner a sufficient supply of the same, together with copies of such rules and instructions as may be necessary for the due conduct of the examination.
99. The maximum value of each paper shall be 100 ; the questions being made as nearly as possible equal in value. Should the values of questions be unequal, their values shall be stated near the margin of each question.
100. Each Examiner shall mark distinctly by colored pencil or ink at the left hand margin of each answer on the candidate's paper its value, placing the sum of the marks on the back of the folded sheet. From this sum the number of misspelled or obscurely written words is to be deducted to show the net value of the paper; provided, however, that from one to three may be added by the Examiner for specially good writing.
101. The "High School (low) Pass" on all grades shall be as defined under the regulations from year to year.
102. The "Teachers' (high) Pass" shall be as defined under
103. (a) Candidates failing to make a high school pass in the grade applied for shall be ranked as making a high 8chool pass in the grade next below, provided an average of 40 per cent with no subject below 25 (in the case of two papers an average of 25) be made; and as making a pass in the grade second below, provided an average of 30 per cent be made.
(b) Candidates failing to make a teachers' pass in the grade applied for shall be ranked as making a teachers' pass in the grade next below, provided an average of 50 per cent be made with no subject below 30 (in the case of two papers an average of 30 ); and as making a teachers' pass in the grade second below, provided an average of 40 'per cent be made.

A high school pass of any grade ranks as a teachers' pass of the grade next below.
(c) No appeal from the examination of a candidate's answer paper at the Provincial high school examination, shall be entertained by the Superintendent unless it is accompanied by a fee of fifty cents for each paper to be re-examined to cover the minimum expense, and not even then unless a responsible person vouches for the good standing of the appellant, and the appeal is made within the following dates, according to the grade of certificate.

Grade XII: Not before July 14, nor after July 28, 1919. Grade XI: Not before July 28, nor after August 11, 1919. Grade X: Not before August 11, nor after August 25, 1919. Grade IX: Not before August 25, nor after Sept. 8, 1919.
104. Each candidate, provided no irregularity has been reported, shall receive from the Superintendent of Education a certificate containing the examination record in each subject. If the candidate has made a "High School Pass," the certificate will bear the title "High School Certificate,"' and show the grade passed under the arms of the Education Department, but candidates failing to pass shall receive an equally detailed statement of their examination record on the various subjects, if there is no irregularity.
105. Candidates passing the various grades in consecutive order shall be admitted free to the regular Provincial high school examinations, provided their application and procedure have been regular. For all other cases a scale of fees as given in 95 (b) and (e) has been fixed to cover the cost of examination and extra labor likely to be incurred.
106. The subjects, number and values of the papers for the different examinations, and the general scope of the examination questions, are indicated generally by the texts named in the prescribed High School Program. Examination may demand description by drawing as well as by writing in all grades of High School and M. P. Q. answers.

## Provincial Examination Rules.

107. No envelopes shall be used to inclose papers. Two hours is the time allowed for writing each paper, except in the case of the M. P. Q. examinations, where the time allowed for
each paper shall be one hour. The following rules must be exactly observed:-
(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 examiner shall give each candidate a seat. The candidate's name shall be represented by a number which must therefore be neither forgotten nor changed. Candidates who present themselves shall be numbered from 1 onwards in Consecutive order beginning with Grade XII, then coming to $\mathrm{XI}, \mathrm{X}$ and IX in order. Candidates absent at the time of numbering cannot be admitted to examination. Candidates for "Supplementary" examinations need not present themselves until the hour fixed for their papers in the regular time table, provided they have sent in their applications and the titles of the papers on which they intend to write.
(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 a right to claim admission to the examination room, and any candidate leaving the room during the progress of any examination must first hand 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 pens, pencils, mathematical instruments, rulers, ink, blotting paper, and a supply of good, heavy foolscap paper of the size thirteen inches by eight.
(4) Candidates may write upon both sides of their paper. When more sheets than one are used they must be fastened together. Each sheet should bear the candidate's grade and number. In order to secure high values from examiners neat Writing and clear concise answers are much more important than extent of space covered or the number of words used.
(5) Each such paper must be exactly folded: First by doubling bottom to top of page, pressing the fold (paper now $6 \frac{1}{2}$ by 8 inches); next by doubling again in the same direction pressing the fold flat so as to give the size $3 \frac{7}{4}$ by 8 inches.
lows:- Finally, the paper must be exactly indorsed as folpaper one-half inch from its upper margin. Within this space $3 f$ inches by $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, there must be written in very distinct
characters, 1st the Roman letters indicating the grade; 2nd a vacant parenthesis of at least one inch within which the deputy examiner shall afterwards place the private symbol indicating the station; 3rd the candidate's number. Immediately underneath this space and close to it should be neatly written the title or subject of the paper.

For example, candidate No. 18 writing for Grade XI on Algebra should indorse his paper as shown below:-

(7) The subject, title, grade and candidate's number 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 constitute a violation of the examination rules, and will justify the deputy examiner in rejecting the candidate's papers, and dismissing him from further attendance. No dishonest person is entitled to a provincial certificate or teacher'; license. And where dishonesty at examination is proven, provincial certificates already obtained and licenses based on them will be cancelled.
(9) It is not necessary for candidates to copy papers on account of erasures or corrections made upon them. Neat cor rections or cancellings of errors will allow a paper to stand as high in the estimation of the examiner as if half the time were lost in copying it. Answers and results without the written work necessary to find 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 to the deputy examiner will hold up the hand. Communications between candidates 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 thru 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) Candidates intending to apply for license upon a record made at this examination, should fill in a form of application for such license as is expected. The deputy examiner is provided with blank forms for those who do not already have them. The applicant should have his certificate of age and character correctly made out and signed, and should fill in the number, station and year of any previous examination he has taken, whether he has been successful in obtaining a certificate thereon or not. He should also fill in his number, station, etc. and grade of certificate or rank of M. P. Q. expected. This latter should be placed in brackets, which will be understood to mean that it is not yet obtaine 1 but is expected to be obtained.
following All candidates will be required to fill in and sign the senowing certificate at the conclusion of the examination, to be sent in with the last paper-written by them.

## Certificate.

Examination Station............... Date. ........ June, 191..
Candidate's No. ( ).

I have truly and solemnly affirm that in the present examination 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, but have performed my work honestly and in good faith.

Name in full without contraction in any of its parts.
P. O. to which certificate is to be sent. (Full Address)
(Be sure to give County).
Candidates will please fill in names and grades of Foreign Languages Papers written by them. Also M. P. Q. papers.

Foreign Languages Papers written
M. P. Q. Papers written at this examination
M. P. Q. Papers written at previous examination (Give year and station).
108.
(a TIME TABLE.
County Academy Entrance Examination, June, 1919.

| Date. | Time. | Subject. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 9 to $11 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. | 2. | English Language. |

1. Reading to be examined at the end of each session, or whenever found most convenient by the Principal.
(b) TIME TABLE.

Regular Provincial High School Examination, June, 1919.


(c) TIME TABLE.
M. P. Q. Examination, June, 1919.

Friday, 27 June.

| Tme a.m. | Subject. | Time p.m. | Subjec |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8.00 to 10.001. | ol Law and Forms. | 2.00 to 8.00 | 4. School Manag |
| 10.10 to 11.102. | ory and Practise. | 3.10 to 4.10 | 6. History of Ed |
| 11.20 to 12.20 s . | iene and Temp'n'e | 4.20 to 5.20 | 6. Pedagogy. |

109. 

(d) TIME TABLE.

## University Graduates' Examination.

At N. S. Tech. College, Halifax, 18 to 23 August, 1919. [Minor and one-half Major *Examinationsl.

| Monday | $9 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m} .$, | English. | $2 \mathrm{p.m.}$, | Greek. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Tuesday, | $9 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m} .$, | Latin. | $2 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m} .$, | German. |
| Wednesday, | $9 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m} .$, | Mathematics. | $2 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m} .$, | Biology |
| Thursday, | $9 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m} .$, | Physics. | 2 p. m., | Chemistry |
| Friday, | $9 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m} .$, | French. | $2 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m} .$, | Geology. |
|  |  |  |  |  |

Higher halves of Major Examinations to be arranged by Deputy Examiner.
*One of the examination papers in the Major subject may be the Minor paper in the same subject.

## Licensing of Teachers.

10. No person can be a teacher in a public school entitled to draw public money, without a License from the Council of Public Instruction. Before obtaining a license a candidate ${ }^{m}$ ust obtain first, a certificate of the prescribed Grade of Scholarship; second, the prescribed certificate of professional tionk as a teacher, either from the Provincial M. P. Q. Examination (which must be supplemented for all classes higher than third class, by the prescribed certificate of ability to give effective physical training to pupils), or from the Provincial Normal College; third, the prescribed certificate of age and character from a minister of religion or two Justices of the Peace; and fourth, a certificate of health. The value of a license is distinguished by the term Class; of scholarship by the term Mation of professional skill by the term Rank. Full infor124 in as to the licensing will be found in Regulations 111 to will inclusive, but the following collocation of the terms used help to explain their general significance and relation:Generally,

$$
\begin{align*}
& \text { (1) } \\
& \text { (3) } \tag{2}
\end{align*}
$$

No permanent License higher than Class D awarded to anyone not holding
Drescribed Grade B Physical Training certificate.
111. No diploma of the Provincial Normal College shall be awarded any candidate who is found defective in the scholarcorrespony of the subjects of the Provincial Program in the able proficiency has been made in each subject.
112. When a candidate obtains a teachers' license withof graduation from a teachers' training college, it can be only of a class one degree lower than the "teachers' pass" grade of cholarship.

Other 113 . No certificate, combination of certificates, nor any $L_{i c e n s e}^{\text {qualification except the possession of a lawfully procured }}$ ense gives a person authority to teach under the law in a pub-
lic school. The regulations governing the issuance of licenses are as follows:-

The permanent Licenses of Public School teachers shall be under the Seal of the Council of Public Instruction signed by the Secretary of the Council, shall be valid for the whole province during the good behavior of the holder, and shall be granted on the fulfilment of the conditions more fully specified in the succeeding regulations, namely, the presentation of the prescribed proof of (1) age, character and health, (2) scholarship, (3) professional skill and (4) Physical Training Certificate.
114. There shall be five classes of such licenses, which may be designated as follows:-

> Academic Class.
> Class A-Superior First Class.
> Class B-First Class.
> Class C-Second Class.
> Class D-Third Class.
115. The certificates of professional qualification of skill shall be (a) the academic, superior first, first, second or third Rank classification by the Normal College or (b) the minimum (ranking one degree lower than the normal) which shall be the academic, superior first, first, second or third rank pass on the following papers:

## MINIMUM PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATION EXAMINATION.

116. The questions set for the minimum professional qualification examinations shall be on the following syllabus and may require free hand drawing in any question when de-sirable:-

## 1. School Law and Forms.

(a) The Acts of the Législature and Regulations of the Council of Public Instruction bearing on public education with their latest amendments, and a knowledge of the way in which the law is to be administered with special attention to the 110 Education Act, 1918 and Regulations 23 to 42, 52 to 61, 91 , 1 to 148,201 to 202,232 to 234 -more especially those republished in the Journal of Education. Also, the Handbook in the Journal of Education. Also, the Handbook full
Teachers. [For certificates higher than second rank, a
knowledge of all the educational statutes and regulations is required].
tion. (b) The intimations in the two latest Journals of Educa-
(c) The proper keeping of the School Register, the making Out of neat and accurate School Returns, and knowledge of all the ordinary forms required by school boards (trustees) in administering the affairs of the section.
2. Theory and Practise of Teaching.

Calkin's "Notes on Education." (Mackinlay).

## 3. Hygiene and Temperance.

Educater's "School Hygiene" (Univ. Tutorial Press). The the publion Act Regulations, and the text books prescribed for public schools.
4. School Management.

Lectures on Teaching, by Sir Joshua Fitch (MacMillan Co.).
5. History of Education.

Monroe's "Brief Course" (MacMillan Co.).
6. Pedagogy.

Bagley's The Educative Process (MacMillan Co.).
and ${ }_{3}$ For Third Rank M. P. Q.-An aggregate of 150 on 1, 2 , with no subject below 40 per cent.
2,3 For Second Rank M. P. Q.-An aggregate of 200 on 1, and 4 , with no subject below 45 per cent.
3, 4 For First Rank M. P. Q.-An aggregate of 300, on 1, 2, and 5 , with no subject below 50 per cent.
on For Superior First Rank M. P. Q.-An aggregate of 360 ,2,3,4,5 and 6 , with no subject below 55 per cent.
full $\begin{aligned} & \text { For Academic Rank M. P. Q.-An aggregate of } 390 \text { on }\end{aligned}$ syllabus with no subject below 60 per cent.
examine M. P. Q. Examination may now be passed by partial paper fations in more than one year; but in these cases, every cond for a Third rank pass must be at least up to 55 ; for Sefor A rank 60; for First rank 65; for Superior rank First 70 and $n_{0}$ A be bemic rank 75 . Papers valued at these percentages need $r_{\text {ank }}$. written at a subsequent examination for the respective
117. The Provincial Normal College at Truro is recog. nized as the appropriate source of certificates of professional qualification for public school teachers, but the certificates of other Normal 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 College, may be accepted when qualified by the addition of the three following conditions; (a) a pass certificate of the Provincial "minimum" professional qualification examination of the corresponding rank, (b) a certificate of a Public School Inspector before whom or under whose supervision the candidate has demonstrated by the test of actual teaching for a sufficient period his or her qualifications for the class of license sought, and (c) the prescribed certificate for Physical Training.

In the case of candidates whose course of professional training had been completed before the grade of scholarship. necessary for the class of license afterwards applied for was obtained, no license shall be issued until after the lapse of a year from the date of the certificate of high school grade required for the said license, except in the case of the promotion of trained first class teachers.
118. The prescribed certificate of age and character is given in the following blank form of application for license, which will be supplied to candidates by the Education Department thru the Inspectors or the Principal of the Normal College:-

## Form of Application for a Teachers' License.

To.
Inspector of Schools, Division No Nova Scotia.
I hereby beg leave thru you to make application to the Council of Public Instruction for a Teachers' License of Class..........................and herewit I present evidence of compliance with the conditions prescribed, namely: -
I. The prescribed certificate of age, character and health hereto attached which I affirm to be true.
II. My certificate of high school grade. ......... . sbtained at ...........iow Examination Station as No....... in the year 191.. (Further information below).
 IV. The prescribed certificate for Physical Training, No....... obtained at .date
(Name in full)

## Certificate of Age, Character and Health.

ter of the undersigned, after due inquiry and a sufficient knowledge of the characof the above named candidate for a Teachers' License, do hereby certify
the That I believe the said candidate................(name in full), was born on
 Justify That I believe the moral character of the said candidate is good, and such as to be distose Council of Public Instruction in assuming that the said candidate will and the as a teacher to "inculcate by precept and example a respect for religion love of principles of Christian morality and the highest regard for truth, justice,
chastity, country, loyalty, humanity, benevolence, sobriety, industry, frugality, y, temperance and all other virtues."
(Name and title).
(Church or Parish).
Date
instead of the certificate given above is signed by "two Justicee of the Peace."
"we," of a "Minister of Religion" the word " $I$ " should be changed by the pen into
should be after the signature on the second line the words "Church or Parish" e cancelled by a stroke of the pen).
The correct quotation of the High School certificate in II above will be conat the as equivalent to its presentation. When the candidate makes application
for and High School Examination Station, the grade or rank of certificate written
be und expected may be entered, but shall be enclosed in a parenthesis, which will rstood to indicate the expected result of the Examination.
Norme correct quotation of the Provincial M. P. Q. Certificate or the Provincial Wilf be College Diploma in III and the Physical Training Certificate in IV above, considered as equivalent to its presentation.
in the Ed certificates from Normal Schools, etc., which are not regularly recorded
ne of theation office must accompany this application as evidence of the correctof the statement.

## Further Information From Applicant.

1. Class of license already held............No............. Year
and ${ }^{\text {2. Uther }}$ University Degrees, Scholarship, Professional Training, experience, or Other information candidate may wish to state.

Whether a "Hrovincial Examinations taken in addition to that specified in II above, U ${ }_{\text {biv }}$ "High School Pass" certificate was obtained or not.


## General or Special Indorsation or Remarks by Inspector (or Principal of Normal College).

Place and Date.

## License Standards.

119. For an Academic License, the following conditions are necessary:-
(1) A certificate of moral character signed by a Minister of Religion or two Justices of the Peace, as in the prescribed form to the effect that the candidate is of the full age of twenty-two years, and presumably likely to perform the duties required by law.
(2) A. recognized degree from a recognized University (no degree or University shall be recognized unless the course is proven to be one of at least four years following the Provincial high school pass of Grade XI, or a matriculation standard shown to be its full equivalent); and a pass on the University Graduates' Test Examination. Grade XII is the standard recommended in the more essential subjects for the standard University Matriculation.
(3) A certificate of Academic rank from the Provincial Normal College. In the awarding of this certificate, the Faculty of the Provincial Normal College may accept at their true value the certificates of the Normal training schools, of the Education Faculties of Universities and of Inspectors, in lieu of a portion of the minimum attendance prescribed by the Council, pro vided (i) the candidate has made an Academic pass on the M. P. Q. syllabus, (ii) has obtained the pre scribed Physical Training certificate, (iii) has taught successfully for at least two years, one of which must be as a full teacher in a department of high school grade, and (iv) has demonstrated satisfactory professional proficiency in the art of teaching before the Nor $\mathrm{m}^{\mathrm{m}}$ College Faculty by whom the condidate shall also be examined viva voce.
120. For a Class A (Superior First) License the following conditions are necessary; (1) A certificate of the full age of twenty years and moral character as in the foregoing regulation. ${ }^{(2)}$ A teachers' pass certificate of Grade XII. (A. B. A. or a B. $S_{c}$. degree from a recognized University may be accepted in qualifying for a Teachers' License as the equivalent of a Teachers' Pass of Grade XII). (3) A certificate of superior first rank professional qualification from the Normal College; or a Uiv. Grad. Test. Exam. certificate with a superior first rank M. P. Q. and the prescribed Physical Training certificate.
121. For a Class $B$ (First Class) License, the following Conditions are necessary; (1) A certificate of the full age of nineteen years and moral character as in the foregoing regulation. (2) A teachers' pass certificate of Grade XI. (3) A teachers' certificate of first rank professional qualification from the Normal College; or a teachers' pass certificate of grade XII with a first rank M. P. Q., and the prescribed Physical Training certificate.
122. For a Class C (Second Class) License the following Conditions are necessary:-(1) A certificate of the full age of eighteen years and moral character as in the foregoing resulation. (2) A teachers' pass certificate of Grade X. (3) A certificate of second rank passefessional qualification from the Normal College; or a teachers' pass certificate of Grade XI with second rank M. P. Q. and the prescribed Physical Training certificate.
123. For a Class D (Third Class) License the following Conditions are necessary:-(1) A certificate of the full age of seventeen years and moral character as in the foregoing regucation. (2) A teachers' pass certificate of Grade IX. (3) A Certificate of third rank professional qualification from the Normal College; or a teachers' pass certificate of Grade X With third rank M. P. Q.

## Temporary and Special License.

124. (a) A third Class (Temp.) License, valid only for ${ }^{\text {one }}$ year, may be granted (but not previous to the 15 th day of September in any school year unless the candidate holds at least a pass certificate of Grade $\mathbf{X}$ and proposes to attend the Normal College during the following year) on regular appliAtion when the following four conditions are fulfilled:-(1) certificate of the full age of sixteen years and moral char-
acter as in the foregoing Regulation. (2) A pass certificate of at least Grade IX. (3) The third rank minimum professional qualification. (4) A recommendation of the candidate as a temporary teacher for a specified school by the Inspector who must previously be assured by the trustees of the said school that altho reasonable effort was made to employ a regular teacher of permanent class, one could not be obtained, and that the candidate would be acceptable to the school section as a teacher for the year. Such license can be re-issued for another year when the candidate has demonstrated an advance of grade or rank in his qualification at a subsequent Provincial Examination.
(b) On the recommendation of the Normal College at Truro, the Council of Public Instruction may award Kindergarten Diplomas of first or second rank, to approved candidates who have respectively the scholarship qualifications of first or second class teachers, and who have successfully taken a full year course in the Truro Kindergarten affiliated with the Provincial Normal College; and such diplomas shall be taken by the Superintendent of Education as the equivalents $\mathrm{re}^{-}$ spectively of first and second class licenses in the distribution of the provincial aid to the teachers holding them.
(c) On the recommendation of the Superintendent of Education and the Principal of the Provincial Normal College, normal-trained teachers from any part of the British Empire may be awarded a temporary license for one year of a class as high as the scholarship and professional training of the candidate may warrant. On the advance of the candidate's qualifications according to the Nova Scotia regulations, and on the inspector's recommendation, the license may be continued for a subsequent year until a permanent license is qualified for.

Application for such temporary license should be made to the Superintendent with (1) a certificate of good standing in the profession at date from the chief educational authority of the province or country which granted the license, and (2) certificates and programs proving in detail the character of the scholarship, professional training and experience of the candidate.
(d) Should arrangements be made for the exchange of teachers for one year from any portion of the Empire or from foreign countries the council may, on the recommendation of the Superintendent and Principal of the Normal College, award a provisional license of the same class to the foreign substitute.

## 222. COUNTY ACADEMY ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1919.

The regular mode of admission into county academies shall be by an entrance
Gramination in the last week of the school term in June, mainly on the subjects of Grade VIII. There shall be six subjects of examination as follows, the questions examisent out from the Education Office:-(1) Rcading-to be tested by the Ual or cs on the Grade VIII reading. Music-Candidates known from individWhen class exercises, or from reliable certificates, to be able to sing, especially may they have a practical acquaintance with any system of musical notation, iner, provide an extra mark as a bonus under this head at the option of the examand' $B$ provided the Reading is passable. (2) English Language. (3) Drawing ductory. Bookepping. (4) Geography and, History. Geography as in Calkin's IntroEngland History of Canada as in Calkin's Brief History of Canada, and History of The five as in Brief History of England. (5) General Knowledge including (a) hative families, Crowfoot, Rose, Heath, Violet and Lily; with the important ain's Eribes, and the common weeds and insects injurious to agriculture. [Brit(b) 'Elementary Agriculture-"First Year Course" and "Common Weeds.l" birds. The common rocks and minerals of Nova Scotia. (c) A few of the common Music (d) School Hygiene. (e) Mechanic or Domestic or Rural Science. (f) usic as in Regulations and Physical Training. (6) Mathematics.
For a pass, $60 \%$ will henceforward be required on both English Language and commatics. Dictation of memorized literature and correct writing of a list of mmonly mis-spelled words may be required.
Examinate:-In the subject of General Knowledge in the County Academy Entrance Science, Aion a certificate of a full years' course in Mechanic Science, Domestic queste, Agriculture or other vocational productive work shall count as three lestions, with a maximum value of 30 points for a perfect course.

Vocational productive work shall be defined to be any work that adds to the Material wealth of the Country. Merit marks for vocational work other than poinanic or Domestic Science shall be determined and adjudged by persons apRointed by the Department of Education, and in Agriculture by the Director of ulal Science.

[^11]
## SPECIAL PRESCRIPTIONS FOR HIGH SCHOOL GRADES.

## 223. HIGH SCHOOL PROMOTIONS.

(1) Description by drawing as well as by writing may be required in any question and should always be used when brevity or clearness may be gained.
(2) Generally the "High School (or low) Pass" in all grades shall be an average of $50 \%$ with no subject below $30 \%$ on a group of six subjects for grades IX, X and XI; and on a group of nine papers with no subject below $30 \%$ (in the case of two papers an average of $30 \%$ ) for Grade XII.
(3) Generally the "Teachers' (or high) Pass" shall be an average of $60 \%$ on a group of six subjects in Grades IX, X and

XI; and on a group of nine papers for Grade XII, with no subject below $40 \%$ (in case of two papers an average of $40 \%$ ). $50 \%$ however must be made on English in each grade for a "Teachers' (or high) Pass."
(4) Candidates may write on more than the six subjects or nine papers indicated in (2) and (3). In such cases the "pass" shall be determined by the group including the highest six subjects or the minimum group of subjects as the case may be. A"pass" requires the fulfilment of all conditions specified in special regulations which refer to it elsewhere, as well as the general regulations above.
(5) Two hours shall be given at examination for each paper.
(6) When a candidate wishes to raise a "Low Pass" to a "High Pass," he shall be required to make at least $60 \%$ on each subject (in the case of two papers an average of $60 \%$ ) not previously up to this standard. That is, a."High Pass" by partial examinations will require at least sixty per cent on every subject. This can be necessary only when a candidate is not writing for higher grade, and therefore all such supplementaries can be taken on the papers of the regular examination.
(7) The "Low Pass" admits to the corresponding class in the Provincial Normal College, whose faculty can raise it to the "High Pass" on evidence of improved scholarship without which the Normal diploma cannot be awarded.
(8) Candidates for Grade XII certificates (Low Pass) who fail on account of being too low in not more than two subjects, but who have made the "Low" average pass on the other subjects and $50 \%$ on English, shall have the privilege of completing the pass at a subsequent examination by making at least $50 \%$ on each of the nine papers not previously up to this standard and $60 \%$ on English. Failing in this test candidates making an average of $50 \%$ on English and an average of fifty on six subjects may be granted a low Grade XI pass.
(9) Candidates for Grade XII certificates who fail on account of being too low in not more than two subjects, but who have made a "high" average pass on the other subjects and $50 \%$ on English, shall have the privilege of completing the high pass at a subsequent examination by making at least $65 \%$ on English and $60 \%$ on each of the nine papers not previously up to this

Standard. Failing in this test candidates making $60 \%$ on English and an average of sixty on six subjects may be granted a high Grade XI pass.
(10) From one to three points may be added by the examiner for especially good writing. Bad writers have no right to be admitted to an examination except on certificate of physical defect, and if examined, the papers are subject to a deduction of marks. One point shall be deducted for every mis-spelled word.
(11) The High School subjects to be taught in a rural, or incompletely graded high school, shall be determined (subject to the school law) by the school board in agreement with the principal, with an appeal to the Inspector and from him to the Council in case of disagreement or dissatisfaction.
(12). Any subject deemed to be of importance in any Community may be put on the program of a school by the school board, with the consent of the Education Department.

XII (13) No school is advised to undertake the work of Grade XII with a staff of less than three regularly employed high school teachers.
(14) A candidate who has taken Latin and no French in Grade IX may take the IX French paper instead of the regular one in Grade X and the X French paper in Grade XI, provided a 60 or 50 per cent mark is made respectively for a high or low pass in each case. But the substitution of a lower grade work for that of a higher will be allowed under no other conditions than specified above. The candidate should state this fact in his application for examination as well as in his final examination declaration so as to allow of its verification.
(15) Teachers are required to make themselves acquainted with the probable future requirements of pupils by consultation with them and their parents or guardians, before advising the selection of the optional subjects. Those who are likely to attend the universities, etc., should select the subjects required for matriculation. The same policy will apply to others.
their "High School students who look forward to teaching and who have in view prepare prossional preparation at the Normal College should, as far as possible grades. themselves in the mathematics and natural science of the high school period Postponement of the study of these branches till the Normal College of the places a candidate at a serious disadvantare in the public scing the diploma $N_{\text {or }}$ Normal College, but later, as a teacher in the public school." Reg. IV, Nor. Coll.

[^12]103. (a) Candidates failing to make a high school (or low) pass in the grade applied for shall be ranked as making a high school (or low) pass in the grade next below, provided an average of 40 per cent with no subject below 25 (in the case of two papers on average of 25) be made; and as making a pass in the grade second below, provided an average of 30 per cent be made.
(b) Candidates failing to make a teachers' (or high) pass, in the grade applied for shall be ranked as making a teachers' (or high) pass in the grade next below, provided an average of 50 per cent be made with no subject below 30 (in the case of two papers an average of 30 ); and as making a teachers' pass in the grade second below, provided an average of 40 per cent be made. A low pass of any grade ranks as a high pass of the grade next below.

## 224. HIGH SCHOOL PROGRAM.

## For the Year beginning August, 1919.

Note.-The Prices of the various books may be found in the price list of the Nova Scotia School Book Bureau.

Books which have a asterisk (*) prefixed are liable to be replaced by others at the end of the school year, July, 1920.

## Grade IX.

(English and any other five subjects imperative).

1. English:-(a) Literature:-Ontario High School Reader by Marty (Can. Pub. Co.), to the end of Page 168, in ${ }^{-}$ cluding the introductory chapter on the "Principles of Reading," with critical study, word analysis, prosody and recitations. (b) Composition:-Ontario High School English Composition (Copp, Clark) Part 1, Pages 1-159, with essays, abstracts and general correspondence so as to develop the power of fluent and correct expression in writing. (c) Grammar:N.S.English Grammar (MacKinlay) except notes and appendix.
with easy exercises in parsing and analysis. (d) Spelling:Nova Scotia Public School Speller (Copp, Clark), Pages 169 to 183 both inclusive.
2. Latin:-Ontario High School Latin Book by Robertson and Carruthers (Educ. Book Co.), to end of Lesson XLII, Page 152, omitting the (B) exercises.

TThe Roman (phonetic) pronunciation of Latin is to be used. Great care should be taken from the very beginning to teach the student to pronounce accurately, giving attention both to quantity and accent, and to read the latin fluently and intelligently. The various word-lists thruout the book should be thoroly mastered with a view to the acquiring of a good working vocabulary. Recitation of memorized passages and conversation should be practised in every foreign language studied].
3. French:--Ontario High School French Grammar by Fraser and Squair (Copp, Clark), Lessons I to XXV inclusive. Bertenshaw's First Conversational French Reader (Longmans), Lessons 1 to 25 inclusive.
4. Geography:-Physical and Astronomical. Calkin's General Geography (MacKinlay) for general geography of continents and British Empire in detail.
63. 5. Arithmetic:-Academic Arithmetic (Allen), to Page tinued examination questions will be taken from "Scales of Notation," "ConMaed Fractions" and "Recurring Decimals." Students wishing to excel in Mathematics are, however, strongly recommended to master these subjects!.
6. Algebra:-N. S. IIigh School Algebra (Macmillan), to end of Chapter X.
7. Drawing:-(a) Morton's Mechanical Drawing (Allen), with the construction of the figures in Euclid, Book 1.
(b) Model and object drawing and Thompson's Manual Training, No. 2 (D. C. Heath).
8. Science:-Any two of these five subjects: (a) Bot-any:-Bailey's Beginners' Botany (Macmillan), and the study of the Wild Plants of the Phenological Observations, with the more common ferns in detail. (Spotton's Botany contains the most concise flora yet published for the use of students).
(b) Agriculture:--Brittain's Elementary Agriculture and Nature Study, M. P. Edition (Educ. Book Co.), "Second Year" Course, Pages 115 to 243.
ing" TThe "first year" course and the closing chapters of the book on "fruit-growpractind "common weeds" will be valuable for general reading as well as for the practical application of Botany-and for the teacher in giving Nature Study les${ }^{8}{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{ns}$ in Grade VIII].
(c) Physics:-As in Primer or equivalent in the hands of the teacher only. The text book prescribed for Grade X should aid the teacher in giving oral instruction.
(d) Mechanic Science:-Standard Course. $\dagger$
(e) Domestic Science:-Standard Course. $\dagger$
$\dagger$ [Valued thru Inspector of Manual Training].

## Grade X.

(English and any other five subjects imperative).

1. English:-(a) Literature:-The same as in grade IX, but more advanced scholarship required. (b) Composi-tion:-Ontario High School English Composition, Part II, pages 160 to end of book, with special attention to the development of readiness and accuracy in written narrative, description, exposition and general correspondence.
(c) For outside reading and theme writing: Eliot's *Silas Marner by Herrick (Longmans).
(d) Grammar:-N. S. English Grammar complete.
(e) Spelling:-Nova Scotia Public School Speller, pages 184 to end of book. (Appendix for reference only).
2. Latin:-Ontario High School Latin Book, from Lesson XLIII to the end of page 299, omitting (B) and (C) exercises.

TThe Roman (phonetic) pronunciation of Latin is to be used. Great care should be taken from the very beginning to teach the student to pronounce ac curately, giving attention both to quantity and accent, and to read the Latin fluently' and intelligently. The various word-lists thruout the book should be thoroly mastered with a view to the acquiring of a good working vocabulary. Recitation of memorized passages and conversation should be practised in every foreign language studied].
3. Greek:-White's First Greek Book (Ginn \& Co.), lessons 1 to end of XL.
4. French:-Ontario High School French Grammar, Lesson XXVI to LI inclusive with a review of the preceding lessons. First Conversational Reader, lessons 26 to end of book, including the section on "Conversation."
5. German:-Joynes-Meissner'sGrammar (D. C. Heath), to end of Lesson XXV, with Buchheim's Modern Germart Reader, Part I, (Ox. Univ. Press), first division only.
6. History:-Ontario High School History of England by Wrong (Macmillan), from Chapter IX to the end of the
book. (The Provincial examination questions shall be confined to this part of the History only altho the whole book is to be read by the pupils in class). Oral lessons by teachers based on Canadian Civics, N. S. Edition (Copp, Clark).
Merch Physics:-Elementary Physics for High Schools by and Chant and Chant (Copp, Clark), (a) Parts I, II, III, IV and VI, and (b) either Part V, or VII, or VIII.
8. Arithmetic:-Academic Arithmetic complete.

Accoun examination question will be taken from "Average of Payments and are, hats" and "Clock Problems." Students wishing to excel in Mathematics ever, strongly recommended to master these subjects].
to XIx Algebra:-N. S. High School Algebra, Chapters XI X, both inclusive.
Part I I Geometry:-The Nova Scotia High School Geometry,

## Grade XI.

(English and any other five subjects imperative).

1. English:-(a) Meiklejohn's Outline of the History of English Literature (Heath). (b) Literature:-Macaulay's Life of Samuel Johnson by Buehler (Longmans), and ShakesPeare's Julius Caesar (Longmans). (c) For outside reading and theme writing: Stevenson's* Kidnapped
$\checkmark$ 2nd Latin:-(a) Authors: Caesar's De BelloGallico, Book questions. Vergil's Aeneid, Book I, with grammatical and critical and synt. (b) Grammar: A careful study of all the accidence (c) syntax contained in the Ontario High School Latin Book. Ontario Composition: The B exercises English into Latin of the dact knowledge of the elements of prosody sufficient for the scansion of the tautylic hexameter should be imparted by the teacher. The student should be taught to scan easily and accurately with attention to the meaning as well as the metrical scan easily and accurately with attention to the meaning as should be Memorized, such, for example, as lines 148-153, 198-9, 201-8,210, 462, 574, 630].
2. Greek:-(a) Grammar and easy composition based partly on author read. (b) White's First Greek Book to end gramapter LIX. (c) Xenophon's Anabasis, Book I, with 8 rammatical and critical questions.
3. French:-*Berthon's Specimens of Modern Frenih Prose (Macmillan), omitting IV, VI, IX and X. Ontario High School French Grammar, Lessons LII-LXXXIII inclusive, with a review of the preceding lessons.
4. German:-Joynes-Meissner's Grammar, to end of Lesson XLIV, with Buchheim's Modern German Reader, Part $I$, complete. Review of Grade X German.
5. History:-Myers' A Short History of Ancient Times (Ginn \& Co.).
6. Chemistry:-Evans' Elementary Chemistry for High Schools (Educ. Book Co.), omitting pages 171 to 186 inclusive.
7. Practical Mathematics:-Murray's Essentials of Trigonometry and Mensuration (Allen), omitting Part III.
8. Algebra:-N.S. High School Algebra, complete, exce ${ }^{\text {t }}$ exercises $162,163,164$.
9. Geometry:-Hall and Stevens' School Geometry, Parts II, III and IV, omitting pages 207 to 218 and pages 244 to 246. Or, The Nova Scotia High School Geometry, Parts II and III to page 198. [For 1920-21 only the N. S. High School $\mathrm{GeO}^{-}$ metry].

## Grade XII.

## (Leaving Examination).

[Nine papers out of fifteen on the following twelve sulbjects constitute a full course. The following subjects are $\mathrm{im}^{-}$ perative:-English, two foreign languages, one mathematical and one scientific subject; except that those who take bot ${ }^{\text {lt }}$ Latin and Greek may omit the scientific subject and those who make an average of 70 (High Pass) or 60 (Low Pass) on English, may omit foreign languages].

1; English:-(Two papers):-(a) Language:-Lounts burys' English Language (Bell), or Bradley's The Making (-) English (Macmillan). (b) History of English Literature (t). Pancoast and Shelley's First Book in English Literature (Hol)
(c) Literature:-Shakespeare's $A s$ You Like It. (Long mans); Palgrave's Golden Treasury, Book II (Macmillan); and the following extracts from Selected Speeches on Foreign Policy (Oxford Univ. Press), namely, Gladstone's "The Neutrality
of Belgium" and "Right Principles of Foreign Policy," Sir tional Hrey's "Negotiations," and Lloyd George's "International Honor."
(d) The following books for outside reading and theme Writing:-Scott's Talisman (Macmillan); Jeffries' Longer NarSative Poems (Macmillan), and the following extracts from Selected English Short Stories (Oxford Univ. Press), namely, "The Squire's Story," "Rab and His Friends," "The Seven Poe Squire's Story," "Rab and His Friends," "The Seven Poor Travellers," "Markheim" and "Christopherson."
Latin 2. Latin (Two papers):-(a) Composition: D'Ooge's lation rose Composition, Part I, lessons 47 to 85. Sight Transin the Ontario High School Latiaccidence and syntax contained Come Ontario High School Latin Book and D'Ooge's Latin Prose teaposition, Part 1, supplemented by notes given by the acher with reference to some good Latin Grammar.
due [Besides a careful review of the accidence as given in the grammar and the the consideration of all the ordinary principles of syntax as they are net with in
atic exts which are read, it is suggested that some special attention and system-
prohibudy be given to the following. The expression of wishes; commands and
other itions; questions, single and double, direct and indirect; final clauses and
clauses ways of expressing purpose; consecutive clauses, causal clauses; conditional
dimcoursel independent uses of the subjuhctive; the main principles of the indirect
com II is recommended that more time be given in class to sight translation and sition].
Aeneid Caesar's De Bello Gallico, Books II and III. Vergil's phoses , Book II, The following Myths from Ovid's MetamorAtlas in (Longmans): Deucalion et Pyrrha, Pyramus et Thisbe, gram in Montem Mutatus, Icarus, Midas, with questions on grammar and subject matter.
3. Greek (Two papers):-(a) White's First Greek Book ${ }^{\text {complete }}$ and reviewed. Sight Translation. Easy Composition partly based on the prose author read.
tions (b) Xenophon's Anabasis, Books II and III, with queson grammar and subject matter.
plete. French:-Ontario High School French Grammar comCorneill Sandeau's Sacs et Parchemins by Pellissier (Macmillan). Borneille's *Polyeucte by Fortier (Heath). Moliere's Leframma Gentilhomme by Warren (Heath); with questions on mmar and composition.
II 5. German:-Buchheim's Modern German Reader, Part $h_{e} l_{m}$ to end of selection 10, second division; and Schiller's Wil-Joynes-Mell by Carruth, Acts I, II, III and IV (Macmillan).
6. Algebra:-Hall \& Knight's Senior Matriculation Algebra (Macmillan). (A reprint of the first 19 chapters of the old and larger text).
7. Geometry:-Hall \& Stevens' School Geometry, Parts V and VI, omitting pages 306 to 310 and pages 411 to the end. [For 1920-21, N. S. High School Geometry completed $\dagger$ ].
$\dagger$ ISolid Geometry in addition to this text as in old text or any equivaleat text or lecture course].
8. Trigonometry:-(a) Plane: Murray's Plane and Spherical (Longmans). (b) Spherical: Murray's Plane and Spherical, Chapters I, II, III and IV.
9. Physics:-Ontario High School Physics (Copp, Clark) complete and Laboratory Manual.
10. Botany:-Bergen and Davis' Principles of Botary (Ginn).
11. Chemistry:-Newell's General Chemistry, Parts I and II (one volume). (Heath).
12. History:-Myers' A Short History of Medieval and Modern Times (Ginn). The two history texts for Grades XI and XII bound in one volume may be had from the School Book Bureau.

## COURSE OF STUDY IN HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE.

## A-Aims of Household Science.

## I. MANUAL TRAINING.

1. Practical Work in Cookery, Sewing, Laundry Work, Administration, Home Nursing.
2. Care and use of utensils.

## II. EDUCATIONAL TRAINING.

1. Neatness and cleanliness in person and in work.
2. Thoroness in work and in thinking.
3. Economy in materials used, strength, time and money.
4. To waken an interest in the knowledge of the source, manufacture and combination of food materials.
5. To enable the pupil to be of more assistance at home.

For less than a three year course.
Suggestion.-1. Cookery.
2. Sewing or Laundry Work.
3. Home Nursing or Administration.

Examination.-Written, Oral and Practical Tests or Rekiews on all lessons from time to time.

## B-PROGRAM OF STUDIES.

## FIRST YEAR.

Cookery.-(20 lessons).
Objects.-1. To give pupils a working knowledge of simple food materials in simple combinations.
2. To teach the use of foods, and reasons for cooking.
3. To teach the use and care of utensils, adapting those at hand to the work to be done.
4. To teach neatness and cleanliness in work and personal appearance.
5. To teach accuracy in measuring and combining food materials.
Lessons-General rules for work, equipment, care of equipment, measuring, etc.
sing aishwashing-Methods, necessary implements, rules, cleanagents.
draf The stove-Parts, uses, arrangements and regulation of regul. Building and lighting fires-fuels. Oven-heating and
W.

Water-Simple theory, uses in body, in cooking, in cleaning. for Starches-Source, structure of starch grain. General rules
cooking. How affected by hot water, cold water, dry heat.

## Basic rules for cooking of-

White sauce, cornstarch pudding.
Cream soup, sweet sauce.
Potatoes, cereals-Toast making.
ing Sugar-Source, varieties. Care-Use and abuse in cook-
and as a food. Simple candy making.
Bal Pruits-Kinds, value in diet, combination with cereals. aking and stewing of fruits.

Flour Mixtures--Proportions for flour mixtures.
(a) Batters-Pour and drop. Basic recipes. Popovers, muffins, gingerbread.
(b) Doughs-Manipulation, need of care, tea-biscuit.
Leavening Agents--Simple explanation of action.
Milk-Food value, use in cooking and in the diet. care in keeping of milk and cleaning of milk dishes. Junket. Explanation of action of rennet.

Beverages-Value, use in body:
Cocoa, source, manufacture, etc. Cocoa-making.
Administration.-(2 leseons).
Simple directions for care of a room.
Sweeping, dusting, etc. Use and care of broom, dusters, etc.

Sewing and Knitting.-(12 lessons).
Theory, Linen (or cotton).
Source, Manufacture, buying, etc.
History of sewing equipment (hand).
Stitches.-Basting, Hemming, Running, Darning, Over Casting, Knitting.

Suggestion Problem.-Bag to hold equipment, or some article of practical use within ability of class.

Laundry:-(1 or 2 lessons).
Washing and ironing handkerchief.
Preparing ironing table.
Home Nursing.-(2 lessons).
Care of sick room, simple tasks, hygiene of sick person, bed making.
Preparation of tray.

## SECOND YEAR.

Cookery.--(22 lessons).
Review theory given in First Year. Elaborated. Instruction in buying, care and keeping of foods. Combinations of foods and food materials.
Cereals.-Varieties, growth, products, food value. of left
Necessity for thoro cooking. Reheating and using of lex over cereals.

Vegetables.-Kinds, different parts of plants used, food value. Care required in buying, storing and cooking. Boiled, Creamed or Baked Vegetables (or Cream of Vegetables Soup).

Fruits.-Classification, Composition, Food value. Comparison of dried and fresh fruits. Ways of cooking and sewing. Sugar.-Sample candy making (Plain Icing).

## Flour Mixtures.

(a) Batters, Drop Cakes, Plain Cake, Griddle Cakes Frying Rules-use and abuse of frying.
(b) Doughs, Biscuits, Rolled Cookies, Bread.

Leavening Agents, Review first year theory.
Yeast.-Simple account of action.
Steaming.-As a means of cooking.
Flours.-Kinds, composition, manufacture.
Milk.-Composition, Food Value, Products.
Eggs.-Choice, Preservation, Food Value, Temperature for cooking.

Cooking of egg and milk combinations.
Meat.-Varieties, Food Value, Cuts, Comparative Costs. Sing of Tough Cuts.
Stock Soups.-Food Value, Temperature for cooking, etc. Gelatine.-Source, Food value, etc.
$\mathrm{F}_{00}$ Meat Substitutes.-Compare with meat as regards Cost, ood Value and Digestibility-Salt Fish, Cheese.

Administration.-( 1 or 2 lessons.)
ings, Care of dining room, dining room furniture; table furnishsetting of table for home use, cleaning of silver.

Laundry Work.-(4-6 lessons).
Preparation for wash and order of sorting.
Washing and ironing white clothes (small).
Washing wool-small articles.
Removal of Stains-Rust, Tea, Fruit, Ink.
Theory in conjunction with Laundry or Sewing.
Fabrics-Linen, Wool.
Source, Manufacture, weaving, etc.

## Sewing and Cutting.-(10 lessons).

Selection of garment and discussion of pattern.
Cutting of garment.
Review of stitches taught in first year.
New stitches, eyelet, sewing on lace, buttons, button hole.
Patching.-Catch stitching.
Suggestion Problem. Corset Cover.

Home Nursing.-(1 or 2 lessons).
Simple treatment for burns, cuts and bruises.
Review bed-making. Preparation of Tray.
Simple Instruction in Invalid Cookery.

## THIRD YEAR.

## Cookery. -

1. Classification of foods, according to use in body.
2. Planning, Cooking and serving of simple menus.
3. Preservation of foods.

Canning.-Fruits and vegetables. Simple theory of bacteriology. Methods, Food value, Economic value, etc.

Flour Mixtures.-
(a) Batters-Small Cakes. With Icings. (Butter Cakes, Sponge Cakes).
Leavening Agents-Fuller Explanation of action. Yeast Fermentations.
(b) Doughs. Manipulation of doughs. Basic rules. Mixing, rolling, kneading.
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\begin{array}{l}\text { Biscuits } \\ \text { Bread } \\ \text { Cookies }\end{array}\end{array}\right\} \quad$ with variations.

Plain Pastry.
Meats and Fish.- To recognize and cook the different cuts and kinds, Comparison as to food value, Cost, etc.

Reheating of meat and fish.
Meat substitutes.-Peas, beans, nuts, etc. Food value, economic value. Place in Diet. Digestibility, etc.

Beverages.-Review cocoa, tea. Use and abuse. Coffeer source, manufacture, etc. Coffee making. Fruit syrups.

Planning of Balanced Menus. Based on Food Value, Eco nomy, Digestibility.

Frozen Mixtures-Packing-Use of Ice and salt. Use of freezer, etc. Frozen Junket.

Digestion-Simple account of digestion of foods. Organs of digestion. The digestive juices and their action on foods.

Administration.-Serving of simple meals. Care of furniture. Polishes-Metal, Wood, etc.

Sewing.-Machine Work. Perfecting of Hand stitches. Making undergarment with trimming. Simple embroidery stitches. Knitting a sock.

Laundry Work.-Soap, manufacture, uses, care. Blues, kinds, composition, tests. Washing and ironing blouse, or ${ }^{2}$
large article. Washing of wool and silk. Use of gum water. Use of starch. Removal of grease and grass stains.

Home Nursing,-Review Bed-making-Simple treatment of simple sickness. Personal Hygiene.

First Aid.-Fainting, nose bleed, headaches.
Invalid Cookery.-Serving of meals for sick person.

## Synopsis of Lessons in Mechanic Science Course.

VII The following is a synopsis of the course followed by grades three alternative the Truro Mechanic Science School. Two or however, require the use of about the under each heading which, ations. require the use of, about, the same tools and tool operproje. The work in the higher grades is mostly on individual projects of the pupils' own selection.

## Grade VII.

1 Baggage Tag. Key Tag.
2
lant Label.
Fish Line Winder.
Wool Winder.
3 String Winder.
Pencil Sharpener.
Knife Sharpener.
Match Striker.
4 Memo. Board.
Pan Rest.
Flower Pot Stool.
Flower Support.

5 Calendar Back.
Flat Shield.
6 Pencil Box.
Carver Rest.
7 Barrel Cover Handle.
Porridge Ladle.
8 Hexagonal Mat.
9 Photo Stand (round top).
PhotoStand(sloping top).
10 Photo Frame.
11 Soap Box.
Window Stick.
12 Paper Knife.

## Grade VIII.

1 Square Grooving.
Oblique Grooving.
2 Inlaying.
Plant Stick (round).
Plant Stick (chamfered).
3 Key Rack (chamfered).
Bread Board.
Steak Board.
4 Key Rack (two pieces).
Coat Hanger.
5 Round Ruler.
Tousing Joint.

Pen Rack.
6 Tee Square.
7 Match Holder.
8 Crosshalving Joint. Tee
Angle "
9 Flower Pot Stand.
Elliptical Egg Stand.
Chamfered Flower Stand.
10 Curved Bracket.
11 Shield.
Photo Frame.
12 Envelope Case.

## 232. TEXT BOOKS FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

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 modifications has been to secure at a reasonable cost, a series of texts adapted for use in schools. Change in authorized books is in itself a very undesirable thing.

## Instructors and teachers are reminded-

(1) That the course of study for common schools encourages an economical expenditure for the 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 case, 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 importance. The progressive teacher will always have such aids within reach, and will so use them as to impart variety and interest to his instructions.

Under no circumstances, however, should the teacher order the pupils to purchase these other books which are not prescribed. The prescribed text book, on any subject, is the only one the pupils are expected to purchase.
(3) Under section 72 (e) of the Education Act, school sections can vote money for the purchase of prescribed school books, and school trustees are free to arrange to distribute them at cost, at reduced price, or free to all pupils of their schools, or to pupils who cannot afford to buy them.
(4) The school trustees or school boards are the proper parties to take charge of the supply of books for they are in continual and close touch with the school. They can allow those who desire to own their books to do so; and the deserving indigent can be supplied free. Both oversight and economy can be easily maintained under the management of the local trustees. This scheme may be put into practise with very little effort

On the part of the trustees or members of the school board; and a section which once voted the money for schools books could have it recouped annually and so with very little more cost year by year could continue to supply its pupils indefinitely.
(5) Following is a list of the prescribed texts, together with the grades in which they are used, which are prescribed for the public schools of Nova Scotia during the school year beginning 1 August, 1919.

The prices of several of the texts have been increasing since 1916 owing to the very great increase in the cost of paper and manufacturing, and also in cost of transportation.

BOOKS PRESCRIBED FOR COMMON SCHOOL GRADES.
N. S. Primer, Grade I.
N. S. Reader Grade I.
N. S. Reader No. I, Grade II.
N. S. Reader No. II, Grades III \& IV.
N. S. Reader No. III, Grades V \& VI.

Englisheder No. IV,' Grades VII \& VIII.
Nova Dictionary, Grades V to VIII.
Acadian Scotia Public School Speller, Grades III to VIII, IX and X.
, ${ }^{1}$ Reader No. I, Part I, Grade I.
". " No. I, Part II, Grade I.
$\because \quad$ No. I', Complete, Grade I.
"، "' No. II, Grade II.
" " No. III, Grade III.
N. S. Com " No. IV, Grade IV.

Mar. Common School Arithmetic, Grades III to VIII.
Barshall's Bookkeeping, Grade VIII.
Gokkeeping Blanks, Grade VIII.
Ontarin's Elementary Grammar, Grades VII \& VIII.
$0_{n t a r i o ~ P . ~ S . ~ C o m p o s i t i o n, ~ G r a d e s ~ V I I ~ \& ~ V I I I . ~}^{\text {Ot }}$
Calkin' P. S. Hygiene, Grades V to VIII.
Brief
Calkin'story of England, Grades VI to VIII.
Royal Cunior Geography, Grades V to VIII.
Augal Crown Copy Books 1 to 12, Graded Series.
Augsburg's Drawing Books 1 to 8, Graded Series.
School Drawing Books 1 to 8, Graded Series.
The C Day Melodies Pts. I \& II, Cover all Grades (Tonic-sol-fa).
The Common School Book of Music for Miscellaneous Schools (Staff).
New P. S. Music Course, (Staff notation), Graded Series.
Book I; Book II; Book III; Book IV.
Book V (F Clef) Mixed Classes.
Song R Book V (G Clef) Girls' Classes.
First Reader-Can. Edition of New Educ. Music Course.
Reader-N. E. Music Course.

[^13]Music in the Public Schools-Newton.
Teachers' Edition Elem. Grades-N. E. Music Course.
Song Teacher's Guide.
Augsburg's Drawing Manuals, Books I, II \& III.
Art Manual.
Common School Course of Study (Hand Book).
Journal of Education (Semi-annual).
Brittain's Elementary Agriculture \& Nature Study, M. P. Edition.

## BOOKS PRESCRIBED FOR HIGH SCHOOL GRADES.

Ontario High School Reader, Grades IX \& X.
Ontario High School Composition, Grades IX \& X.
Nova Scotia Public School Speller, Grades IX \& X.
Nova Scotia English Grammar, Grades IX \& X.
Eliot's Silas Marner, Grade X.
Meiklejohn's Outlines of History of English Literature, Grade XI.
Macaulay's Life of Johnson, Grade XI.
Shakespeare's Julius Caesar, Grade XI.
Stevenson's Kidnapped, Grade XI.
Shakespeare's As You Like It, Grade XII.
Palgrave's Golden Treasury, Book II. Grade XII.
Scott's Talisman, Grade XII.
Jeffries' Longer Narrative Poems, Grade XII.
Selected English Short Stories, Grade XII.
Selected Speeches on Foreign Policy, Grade XII.
Bradley's The Making of English, Grade XII.
Pancoast \& Shelley's First Book of English Literature, Grade XII.
Ontario High School Latin Book, Grades IX, X, XI \& XII.
D'Ooge's Latin Composition, Part I, Grade XII.
Caesar's Gallic War, Book 5, Grade XI.
Ovid, Myths from 'Books 2 and 8, Grade XII.
Ovid, Myths from the Metamorphoses, Grade XII.
Vergil's Aeneid, Book 1, Grade XI.

> "، Book 2, Grade XII.

White's First Greek Book, Grades X, XI \& XII.
Xenophon's Anabasis, Book 1, Grade XI. Books 2 and 3, Grade XII.
Ontario H. S. French Grammar, Grades IX, X, XI \& XII.
Bertenshaw's First Conv. French Reader, Grades IX \& X.
Berthon's Specimens of Modern French Prose, Grade XI.
Sandeau's Sacs et Parchemins, Grade XII.
Corneille's Polyeucte, Grade XII.
Moliere's LeBourgeois Gentilhomme, Grade XII.
Joyneo-Meissner's German Grammar, Grades X, XI \& XII.
Buchheim's Modern German Reader, Part I, Grade XI.
Schiller's Wilhelm Tell, Grade XII Part II, Grade XII.
Kennedy \& O'Hearn's Academic Arithmetic, Grades IX \& X.
Nova Scotia High School Algebra, Grades IX, X \& XI.
Hall \& Knight's Sen. Matr. Algebra, Grade XII.
Morton's Mechanical Drawing, Grade IX.
Thompson's Manual Training, No. 2, Grade IX.
Hall \& Stevens' School Geometry I to IV, Grade XI.
*Hall \& Stevens' School Geometry, Parts'V \& VI, Grade XII.
Nova Scotia High School Geometry, Grades X, XI \& XII.
Murray's Essentials of Trigonometry and Mensuration, Grade XI.
Murray's Plane \& Spherical Trigonometry, Grade XII.
Balfour Stewart's Physics Primer, Grade IX.
Elementary Physics for High Schools, Grade X.
Ontario High School Physics, Grade XII.
Evans' Elem. Chemistry for High Schools, Grade XI.
Newell's General Chemistry, Complete, Grade XII.
Erittain's Elem. Agriculture and Nature Study, M. P. Edition, Grade IX.

Bailey's Beginners' Botany, Grade IX.
Bergen \& Davis' Botany, Grade XII.
Ostario High School History of England, Grade X.
Myers' Short History of Ancient Times, Grade XI.
Myers' Short History of Med. \& Mod. Times, Grade XII.
Myers' General History (the two texts for Grades XI \& XII in one volume).
Calkin's General Geography, Grade IX.

## For Teachers' Use and M. P. Q. Exam.

Art Manual.
Canadian Civics, N. S. Edition.
Ont. H, S. Physics Laboratory Manual.
Calkin's Notes on Education.
Lyster's Hygiene \& Temperance.
Munro's Brief Course in History of Education.
Fitch's Lectures on Teaching.
Bagley's Educative Process.

## THE NOVA SCOTIA SCHOOL BOOK BUREAU.

The Nova Scotia School Book Bureau has been established by the Government in connexion with the Department of Education and is under the regulations of the Council of Public Instruction. The aim of the Bureau will be to provide the people of the province with the prescribed school books, not only at as low prices as possible, but at prices which will be uniform thruout the Province.

All books prescribed for both the common and high school grades, as well as the books necessary for the M. P. Q. examintaions, are kept in stock at the wareroom of the Bureau, in the Provincial Building Annex, Hollis Street, Halifax, N. S. A full list of the books supplied by the Bureau is printed on the Bureau's Requisition Form, which is also the Price List. No book not on this list is kept in stock by the Bureau. Among other things this list contains the retail prices at which the books supplied by the Bureau are to be sold, and the purchaser should know that the book dealers have agreed with the Bureau not to sell any books at a price higher than that which is shown on the Bureau's price list. The necessary postage per copy is also given, which must be sent in together with full list price, When small orders are to be sent by mail. The amount shown in column for postage is not part of the list price.

The Bureau will supply its books to any person, dealer or otherwise, who remits the necessary amount with his order, Which order, for convenience, should be filled in on the printed Requisition Form supplied by the Bureau. School trustees and teachers are the proper persons to purchase the supply of books for the use of the pupils of the section. They should note the conditions laid down herein.

## TO TRUSTEES AND TEACHERS.

School trustees and teachers may now purchase all the prescribed books for the use of the pupils of the section direct from the Bureau. When school trustees or teachers send in an order to the Bureau, amounting to three dollars list price or over, and certify that the books are ordered for the use of the schools of the section, the Bureau will allow a discount of 10 per cent from the list price of the Bureau. Remittance to cover must accompany order.

Further, on all orders of three dollars or over the Bureau will pay transportation charges under the following conditions. The Bureau will endeavor, as far a possible, to ship by the route designated in the order received from the teacher or trustees, wbut the Bureau reserves the right to ship the cheapest way, if such is considered of equal advantage with that specified in the order. If, however, person ordering demands that shipment be sent by express, post, or other costly convey," ance, the Bureau will pay an amount not more than the "freight" equivalent. Balance of transportation charges must be paid by the person sending in the order.

The teacher or trustees ordering must, in such cases, sign the Agreement on Requisition Form, and they are at liberty to arrange to distribute the books at cost to them, or at reduced price. They must not, however, demand more than the price on the price list of the Bureau.

All orders under three dollars ordered to be sent by post, must be accompanied by full list price, together with necessary postage per copy as on price list of the Bureau; if ordered to be sent by other conveyance full transportation charges must be borne by purchaser. [It should be noted that the small costal packets require prepayment of charges in every case. Consequently when books are to be sent this way, sufficient to prepay charges should be sent in with order].

## TO BOOK DEALERS.

## How books may be obtained by dealers from The Nova Scotia School Book Bureau.

1. Dealers, when ordering books from the Bureau, should, as far as possible, use the printed Requisition Form, and should be very careful to fill in exactly and carefully all spaces showing number of copies, shipping instructions, name and address, etc.

## This will obviate many mistakes that are liable to occur when orders are sent in not on the printed form. Dealers should state explicitly how they wish goods shipped.

2. Each and every Requisition for books must be accompanied by case payment in full for all books ordered, calculated at $85 \%$ of the prices on the list issued by the Bureau. PayMent may be made by Postal Order, Express Money Order, Postal Note, Bank Draft, Cash or Bank cheque. Bank cheques must be payable at par in Halifax.
3. Dealers who wish to keep a stock of the books supplied by the Bureau, to sell at retail must sign the agreement on Requisition Form, when sending in their initial order. This agreement will be taken to cover future orders as well.
ing 4. The Bureau will pay freight charges on orders amountto to $\$ 10.00$ (list price) or over, but purchasers are expected stage delivery from the railway, steam boat; schooner or defray company at the nearest available station or point, and to On ray thereafter the cartage or other transportation charges. will orders of $\$ 10.00$ or over to be shipped by Express, the Bureau lined pay an amount not greater than the freight charges, as outborne above, the difference between freight and express to be ship by the purchaser. The Bureau reserves the right to ship cheapest way.
charges On orders of less than $\$ 10.00$ (list price), transportation mustes from Halifax to destination, by whatever conveyance, noted be borne by person sending in the order. [It should be charges in the small costal packets require prepayment of sent this way, sufficie. Consequently when books are to be with this way, sufficient to prepay charges should be sent in order].
4. The Bureau agrees to repurchase from dealers, at the antual price which they paid to the Bureau, all unused books on hand in good condition which had been previously purchased from the Bureau, if and when such books cease to be prescribed for use in the schools of Nova Scotia. In this case those returning books to the Bureau must pay the transportation charges.

Note:-The Bureau will not repurchase books from dealers ng the term of prescription.

## How books may be obtained in small lots.

Any person dealer or otherwise, may obtain single copies or small lots of the books from the Bureau on sending in $\mathrm{re}^{-}$ quisition for same. Each and every Requisition must be accompanied by payment in full for the books ordered calculated at the full prices on the Bureau's price list together with the stated amount per copy shown in column for postage. The books will then be sent by book post, or parcel post, without further cost to the purchaser. (Note): It is not expected that dealers will send in orders to go by Post, as being allowed $15 \%$ discount they must send in full postage which in some cases is more than the discount. Do not add list price and postage together and take the discount on that. The amount in column for postage is not part of the list price of the book. Full postage is not necessarily that shown on order form.

## NOVA SCOTIA SCHOOL BOOK BUREAU.

## PRICE LIST AND REQUISITION FORM.

## Effective 2 June, 1919. <br> Supersedes all previous Price Lists.

Place and Date.

## Please forward as below:

Shipping Directions; Customer will please give here in full details how bookl are to be shipped-give full directions as to name of Railway (if by freight); nearest Express Office, name of Steamer or Schooner, etc.
$\qquad$
[Costal steamers demand freight to be prepaid. Sufficient should be in'to cover, when necessary].

| No. of copies | Title of Book. | List Price | Necessary Postage per Copy | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Common School Grades. |  |  |  |
|  | N. S. Primer | 06 | 02 |  |
|  | N. S. Primer. Reader No. 1 | 08 | 02 |  |
|  | N. S. Reader No. 1 | . 11 | 04 |  |
|  | N. S. Reader No. 3 | . 16 | 05 |  |
|  | N. S. Reader No. 4. | 18 | 07 |  |
|  | N. S. Public School Speller | ${ }_{35}$ | . 06 |  |
|  | English Dictionary......... | 15 | . 02 |  |
|  | Acadian Reader No. 1, Pt. 1 | 15 | 02 |  |
|  | Acadian Reader No. 1 | . 35 | 04 |  |
|  | Acadian Reader N | 40 | 06 |  |
|  | Acadian Reader Neader | 50 | . 08 |  |
|  | Acadian Reader No. | 50 | 06 |  |
|  | N. S. Com. Sch. Arith | 28 | . 06 |  |
|  | Marshall's Bookkeeping | 20 | 02 |  |
|  | Gookkeeping Blanks (Set) | . 30 | 05 |  |
|  | Ontario P Srammar. | 15 | 05 |  |
|  | Ontario P. S. S. Hypiene | 20 | 07 |  |
|  | Brief History of Canada | . 35 | 05 |  |
|  | Brief History of England | 20 | 08 |  |
|  | Sunior Geography ...... | 10 | 02 |  |
|  | School Day Melodies, Pt. | . 10 | 02 |  |
|  | Comool Day Melodies, Pt. | . 40 | . 07 |  |
|  | New P. S. Music Bon | 25 | 05 |  |
|  | " P. S. " Book 2 | 30 | . 05 |  |
|  | " ${ }^{\text {P. S. S. }}$, " Book 3 | . 30 | 05 |  |
|  | " P. S. " Boo | . 30 | 05 |  |
|  | N. P P. S. "B Book 5, G | . 30 | 06 |  |
|  | N. E. Music Course, Book I | 70 | 07 |  |
|  | Royal Crown Copy Books (ea.) | . 08 | 01 |  |
|  | Augsburg's Drawing Books (e. | . 12 | 02 |  |
|  | Prang's Drawing Books (ea | . 12 | 04 |  |
|  | $\dagger$ †.... . . . . . . . . |  |  |  |
|  | Teachers' Books. |  |  |  |
|  | Primary Reading Manual | . 13 | . 05 |  |
|  | Books II, III, IV Reading Manual. | . 26 | . 10 |  |
|  | Composition \& Spelling Manual. | . 21 | . 07 |  |
|  | Arithmetic Manual | . 15 | . 05 |  |
|  | Syllabus Physical Exercises | . 35 | 03 |  |
|  | Song Teacher's Guide. | .30 1.35 | . 07 |  |
|  | Teachers' ${ }^{\text {M }}$ Ethe Public Schools....... | 1.65 | . 10 |  |
|  | Art Manual..................... | . 40 | . 14 |  |
|  | Augs. Drawing Manuals (ea.) | . 75 | . 07 |  |
|  | Physics Manual . . . . . . . . . . | 35 | 05 |  |
|  | Canadian Civics... . . | 1.00 | . 08 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |


$\dagger$ Specify numbers and quantities of each here.

JOURNAL OF EDUCATION.


## agreement to sell at retail at list prices.

Provin.................................................................................... 19
books thru $N$. S., in consideration of the terms offered to purchasers of achool *cribed in or from the School Book Bureau, which terms are set forth and deNoved in the April "Journal of Education," 1919, under the heading entitled "The Raid Burotia School Book Bureau," do hereby promise and agree to and with the at a priceau that I will not sell or cause or permit to be sold any of the said books price greater than the list price above given.
(Signed)

## NEW BOOKS.

tion of List of books received at Education Office since publicaof Journal of Education, October, 1918.

## RENOUF PUBLISHING COMPANY, MONTREAL.

${ }^{6}$ Px4t, pasy Exercises in English, for 3rd, 4th, 5 th, 6 th and 7 th year pupils, ea. pp., 76, $96,63,68,80$, each 10 cents.
${ }^{\text {erica,", }}{ }^{\text {'Philip's }}$ Model Geography, $71 \times 5$, "The British Empire,", pp., 96, "AmPp., 96, "Europe," pp., 96, "Australasia", pp. 96, "Asia," pp., 96.
$8,{ }^{\text {ea. }}{ }^{\circ}{ }^{5}$ 'Primary Exercises in Arithmetic," Nos. 1 and 2, ea. $8 \frac{1}{3} \times 6 \frac{1}{3}$, ea., pp., 40, a., 8 cen. Nos. $3,4,5$ and 6 , ea., $9 \frac{1}{2} \times 7 \frac{1}{2}$, ea., pp., 80 , ea., 10 cents. Nos. 7 and 5 , pp., 96 and 80 ea., 10 cents.

"Dual Notation Course," Books 1 to 4 in 1 Vol., $6 \times 4 \frac{3}{2}$, pp., 172, $\$ 1.00$. and 'Nature Study Lessons," Books 1 and 2, by Dr. Hamilton, $7 \frac{1}{2} \times 5 \frac{1}{3}$, pp., 191 "Outlines of Geography," $7 \frac{1}{2} \times 5$, pp., 96,25 cents.
 $5 \frac{1}{1} \times 7 \frac{3}{3}$, pp., 90 , ea. 45 cents. Book III, $5 \frac{1}{3} \times 8$, pp., 127, ea. 50 cents. Book IV $5 \frac{1}{2} 8$, pp., 196, ea. 60 cents. Book V, $5 \frac{1}{2} \times 8, \mathrm{pp} ., 264$, ea. 65 cents.
"Philip's Semi-Upright Copy Books," Nos. 1, 2, 2A, 3, 4, 4A, 6, 6A 7, 7A, 8 8A, 9, 10, 11, 12, ea. $6 \frac{4}{2} \times 8$ दे, pp., 24, ea. 2 d .
"Piers Plowman Histories," Book VII, 8x5 $\frac{1}{3}$, pp., 297, ea. 2 /6.
"British Isles," $7 \frac{1}{3} \times 5,96$, pp., 25 cents ea.
"Empire Songster," $6 \frac{4}{2} 5$, pp., 44, 5 cents ea.
"The Promier Song Book," $7 \frac{1}{2} \times 5$, pp., 32, 10 cents ea.
"Royal Songster, No. 2," $6 \frac{1}{4} \times 5$, pp., 40,5 cents ea.
"Royal Songster, No. $\frac{1}{3}$ " $6 \frac{1}{6} \times 5$, pp., 40,5 cents ea.
"Royal Music Reader," $7 \ddagger \times 4\}$, pp., 72, 15 cents.
"THE MACMILLAN CO. OF CANADA," TORONTO.
"A School Geometry," by Hall and Stevens; Revised Canadian Edition 1918, pp., 267, 7 2x5.
"High School Algebra," by J. T. Crawford, $\left.7 \frac{3}{2} \times 5\right\}$, pp., 398, 50 centh. J. M. McCUTCHEON, TORONTO, ONT.
"The Physical Welfare of The School Child," by J. M. McCutcheon, ${ }^{1917}$ $8 \frac{1}{2} \times 5 \frac{5}{4}, \mathrm{pp} ., 141$.
J. M. DENT \& SON, TORONTO.
'"The Way to Health,'’Part I, pp., 137, 74x 5 .
"The Way to Health," Part 11, pp., 105, $7 \$ \times 5$.
THOMAS NELSON \& SONS, LONDON AND TORONTO.
"Allies, Foes and Neutrals," $6 \frac{1}{2} \times 8 \frac{1}{2}, \mathrm{pp} ., 384$.
HENRY HOLT \& CO.: NEW YORK.
"Modern Business Arithmetic," by Finney and Brown, 1916, $8 \times 6$, pp., 488, \$1.20.
"Bogiming French," by Cerf and Giese, 1919, 73x51, pp., 381, \$188. "Sous Les Armes," by M. Moraud, 1918, 63x $4 \frac{3}{2}$, pp., 235, .60c.
"First Spanish Book," by L. A. Wilkins, 1919, 7年x5t, pp., 259.

## NEW BOOKS APPROVED FOR SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

The Education of the New Canadian, a treatise on Canada's greatest educational Problem, by J. T. M. Anderso M. A LL. B. Inspector of Schools, Yorkton, Saskatchewarl with illustrations, 271 pp ., $8 \times 5 \frac{1}{2}$ inches. (J. M. Dent \& Son ${ }^{\text {s }}$ Toronto and London), 1918.
"An intensely interesting discussion of the new elemert that is entering our national life. Vivid pictures of progress
and unclouded disclosure of the dangers of the situation that Confronts us in Canada."
the
Deep Furrows which tells of Pioneer trails along which achievemers of Western Canada fought their way to great $7 \times 5$ inches. (George in co-operation, by Hopkins Moorhouse, 303 pp ., inches. (George J. McLeod, Limited), 1918.
Allies, Foes and Neutrals in the Highroads of History from, an illustrated history of the main stream of events rom Ancient Greece to outbreak of the Great War.
Band The Flag: A Concise Illustrated History, by C. P. linen and E . L. Stoneal. A chart $3 \times 2 \mathrm{ft}$., suitably mounted on Ltd back and rollers top and bottom. The Musson Book Co., td., Toronto, $\$ 1.50$.
ill This chart contains no less than 18 well colored flags gram ing its particular stage in the evolution, and one diaportion black showing exactly how to construct in proper prodensed history of the flag is thus given in the plainest, most conbook supplied by the same firm, anner possible. The little histo supplied by the same firm, is a still cheaper form of the ory of the evolution of "The Flag."
(Herst Spanish Book, by Wilkins, XV +259 pp., $7 \frac{1}{3} \times 5 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$. nry Holt \& Co., New York, 1919).
$i^{2}$ Spanish Composition, by Crawford, IV +127 pp., $7 \times 5$ cents. (Henry Holt \& Co., New York, 1910).
With A Trip to Latin. America. (In very simple Spanish), $7 \times 5 \frac{3}{2}$ ins Corsation, composition and vocabulary. 195 pp ., first These form a very clear and simple first 1917).
$\mathrm{T}^{2} \mathrm{t}$ and second, or perhaps better the first and year course-the $y$ are clear enough without a teacher.
by War Address of President Woodrow Wilson, published Ginn Co., Boston.
Arthur The Children's Newspaper:-A Weekly edited by Englar Mee, Fleetway House, Farringdon St., London, E. C., 4, lategland, $8 / 8$ post paid-an illustrated newspaper with the ${ }^{20}$ et great things in history and science put clearly for children
ito kind as for teachers and other grown-ups-the best thing of ind in the world.

LORD MEATH EMPIRE DAY CHALLENGE CUPS AND LEAGUE OF THE EMPIRE PRIZES.

## Empire Day Essay Competition, 1919.

The following are the subjects and conditions for the Essay Competitions inter-all Schools of the Empire for 1919.

It is intended that the essays be written in Schools on May 24th (Empire Day), or some day adjacent, if that be a School holiday.

## A. Senior Competition.

Allernative Subjects.-(a) Trace the causes of the migration of the first British settlers to America and compare their ideals with those which have led America to unite with the British Empire in this great world war. (b) Tell the story of the British Navy and show how it has served Britain's ideals of freedom and civilisation.

Prizes.-A Silver Challenge Cup, value $£ 1010$ s., presented by the Right Hon. the Earl of Meath, K. P., to be held by the School, and a prize of $£ 55 \mathrm{~s} .$, given by the League of the Empire, is offered for competition to pupils thruout the Empire who are over 14 and under 20 years of age on May 24th, 1919. The Egsa must not exceed 2,000 words.

## B. Junior Competition.

Alternative Subjects.-(a) Give an account of the founding of your Doming
State or Colony, and show what part it has played in the History of the ion, State or Colony, and show what part it has played in the History of has British Empire. (b) Sketch the life and character of any great man who ha helped in the building up of the Empire during the last 100 years.

Prizes.-A Silver Challenge Cup, value £10 10s., presented by the Right Hon. the Earl of Meath, K. P., to be held by the School, and a prize of $£ 558 .$, given by the League of the Empire, is offered for competition to pupils thruout the Empire who are under 14 years of age on May 24th, 1919. The Essay must not exceed 1,000 words.

## Conditions.

1. All essays must be certified by the teacher, parent or guardian of a child in the following terms:-
"I certify that this essay is the unaided composition of the boy or girl in whose name it is sent in."
Signed

Teacher, parent or guardian.
Note.-This declaration is not intended to preclude a teacher from answering any reasonable requests for information, or from indicating books where such information may be found; but an essay must not be a mere reproduction of ${ }^{\beta}$ lesson given in class.

It is not expected that the essay will be written without reference to the ordip ary and authoritative sources of information on the subject; but it is expecte's that the information will be thoroly assimilated and rendered in the witt own language in the essay offered for competition.
2. All essays must first be judged in the schools, only the best one from an achith school being sent in for consideration. In cases where the Education Authorithru are kindly co-operating with the League, the essays should be forwarded are that department. As the susal sources of information in regard to the subject authrities best known in the competitor's own country, it is hoped that the authosay ${ }^{8}$ transmitting the essays will examine them and refrain from sending on which do not satisfy the conditions explained under condition 1.
3. All essays must reach the Central Offices of the League of the Empire, ${ }^{40}$ Catherine Street, Buckingham Gate, Westminster, London, England, not than September 1st, 1919, and preferably during the month of August.
4. Any essay exceeding the word limit or written by a child over the specified age will be disqualified.
. tor's full name and address, date of birth, and school should be clearly given.
6. Essays must be submitted in the Candidate's own handwriting (not 7. Written). Illustrations are not allowed.
mention ifts of books will be made to competitors whose entries win honorable The in either Senior or Junior Competitions.
Which The names of the winning Schools will each year be engraved upon the Cups, are replicas of the Warwick Vase.

## ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE.

## (Incorporated by Royal Charter 1882).

Northumberland Avenue, London, W. C. 2, England.

## Rogulations for Public School Medal Competitions for Esaays on Subjects Relating to the Empire.

The Council of the Royal Colonial Institute, with a view to encouraging the Progress of Incil of the Royal Colonial Institute, with a view to encouraging the
the Spring girls who of 1919 medals and prizes of books for the best essays sent in by boys or pire. The are pupils at schools either in the United Kingdom or in the Outer Em-

Clase Essays will be adjudicated upon in two classes:-
Clase A-Essays submitted by candidates of 16 years of age or over.
The Cssays submitted by candidates above the age of 13 and under 16 .
2. The competitiontitors will be governed by the following regulations:-

The Espetitions are open to pupils of any school in the British Empire.
says should be written on one side only of foolscap paper, with an inch
$E_{a c h}$ End a half margin on the left-hand side.
compay is to be marked with a motto or other distinguishing sign, and ac-
taining the by a sealed envelope bearing a similar motto or sign and con-
by the signature name, address and age of the candidate, and authenticated
school. Tignature and description of the Head Master or Mistress of the
hand corner "Whole should be enclosed in an envelope marked in the left-
"The corner "Essay Competition, Class A (or B)" and addressed to
4. Tondon Secretary, Royal Colonial Institute, Northumberland Avenue,
5. F the will be awarded by the Council after consideration of the Report of the appointed exaniners, and the decision of the Council will be final.
July $\mathrm{E}_{\text {ssays sent }}$ in for competition cannot be returned.
st, 1919 .
Cluas A-Frizes and Medals to be awarded will be as follows:-
Pirst $^{\text {Clasa }}{ }_{P_{r i z e}}$ A-For candidates of 16 and over.
suit The Silver Medal of the Royal Colonial Institute, together with
$S_{\text {econd }}$ suitably inscribed books to the value of Three Guineas.
be. If there be a sufficient number of candidates, suitably inscribed
$F_{\text {irst }} \mathrm{Cl}_{\text {Pase }}$ B- bors the value of Two Guineas.
Prise. The For candidates from 13 to 16 inclusive.
scribed Bronze Medal of the Royal Colonial Institute with suitably in -
$P_{\text {rize }}^{\text {scribed books to the value of Two Guineas. }}$
books If there be a sufficient number of candidates, suitably inscribed The sub to the value of One and a half Guineas.
Claes A subjects prescribed for the Competition in 1919 are the following:-
Clase A-"A comparison of the Brilish Empire and the Empires of the Past." B-"The Work of David Livingstone as an Empire Builder."


## Journal of Education.

APRIL, 1919.

## OFFICIAL NOTICES.

The full number of legal teaching days in the half school year ended 31 January was 102; and in the half school year ending 27 June, 103 . The school year has 205 teaching days.

Summer Calendar, 1919.
May 1 Applications for all examinations due. May 9 Arbor Day.
May 15 Exam. list from Insp. due Education Office.
May 23 Empire Day.
May 24 Victoria Day (Saturday).
June 3 Anniversary King's Birthday (holiday).
June 19 Normal College closes.
June 23 High School examination week.
June 27 Last Teaching Day of School Year.
July 1 Dominion Day.
July 2 Returned Soldiers University Matriculation
School opens at Truro, if sufficient qualified Candidates apply for the course at Education Office before the middle of June.
July 9 Rural Science Training School opens at Truro.
Aug. 1 School year begins.
Aug. $\quad 7$ Rural Science Training School closes.
Aug.
18 University Graduates Testing Examination begins.
Aug. 25 First Quarter School Term begins.
Sept. 1 Labor Day (holiday).
Sept. 25 Normal College opens at Truro.
Nov. 10 Second Quarter School Term begins.

## DATES OF MEETINGS OF BOARDS OF DISTRICT SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

Halifax East-Wednesday, 7 May. Halifax Rural-Friday, 9 May.
Halifax West-Thursday, 12 June.
Lunenburg-Wednesday, 7 May.
Chester-Tuesday, 3 June.
Queens North-Thursday, 8 May.
Queens South-Wednesday, 14 May.
Yarmouth-Monday, 12 May.
Argyle- Tuesday, 13 May.
Barrington-Wednesday, 4 June.
Shelburne-Wednesday, 11 June.
Annapolis East-Wednesday, 11 June.
Annapolis West-Thursday, 12 June.
Digby-Wednesday, 9 April.
(b) Clare-Tuesday, 27 May.
(c) Hants East-Wednesday, 30 April.
(d) Hants West-Thursday, 24 April.
(e) Kings-Tuesday, 13 May.
(f) Colchester South-Monday, 28 April.
(g) Colchester North-Thursday, 15 Ma

Colchester West-Friday, 25 April.
Antigonish-Wednesday, 7 May.
Guysboro-Tuesday, 20 May.
St. Mary-Tuesday, 3 June.
(h) Victoria-Saturday, 7 June.
(i) Richmond-Wednesday, 2 July.

Inverness South-Wednesday, 4 June.
Inverness North-Thursday, 3 July.
Pictou East-Tuesday, 13 May
Pictou West-Tuesday, 6 May.
Parrsboro-Friday, 30 May.
Cumberland-Friday, 23 May.
Cape Breton-Tuesday, 20 May.
(e) Tunenburg; (b) Milford; (c) Windsor; (d) Kentville;
(i) Truro; (f) Tatamagouche; (g) Great Village; (h) Arichat;
(i) Port Hood.

## DISTRICT SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

(Appointed 1 May, 1918).
Halifax East-Rev. C. Martin, Sheet Harbor.
Halifax Rural-Wilson Madill, Milford.
David Archibald, Cen. Musquodoboit.
Rev. L. P. Archibald, Elderbank.
Halifax West-Rev. J. L. S. Foster, Hubbards.
(Appointed 21 June, 1918).
Cape Breton-Rev. D. A. McMillan, Louisburg.
Clare-Frank E. Melanson, Saulnierville.
(Appointed 31 July, 1918).
Cape Breton-Rev. J. Bryden, P. P., Mainadieu. Rev. Harry Watson, Sydney. Rev. A. H. Campbell, Sydney.
(Appointed 18 February, 1919).
Antigonish-Rev. Ronald H. McDougall, P. P., Heatherton.
SECTIONS HAVING ANNUAL SCHOOL MEETINGS FIRST MONDAY IN MARCH.
(1 Feb., 1919).
Jordan Bay, No. 21, Shelburne.
SECTIONS PLACED ON SECOND SCHEDULE.
(31 July, 1918).
MacCallum Settlement,'No. 11, Colchester South. Alton, No. 62, Colchester South.
(18 Dec., 1918).
Weymouth North, No. 17, Digby.
(1 Feb., 1919).
Big Lots, No. 62, Lunenburg.
Outram, No. 11, Annapolis East.
(12 March, 1919).
Windmere, No. 103, Kings.

## ERRATA.

Grade XI-Gct., 1918-Page 71-under North Sydney, Grade XI-Gertrude Nicholson-443 should be 444.

Kathournal, Oct., 1918-Page 88-under New Glasgow-erase Katherine Florence Thompson, Third Rank.

## The Manual of School Law

has not yet been completely revised and cannot be issued before next fall. Its publication will be announced by the issue of a copy free to every school board in the Province, before which event it is usless to write for a copy.

## The Minimum Salary

for each school section under the Regulation published in theOctober Journal of 1918, will be found from Page 89 to Page 136, of this issue. No school giving a lower salary than the minimum prescribed can be recognized as a public school.

## The Municipal School Fund

payable this year should be decidedly larger under the Education Act of 1918.

## The Compulsory Attendance Law

of 1918, has to be voted upon by every school section which has not adopted it at the Annual School Meeting. If this duty be overlooked at the annual meeting the school can not be recognised as legal until a special meeting is called and a vote taken and reported to the Inspector as required by the old Regulation (No. 46), of the 1911 Manual which is still in force.

## The Special Statistics

to be entered in columns 150 ( $\mathrm{a}, \mathrm{b}$ and c ), of the School Register, for transference into the Annual Return, are as follows:

150 (a) How many of the pupils enrolled on the Register within the school year had enlisted for military service?

150 (b) How many teachers employed at the beginning of the school year had enlisted for military service?

150 (c) How many of the pupils enrolled during the year were members of the Boy Scouts, Church Brigades, Guides or any similar pupils organization (not including Cadets who are reported under another heading?)

## Vaccination.

The Provincial Health Officer has asked for the publication of the following, Section 48 of the Consolidated Act relating to Public Health, which it is the duty of trustees, teachers and all others to have enforced:
48. No teacher of any school or of any department in any school, whether public or private, shall permit any child to attend at such school or department ol such school until such child has produced a cercificate from a qualified medical practitioner that such child has been successfully vaccinated (and in the case of children of the age of twelve years, or over, re-vaccinated), or that, by reason the child's health, vaccination is inadvisable. Provided, that it the parent or cude todian of the child has conscientious objections to vaccination, a declaration made before a Stipendiary Magistrate or Justice of the Peace, in the form in the Schedule hereto may be accepted in lieu of a certificate trom a medical practitioner.

## Outside Reading and Theme Writing

prescriptions in the High School Program, should be undertaken by students at home on the same lines as the other texts prescribed for regular school work. The teacher has no right to take time from other subjects to treat such texts in class in detail. This recommendation comes first from the Advisory Board of Education, and is approved by the Council.

## War Savings Stamps

are useful, first as a training, in thrift for the individual, and secondly, as an investment useful to the country as a whole and its higher business interests.

Teachers, pupils and clubs of pupils, are everywhere thruout the Province advancing money for the stamps.

In the more progressive school sections the trustees advance the little money required, which once advanced renews itself as the stamps are sold.

The Council and all the school authorities heartily recommend such action on the part of trustees. It does the work and costs nothing except interest; for ultimately all the money will be paid back. It is simply the interest or use of the money that does it all.

## (Summer or) Daylight Saving Time

must be followed exactly at every Provincial Examination Station; for otherwise the questions given out at one station might be telegraphed to another station within the hour, as was actually done before examinations were conducted simultaneously at every station. That is why no envelope must be opened until the exact instant specified upon it when the envelopes of the same questions are being opened at every point in a simultaneous altho unheard chorus.

For school purposes 60 th or 45 th Meridian time can be ordered by the school trustees, presumably the time desired by the majority of the ratepayers, as there is no Dominion or Provincial law passed this year on the usage.

As the large and more numerous examination stations use 45 th Meridian time, and as the examinations must be simultaneous, 45 th Meridian (Daylight Saving) Time, must be used for the Provincial examinations everywhere.

## Teachers, Trustees, and Text Books.

From letters received at Education Office, it is evident that many teachers and trustees have not read the announcements of the Nova Scotia School Book Bureau, published in the Journal of Education, April and October. Only a few avail themselves of Section 72 (e) of the Education Act. [See Regulations published in each Journal since 1915].

## Temperance.

Trustees, teachers and all other school officials are reminded of the following Sections 98 and 99 of the Consolidated Education Act of 1918:
98. Appropriate instruction shall be regularly given in all the public schoois as to the Appropriate instruction shall be regure of alcoholic drinks and narcotics, including tobacco, and special instructionature of alcoholic drinks and narcotics, includil be given in connexion With the subjects of physiology and hygiene. Such instruciion shall be given orally to pupils unable to pead, from a suitable text-book in the hands of the teacher, and to all other pupils from, from a suitable in the hands of the pupils, as is from time to time prescribed by the council. 1911, C. 2, Sec. 110.
99. It shall be the duty of school officers and inspectors of schools to report to the council if the provisions of the next preceding section are not being complied
with in any public school,!and if it is shown to the council by such school officer or inspector, or by any ratepayer, that such provisions are not being complied with in any school section, it shall be deemed sufficient cause for withholding wholly or in part the provincial and municipal grants from the teacher or trustees of such school section. 1911, C. 2, Sec. 111.

## Teachers' Pensions.

The Advisory Board of Education after considering a proposed scheme of Teachers' Pensions, referred to it from the Inter-provincial Education Convention, at Moncton, August 1918, recommends teachers who are in school sections without a local pension system as in Halifax, supplementing the Provincial Annuity system, to take advantage of the Dominion Annuity system. The following is the resolution of the Advisory Board:

The matter of increased Pensions to teachers was discussed. A statement from Milton D. Grant, F. I. A. was read in which he outlined a scheme for increasing the teachers' pensions by means of contributions of the teachers from their Provincial Aid. After comparing this with the Dominion Annuity Scheme and the "Pensions for Public School Teachers"' as outlined in Rulletin No. 12, published by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, the following resolution was passed by the Board:-

Whereas, the Dominion Government has already established a system of Annuities which yields a Pension practically equivalent to that suggested by Mr. M. D. Grant's proposed scheme, and

Whereas, this system permits of the contributor engaging in any line of work, so that a teacher becoming a contributor to this fund would be able to continue after retiring from the teaching profession, and

Whereas, the Province at preseni provides a much larger pension to teachers of the Academic Class than to those of other classes, and

Whereas, it is the opinion of this Board that in order to ralse the standard of the Profession all who intend to make teaching their life work should hold the high est class of license,

Therefore Resolved, that this Board recommends that council of Public Instruction's system of Teachers' Pensions ;emain unchanged, parcicularly in view of the fact that the scheme proposed by Mr. M. D. Grant would involve the Education Department in a greatly increased cost of book-keeping.

## The Canadian Government Annuities System

is expounded with very clear tables in a small pamphlet, supplied free of charge, on application to S.T. Bastedo, Superintendent of Canadian Government Annuities, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa. Using this address the application will be free, even of postage. There can be no more economical and safe system; and there are many varieties of plans which teachers or others may find to appeal to their special conditions.

Instead of attempting a summary of any of these plans, the Journal of Education now enables teachers and others to obtain freely, exact and clear explanations of each variety which no Province or Board can improve upon or even come up to, by giving the above address.

Supplementary Returns for the School Year ending 31 July, 1919, showing the number of pupils enrolled during the year classified into the Grades in which they mainly studied during the year and according to their Ages as entered on the School Register.

Teachers should take care that the total on this table agrees exactly with the total in the main Return. For these tables have to be summed for each Inspectorate, each District, and for the whole Province. Discrepancies in a return imposing additional labor on the Inspector who has to return it for correction, delays all the compiling work for the Province. The serious result of any such carelessness in addition to the falsification of the Return, justifies suspension of license and loss of money.

The light which may be thrown on the causes of the retardation of pupils behind the normal (which is shown in the heavy lined diagonal row of spaces) should make this table very interesting to the Principal of every school.]


Signature of Principal or Teacher.
Home Address.
Class Room
School Section
District

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

Empire Day. Despite all our efforts to have the Journal out before the first of May it may be too late even for Empire Day. Our teachers know, however, how worthily to observe it.

Our Empire has proven to be the original League of Nations, which altho set in the seven seas encircling the globe, has its ultimate outliers more in touch with the central nerve ganglion in London, than were the limits of the ancient Heptarchy within the Roman Insula Britannia. It has demonstrated that the world is now not too large to federate; for science has organized it into a unity by water, by steam, by steel, by air and by ether. Our American Wilson has brought into this league of the nations of the Britannic Empire, the United States, France, and Italy, to be followed by all the rest.

We have
"Heard the heavens filled with shouting, and there rained a ghastly dew
"From the nations' airy navies grappling in the central blue;
"Far along the world-wide whisper of the south-wind rushing warm,
"With the standards of the peoples plunging thru the thunderstorm."

## But

Now the war-drum throbs no longer, and the battle flags are furled
In the Parliament of man, the Federation of the World.
The back-sighted historians and crude statesmen who predict new independent nations as ready to erupt from our Empire in the future, have learned nothing except from the crumblings of the past. They have not yet discovered the beginning of the new law of synthesis, the growth of independent nations into dependent parts of the republic of man. There are to be henceforward no more new independent states either great or small, unless order is fated to ćrumple upinto chaos for an age as of old. There are no signs yet that the gods have willed to destroy our civilization; for they have made only a very few crazy-the prophets aforesaid-and the Bolsheviki.

[^14]Our lady teachers took the main charge of the children at school, altho the war front, the business world, the munition factories and the West were calling many of them out. It was simply wonderful to observe the elasticity of our school system and how schools were kept open, and so many of them very effective. No other department of the public service did its part so well, and there was certainly not even the odor of the Profiteer about it.

The Teachers also as a whole dealt with the war problems in the schools with very good judgment. They patriotically refrained under great provocation from starting the new style of war-the organized strike-the war of class against classWhich is the new attenuated form of civil war yet remaining to be put in the category of the forbidden. Instead they have allowed a third party-the Government represeriing all classes-to begin the toning of their remuneration up to the standard deemed fair for the importance of the work of the teacher and the cost of preparing well educated trainers of the people.
in The School Trustees of Nova Scotia as a whole have acted schan enlightened and even generous manner in supporting the action of individual boards has so often to find fault with the Country, that the impression is ind here and there thruout the that school board generally are in danger of being formed that majority are progressive, many and unprogressive. But the Govrity are progressive, many of them more so than the Sal ernment itself; for the stars of honor on the Minimum have nist published on the preceding pages, show that these sala not only spontaneously granted the advanced minimum indey fixed by law, but have exceeded it. In some places, his eed, the Principal of the school is now being paid more than Our superior, the Government Inspector. The majority of for school boards, it must be remembered, are the men whose hosight, energy and tact have made the name of Nova Scotia honorable, and are still advancing it.
$\mathrm{H}_{\text {ali }}$ Professional Standing Abroad. The Education Office at Teaching has been giving Certificates of good standing in the Certifing Profession to those going abroad, and duplicates of is the charge generally made abroad when a teacher is admitted without examination. It would seem more appropriate to us Were these conditions reversed.
as But some of our teachers going West are so thoughtless
to put the Office to double or treble the labor necessary by
simply intimating their desire without specifying where they taught during the last three years, and the class, number and year of their license. Some of this nuisance can be eliminated by replying to no letter which does not furnish all this information which is necessary.

Thrift Teaching. To save space in the Journal we are glad to be able to supply schools with Canadian War Literature which contains an exposition of the War Savings Stamp scheme. John McKeen, Esq., Chairman of the Nova Scotia War Savings Committee, and his Secretary, a gallant soldier and Academic teacher, Capt. Hugh P. Bell, B. A., have the warmest appreciation of, as well as the heartiest co-operation with, the Education Department in their educative appeals to and in the schools.
"The Thrift Magazine,"edited by Professor W. J. Dunlop of the Education Department of Toronto, is also being sent free to each teacher, with the clearest instructions possible. Eight numbers of this magazine have already been issued. If any teacher has not been getting a copy, all that is necessary is to write for it.
"The Thrift Magazine is sent, free of cost, to every teacher "in Canada. Any teacher who fails to receive a copy needs "only to write for it. Copies for pupils cheerfully supplied.
"Inspectors, teachers, public libraries, persons interested "in thrift education, will be placed on the mailing list on request.

## ''The Thrift Magazine,

"Faculty of Education Building,
371 Bloor Street West, "Toronto, Canada."

## The Regular Annual School Meeting.

The last Monday in June is a busy time, is too often rather late to secure in advance the desired teachers for next school year, and is too early to have the financial accounts of the year closed before it is held. A postponement of the date would only make it worse so far as securing teachers in advance is concerned, and in the majority of cases would not give the satisfaction of having the accounts of the section for the year closed.

At the last Inspectorial conference, it was unanimously recommended that the Legislature be asked to fix the one, and
an early date for the Regular Annual Meeting-namely the date lound most convenient in sections where the fishing industry prevails:

## The First Monday in March.

This date would give ample time to the new board to proVide for the coming year, would be held possibly in wintry Weather but at a time when rural work is not so tense as to interfere with the attendance of all.

Before appealing to the Legislature the Education Department desires to hear from the country as to the advantages and disadvantages of the one date for the regular annual meeting-that date being the first Monday in March instead of the last Monday in June.

Our Teachers will always be careful to give oral lessons or talks to their pupils when most appropriate and convenient on such subjects as have in former Journals been recommended to their attention ${ }^{8}{ }^{4} \mathrm{ch}$ as;

The danger from Picnic and other fires, and the care to be obServed in "setting out" and "putting out" necessary fires;
Approachanitarian instruction, the avoidance of cruelty or anything proaching it, to animals as well as to human beings;
${ }^{n}$ ot $\mathrm{C}_{0}$-operation in all reasonable and beneficial public movements, Beneral intering with their studies-their motto being: All for the
$i_{n \text { mitut }}$ The encouragement of appropriate and approved educational and cutions such as the Cadets, the Boy Scouts, the Girl Guides; all-rounletic games and sports-all in due subordination to their
beliefs authorities, with the most generous toleration for the specific iefs of each.

## Journal of Education.

## Published at Halifax, Nova Scotia, 15 May, 1919.

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Editorial Notes-


[^0]:    ${ }^{*}$ On Overseas Military service. Granted leave of absence.

[^1]:    Prizes, At the Sydney County Exhibition, a boy from Little Bras d'Or won $\$ 11.00$ in those seanother from Coxheath won a bicycle. That means that every boy in sections will want to try his luck next year.
    the aictou issued a very attractive and effective folder announcing to the parents
    he annual School Exhibition.

[^2]:    Before telling you anything about my school I want to describe the situation
    of the school house. It is in full view of the LaHave River (Nova Scotia's Rhine), Which is spanned, north of the school house by two bridges, one a railway bridge. Rising above the hill on the eastern side of the river, the cross on the spire of a
    church church may be seen from the window.

[^3]:    Below the school house the pulp mill is built. The mill and the trains running
    down to it are great temptations to the pupils. They want to know all that is going on outside even if they don't get all that is in their lessons. Just above the mill the river is crossed by a foot bridge. This bridge as weil as the mill and manager's house, is lighted by electric lights.
    $W_{\mathrm{e}}$ We have nice large playgrounds which have a good supply of wild shubbery.
    added to that this year by making a flower garden, which is doing nicely.

[^4]:    Condition of Garden, (neatness, freedom from weeds, etc.)....... 15
    Variety of Vegetables and Flowers. .................................. 15
    Productive Value of Garden, (shown by records, inspection, etc.......................... 25
    Amount and Value of Canning, (garden products)................. 25
    Showing made at Exhibition, (local or county)........................... 20

[^5]:    At Summerville, a garden club was organized to be known as "Weldon Farfors." A membership fee of five cents per month is to furnish funds to buy seeds Performingool garden. Part of the program at their first meeting is to be the to me ong of two experiments with soil-the results of which are to be reported on my next visit."

[^6]:    Have a few house plants: geraniums for sunny windows, ferns and begonias for north and east exposures, and give each child some special plant for its very own. These will do to draw on for a centerpiece when winter days are long.

    Then in spring teach the children to bring from field and wood the flowers that are so abundant. What could be lovelier than a big bowl of marsh marigolds, ${ }^{3}$ cluster of trilliums, or bunch of starry hepaticas, or later in the summer the cten mon but beautiful field daisies, or even the troublesome mustard? How of hot, have seen mothers consign carefully treasured bunches of flowers held in ${ }^{10}$ a $^{5}{ }^{\text {a }}$ grubby little hands, to the limbo of the dust bin as "trash," when right here went inc heaven-sent opportunity to inculcate lessons of beauty that would have been the valuable. Teach the children to love flowers; open your own eyes to see hav beauty that is all around you. Make a solemn vow that next spring you wil esence a garden and that heceforth your home will be blessed by the constant prese, of flowers-"the sweetest things God ever made and forgot to put a soul into. Ed'th Stevenson Rutherford, in Canadian Horticulturist.

[^7]:    the $8 y$ the aid of the table given at the top of pages 8 and 4, the date, such as $a_{n} \boldsymbol{a}_{2} 4$ th of May, for instance, can be readily and accurately converted into the ${ }^{\text {to }}$ the anne, "the 144 th day of the year," by adding the day of the month given of $+120=144$ date of the last day of the preceding month (April in this case), thus of dating which The annual date can be briefly recorded, and it is the only kind Compileg which can be conveniently averaged in phenological studies. When the ay of the quite certain that he or she can make the conversion without error, the he year instead of the day of the month will be preferred in the record.

[^8]:    A schedule without the half year or year which it covers entered in the first line of the second page, or withMattor compiler's name and address must be

[^9]:    $\$ 200$
    200
    200
    190
    290
    225
    225
    $200 \ddagger$
    190
    250
    162
    250*
    324
    250

[^10]:    (4) When sub-target gun machines are out of working order, and the in-
    the Ser is not able to make the repairs, a report to this effect should be made to Place the Ordinance Officer, Halifax, N. S., so that an expert may be sent to the machine in working order.

[^11]:    Applicants for these certificates other than in Mechanic or Domestic Science ${ }^{8}$ hall notify the Inspector thru a teacher, at the opening of school, or not later than
    15 th September preceding the examination.

[^12]:    "Candidates for a Domestic Science Diploma must hold a class B License or a High School certificate of Grade XI, with a teachers' pass in the science subjects of Grades IX, X, XI, or the equivalents." Reg. 261 (b) C. P.I.
    ("The Advisory Board recommends that every high school pupil take at least one foreign language during each year of the high school course: and where more than one foreign language is taken, the Board recommends that one of these languages be Latin. The Board considers that a knowledge of Latin and another foreign language by all teachers is highly desirable.")

[^13]:    For Teachers' Use.
    Primary Reading Manual.
    Arithing Manual with Readers II, III \& IV.
    Literaturetic Manual.
    Comature Manual.
    Symposition and Spelling Manual.
    us of Physical Exercises.

[^14]:    Our Teachers as a whole have borne their part nobly thru the war. Every man fit for the front was there or on the way.

