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## APRIL, 1895.

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| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| *Skerrettt, Mary F. | 108 | 4000 |
| Stephenson, Raudolph | 100른 | 2791 |
| Stoddard, Blanch | 1106 | 2944 |
| Stoddard, Mary J. | 108 | 4000 |
| Tait, Laura M. | 103 | 2860 |
| Walsh, Katherine | 108 | 3000 |
| Warner, Della M. | 105 | $\because 916$ |
| Warner, Lavinia | 108 | 3000 |
| *Williams, Selena | 69 | 2555 |
| *Wilson, Florence B. | 105 | 3888 |
| Woodworth, Jessie E. | 102 | 2833 |
| Mitchell, Alice | 52 | 1444 |
| Assistants. |  |  |
| Findlay, Sadie | 100 | 4500 |
| :Smith, Alice | 65 | 1203 |

## HANTS.

| west. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| :Smith, J H | 104 |  |
| Begg, Ellen C | $105 \frac{1}{2}$ | 5860 |
| Brooks, Ethel G | $53 \frac{1}{2}$ | 2971 |
| Burton, Maggie | 108 | (i0 00 |
| Crombie, Isuac | 108 | 6000 |
| Dimock, Maggie J | 108 | 6000 |
| Ferguson, Amic | 108 | 6000 |
| Mclatchey, Blanche | $105 \frac{1}{2}$ | 5860 |
| Mclatchey, Kate | 1051 | 5860 |
| Murphy, Harry IV | 108 | (i0 10 |
| Smith, Letson M. | 108 | 6000 |
| Vaughan, H-M | 108 | 6000 |
| McNealy, CA | 108 | 6000 |
| Annand, Alice $S$ | 108 | 4500 |
| Archibald, R D W | 1042 | 4354 |
| Armstrong, Julia MI | 108 | 4500 |
| Armstrong, Sadie F | 108 | $4 \overline{00}$ |
| Bennett, Hanma | 104 | 4333 |
| Burgoyne, N A | 105 | 4375 |
| Caldwell, Winnie B | 108 | 4500 |
| Dexter, Sadie F. | 108 | 4500 |
| Dimock, Amic | $105 \frac{1}{2}$ | 4396 |
| Duncanson, Grace | 105 | 4500 |
| Fuller, Alice M- | 108 | 4500 |
| - Goudey, E F | 105.2 | 43 c6 |
| Hamilton, Helena H | 108 | 4500 |
| Kerr, Bessie | 10:3 | 4396 |
| King, Lillian L | 108 | 4500 |
| Lawrence Lydia | S 4 | 34 ! |
| Logan, Bessie P | 108 | 4500 |
| Lynch, Jessie A | 10 S | 4500 |
| Maritte, Emma | 107 | 4458 |
| McCulloch Irene R | 67 | 2791 |
| Mcharric, Agnes | 108 | 4500 |
| Miller, Florence MI | 108 | 4500 |
| Niller, Georgetta | 108 | 4500 |
| Mumford, Charlotte | 108 | 4500 |
| Pineo, Alice H | 108 | 4500 |
| Salter, Orland R | 108 | 4500 |
| Saunders, ME | 108 | 4500 |
| Skaling, Ethel M | 108 | 4500 |
| Stephens, Laura | 1073 | 4479 |
| Sweinimer, Ellic | 108 | 4500 |
| West, Acel | 108 | 4500 |
| Wilson, A Lawrie | 43 | 1791 |
| Woodroffe, Laura | 108 | 45 CO |


| Woodroffe, Mable | 104 | 4333 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Zwicker, Ada H | 108 | 4500 |
| Etter, Norman C | 108 | 4000 |
| Hopkins, Florence | 108 | 3000 |
| Mosher, Edua | 66 | 1833 |
| *Parsons Hattic | 104 | 3851 |
| Reid. Duisy | 107. $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2986 |
| *Sanford, Annic L | 105 | 3888 |
| Smith, Flora C | 108 | 3000 |
| *hompson, M Rena. | 108 | 4000 |
| *Webler, Ilattie C | 108 | 4000 |
| * Williams, Annie | 59 | 2185 |
| Wilson, Lizaie F | 103 | 3000 |
| EASt maxts. |  |  |
| Helb, Bertha B | 106 | 10796 |
| McIntosh, Finlay H | 108 | 6000 |
| Bell, Mary F | 108 | 6000 |
| Bigney, Annie L | 103 | 5721 |
| Fisher, I Louise | 108 | 6000 |
| McLean, J J | 97 | 5388 |
| Steriing, Annic | 49 | 2721 |
| Davidsrn, Geo If | 108 | 4500 |
| Hennigar, Annic | 108 | 4500 |
| Hutchinson, L Grace | 107 | 4458 |
| Logan, Rolst J | 43 | 1791 |
| Maine, Eliza J | $\mathfrak{1 0 7}$ | 4458 |
| McDonald Etta | 108 | 4500 |
| McDougall, Lois L | 103 | 4291 |
| McLellan, Mary | 103 | 4291 |
| Murdock, Selina | 32 | 1333 |
| OBrien, Mary L | 108 | 4500 |
| Parker, Adelia M | 108 | 4500 |
| Pratt, Nelson | 102 | 4250 |
| Rines, Leonard D | 108 | 4500 |
| Robinson. Earnest | 107 | 4458 |
| Roy, Alice G | 108 | 4500 |
| Roy, Bessie | 108 | 4500 |
| Walker, Ammie H | (17 | 4041 |
| Walker, Helen G | $88 \frac{1}{2}$ | 3687 |
| Weatherliead, Isabel | 108 | 4) 00 |
| Wilmot, Laura A | 108 | 4500 |
| Zwicker, Louise | S9 | 3708 |
| *Anthony, Josephine E | 108 | 4000 |
| Dimock, Effic | 108 | 3000 |
| Douglas, Sadie | 98 | 2721 |
| Drinuem, Isabel | 108 | 3000 |
| Eaton, Anmic C | 108 | 3000 |
| Etteo, A Gordon | 1042 | 29 C2 |
| *Ettinger, Eunice | 107 | 3962 |
| Fenton, Mabelle | 102 | 2833 |
| Forbes, Libbic J | 108 | 3000 |
| Grant, Stella | 88 | 2444 |
| Holesworth, Mable C | 108 | 3000 |
| *Horne. Anuic E | 104 | 3551 |
| Horne, Lizzie A | 108 | 3000 |
| Horne, May E | 108 | 3000 |
| *Huntly, Hi B | 1072 | 3981 |
| SLayton, Mary | $65 \frac{1}{2}$ | 2425 |
| McLougall, Edwin | 93 | 2749 |
| *McMullin, Annie | 104 | 3851 |
| Mechan, Annic MI | 104 | 28 SS |
| Murdoch, Selina | 76 | 2110 |
| Nelson, Georgina | 108 | 3000 |
| O'Brien, Helen G | 107 | 2972 |
| Rose, J Adams | 108 | 3000 |
| Shea, Georgic E | 107 | 2972 |
| Terhune, Lillie May | 103 | 2860 |


| Thomson, Minnie | 108 | 4000 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Smith, Edith $L$ | 108 | 3000 |
| Wirallace, Nellie P | 108 | 3000 |
| Withrow, Matie J | 101 | 2805 |
| Wright, Lilah J | 108 | 3000 |

## INVERNESS.

SOUTH.

| McIntosh, DS | 108 |
| :---: | :---: |
| McMillan, CE | 105 |
| Blue, Malcolm | 1013 |
| Chisholm, Duncan | 82 |
| Ereed, Joln A | 107 |
| Cameron, Janet E | 108 |
| McDonald, A D | 108 |
| McEachen, FA | 108 |
| McLellan, Andrem | 108 |
| *McLeod, Malcolm | 108 |
| Morrison, 1 IV | 109 |
| Murphy, Mary | 108 |
| Black, Jessie E | 80 |
| Campbell, Alex R | 108 |
| Cameron, Maggie I. | 108 |
| Cameron, Cath A | 108 |
| Doyle, Mary A | 108 |
| Duff, Bertha | 105 |
| Fraser, W P | 108 |
| Gillis, Jol:n A | 94 |
| Hunt, Henry J | 106 |
| McGregor, Jessie J | 1015 |
| McDonald, Dan C | 108 |
| McDomald, C J | 108 |
| AscDonald, Alex D | 97 |
| Melougall, John A. | 96 |
| MeDonald, Theresa | 54 |
| McDonald, John A | 109 |
| Matheson, Frank | 100 |
| Matheson, Joseph D | 106 |
| Murphy, P A | 108 |
| Murphy, Raymond | 108 |
| *Mchlaster, DB | 108 |
| McInnes, Barbara | 105 |
| McPhail, Lizzie E | 39. |
| McIver, Angus 1 | 1108 |
| Nicholson, A G | 106 |
| Reeves, Lizzie I | 105 |
| Skinner, Henrie H A | 108 |
| Ross, Annic | 88 |
| Sister St. Francis | 108 |
| "J Josepl | 10 S |
| " Susan | 108 |
| Beaton, Kate | SS |
| Beaton, H R | 108 |
| Campluell, Janet | 101 |
| Campuelh, Flera A | 107 |
| *Chisholrn, Dan | 108 |
| Coady, Michael E | 10 S |
| Doyle, David | 107 |
| Chisholm, Mirs is | 73 |
| Hawley, Mand | 109 |
| Matheson, Donald I | 108 |
| MIcDor ald. Alex | 98 |
| Meneil, Maggie | 可 |
| Alciver, Almino | 107 |

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| McPliee, Neil | 108 | 3000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| McDosald, Flora A | 113 | 2933 |
| McDonald, Stephen A | 14 | 388. |
| McMaster, Mame C | 99 | 2749 |
| *McDougall, Angus R | 94 | 3480 |
| McRae, Narie- | 108 | 3000 |
| McDonald, Christy A | 108 | 3000 |
| Miclean, Chirles A | 100, | 2777 |
| McLellan, Mary D | 91 | 2527 |
| McEachern, Mrs J | 107 | 29 \%2: |
| McNeil, Mary | 107 | 2972 |
| McLellan, Maggie A | 34 | 944 |
| Mc(2uarrie, Jessie A | 94 | 2610 |
| McDonald, Miaria | 79 | 2194 |
| McNeil, Flora | 14 | 388 |
| MePhail, Mal M L | 108 | 3000 |
| McQuarrie, Angus | 107 | 29.72 |
| Pringle, Cliristy A | 79 | 2104 |
| Smith, Jennie M | 35 | 972 |
| Sister St Mary | 108 | 3000 |
| Beaton, Dan C. | 108 | 3001 |
| *Dowling, Kate A B | 12 | 444 |
| McMaster, Mary C | . 89 | 2472 |
| "inciutist, - | 83 | 3073 |
| McEachen, Dan J | $71{ }^{1}$ | if ${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ |
| McDobald, Maggie | $99^{2}$ | $\stackrel{2}{29} 4$ |
| * McDonald, Crtherine M | 15 | 5 0\% |
| MicDonald, Sarah | 101 | 2805 |
| McKinnon, John L | 107 | 2972 |
| AlcMaster, Fldia 3 | 99 | 2749 |
| McDonald, John M | 78 | 2166 |
| McDonald, James F | 104 | 2888 |
| McEachen, Rebecca | 43 | 1194 |
| MeDonald, Agnes | 108 | 3000 |
| Rankin, Ronald | - 94 | 2610 |
| McRae, Mary | 50 | 1388 |

NORTH.
Cormier. William E $108 \quad 6000$

| Frizzle, W H | 108 | 6000. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Gillis, Mal N | 108 | $1: 000$ |


| Ingraham, Marmer $J$ | 108 | 6000 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| McLean, | D |  |


| McLean, D E | 94 | 5221 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| McMillan, Neil | 80 | 4444 |


| AuCoin, Chas E | 108 | 4500 |
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| Cameron, drehd | 05 | 2291 |

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Carrol James H
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2291
Chisholm, Christy $\mathrm{V} \quad 109 \quad 4500$

| Chisholm, Archd A | $10 S$ | 4500 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Doyle, Annie L | 108 | 4500 |

*Dunn, Mary A
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Doucet. Joseph D
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Millis. Michnel
McRae, Colin
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McLean, Jessic A
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McDougall, AS
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*McLellan, Janes A
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McDonald, Stewart
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Nelinnon, M A 10

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McPlarlane, D D
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McLellan, Archd $N$, 1084500
McKinnon, Dan
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icFarla
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Tompkins, Rebece
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Tompkins, Maggie C 1084500
*Arsenaux, Lucy
105
38 S8
AuCoin, Placide J
105
3000 .

| AuCoin, Charles J | 108 | 3000 | Messenger, Lauri | 99 | 5499 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| AuCoin, Paul J | 108 | 3000 | Power, Geo W | 108 | (i0 00 |
| AuCoin, James H | 108 | 31900 | Reid, Chas E | 108 | 6000 |
| Bishop, Emma F | 109 | 3000 | Robinson, J D | 59 | 3277 |
| Boudreau, Plaçide | 108 | 3040 | Samulers, W U | 108 | 6000 |
| Burns, Arsell | 108 | 3006 | Suott, İily A | 107 | 5944 |
| Crispo, Michael | 108 | 30.00 | - Wallace, Burpee | 108 | 6000 |
| Chiasson, Fphraim | 109 | 3000 | Webster, Winifred M | 15 | 832 |
| *Coady, Mary I | 78 | 2888 | W'est, Susie B | 108 | 6000 |
| Coady, Rebecca J | 108 | 3000 | Willett, Clara | 108 | (i0) 00 |
| Coady, Ellen J | 103 | 28.60 | - Bacon, Зessie:M | 108 | . 4500 |
| Doucet, Paul | 108 | 3000 | Best, Maude | 103 | 4291 |
| *Gillis, James 1' | 108 | $4{ }^{4} 10$ | Bishop, Hattie A | 108 | 4500 |
| Ingraham, Walter W | 108 | 3000 | Borden, Lucy B | 108 | 4510 |
| Lawrence, G C | 54 | 1500 | Bowles, Addie | 106 | 4416 |
| LeBlanc, Peter | 108 | 3000 | *Burgess, Fannic | 108 | 4500 |
| Leßlane, John P | 109 | 3000 | Burgess, Lillian | 107 | 4458 |
| *Munroe, George | 11.8 | 4000 | Burgess, Olie B | 108 | 4500 |
| Maillet, Eliza | 108 | 3000 | Cahill, Cassie L | 101 | 4208 |
| McKay, Lanchlin | 20 | 555 | Caldwell, Eunie E | 108 | 4500 |
| Mc.Mullin, Murdoch | 106 | 2944 | Caldwell, Myrtle | 108 | 4500 |
| McRae, Johm A | 90 | $25 \cdot 0$ | Calneck, Matilda | - 108 | 4500 |
| * McDonald, Angus A | 1072 | 3981 | Challen, Bessie | 103 | 4291 |
| *MeDonald, William A | 112 | 3777 | Coleman, Edna F | 10: | 4250 |
| Mclellan, Alex J | 108 | 3060 | Cox, Ethel L | 108 | 4500 |
| *McKenzie, Rurk | 108 | 4010 | Craig, James | 54 | 2250 |
| McDenald, Mard | 70 | 19.44 | Craig, Jennie N | 107 | 4458 |
| McLellan, Mary C , | 108 | 3010 | Craig, Katie M | 108 | 4500 |
| *McMillan, Flora | 108 | 4000 | Davis, T M | 108 | 4500 |
| *.IfcLellan, Alex | 105 | 3888 | Dorman, Jeannie H | 106 | 4416 |
| McMillan, MR | 54 | 1500 | Evans, Florence M | 74 | 3083 |
| McLellan, Agnes | 108 | 3000 | Farrell, Theresa | 108 | 4500 |
| Smith, Hugh A | 103 | $\because 8 \mathrm{Cl}$ | Foote, Cora $A$ | 108 | 4500 |
| Tompkins. Katie | 105 | 2916 | Godfrey, Fannie | 108 | 4500 |
| Cameron, Katie | 93 | 2583 | Hall, Bertie M | 108 | 4500 |
| Coady, John I | 90 | 2500 | Harvey, Annie | 108 | 4500 |
| ${ }^{*}$ Chasson, Aorie | 101 | 3703 | Johnson, Minnie G | 108 | 4500 |
| *McDonala, Jessie | 118 | 4003. | Kelly, Minnie A. | 106 | 4416 |
| Mclutosh, Euph A | 78 | 21 (i6 | Killam, Millicent | 1015 | 4416 |
| McLemman, Daniel | 105 | 2916 | ${ }^{*}$ Kirkpatrick, Lottie B | 108 | 4500 |
|  |  |  | Magce, Georgie P | 108 | 4.500 |
|  |  |  | Mason, Ernest S | 108 | 4510 |
| Assistants. |  |  | * Mahancy, Laliah | 83 | 3558 |
| AuCoin, Napoleon | 108 | 2000 | Marcliant, Abbic | 108 | 4500 |
| Campbell, Lizzie A | 108 | 2000 | Alarchant, Ethybartis | 103 | 4291 |
| LeSlanc, Philomene | 107 | 1981 | Marchant, Laura L | 108 | 4500 |
| LaVert, John , | 108 | 2000 | McBride. Hattie | 107 | 44 -8 |
|  |  |  | McDougall, Mariou - | 102 | 4250 |
|  |  |  | McLaughlen, Minnie | 108 | 4500 |
|  |  |  | Miclean, Lena | 108 | 4500 |
|  |  |  | McWilliam, Alice | 108 | 4500 |
|  |  |  | Miller, ${ }^{1} \mathrm{M}$ M | 81 | 3875 |
| KINGS. |  |  | - Morton, Angus McD | 108 | 4500 |
|  |  |  | Mosher, Maggie | 107 | 4458 |
| Godirey, John F | 108 | 11000 | Palmer, Charlotte | 108 | 4500 |
| MeLeod, Angus | 108 |  | Parker, Ida 4 | 108 | 4500 |
| Nichols, E H | 108 |  | Patterson, Samuel A | 99 | 4120 |
| Bunks, James A | 108 | 6000 | *Pearson Kate E | 108 | 4500 |
| Best, Elsic ai | 107 | 5944 | Reid, D E. | 98 | 4083 |
| Best, Lillian G | 108 | 6000 | Robinson, Clara | 108 | 4500 |
| Borden, Carric F | 108 | 6000 | Rubinson, Julia A | 108 | 4500 |
| Burgoyne, $\sqrt{\text { M }}$ | 108 | 60.00 | Salter, Hattic M | 108 | 4500 |
| Bustin, Earry L | 108 | 6000 | Sanford, Grace E | 102 | 4250 |
| Carter, Bessie | 79 | 4388 | -Shaw, Alice M | 107 | 4458 |
| Coffin, Geo W | 103 | 5721 | Spicer, Eva.M | 105 | 4500 |
| Hamilton, Bessic | 168 | 6000 | Spinney, Fred H | 108 | 4500 |
| *Horner, Authony | 103 | 5721 | Sutherland, Marion | 96 | 4000 |
| Lee, Brenton H | 108 | 6000 | Sturk, John N | 118 | 45.00 |
| McMahon, Mattie | 102 | 5666 | Tobin, Gertrude | 108 | 4500 |


| Vaughan, Henrietta | 106 | 4416 | Himmelman, Gertrude | 107 | 4458 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Weaver, Sadie A | 108 | 4500 | Hirtle, Amanda | 108 | 4500 |
| Webster, Genevive | 107 | 4458 | Hopkins, Evelyn | 47 | 1958 |
| Webster, Winifred M | 93 | 3875 | Keddy, Beatrice | 108 | 4500 |
| *West, Hattic M | $97 \frac{1}{2}$ | 4062 | Keddy, Bessie | 108 | 4500 |
| *Wood, Berton | 106 | 4416 | Keddy, Louise | 108 | 4500 |
| Woodbury, Lama B | 102 | 4250 | Kempton, Enos | 108 | 4500 |
| Balcon, Hattie L | 108 | 3000 | Leary, Mary | 108 | 4500 |
| *Balsor, Wildred | 102 | 3777 | Mack, Eitta | 107 | 4458 |
| Beattie, Alma F | $106 \frac{1}{2}$ | 2958 | Maider, Ina R | 108 | 4500 |
| *Brinnen, Martha | 108 | 4000 | Mehlman, Ada A | 108 | 4500 |
| *Brown, Marion C | 103 | 3814 | Milbury, Laurella | 108 | 4500 |
| * Costley, Lizzie G | 106 | 3925 | Morash, Jessie | 107 | 4458 |
| Craig, Sadie N | 107 | 2972 | Mullock, Annie | 108 | 4500 |
| * Eales, Aunie 3 | 108 | 4000 | Sicadams, Sophia | 104 | 4333 |
| Frauks, Blanche M | 108 | 3000 | McDouell, Agnes B | 108 | 4500 |
| Fuller, Eva E | 108 | 3000 | McLachlan, lithel- | 108 | 4500 |
| Harris, Lavenia J | 105 | 2916 | McLachlan, Lelia | 108 | 4500 |
| * Howell, J Alonzo | 106 | 3929 | Payzant, Annie | 108 | 4500 |
| Lake, Nellie E | 108 | 3000 | Sarty, Hannah. | 108 | 4500 |
| *Loomer, Minnie A | 103 | 3814 | Scott, Annie | 108 | 4500 |
| King, Florrie J | 107 | 2972 | Smith, Laura | 107 | 4458 |
| McAulay, Ella | 105 | 2916 | Stoddart, Marie | 108 | 4500 |
| Messenger, Milledge | 102 | 3777 | Strum, Ettie | 108 | 4500 |
| Parsons, Anna B | 108 | 4000 | Strum, Mary | 108 | 4500 |
| Powell, T'eresa J | 96 | 3554 | Tobin, Ellen | 108 | 4500 |
| Roscoe, Josephine 0 | 107 | 2972 | Tobin, Mary | 108 | 4500 |
| Schofield, Florence | 89 | $\because 472$ | Trethewey, Ida | 89 | 3708 |
| *Simpson, Ruth B | 88 | 3258 | Walters, Ella 15 | 108 | 4500 |
| Sommerville, LS | 43 | 1195 | Welbber, Bessie A | 20 | 833 |
| *Spinney, Rowena | 65 | 2407 | Webber, Emily | 20 | 833 |
| Stark, Annie J | 102 | 2833 | Wentzell, Amile | 108 | 4500 |
| *Wheaton, Fliza J | 88 | 3258 | Wentzell, Laura | 108 | 4500 |
| Woodroff, Lena | 108 | 3000 | Westhaver, Edna | 108 | 4500 |
| Reid, Prinı G | 101 | 4208 | Wile, Fannie | 108 | 4500 |
|  |  |  | Wynacht, Agnes | 108 | 4500 |
|  |  |  | Young, Effie | 108 | 4500 |
| LUNENBURG AND |  | LIN. | Youug, Fannie | 107 | 4458 |
| LUNENBURG |  |  | Zwick, Harriet | 108 | 4500 |
| Hogg, H 13 | 108 | 11000 | Zwick, Lilla | 103 | 4500 |
| McKittrick, B | 108 |  | Zwicker: CL | 108 | 4500 |
| Durland, Huldan | 108 | 6000 | Baker, Addie | 107 | 2972 |
| Ernst, Victoria | 108 | 6000 | Baker, Mary A H | 25 | 694 |
| Gorden, Helen | 108 | 6000 | Barry, Ida | 78 | 2166 |
| Gow, John M | 108 | 6000 | *Caldwell, Hannah | 49 | 1814 |
| Hewitt, Minnie | 108 | 6000 | Conrad, Stella | 53 | 1471 |
| Kaulback, ary | 101 | 5610 | * DeLong, Lillie | 108 | 4000 |
| Morton, Flota | 108 | 6000 | Dunn, Ina E | 108 | 3000 |
| McDormand, R M | 108 | 60,00 | *Eisenhauer, Annie | 56 | 2074 |
| Quinlau, IT | 108 | 60.00 | Eisenhauer, Iona | 108 | 3000 |
| Selig, Louise J | 88 | 4888 | *Ernst, Bessie | 108 | 4000 |
| Smith, Pearl B | 108 | 6000 | *Fancy, Bessie | 108 | 4000 |
| Veinotte, A M | 108 | 6000 | Fancy, Sadie | 79 | 2194 |
| Lewis, Kate A | 108 | 4500 | Fitch, Clara | 108 | 3000 |
| Begin, Thirston | 108 | 4500 | Fuller, Bessie | 108 | 3000 |
| Bowers, Mary | 108 | 4500 | Haines, Ada | 108 | 3000 |
| Burnaby, Minnie | 20 | 833 | *Haines, Taphenas | 108 | 4000 |
| Card, Hattie | 108 | 4500 | Hebb, Carmina | 108 | 3000 |
| Cussmann, Minnie | 103 | 4500 | Hebb, Lena is | 107 | 2972 |
| Corkum, Elmore | 108 | 4500 | Hebb, Lois A | 108 | 3000 |
| Crawford, Florence | 108 | 4500 | *Heckman, A D | 108 | 4000 |
| DeLong, Maud | $100 \frac{1}{2}$ | 4187 | Herman, Bessic | 108 | 3000 |
| Eisenhauer, Mary | 108 | 1500 | Herman, Letitia | 108 | 3000 |
| Emenot, Mary | 108 | 4500 | Herman, Lottie | 108 | 3000 |
| Eminot, Elhel | 108 | 4500 | Herman, Naomi | 108 | 3000 |
| Faulkner, James | 90 | '3750 | Himmelman, Addic | 108 | 3000 |
| Freeman, Winnie | 108 | 4500 | Hume, May | 54 | 1500 |
| Harlow, Susic | 108 | 4500 | Hutt, E E | $79 . \frac{1}{2}$ | 2308 |
| Herman, Maggie | 105 | 4375 | James, Ellen K | 108 | 3000 |




| Ross, Susie Spurr, Blanche |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Taylor, Belle |  |
| Wentzell, Aunie |  |
| Woodbury, Lillie |  |
| Christopher, M |  |
|  |  |
| Donnellan; © C |  |
| *Feener, Rosena |  |
| *Frellick, A |  |
| *Frellick, EleanorGardner, |  |
| Godfrey, Essie |  |
| Harlow, Flora |  |
| *Harlow, John |  |
| *Hutt, Maulic |  |
| McGowan, Susic |  |
| *Naugler, Esther |  |
|  |  |
| Verge, Suŗah |  |
|  | sortir. |


| McIunis, A D | 108 | 6000 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| McLeod, A C | 116 | 5888 |
| Bell, Rose | 108 | 4500 |
| Bent, Minnie | 108 | 4500 |
| Boyle, Rcse A | 49 | 2041 |
| Dexter, Iena M | 85 | 3541 |
| Douglas, Abbic | 104 | 4333 |
| Frank, Bessie | 20 | 8.33 |
| Freeman, Jessie | 108 | 4500 |
| McLeod, Lizzie | 108 | 4500 |
| Riss6r, Susie F | 59 | 9458 |
| Thompson, Fva | 98 | 4083 |
| Whitman, Blanche | 108 | 4500 |
| Waterman, Stella | 89 | 3708 |
| *Boyle, Mary G | 107 | 3962 |
| Brown, Frani | 108 | 3000 |
| *Fancy, Clara | 54 | 9000 |
| *Hunt, Minnie | 108 | 4000 |
| *Hunt, Sophia | 108 | 4000 |
| *Merley, Edith | 108 | 4000 |
| *Ward, Jessie M | 105 | 3888 |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

## RICHMOND.

| Campbell, D H | 108 | 6000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gillis, Angus. | 108 | 6000 |
| McGarry, P A | 95 | 5277 |
| McIntyre, A A | 13 | 722 |
| McLean, Donald | 104 | 5777 |
| Macneill, Alex D | 88 | 4888 |
| Morrison, Alex E | 107 | $59 \wedge 4$ |
| Morrison, Norman | 46 | 2555 |
| Beiin, Mary A | 108 | 4500 |
| Caineron, Emma M | 108 | 4500 |
| Campbell, Danl A | 103 | 4291 |
| Embree, Luella | 108 | 4500 |
| Ferguson, John A | 108 | 4500 |
| LeBlane, Fatrick | 108 | 4500 |
| McDona! ${ }^{\text {a }}$, John II | 108 | 4000 |
| McDonald, A J | 99 | 41.25 |
| Macdonald, Jas $R$ | 108 | 4500 |
| McDougall, Peter | 108 | 4500 |
| McTitosh, CO | 90 | 3750 |
| McJsaac, John W | 108 | 4500 |
| McKillop, Ewen D | 105 | 4375 |


| Harding, E J | 107 | 44.58 | VICTGILA. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Larkin, Etha | $106 \frac{1}{2}$ | 4137 |  |  |  |
| MicAlpin, L . | 108 | 4500 | Campbell, Robert S | 103 |  |
| Murphy, Mary | 1072 | 4479 | Bentley, Libbie | 103 | 5721 |
| Nickerson, E N | 105 | 4375 | Gillis, Ewen T | 109 | 6000 |
| Nickerson, M | 108 | 4509 | Miller, Bessie | 103 | 5721 |
| Smith, Lizzie | 108 | 4500 | McRitchic,' I M | 108 | 6000 |
| Sutherland, 3 B | 108 | 45 (1) | Foyle, Lizzie H | 108 | 4500 |
| Swim, B H | 108 | 4500 | Howatson, esssie | 108 | 4500 |
| Wilson, L L | 108 | 4500 | McLeod, Johin D | 98 | 4083 |
| Crowell, E D | 107 | 2972 | McEachen, Mary Ann | 1118 | 4500 |
| Crowell, C | 108 | 3000 | vicaulay, M S | 74 | 3083 |
| Davies, A 1 | 27 | 750 | McLennan, Agnes I | 108 | 4500 |
| Giblons, Miles | 107 | 2972 | McLeod, Lizzie | 98 | 4083 |
| Gough, Mary | $105 \frac{1}{2}$ | 2930 | McKienzie, M J | 108 | 4500 |
| Harlow, A M | 103 | 2860 | McInnes, $\mathrm{W}^{\text {r }} \mathrm{C}$ | 5:08 | 4500 |
| Huestis, M B | $106 \frac{1}{2}$ | 2958 | McLean, Isabella | 108 | 4500 |
| Matheson, A A | 97 | 2694 | MeSwain, D A | 104 | 4333 |
| Nickerson, H | 108 | 3000 | McLeod, Christence | 87 | 3628 |
| *Soley, Blanche | 108 | 4000 | McDonald, Hector T | 108 | 4500 |
| *Swain, F C | 105 | 3906 | *McMillan, Allan | 108 | 4000 |
|  |  |  | McNeil, Alex $J$ | 105 | 4375 |
|  |  |  | McRae, Minnie R | 54 | 2250 |
| SHE |  |  | McDonald, Hanna | 107 | 4458 |
| Bruce, CS | 107 |  | Mclnnes, K J . | $107 \frac{1}{2}$ | 4479 |
| Gray, W S | 108 | 11000 | McDonald, Theresa | 35 |  |
| Hogg, Maggie | 108 | 6000 |  | 90 | 3750 |
| Hogg, A A | 64 | 3555 | *Campleella, Bella M | 108 | 4000 |
| Best, Linda | 108 | 4500 | Crowdis, Chas I | 108. | 5000 |
| Bower, Eliza | 108 | 450 | Hartigan, Lizuie | 108. | 3000 |
| *Bower, L M | 108 | 4500 | Kiley, Mary A | 105 | 2916 |
| Bower, Helen | 921 | 3854 | McDonald, Mary A | 89 | 2472 |
| Brown, H G | 108 | 4500 | Murphy, Moses M | 84 | 2333 |
| Burnaby, le | 107 | 4458 | McLeod, Mary | 97 | 2694 |
| Copeland, LT V | 108 | 4500 | McKay, Georgina M | 108 | 3000 |
| Cox, Ella IK | 7 | 291 | MicLeod, Christina C | 109 | 3000 |
| Crowell, Lizzie | 108 | 4500 | Montgome: $y$, Jessie B | 107 | 2972 |
| Dall, Carrie | 99 | 4125 | *McRitchie, Henry D | 108 | 4000 |
| Doleman, T | 107 | 4458 | McDonald, Malcolm | 30 | 2500 |
| Doleman, F P | 108 | 4500 | McLeod, A G | 8 | 222 |
| Enslow, L D | 106 | 4416 | McLellan, Murdoch | 54 | 1500 |
| Etherington, A E | 96 | 4000 | Mclntosh, Christy | 31 | 14.16 |
| Etherington, L | 108 | 4500 | McRae, Jessic P | 108 | 3000 |
| Giffin, C B | 108 | 4500 | Mcaulay, Alex M | 109 | 3000 |
| Holden, A P | 44 | 1833 | McNeill, Elizabeth | 47 | 1305 |
| Holden, LT | 108 | 4500 | *Morrison, Joanna | 79 | 2925 |
| Jorgan, M T | 101. | 4208 | *McAulay, Marie A | 108 | 4000 |
| Kean, Minnie | $108^{-}$ | 4500 | McDonald, Christina | 48 | 1333 |
| Kempton, ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | 108 | 4000 | *AcKenzie, John | 69 | 2555 |
| Leslie, Sadie | 108 | 4500 | ATcKenzie, Angus D | 108 | 3000 |
| Lyle, ER | 108 | 45 CO | *Smith, Annie | 309 | 4000 |
| Martiu. Kate | 108 | 45'00 | *Cavendish, Jane | 79 | 2925 |
| MacAlpin, F | 108 | 4500 | McNeil, Katie | 94 | 2610 |
| MacAlpin, E | 108 | 4500 | McKay, Jessic Ann | 104 | 2888 |
| McMillan, $\mathrm{L}_{2}$ | 101 | 4208 | McDonald, Lyla | 74 | 2055 |
| Nickerson, L J | 63 | 2624 | McKinnon, John D. | 64 | 1777 |
| Ryer. Nellie | 93 | 3875 | MeDonald, Nathaniel | 49 | 1360 |
| Sutherland, A | 108 | 4500 | McRitchie, Sarah Annie | 56 | 1555 |
| Sutherland, E | 108 | 400 | McDonald, Katie A | 89 | 24.72 |
| Swim, Lina | 108 | 45.00 |  |  |  |
| West, H H | 108 | 4500 |  |  |  |
| *Freeman, C | 108 | 4000 | YARMOU |  |  |
| Giftin, Nettie | 108 | 30.00 |  |  |  |
| Tharding, Janie | 103 | 2860 | Cameron, A | 102 |  |
| Hogg, A C | 108 | 3000 | Forbes, A | 103 |  |
| Hupman, $\mathbf{E}$ | 108 | 3000 | Kempton, W F | 101 | :5610 |
| Kendrick, B | 108 | 3000 | MacLeod, G P | 108 | 11000 |
| Stephen, Alice | 100 | 2777 | Archibald, M | 107 | 5944 |
| Turner, Flora | 108 | 4000 | Barterux, J E | 103 | 6000 |


| Blackadar, R L | 107 | $5944$$5944$ | Assistant. |  | : | 3572 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 107 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Goudey, Theo | 107 | 5944 | Tooker, Beatrice |  | $96 \frac{1}{2}$ |  |
| Grierson, Jean | 87 | 4833 |  |  |  |  |
| Hibbert, Livzie | 107 | 5944 |  |  |  |  |
| Hilton, Amy | 106 | 5888 |  | ARGYLR. |  |  |
| Huestis, H A | : 07 | 59.44. |  | ARAL.. |  |  |
| Irwin, Harry | 108 | 6000 | Cullinen, K |  | 197 | 5344 |
| Munro, Ada | 100 | 055 50 | Dill, Daniel |  | 108 | 6000 |
| Rogers, Benj | 107 | 5944 | Fox, A D |  | 107 | 5941 |
| Starratt, S A | 107 | 5944 | Skinner, M L |  | 17 | 943 |
| I'refry, A G | 108 | -6000 | Trask, IL |  | 104 | 5777 |
| Webster, Belle | 105 | 5832 | Doucet, Emily |  | 108 | 4500 |
| Abbott, Cora | 108 | 4500 | Harris, Viola |  | 108 | 4500 |
| Allan, FL | 106 | 4416 | Heany, Lizzie |  | 108 | 4500 |
| Bingay Louise | 107 | 4458 | Hemeon, C B |  | 68 | 2833 |
| Carty, M E | 108 | 4500 | Hilton, M M |  | 108 | 4500 |
| Chipman, A | 105 | 4375 | Hopkins, J |  | 108 | 4500 |
| Christie, C B | 105 | 4375 | Knowles, Ina |  | 108 | 4560 |
| Cook, B E | 118 | 4500 | LeBlanc, Emily |  | 108 | 4500 |
| Crosby, J H | 107 | 4458 | Lloyd, Ammabel |  | 107 | 4458 |
| Crosby, Jemic | 7 | 291 | MacCarthy, E |  | 20 | 833 |
| Crowell, B F | 108 | 4500 | MacCarthy, E |  | 20 | 833 |
| Delamere, S P | 107 | 4458 | MacCarthy, Emma |  | 108 | 4500 |
| *D'Entremont, G | 94 | 3916 | MacKay, M F |  | 39 | 4125 |
| Doane, Maggic | 107 | 4458 | MacKay, G G |  | $107 \frac{1}{2}$ | 4479 |
| Goodwin, E.M | 1042 | 4354 | Peminington, I W |  | 107 | $44 \cdot 58$ |
| Goodwin, Sadie | 107. | 4458 | Scott, 1 -L |  | 97 | 4041 |
| Goudey, Alice | 81 | 3375 | Sister John |  | 89 | 3708 |
| Goudey, L A | 107 | 4458 | Sister Eulalia |  | 108 | 4500 |
| Grant, E W | 107 | 4458 | Sister Stanislaus |  | 108 | 450 |
| Harris, Grace | 108 | 4500 | T'aylor, M L |  | 108 | 4500 |
| Hupkins, B L | 98 | 4083 | Aıniro, Dorothy |  | 107 | 2972 |
| Horner, A W | 106 | 4416 | Amiro, Emily |  | 107 | 2972 |
| Jack, Maggie | 105ı | 4396 | D'Entremont S M |  | 93 | 2583 |
| MacKay, Junet | 107 | 4458 | D'Entremont G HI |  | 108 | 3000 |
| Metzke, Olivia | 106 | 4416 | Duncanson, IL L |  | 79 | 2194 |
| Morse, F P | 108 | 4500 | Firth, Geo F |  | 68 | 2518 |
| Moses, Winifred | 108 | 4500 | Gavel, 1 I |  | 54 | 2000 |
| Parker, S H | 108 | 4500 | Gosbel, A B |  | $101 \frac{1}{2}$ | 2819 |
| Rogers, Nellic | 37 | 1541 | * Hamilton W |  | 108 | 4000 |
| Rogers, R G | 89 | 3708 | \#Johnston, L |  | 54 | 2000 |
| *Sims, Winifred | 108 | 4500 | Johnston, ${ }^{\text {L }}$ |  | 49 | 13 to |
| Tedford, L M | 108 | 4500 | LeBlanc, J B |  | 108 | 3000 |
| Tedford, J H | 108 | 4500 | Lyons, E I |  | 108 | 3000 |
| Trask, A E | 108 | 4500 | *Meuse, Eliz |  | 79 | 2925 |
| Hamilton, Is G | ${ }^{307}$ | 2514 | Nickerson, E |  | 108 | 3000 |
| Morehouse, L G | 107 | 2972 | Pothier, L A |  | 100 | 2777 |
| Parker, F A | 108 | 3000 | Pothier, Annie |  | 108 | 30 00 |
| Pennington, K E | 96 | 2666 | Richard, A. |  | 106 | 2944 |
| *Porter, Mary, E. | 107 | 3962 | Sister Gonzaka |  | 89 | 2472 |
| *Porter, HL | 108 | 4000 | Surette, Emily |  | 106 | 2944 |
| Purdy, Maud | 108 | .3000 | Surette, Fanny |  | 108 | 3000 |
| Purney, M G | 104 | 2888 | Suret, Zach |  | 102 | 2833 |
| *Sims, Teresa | 108 | 4000 |  |  |  |  |
| Smith, Ada | 106 | 2944 |  |  |  |  |
| *Tobin, Minnie | 79 | 2925 |  |  |  |  |

## FORMS.

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

Teacher's Notice to Insplctor.
To
Inspector of School.


Trustees' Fórms.
No. 1.
Minutes of Ammal Meeting.
The Annual School Meeting of ............. Section, No. ...., District of .............. , was held in . .................., on June ...., 189..

1. .......................... was elected Chairman.
2. ...........................................
3. ....... .................. retired from office of Trustee.
4. ........................ was elected to fill the vacancy in the Board of Trustees.
5. Auditors' Report was adopted (here give it in brief.)
6. Report of Board of Trustees was adopted (here give it in brief).
7. ................. dollars were voted for school purposes.
8. ................dollars " " buildings and repairs.
9. Wote on "Compulsory Attendance" law


Chairman and
Secretary of the Meeting.
[Copy of this to be sent Inspector within one week].

No. 2.

## Rate Rolis.

| Nane. | Assessment. | ${ }^{\text {Poll Tax. }}$ | Prop. Tax. | $\$^{\text {Total. }}$ | Payments. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

No. 3.
.School Section, No.

$\qquad$1
Form of Skcretary's Accounts.
Dr.
By cash from Assessment Roll.
To paid Teacher's Salaries $\$ 20000$
" for Fuel ..... 5000" Janitor's Services, \&c.2500
By cash from Co. Fund7500
cash from ..... 3000
To Bal. of Teachers' Saluries ..... 10000No. 4. 189.
John Smith, Esq.,To.School Section, Dr.
To School Tax Current Year, viz :
On Property ..... $\$ 1000$ ..... 100
Poll Tax
Poll Tax
To Balance on old acct. ..... 500$\$ 1600$
Immediate payment is requested.$\$ 1600$
No. 5.
The ratepayers of School Section, No. ...., in the District of Cr
$\$ 40000$

7500
3000
$\qquad$
No. 4.

## Account. <br> Account.

School Section, Dr.
Immediate payment is requested. $\overline{\$ 1600}$ are hereby notified that the Annual School Meeting will be held in the .................... the ......... day of June, 189.., at $\qquad$ o'clock, $\qquad$


No. 6.


## TEACHER'S AGREEMLENT.

Memorandum of Agreement made and entered into the
.day of. A. D. $189 \ldots$. , betreen (name of tencher) a duly licensed Teacher of the................Class, of
the one part, and (names of trustees) Trustees of School Section No...........in the district of.
......................... of the second part.
The said (name of teacher) on: his (or her) part, in cousideration of the below mentioned agreement by the parties of the second part, hereby covenents and agrees with the said (names of trustees), Trustees as aforesaid, and their successors in office, diligently and faithfully to teach a public school in the said section under the authority of the said Trustees and their successors in office, during the School Year ending July next.

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

And it is further mutually agreed that both parties to this agreement shall be in all respects subject to the provisions of the School Law and the Regulations made under its authority by the Council of Public Instruction
In witness whereof, the parties to these presents have hereto subscribed their names on the day and year first above written.

Witness,
[Name of Witness.]
「Name of Telucher.

* Comasint: or quarterly.


## THE PROVINCIAL BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS, NOVA SCOTIA.

| Greek and Latin | vid Allison, |
| :---: | :---: |
| English Language | Rev. C. E. Willets, D. C. L. |
| English Grammar | J. B. Currie, Esq. |
| French and German | James Leichti, M. A. |
| Geography and History | .Rev. T. J. Daly, M. A. |
| The Natural Sciences. | James G. MacGregor, D. Śc. |
| Drawing and Book-keeping | Alex. McKay, Esq. |
| The Practical Math. and Ps | . Kev. Neil McNeil, D. D |
| Algebra | D. F. Higgins, Ph. D. |
| Geometry | . B. Oakes, M. A. |

## [Teachers' Minimum Professional Qualification.]

| School Law and Management | A. G. McDonald, M. A. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Teaching | B. Hall, Ph. D. |
| Hygiene and T | Rev. John Curri |

# PRÖVINGIAL NÓRMAL SCHOOL. 

Tinuro, Nova Scotia.

## (OPENE 16.TH OCTOBER.)

Joun B. Caikin, A. M., Principal, Psychology and Pedagogy:

- 'Janrs B. Halt,. Ph. D., History of Education and Mcthod in Languaye and History. A. G. Macdonald, A. M., Method in Maithematics and Physics.

Ifrrmon W. Smitir, B. Sc., [In School of Agriculture], Alwanced Chemistry and Bullogy. Otrie A. Snitry, Drauing and Calisthenics.
Mary B. Ring, Elocution and Music.
Lee Russele, B. Sc., Mamual Training and Practical Plysics and Chemistry.
[Affiliated with the School of Agriculture. for Advanced Chemistry, Natural History and General Biology].

## MODEL SCHOOL.

Alfred L. Matheson, (Sedior Department). Julia Kinnfy, (Junior Department). Mins, Salba B. Pattrinson, (Kindergarten). Librarian-Ottie A. Smith. Junitor--Hggi Lane.

Tuition is free to all who intend to teach within the Province of Nora Scotia.
Board can be obtained at prices varying from $\$ 2.25$ to $\$ 3$ per week.
Travelling expenses, at the rate of 5 cents per mile to and from the Institutinn, will be paid at the end of the session to students who obtain a diploma, provided the distance is not less than ten miles.
Qualifications for admission, Courses of Study, Regulations and other particulars, in Annual Calendar, which can be had on epplication to the Principal.

## PROVINCIAL SCEOOL OF AGRICULTURE.

The next term for Normal School students will benin October 17h, 1895, in the New Building. This Institution possesses complete sets of apparatus to study the Natural Sciences and their relation to Agricolture.

## Course ç Study.

There are three major or principal subjects taught: Agriculture, Horticulture, and Dairying. In order to understand these and the principles upon which they rest a knowledge of the following sciences is necessary: Chemistry, Botany and Entomology. Dairying and Agriculture require also a knowledge of veterinary science. Some Geology and Zoology are also tesimble.

Special Courses for farmers or others who cannot take the full Course.

NO FEES FOR ADMISSION. By working on the farm students can earn enough to pay part of their expenses. Ladies admitted as well as gentlemen. Agricultural stucients can obtain further information by applying to

PROF. H. W. SMIITH, School of Agriculture, Truro, N. S.


## Vice-Presidents.



Secretary-Treasurer.
Princtpal J. D. Seaman ........................... Prince St. School, Charlottetown.
Executive Committee.

faculty.
Astronomy.
Princtpal A. Cabieron............................County Academy, Yarmouth
Botany.

Chemistry.
Prof. Brittain .....................................Normal School, Fredericton.
Civics.
Principal W. t. Kfnnedy .......................County Acedemy, Halifax.
Elocution.
Mrs. L. J. Landers. ................................. Mt. Allison University, Sackville.
English Litersture.
Principal A, Caberon.............................County Academy, Yarmouth.
Gcology and Mineralogy.
Prof. A. E. Coldwhll ....... ...................Acadia College; Wolfville.

## Kindergarten.

Mre. S. B. Patterson.........................................mal Schonl, Truro.

Music (Tonic Sol-Fa).彐ev. James Anderson, M. A......................Tgronto.

Pedayogics and Psychology.
J. B. Hall, Ph. D..................................... Normal School, Truro.

Physics.
Prop. W. W. Andrews, M. A.....................Mt. Allison University, Sackville.
Physiology and Hygiene.

Zoology and Entomology.
Principal G. J. Oulton, B. A................... High School, Dorchester.

## REVISED REGULATIONS.

## LICENSING OF TEACHERS.

Comment. No person can, under any circumstances. be a teacher in a public school entitled to draw public money on his or her account without a license from the Council of Public Instruction. Before obtaining such a license a can-idate must obtain; first, a certificata of the prescribed Grabs of scholarship at the Provincial High School Examination ; second, the prescribed certificate of professional RaNk as a teacher either from the Provincial M. P. Q. Examination or the Pruvincial Nornal School, and third, the prescribed certificate of age and character from a minister of religion or two Justices of the Peace.The value of a License is distinguished by the term CLass, of scliolarship by the term Gradk, of professional skill by the term Rank. The following collocation of the terms will help to explain theiz significance and relation :
This License for teachir.g requires,


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

Reg. 1. 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 fulfilmont of the three conditions more fully specified in the succeeding Regulations, namely: the presentation of the prescribed proof of (1) age and character, (2) scholarship

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

Class A (cl) or A (sc)-Academic (classical) or Academic (scientific).
Class B-First Class.
Class C-Secund Class.
Class D-Third Class.
Rrg. 3. The certificate of professional qualification or skill shall bet(a) the normal, first second, or third Rank classification by the Provincial Normal School. or (b) the minimum (which shall rank one degree lower than the normal), and shall be the first, second, or third rank pass on the following papers written on the Saturday of the Provincial Examination week: (1) School Law and Management. value 100: (2) Theory and Practice of Teaching, Falue 100: and (3) Hygiene and Temperance, value 100. First rank pass: an aggregate of 200 with no paper below 30 . Second rank pass: 150 with no paper below 20 . Third rank pass: 100 with no paper below 15.

Reg. 4. The Provinical Normal School at Truro is, recognized as the appropriate source of centificates 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 School, may be accepted when qualified by the addition of the two following conditions: (a) a pass certificate of the Provincial " minimum" professional qualification examination of the corresponding rank, and (b) \& certificate of a Public School Inspector, before whom or under whose snpervision the candidate has demonstrated his ur her qualifications for the Cluss of License sought by the test of actual teaching for a sufficient period.

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

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

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

## certificates.

## I.-Age and Charactrr.

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

1. That I believe the said Candidate, $\qquad$ in the ye.... (nawe in full), was born on the
day of $\qquad$ in the year $\qquad$
2. That I believe the moral character of the said Candidate is good, and such as to justify the Council of Public Instruction in assuming that the said Candidate will be disposed as a Teacher "to inculcate by precept and example a respect for religion and the principles of Christian morality, and the highest regard to truth, justice, love of country, loyalty, hamnaity, benerolence, sobriety, industry, frugality, chastity, temperance, and all uther virtues.;
(Name and Title).
(Church or Parish). (P. O. Address).
(When this Certificate is signed by "two Justices of the Peace" instead of "a Minister of Religion," the word "I " should be changed by the pen into "we," and after the signature on the second line the words "Church or Parish" may be cuncelled by a stroke of the pen.)

## II.-High School Grade.

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

## III.-Professional (Qualification.

The correct quotation of the Provincial M. P. Q. Certificate or the Provincial Normal School Diploma in the application form above, will be considered as equiralent to its presentation.
Any certificates from Normal Schools, etc, which are not regularly recorded in the Education Office, must accompany this application as evidence of the correctness of the quotation.

## Forther Infordiation from applicant.

## i. Class of License alrendy held

 No. $\qquad$ , year2. University Degrees, Scholarship, Professional training, experience, or any other in $\downarrow$ formation candidnte may wish to state, if any.

Generaf or Stecial Endorsation or Remaris in Inspector (or Principal of Normal Schoor.)
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
Inspector.
Place and Date:

Reg. 6. For an Academic or Class A License the three conditions are:-(l.) A certificate signed by a Minister of Religion or two Justices of the Peace, as in the preceding form, to the effect that the candidate is of the full age of twenty years, and capable of fulfiling the duties speciallymentioned in the statute. (2.) A pass certificate of the Grade A High School examination. (3.) A certificate of first rank professional qualification from a Normal School.

Rrg. 7. For a First Class or B License the three conditions are:-(1.) A certificate of the full age of eighteen years and moral character as in the foregoing Regulation. (2.) A pass certificate of the Grade B High School exanaination with an aggregate of 400 , or of 750 on Grade A, (3.) A certificate of first rank professional qualification from a Normal Schen, or a pass certificate of the Grade A High School examination with the first rank minis $\quad$ aum professional qualification.
Rru. 8. Fur a Second Class or C License the three conditions are:-A certificate of the full age of seventeen years and moral character as in the foregoing Regulation. (2.) A pass certificate of the Grade C High School examination with an aggregate of 400 , or of 300 on Grade B, or of 500 on Grade A. (3.) A certiffcate of secund rank profesional qualification from a Normal Schuol or a pass certificate of the Grade B High School examination with titessecond rank minimum professional qualification.

Reg. 9. For a Third Class or D License the three conditions are.-(1.) A certificate of the full age of sisteen years and moral character as in the foregoing Regulation. (2.) A pass certificate of the Grade D High School examinntivith an aggregate of 400, or of 300 on Grade C, or of 200 on Grade B. (3.) As certificate of third rank professionel qualification from a Normal School or a pass certificate of the GradeC High School examation with the third rank minimum professional qualification.

## temporary License.

Rrg. 10. A Third Class (provisional) or D (prov.) License, ralid only for one yerr shall be granted on the regular application when the following cenditions are fulfilled:-(1.) A certificate of age and moral character as in the foregoing Regulation. (2.) A pass certificate of the Grade $D$ as in the foregoing Regulation. (3.) The third rank minimum professional qualification. Such a Jicense can be renewed for another year on condition that the candidate has demonstrated an advance in his qualifications by his record at a subsequent Provincial Examination.

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

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

School Lazo and School Management. (a.) S'o be familiar with the Acts relating to Public Schools in Nova Scotia and Regulations of the Council of Public Instruction,- particularly those portions bearing on the relationsand duties of teachers and on the organization and opration of all grades of Public Schools.
(b.) To underatand thoroughly the principles of school organization, the principles and methods of classification, the proper correlation and sequeuce of studies, the true aim and: right modes of discipline, and the proper condition for securing the moral and physical well-being of pupils.
(c) To be familiar with the history of leading Educational Reformers and their systems. Theory and Practice of T'eaching. (a) To have an understanding of the fundamental laws of the human mind in their relation to the science and art of education generally,
including the principles of vocal music.
(b) To practically apply the principles thus derived to the teaching of particular subjects, especinlly those enbraced in the Common and High School courses of study.
Hygiene and Temperance. (a) Hygiene as in recommended or prescribed books with apecial refergnce to school room, school premises and the health of pupils, (b) Temperance as in recommended or prescribed books with special reference to requirements of the
school law.

## PROVINCIAL EXAMINATION OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS.

Rec. 1. "High School Students" will be held to mean all pupils who passed the regular Comaty Acadenny Entrance Examination, or who are certified by a Public School teacher as having completed one or more years of the High School Course of Study.
Reg. 2. A terminal examination by the Provincial Buard of Examiners shall be held at the end of each school year on the subjects of the first, second, third and fourth years of the High School Curriculum, to be known also as Grades IX, X, XI and XII respectively of the Public Schools or Grades D, C, B and A respectively, of the High Schools.
Rec. 3. The examination sessions shall commence each day at nine o'clock a. m., for Grade A on the first Monday of July, (in shire town stations only), for Grade $B$ on the following Wednesday, for Grades C and D on the following Thursday, and for "minimum professional qualification" of Public School Teachers on Saturday following; and shall be couducted under a Deputy Examiner, appointed by the Superintendent of Education, according to instructions, at each of the following stations, viz.:-1, Amherst ; 2, Amnapolis ; 3, Antigonish; 4, Arichat; 5, Baddeck; 6, Barrington; 7, Bridgetown; 8, Canso; 9, Cheticamp; 10, Clare: 11, Digby ; 12, Guyshoro' ; 13, Halifax ; 14, Kenville; 15, Liverpool; 16, Lockeport; 17, Lunenburg; 18, Maitland; 19, Margaree Forks ; 25, Sherbroskow; 21, Parrsbolo; 22, Pictou; 23, Port Hawkesbury; 24, Port Hood; 30, Truro; 31, Windsor; 32, Yarmouth. Springhill; 23, Sydney; 29, Tatamagouche;
Reg. 4. Applications for admission to the examination must be made to the Inspector of the district in which the Examination Station is situated, not later than the 24 th of May, and must contain (1) The name of the Station at which the candidate desires to present himself; (2) the School from which he comes; (3) the wame of the candidate in full; (4) Grade of Provincial certificate already held; (5) Age; (6) Post Office address; (7) Grade applied for; (8) the fee of two dollars if a candidate also for the Teachers ${ }^{\text {º }}$ M. P.Q., Examination ; and ( 9 ) the prescribed certificate of High School standing. Forms of application will be provided by the Education Department through the Inspectors.

# APPLICATIONS FOR HIGH SCHOOL AND TEACHERS゙:EXAMINATIONS. 

$\qquad$
「o Inspector of Schools:
 do hereby certify that the candidates whose names are given below from No. 1 to No..... inclusive, will, to the best of my knowledge, have completed, before the date of next examination. the full inperative Course of Study up to and including the Grade for which they hereby respectively apply. Herewith I also forward dollars, being the amount of fees for the ............ (here give the number) candidates also applying for the Teachers' "minimum professional qualification."
(Signed)

| No. | Nayes of Candidatas (in full.) <br> [This forms part of the pemanent and official record of the Educational Departnient. Thtie names must therefore he written herefin distinctly, correctly and without contraction.] | Prov. Grade now held. | AGE. <br> Yrs. Mos. | Post Office Address of Caudidates. | Grade applied for. | Fees for Teacherg' alinimum Profess'na Qualifica. tion Exam ination. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 3 4 5 | ................................. |  |  |  |  |  |

Rrig. 5. Each Inepectorshall forward, not later than June 1st, to the Superintendent of Education, a list of the applications received for each grade of examination at each station within his district, in a form to be supplied from the Education Office, transmitting therewith all moneys. having duly classified and checked the same in the form aforesaid.
Reg. 6. The Deputy Examiner, when authorized by the Superintendent of Education, shali bave power to employ an assistant or assietants, who shall receive two dollars per day for the time so employed.
REG. 7. The .Supeninteudent of Education shall have prepared and printed, suitable examination questions for each Grade at each examination. in accordunce with the prescribed course of study, and shall also forward to each Deputy Examiner a sufficient supply of the printed questions, together with copies of such rules and instructions as may be necessary fur the due conduct of the examination.
Reg. S. The maximum valae of each paper shall be 100 ; and the numbered questions composing it shall be constructed with the intention of making each equal in value though not necessarily of equal difficulty. Thus, when 5 questions constitute one paiser, the value of each when answered accurately with reasonable fulness eud in good form will be 20 , no matter whether it should be easier or more difficult than its fellow questions.
Reg. 9. Each examiner shall mark distinctly by colored pencil or ink at the lefi hand margin of each question on the candidate's paper its value on the foregoing assumption ; and shall suul up the tntal, placing it on the back of the sheet; and underneath, the number of misspelled o: obscurely written words, which number is to be deducted from the total for the true value of the paper. Thus, should the sum of the marks of a paper be 54 , and the-misspelled or obscurely written words be 6 , the marks on the back would stand as fullows, e. g. : English Grawmar [ $54 \cdot 6]=48$.
Reg. 10. To make a "pass" in the grade of examination applied for, the candidate must make at least the minimum aggregate of the grade and at least a minimum of $25^{\circ} \mathrm{on}$ each imperative subject or paper of the grade, but this minimum of 25 may he lowernd one unit for every 50 the candidate's aggregate may be above the " minimum aggregate" in the case of Grade A, and for every 20 in the cases of Grades B, C, and D. $\Lambda$ mark belov 25 on ay y optional subject will not be counted in the aggregate.
Reg. 11. Candidates failing to make a pass in the grade applied for may be ranked as making a pass on the next grade below, provided $7 \overline{5}$ per cent. of the minima be made;
and as making a pass on the grade second below, pruvided 50 per cont. of the minima be
made.
Re.. 12. Each candidate shall receive from the Superintendent of Education a certiticate containing the marks given in each suiject by the examiners and the High school Grade which the candidate has successfully passed. If the Candiante has not "passed," the certificate will not bear'the head title "Higa Sciool Certificate" with the arms

Reg. 13. Candidates for High School Certificates will be expected to pass the various grades in order. Candidates will not beadmitted to the examinations of the higher grades without evidence of their proficiency in the subject; of the preceding grades. Rea. 14. The subjects, number, and values of the papers for the different examinations, and the genoral scope of examination questions, are indicated by the prescribed High School curriculum. Exanination may demand description by drawing as well as by
writing in all grades.

PROVINCIAL EXAMINATION RULES.

## Comiment:

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

1. Candidates shall present themselves at the examination room punctually half an hour before the time set for the first paper of the Grade for which thev are to write ; at Which time the deputy examiner shall assign each a seat, and a numbe. which shall represent the candidate's name, and must therefore be neither forgotten nor changed. The can(without a hiatus for abeent applicants, who cannot be admitted after in consecutive order
(when ginning with the $A^{\prime}$, then coming to the $B^{\prime}$ s cannot be admitted after the numbering) be2. Candidates shall be seated to
begin. No candidate late b: the fraction of a minute which the examination is fixed to the examination room, and any candidate of a minute has a right to claim admission to examination must first send in his or her leaving the room during the progress of any until the beginning of the next paper. her paper to the deputy examiner, and not return
2. Candidates shall provide themselves with (for their own-exclusive use) pens, pencils, mathematical instrumente, rulers, ink, blotting payer, and a supply of good heavy foolscap paper of the size thirteen inches by eight.
3. Each candidate's paper must consist of one sheet of such foolscap, which may be written on both sides, and must contain no separate sheets or portions of sheets unless, inseparably attached so as to form one prper. Neat writing and clear, concise answers are. much more likely to secure high values from examiners than extent of space covered or a multiplicity of words.
4. Each such paper must be exactly folded, lsi by doubling, bottom to top of page, pressing the fold, (paper now $6 \frac{2}{2} \times 8$ inches); 2 nd by duubling again in the same direction, pressing the fold flat 60 as to give the size of $34 \times 8$ inches.
5. Finally the paper must be exactly endorsed as follows: A neat line siould be drawn acrossithe end of the fuded paper one-half an inch from its upper margin. Within this indicsting.thes by $\frac{1}{3}$ inch, there must be written in very distinct characters, 1st, the letter one inch, within which the candidate's number, and Srd, a vacant parenthesis of at, least indicating the statiou. Immedistely uaderneath this space and place the private symbol written the title or subject of the paper.

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

7. The subject title, grade and' cindidate's No. may:be written. within over the aommencement of the paperalso; but any sign or writing menat to indicate the candidate's name, station or personality may caiuse the rejection of the paper before it is even sens to the examinerg:
8. Any attempl to give or receive information, even should it be unsuccessful, the presence of books or notes on the person of the candidate or within his reach, during examinatiou, will constitute a violation of the examination rules and will justify the deputy examiner in rejecting the caudidate's papers, and dismissing him from further attendance. No dishonest person is entitled to a provincial certificate or teacher's license. And where dishonesty at examination i ; proven, provincial certificates already obtained and licenses based on them will be cancelled.
9. It is not necessary for caudidates to copy papers on account of erasures or corrections made upon them. Neat corrections 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 or results without the written work necessary to find them will be assumod to be only guesses and will be valuei accordingly.
10. Candidates are forbidden to ask questions of the deputy examiner with respect to typographical or olher errors which may sometimes occur in examination questions. The examiner of the paper alone will be the judge of the candidate's ability as indicated by his treatment of the error. No candidate will suffer for a blunder not his own.
11. Candidates desiring to speak with the deputy examiner will hold up the hand. Communication botween candidutes at exàmination, even to the extent of passing a ruler or making signs, js a violation of the rules. Any such necessary communication can be held through the deputy examiner only.
12. Candidates should remember that the deputy examiner cannot overlook a suspectel violation of the rules of examination without violation of his oath of office. No consideration of personal friondship or pity can therefore be expected to shield the guilty or negligent.
13. All candidates will be required tol fill in and sign the following certificate at the conclusion of the examination, to be sent in with the last paper.
Candidate's No. ( )

This is to certify that I have not omitted in my course of study any of the imperative subjects in the prescribed High School Curriculum up to Grade ..... for which I have now been writing, and that I already hold a Provincial Certificate of Grade.....**
I also do truly and solemnly affiru that in the present examination I have not used, or had iu the Examination Room, any book, printed paper, portfolin, manuscript, or notes of fay kind, vearing on any subject of examiuation ; that I have neither siven 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 memo. or certificates are to be sent

[^0]
## TIME TABLE. <br> provincial examination, beginning first monday of JULY.

|  | TIME. | GRADE A. | COUNTY | AOADEMX ENTRA | NCE. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Chemistry. <br> Cæsar. <br> Botany. <br> Cicero, \&c. <br> Zoology. <br> Virgil. | English. |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Mathematics. |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \dot{L} \\ & \text { Li} \\ & \text { 品 } \\ & H \end{aligned}$ |  |  | Drawing, \&e. Geography and Bistory. |  |  |
|  |  |  | Useful Kinowledge. 14 |  |  |
|  | $\left\|\begin{array}{ccc}9.00 & \text { to } & 10.00 \\ 10.05 & 31 & 11.05 \\ 1.10 & " 12.10 \\ \hline \text { p. } & \\ 2.00 . \\ 3.05 & \text { to } & 3.00 \\ 4.10 & 4 & 5.00\end{array}\right\|$ | French Authors. Euripides, or Homer. German Authors. | GRADE B. |  |  |
|  |  | Psychology. Roman History. Greek History. | Greek Authors. <br> Greek Gram. \& Comp. | GRADE C. | GRADE D. |
| $\left\\|\begin{array}{l}\text { a } \\ 8.30 \mathrm{to}^{\mathrm{m}} 9.00\end{array}\right\\|$ Presentation of remainder of B, and of all C and D Candidates. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Geometry. | Geometry. <br> Algebra. <br> Prast. Mathematics. | Gcometry. Algebra. Arithmetic. | Geometry. Algebra. Arithmetic. |
|  |  | Irigonometry. |  |  |  |
|  |  | Sanitary Science. Physics. British History. | Physiology. <br> Physics. <br> History and Geog. | Drawing and B. K. Science. His wry and Geog. | Drawing \& B. K. Science. Hist. and Geog. |
| $\begin{aligned} & \dot{E} \\ & \stackrel{B}{E} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | English Language. <br> Enylish Literature. <br> Latin Gram. \& Comp. | English Language. <br> English Grammar. <br> Latin Gr. \& Comp. | English Language. English Grammar. Latin. | Eng. Language. Ens. Grammar. Latin. |
|  |  | French  <br> German  <br> Gram.  <br>   | French. <br> Germon. <br> Latin Authors. | French. German. Greck. | French. |
|  |  |  | Hygiene and Temp. School Management. Teaching. |  | Hygiene \& Temp. Schl Managem't. Teaching. |
|  |  |  | School Manascmit. Teaching. |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

## VACATIONS AND HOLIDAYS.

Reg 1. There shall be a minimum summer vacation of six weeks in all the pnblic schools (between the clbsing of die schools in one school yedr and their opening in the next school year) commencing on the second Monday in July.

Reg. 2. The following days shall also he holidays in all the public schools:-Sundayg, Saturdays, (except as hereinafter provided), the anniveraary of the Quegn's birthday, any day prochaimed by the Lieutenant Goyeruor, Good Friday, (siz d in Halifax, Easter Monday and Anniversay day), and (w.) weeks at Christmas according to the following scheme,-

| When Christmas falls on | Vecation shall begin on | Schools shall re-open on |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sunday | Saturday, Dec. 24. | Monday, Jan. 9. |
| Minday | " ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Dec. 23. | " Jan. 8. |
| Tuesday | " Dec. 22. | " ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ Jan. ${ }^{\text {Jan. }}$ 6. |
| Thursday | " Dec. 20. | " Jan. 6. |
| Friday | " Dec. 19. | " Jau. 4. |
| Saturday | Dec. 24. | " Jan. 10. |

Rfg. 3. In order that the due inspection of schools as required by the law may be facilitated, each inspecior shall have power, notwithstanding anything in the foregoing regulations, to give notice of the day on which he proposes to visit any school in his inspectorate for the purpose of inspection, and to require that on the day so named such school shall ke kept in session.
Reg. 4. When for nay cause the trustees of a school shall deem it desirable that any teaching day should be given as a holiday, the school or schools may be kept in session on the Saturday of the week in which such holiday has been given, and such Saturdsy shall be held to be in all respects'a legal teaching day.
Reg. :5. When on account of illness or any other urgent cause a teacher loses any numher of regular teaching days, with the consent of his trustees he may make up such loss by teaching on Saturdays providing the following reguiation is not violated.
Reg. G. No public school shall be kept in session under any regulation on two consecutive Saturdays, nor for more than five Saturdays in any quarter, nor for more than five days per week on the average (vacations not being counted) between the opening and closing of the tencher's service in the school.
Reg. 7. When any schonlis closed for a portion or the whole of the Provincial Examination week beginaing on the first Monday of July, by order of the trustees, on account of any advantage desired in connection with the said examination, the teacher will be entitled to zhe Provincial Grant for such days and the trustees to the County Grant on the average rate of attendance, prosiding the fact is distinctly endursed and certified on the returns tran=mitted to the inspector by the teacher and trustees.
Reg. S. Sections having a County Academy or schonls of four or more departments may be allowed an additiomal week of vacation (and Halifax city two weeks) without p: ejudice to their participation in the public funds, provided their application for the same be eudorsed by the inspector and approved by the Education Department, and distinctly endorsed and certified on the returns as required in the foregoing regulations. Under the same conditions the necessary days employed by the teachers of Academic or High School departments in the examination and grading of the schools of the section, may be counted as regular teaching days in their respective departments.
Reg. 9. Days milowed by reguhation for the attendance of teachers at Educational Associations or lnstitutes, and days lost by the closing of a school on account of the prevalence of contagious diseases under the certificate of a duly registered physician (such time not to exceed trwenty teaching days), shall also be allower, if endorsed and certified on the returns as indicated in the two preceding regulations. The physician's certificate must also be attached to the return, in the laiter case.
Reg. 10. The hours of teaching shall not exceed six each day, exclusive of the hour allowed at noon for recreation. Trustees, however, may determine upon a less number of hours. A short recess should be allowed about the middle of both morning and atternoon eessions. In elementary departments, especially, trustees should exercise special care that the children are not confined in the school room too long.
REG. 11. ARBOR DAY:-To encourage the proper adornment of school grounds, and thereby the cultivation of a taste for the beautiful in nature on the part of the pupils, the Council of Public Instruction has ordered the publication of the following regulation:-
"On such day of May as accordirg to season, weather, or other circumstances may bo
deamed most suitable, trustees are authorized to have substituted for the regular school exercises of pupils, the planting by the latter of trees, slirube and flowers on the grounds surrounding the school houte. The day devoted to this purpose shall he known and entered in the register as 'Arbor Day,' and when duly nbserved full credit will he given for it in the spportionment of public funde, on the hasis of the actoal attendance of pupils as ascartained by roll call at the beginning of the exercises, or other convenient time during their progress. Additional value and interest should be imparted by mingling wlth the practical daties of the occasion short addresses from the teacher and other competent persons on the æsthetic and economic importance of arboriculture. During their summer visitation, inspectors shall take note of all schouls in connection with which 'Arbor Day' has been observed."
There will be found subjoined some practical suggestions which will the serviceable to those who wish to make the occasion a really profitable one.
(1.) In selecting trees, it is well to avoid those that bear flowers or edible fruite, as such in the flowering and fruiting eeason are apt to meat with injury from ignorant or mischievous passers by, and to offer temptation to the pupils. Butternuts and horse chestnuts are not to be commended as shade trees. The balsam fir is objectionable from the liability of its balsam to stain the hands and clothing. Deciduous or broad-leaved trees are easily grown, their fibrous roots rendering transplanting a comparatively simple operation. If care is taken, the young saplings of the olm, maple, and ash, as found in the under growth of the forest, can be transplanted without difficulty.
(2.) No Echool grounds should be without a suitable number and variety of the ataniard deciduous trees. However, during the winter searou these are bare and unattractive, and afford little or no shelter. On the other hand, evergreens, such as spruces, pines, hemlocks and cedars, retain their foliage and provide a shelter as useful in winter as it is grateful in summer. Trees should always be planted according to a definite plan, being arranged either in curves or straight lines, according to circumstancen, and with an obvious relation to the building and fences. They should not be placed so near the school house as to interfere with the free play of light and air.

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(3.) Our native trees grow so freely in the woods that we aro apt to suppose that they are merely to be taken up by the roots and transplanted, to start at once into as vigorous growth as before. This is a mistalse. Great care should be taken in digging up the trees to preserve the fibrous roots; long runners should be cut across with a sharp knife, and not torn. All trees thrive best in well-drained suil, varying from sandy loam to clay. A clay loam suits all descriptions. The holes for the trees should always be made before the trees are brought on to the grounds. They should be ton large rother than too small. In filling in, the hetter soil from near the surface should be returned first, so as to be nearer the roots, hut where the soil is at all sterile, and generally, there should be put below and aroind the roots, some well-rotted composi, mixed with sand and savdy loam, in order to promote the growth of the rootlets. In setting the tree it should be placed a little deeper than it stood before, and the roots should be so spread out that none are doubled. When finally planted the tree should be tied to a stout stake in such a way as to prevent chafing of the bark. Some mulch or stable litter should then be thrown around the stem to protect the roots frcm drought. Stirring the ground is preferred by some cultivators to mulching. In transplanting evergreens, the roots should not be exposed to air or light-especially to the heat of the sun-more than can be helped.

Several varieties of ahrubs planted together in clumps produce a very pleasing effect, while the care of judiciously arranged flower beds will be to the children an important means of education.

## EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS AND INSTITUTES.

## Provincial Educational Association.

Reg. 1. The Superintendent of Education shall have authority to assemble annually if desirable in either Truro or any other place which may be approved by troothirds of the Execntive Committee hereinafter provided for, an Educational Association, whose object shall be to promote the efficient operation of the public school system, and the professional improvement of its members by the discussion and elucidation of educational problems.

Reg. 2. The membership shall be, (a) e.x officio, the Superintendent of Education, the Principal and Professors of the Normal School, the Provincial Examiners, the Inspectors of Scliools, the Presidents of Colleges within the provinces, and one representative, chosen annually by each district institute for every twenty five enrolled members present at the annual meeting of each institute; and (b) ordinary, all licensed teachers, professors and instructors in colleges and semineries, trustees and commissioners of schools by enrolment and the pryment of such fee (not exceeding one dollar) as the Association itself may determine.

Rra. 3. The Superintendent of Education, the Principal of Normal School, and nine persons chosen annuslly by the Assaciation from amopg. its members, shall constitute the Executive Committee, which shall have coutrol of all funds raised by the Association, and shall appoint its own Secretary.Treasurer to receive and digburse those funds under its own direction. The Executive Committee shall have general management of the affairs of the Association, especially in respect to the fixing of the times of meting and the programme of exercises, subject to the approval of the Superintendent of Education.

Reg. 4. The Association shat appoint \& secretary, and, if necessary, an assistant secretary, who shall keep a record of the proceedings of the meeting, and forward a written report of the same to the Superintendent of Education.

Reg. 5. The Superintendent of Education shall preside at the meetings of the Association and of the Executiva Committee. At his request another member may preside. In his absence the Principal of the Normal School or the senior inspector present shall take his place.

Reg. 6. The Superintendent of Education is authorized to use the Normat School building and appliances for the meeting of the Assuciation when held in Truro, and the Principal and Professors will aid to the extent of their power in promoting the success of such meeting. The Normal School students will be adnitted to the exercises, but not as members of the Association except when enrolled under Reg. 2 (b).

## District Institutes.

Beg. 7. Whenever ten or more duly licensed teachers witisn an inspectorate shall in writing request the Inspector to this effect, a Teachers' Institute for such district shall be formed, the exclusive object of which shall be to promote the efficiency of the teacning service within the limits of the inspectorate. The means to be employed for securing this object shall be conversation and discussion of educational mathode, the preparation and reading of papers on special subjects, and illustrative exercises. All questions and discussions foreign to the practical work of teaching are to be strictly avoided.

Reg. 8. The members shall be the Inspector and all duly licensed teachers within his inspectorate on eurolment, and the annual payment of such fee (nut exceeding one dollar) as the Institute may determine.

Reg. 9. The Inspector shall be ev-officio President of the Institute, which shall elect annually from its members a Vice-F sesident (who shall preside in the absence of the President), a Secretaly-Tredsurer (who shall send a report of the Institute in writing to the Superintendent of Education), and four other persons to ferm with the foregoing officers a Committee of Management, which shali have direction of the affairs of the Institute, especially in respect to the fixing of the times of meeting and the programme of exercises, subject to the approval of the Inspector.

## General.

Reg. 10. The meetings of the Associntion shall occupy three days and of Iustitutes two days, elways ending when practicable and convenient on the Friday of the week.

Rfa. 11. On giving a week's notice to truatees and pupils, teachers will have the liberty of closing their schools for the purpose of attending the meeting of the Ass" iation or the Institute, and on the attachment of the certificate of regular attendance during the deys specifled in the preceding regulation from the Secretary of the Aseociation or Institute to the teacher's." Return," the inspector is suthorized to credit the same as teaching days in the apportionment of the Provlucial Grant and the County Fund.

Reg. 12. When teachers, after having received permission from their trustees, attend "Summer Schools" or other Institutes (during regular teaching days), which are recommended by the Superintendent for the improvement of teachers in the exercise of their profession, allowance will be made by inspectors, as indicated in the preceding regulation; always prorided, honever, that in any school year no more than five days shall be credited under all the foregoing regulations to any one teacher or school section.

## PUBLIC SCHOOL COURSE OF STUDY.

## Comments.

1. The public school course of study may he considered under its sub-divisions of the common and high school courses. They furnish a basis for the classification of pupils by the teachers and for the examination of schools by the inspectors while they also secure a definite co-ordination of all the work attempted in the public schools of all grades, thus fostering the harmudious interaction of all the educational forces of the province.
2. These courses are to be followed in all schools, particularly with rêference to \{1) the
order of succession of the subjects, and (2) the simultaneity of their study. The fullness or detail with which they can be carried out in each schoof must depend upon local con-ditions, such as the size of the school, the number of grades assigned to the teacher. \&c. As suggestive to teachers with little experience, contracted forms of the detailed common. school course, for miscellaneous and partially graded schools, are appended.
3. The public school course of study is the result of the observation and experience of representative leading teachers of the province, under the suggestion of the experiments of other countries, and the criticism of our own tenchers in provincial conventions assembled for many years in succession. A system developed $\because \eta$ such a manner must necessarily in soure poizts be a compromise, and presumably therefore at least a little behind what we might expect from the few most adranced teacher.3. But it is also very likely to be a better guide than the practice of the majority without any mutual consuitation for improvement. The successive progression of studies is intended to be adapted to the order of development of the powers of the child's mind, while their simultaneous.progression is designed'to prevent monotony and one-sidedness, and to produce a hermonions and healthy development of the physical, mental and moral powers of the pupil. The appartnt multiplicity of the subjects is due to their sub-division for the purpose of emphasizing leading features of the main subjects which might otherwise be overlooked by inexperieuced teachers. The courses have been demonstrated to be adnpted to the average pupil under a teacher of average slill. The teacher is, however, cautioned to take special care that pupils prematurely promoted or in feeble health should not run any risk of "overpressure" in attempting to follow the average class-work.

Changes in these courses of study must alwoys be expected from year to year, but to a very small extent it is hoped, excepting in the prescription of certain texts in the highschool course. These will be published from time to time in the organ of the Department, the Journal of Edocation, publlshed in April and October of each year.

## CONSPECTUS OF PUBLIC SCHOOL COURSE OF STUDY,

With a suypestive percintagt of Time for Class-room Teaching in each subject, on the supposition that there is one Teacher for ea, Grode. Wher one Teacher has the work of more than one Grade, the time to each sulject in the. Class-room. must be lessened.


## GENERAL DIRECTIONS.

(The paragraph numbers below refer to correspouiding columns in the statistical tables of the Register,)
65. Calisthenics and Military Drill.-As often as found expedient; but "physical exerises" should be given once in the middle of every session over one hour in length, and in the lower grades more frequently than in the higher. Correct position, etc., m sitting, standing and walking, is most important and should in every school be made habitual to each pupil. The more useful words of command and corresponding movements of "squad drill" hould be thoroughly known in all schools.
66. Vocal Mfusic. - All pupils (excepting of course those known to be organically defective as respects music), should be able to pass an examination in vocal music before promotion to a higher grade. For the present the following minimum is prescribed for each grade. At least one simple song with its tenic sol-fa notation for Grade I. . An additional melody and its notation for each succeeding grade, with a correspondingly increased general knowledge of music. Vocal music may be combined with some forms of "physical exercise" as in marching and light movements. Recommended, "National and Vacation Sonys," for Common and High Schouls. Teachers musically defective may comply with the law by having these lessons given by any one qualified.
67. Hygiene and l'emperance.-Orally in all grades, and as incidents or occasions may suggest. Text book for pupils' use as follows: Grades V. and VI., Health Reader No. 1. Grades VII. and VIII., Health Reader, No. 2.
68. Moral aud Patriotic Duties.-As enjoined by the School Law and when found most convenient and effective.
69. Lessons on Nature.-The noting, examination and study of the common and more important natural objects and laws of nature as they are exemplified within the range of the school section or of the pupils' observations. Under this head pupilsshould not be required to memorize notes or facts which they have not at least to some extent actually observed or verified for themselves.
70. Spelling and Dictation. - It should be strictly insisted upon that, from the very commencement in the first grade, the pupil should spell every word read in lessons, and, common words of similiar difticulty used in his conversation. Writing words in the lower grades. Transcription aud dictation in the higher grades should be utilized more and more as facility in writing increases.
71. Reading and Eloculion.-1. Fupils must be enabled to clearly understand the portion to be read, then to read it with proper expression. 2. Faults of enunciation, pronunciation, etc., of tone, of posture and mamer, etc.. mast be carefully noted and corrected. 3. Choice passages should be memorized occasionally for recitation with the proper expression. Ten lines per year at least for Grade I, twenty lines at least for Grade II, and a sinilar increase for each succeeding grade, is prescribed. In the High School Grades the memorizing and - effective recitation of choice extracts in every language studied, is also imperative on each pupil. Reading should be taught at first, partly at least, by word building from the phonic elements, occasional drills of this kind being continued in all the grades to obtain clear enuuciation.
72. English. - In all grades practice should constantly be given in expressing the substance of stories, lessons, or observations, orally in correct language, and in the higher grades in writing also. Discussion of subject matter of lesson. Attentiou to the use of capitals, punctuation marks, paragraphing, etc., should be introduced gradually and regularly, so that at the end of the common school course, language in correct form can be fluently used in description or business letters, orally and in writing. The practical rather than the theoretical knowledge of English is what is specially required in the commonschool, and a large portion of the school time should be given to it. Pupils should be continually exercised in finding synonyms or substituting "their own made meanings" for difficult nords in their reading lessons, inst * of merely memorizing definitions often given at head of lesson.
73. Writiny.-Styles most easy to read should be cultivated. Simple vertical writing is senerally preferable to the sloping styles. No exercise in writing should be accepted by the leacher from the pupil unless its form shows evidence of care. Should begin in the first grade with letters formed from the simple elements properly classified, and should be taught in the order of difficulty.
77. Yrawing.-Thompson's "Manual Training, No. 1," is recommended to the teacher as covering to some extent the Draving and Lessons on Nature as they may be taught to pupils of the first five grades, and No. 2, the next five grades ; of McFaul's "Public School Drawing Manual" (Cannidr Yub. Co., Toronto) as covering generally the work of the Common and High Schools. Drawing of objects studied under the head of aature Lessons to be constantly practised, and carried on even in the High School.
78. Arilhmetic.-It is of the highest importance to secare the hahit of obtaining accurare answers at the first attempt. Every slip in mental or written arithmetical work is not only
unnecessary, but is a positive education in a habit which will tend to render useless the most strenuous efforts afterwards to become accurate or even to make satisfuctory progress in mathematics. Accuracy is of supreme importance from the first. Rapidity may then be néglécted to look after itself.

75 and 76. Gcography und History.-The verbal memorizing of these lessons at home by the pupil is for the most part injurious to the character cf the memory and useless as practical tenowledge. For in spite of all cautions and instructions to the contrary, most pupils when left to themselves mentally associate the facts memorized with the wording, the paragraph and the page of a book, instead of with the proper locus in the niap, or with the proper system of related facts. These lessons should therefore be prepared iunder the careful and philosophic direction of the teacher in the school room, at least until the pupils are trained how to study aright. The home work would then be only the review and perfecting of the lessons by the pupils in the proper manner by reference to the several items in the text. Local or current events, historical, economic or scientific, slonuld be skillfully used to interpret the remote in time and place.
90. Manzal Training.-(Optional). This may often be introduced as an alterative or recreation, and without therefore materially increasing the real labor of the pupil. Clay modelling, needle-work, wood-work, \&c., as most appropriate or expeaient, may be introduced with the consent of 'the Trustees. Teachers should at aill'tinies enceurage the pupils in the production of any specimens of home-made handiwork or apparatus, in scientific experiments at home, and in the formation of collections of plants, minerals, and other natual productions of their own part of the country.

## SPECIAL DIRECTIONS FOR COMMON SCHOOLS.

## GRADE 1.

Recading:-Primer with Wall Cards or Blackboard work.
Languaye. - Story-telling by pupil. Writing easy script letters, words and sentences.
Writing and Drawing. - Writing on slate, paper ar blackboard. Drawing of easy, interesting figures, as in Manuul Training to end of Section II.
Aritimetic-All fundamental arithmetical operations with numbers, the results of which do not exceed 20 , to be done with concrete and abstract numbers, accurately and rapidly.
Lessons on Nature. - Power of accurate observation developed by exercising each of the senses od simple or appropriate objects. Estimation of direction, distance, magaitude, weight, \&e., begun. Common colors, simple regular solids, surfaces and lines. Simple observations on a few common minerals, stones, plants and animals.

Music, dic.-As under gencral directions.

## GPADE II.

Reading.-Reader No. 1.
Language-As in Grade I., but more advanced.
Writing and. Drawing.-As in Grade I., but more ardvanced. Angles, triangles, squares, rectangles. plans of platform and of school room, or as in Mfanual Training, No. 1, to eud of Section IV. with Public Schiool Drazcing Course, No. 1.

Arithncetic:-Numbers up to 100 on the same plan as in Grade I.
Lessons on Naturc.-As in Grade I., but more eytended.
Mrusic, dec.-As under general directions.

## GRADE III.

Reading.-Reader No. 2.
Language. - As in II., but more advanced. Subject and predicate. Nouns and verbs.
Writing and Draveing. - Script letters ou slate and in copy book. Freehand outlines on slate, blackboard, \&c. Common geonetrical lines and figures with their names. Map of school gromnds ani: surroundings. As in Manual Training, No. 1, to end of Section VI., with Prublic School Draving Course, No. 2.

Arithmetic. - As in Common School Arithmetic, Part I., first half.
Lessons on Nature Geography of neighborhood, use of local or county mpps Estimntion of distances, measures, weights, \&c, ...continined. Color. Study extended to, say, three or four each, of common metals, stones, earths, flowers, shrubs, trees, insects, birds and mammals.

Mfusic, de.-As under general directions.

GRADE IV.
Reading.—Reader No. 3.
Language.-Oral statements of matter of lessons, observations, \&c. Written sentences with punctuation, \&c. Modifiers of subject and predicate, of noun and verb.

Writing and Drawing.-Copy Book. Drawing as in Mantual Training No. 1 to end of Section VIII.; with Public School Draving Course, No. 3, and drawing from objects.

Geography.-Oral lessons on the seasons, as in pages VII. to X. of Elementary Geography, with the general geography of the Province begun on the school map.

Arithmetic.-As in Common School Arithmetic, Part I., completed.
Lessons on Nature. - As in Gride III, but extended su as to include four or five objects of each kind.
Music, dic.-As under general directions.
GRADE V.
Reading.-Reader No: 4, Part I.
Language.-As in Grade 4 and general directions. All parts of speech and of sentences with inflectious of noun, adjective and pronoun,-orally. Composition practice increasing.

Writing:ardl-Drawoing:-Copy Book. Drawing as in Manual Training, No. 1, with Public School Draving Course, No. 4, \&c.
Gcography ana History.-Ideas of latitude and longitude, \&c., developed. Oral geography of Nova Scotia on map in fuller detail. General geography of the Provinces of Canada and of the Cóntinent, as on the'Hemisphere niaps. Orill lessons on leading incidents of Nova Scotia History.

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

Afusic, dc. - As under general directions.
GRADE VI.
Reading.-Reader No. 4 completed.
Language.-As in Grade V. extended. Formal compositions (simple essays) twice each month. Paradigm of regular verb. Simple parsing and analysis begun. More important rules of Syntax applied. Short descriptive sketches and letters. All from oral instruction.

Writing and Draving.-Copy Book. Drawing as in Manual I'raining, No. 2, to end of Section II., with Public School Drawing Course, No. B, \&c. Increasing practice in representing common objects in outline.

Geography:-Elementary Geography text to end of Canada. Lhorough drill in outlines of Hemispheres. with map drawing.
History.-British American History ; text, chapters 3, 5, 10, 11, 13, 13 (in part) and 14. Arithmetic. - As in Common School Arithnetic, Part II., completed.
Lessons on Nature.-As in Grade V., but extended, say to at least six or seven objects of each class specified. Distribution and values of all natnral products of the Province. Health-Reader No. 1, completed.

Music, dic.-As under general directions.

## GRADE VII.

Reading.-Reader No. 5 begun. Character of metre and Ggures of speech begun to be observed.

Grammar.-Leading principles of Etymology (large type generally), with paradigms as in prescribed text, and exercises, with related rules of Syntax. Parsing and analysis to complex sentences.

Composition. W Witten abstracts of oral or reading lessons. Simple description, narrative. and business forms. Punctuation and paragraphing.

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

Geography.-Elementary Geography to end of Europe, with thorough map drill, and map drawing.
Hislory:-British American History completed.
Arithmetic. - As in Common School Arithmetic, Part III. first half.
Lessons on: Nature-As in (Grade VI., and with the study of specimens illustrating the stones, minerals, \&c. ; each class, sub-class, and division of plants; and each class of anitnals. found in the locality. All common and easily observed physical phenomena. The Intioductory Science Primer, and Health Reader No. 2 begun.
Music, de.-As under general directions.

## GRADE" VIII:

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

Spelling.-Preseribed Speller in addition to general directions.
Grammar.-Including rules of Syntax, (omitting notes and more difficult matter in medium print.) Parsing. Analysis of simple and easy complex sentences. Correction of faise Syntax.

Composition.-As in Grade VII. extended. Pupils at this stage should be able to express themselves fluently and with fair accuracy in writing, for all ordinary business purposes.

Writiny and Drawiay.--Copy Book. Model and object drawing. Mranual I'raining, No. 2, to end of Section V, with review of Public School Drawing Course Nos. 5 and 6, \&c. Construction of angles and simple mathematical figures to scale, and their measurement.

- Geography.-Elementary Geography completed and reviewed, with latest correctious and map drill, with map drawing.

History.-As in " Brief History of England," with review of British American History.
Arithmetic.-Common School Arithnetic completed.
Algebra.-Fundamental rules, with special drill on the evaluation of algebraic expressions.
Book-keeping.-A sinıple set.
Lessons on Vature.-As in Grade VII, extended to bear on Agriculture, Horticulture and any local industry of the School Section. Oral lessons from Science Primers - specially the Chemistry Primer, Health Reader No. 2 completed.

Music, dec.-Aṣ under general directions.

## SPECIAL DIRECTIONS FOR HIGE SCHOOLS.

The subjects, number and values of the papers for the different High School examinations, and the general scope of examimation questions, are indicated in the prescribed curriculim which follows. Examinption questions may demand description by drawing as well as by writing in all grades. In any subject, also, a question may be put ou work indicated under the head of "generul directions," Course of Study for Public Schools.

GRADE IS.

1. Englisi Langeage-100: [a] 6th Reader, Part I., (no imperative question on pages 109 to 169), and Evangeline, with critical study, word analysis, prosody and recitations ; (b] Text Book on English Composition, with essays, alstracts and general correspondence.
2. Enghisif Grammar-100: Text book [excepting "notes" and "appendix"] with easy exercises in parsiag: and analysis.
3. Latin-100: As in Collar and Daniell, to end of Chapter LIII., or any equivalent grammar with very casy translation and composition exercises. [To secure uniformity in pronumeliation the Roman (or Phonetic) pronunciation of Latin is recommended to be used in all grades.]
4. French-100: As in French Principia, Fart I, or any equivalent with easy translation and composition exercises.
5. Iistory ando Grography--100: [a] Text book of British History up to the Eouse of Tudor, and Review of British American History. [b] Geography of North Atnerica and Europe as in Text Book.
6. Scirxce-100: $[a=30]$ Physics as in Balfour Stevart's Primer. $[b=70]$ Botany as in Gray's How Plants Grow, substituting for the details of "Flora," Part II, conmon or prescribed native plants. Drawing of parts of plants.
7. Drawing and Boon-kbrpisg-100: [ $[a=20]$ Construction of geometrical figures and solution of mensuration and trigononetrical-problems by mathematical instruments. $Y \mathrm{~b}=30]$ High School Drawing Course, No. 1, with model and object drawing, and Manual Truining, No. 2 completed. [ $\mathrm{c}=50$ ] Commercial forms and writing with Single.Entry Bookkeeping problems.
8. Arithmatic-100: As in Hamblin Smith to end of Section 21, (with a practical knowledge of the metric system, which will be required in all grades).
9. Algebra-100: As in Hall \&o Kuight's Elementary Algebra to end. of Chap. XIV.)
10. Geometry.-100: Euclid I, with very easy exerc̣ises, as in Hall \&:Sterens to page 86.
foote-Latin and French are optional ; all others imparative. The minimum aggregate for a "pass" is 400 , with no subject below $2 \overline{0}$.

## GRADE X .

1. English Language-100: [a] 6th Reader, Part II., (no imperative question on pages

340 to 390 ), and an author prescribed from year to year, with critical study, \&c., as in previous grade for more advanced. [b] Advanced Iext Book of English Composition with practical work. (1896, [a]. 6th Reader, Part 11, and Goldsmith's Deserted Village).
2. English Gramsak-100: : $\Omega$ ] Text book [excepting "appendix."] completed with
3. Latrn-100: As in Collar and Danipll, complete, and "Cessar's Invasion of Britain," by Welct and Duftield, (MacMillan \& Co., London).
4. Greee-100: As in Frost's Greek Primer (Allyn \& Bacon, Boston) to end of Part 111, or Initia Graca, Part I.
5. Frexch-100: As in French Principia, Part I. and Paru II., to end of page 108.
6. German-100: As in German Principia, Part I, or any equivalent.
7. Histony and Geography-100: [a] Text Book of British History from the House
7. Histony and Geoararmy yext book of Geography, excepting North America and

## Europe.

8. Scresce-100: $[a=70]$ Chemistry as in Williams. $[b=30]$ Mineralogy as in Crosby's. Common Rocks, or Agrienltural Chenistry-as in. Fanner.
9. Draming and Book-kebeng-100: [a] Máthẻhatical drawing as in previous grade, 3ut more advanced. High School Drawing Course, No. 2, and model and object drawing, with simple drawing from Nature." [b] Book-keeping: Double Fintry forms and problems.
10. Arithinetic-100 : Texit book:complete without appeindix.
11. Axarbra-100: As in Hall di Knighes excises to Prop. 20, liook III, as in Hall \& Stevens.
Note.--Lutin, Greck, French and German optional ; all others imperative. The minimum aggregate for a pass. 400, with no subject below $2 \overline{5}$.

GRADE XI.

1. English Literatcre-100: [a] Prose authors prescribed from year to year, with critical stady. [b] Poetical anthors preseribed as above. (1596, [a] Irving's Sketch Book [Efingham, Maynurd \& Co., New York], [b] Scott's Lady of the Lake).
2. Engrisi Graman-103: [a] History of English Language and Text book completed with difficult exercises. [b] History of Euglish literature: As in Meiklejohn.
3. Latin-100: Grammar and easy composition partly based on Prose anthor read.
4. Latis-100: [a] Carar, one book; [b] Diryil. one book, as prescribed from year to year, with gramnatical and critical questions. (1896, [a] De Bell, Gall., Buok I., and Eneid, Book I).
5. Greek-100: Grammar and easy composition based partly on author read and Frost's Primer completed.
6. Greek-100: Xenoplon, one book, as prescribed from year to year with grammatical and critical questions. ( $189 \mathfrak{9}$, Anabasis, Book III.)
7. Frexch-100: Brachet's Public School Elementary French Grammar, or an equivalent, and composition with author prescribed from year to year. (1896, DeVigny's Le
Cachet Rouge, ond Dandet's La Belle Nivernaise [D. C. Heatli \& Cc.])
8. German-100: German Principia, Parts I and II, or any equivalent.
9. History and Geography-100: General History and Geography as in Suinton.
10. Prysiology-100: Asin prescribed text, "Martin's Fiaman Body and the Effects or Narcotics."
11. Puxsics-100: As in Gage:s Introduction to Physical Science.
12. Practicat Mathematics-100: As in Eaton. Hamblin Smith's Arithmetic.
13. Geometky-100: Euclid I to IV witl: exercises, definitions and algebraic demonstratious of Euclid V, and Euclid VI (text), as in Hall and Stevens.

Note.-Latin, Greek, French and German optional; all others imperative. The minimun aggregate for a pass, 400 , with no subject below 25 . The exam:nation on this syllabus may also be known as the Junior Leaving Examination of the High School.

GRADF XII.
The examination on this syllabus may be known as the Senior Leaving Examination of the High School. This portion of the course of study may be profitably undertaken in the lines best adapted to the staff of instructors or the demands of students
in the läger High Schools or County-Academies. There is in this grade a bifurcation of the course into a classical side and a scicntific side, with minör options leading to the certificates. of " $A$ " (classical) and " $A$ " (scientific) respectively.

## (A). imiderative for bóth sides.

1. English Langoage-100: As in Lounsbury's English Language, with prescribed: authors. (1896, Shakespeare's Othello or Coriolants).
2. English Litekature-100: Stopford Brooke's Primer, with prescribed suthors. (1896, Scotl's Waverley, with Hutton's Scott).
3. Bamsh History-100: As in Green's Short History of the English People, with theCanadian Constitution.
4. Psycrology-100: As in James's Text Book of Psychology (MacMillan \& Co., London), or Maher's (Stoneyhurst Series).
5. Sanitary Science-100: As in the Ontario Manual of Ilygiene.
(b). implerative for Cladsical side (Subjects for 1896.)
6. Latin Grammar and Composition-100: Grammar as in Allen and Greenough, and: Composition as in Bradley's Arnold or equivalents.
7. Cexar-i00: De Bell. Gall...-Bodes I. aud VI:
8. Cicero and Sallust-i00: (a) Cicero.-FirstOration aguinst Catilize. (b) Sallust. - Conspiracy of Catiline.
9. VIRGIL-100: Eneid, Book I.
10. Horace-100: Odes, Book III.
11. R .man Hist. and Geog.-100: As in Liddell's.
12. Greek Grammar anu Composition-100: Grammar as in Goodwin and Composition: as in Fletcher \& Nicholson, or equivalents.
13. Xenophon-100: Anabasis, Books III. and IV.
14. Demosthenes-100: Philippics I., II. and III. (Rivington's, London).
15. Homer-100: Iliad, Books I., II. and III. omitting Catalogue oí Ships in Book II.
16. Grecian Hist. and Geog. - 100: As in Smith's.

> (c). IMPERATIVE FOR SCIENTIFIC SIDE.

1. Physics-100: As in Gage's rrinciples of Physics.
2. Chemistry-100: As in Wilson's Inorganic Chemistry.
3. Betary-100: As in The Essentials of Botany by Bessey (Henry Holt \& Co., New York), with a practical knowledge of representative species of Nova Scotian fiora.
4. Zoology-100: As in Daveson's Hand-Book, with dissection of Nova Scotian species' as in Colton's Practical Zoology.
5. Gyolory - 100 : As in Sir William Dawson's Hard-Book of Canadian Geology, (excepting the details relating to other Provinces from page 167 to 235 ).
6. Astronomy-100: As in Young's Elements of Astronomy.
7. Navigation-100: As in Norie?s Epitome.
8. Trigonometry-100: Lock's Elementary Trigonometry.
9. Algebra-100: As in Hall and Kuight's Bigher Algebra (Macmillan \& Co., London). to end of Chap. XXXII or any equivaleut.
10. Gzomktry-100 : Including Euclid VI, XI and XII, as in Hall and Stevens, with exercises.

## (D). optional for either side.

1. French Grammar and Conposition-100.
2. French Authors-100: (1896, Prosper Merimée's Colomba and Racine's Ésther.)
3. German Grammar and Composition-ioo.
4. German Avthors-100 : [1896, Hauff's Das Kalle Kerä, (Heath \& Co., Boston)].
". o pass Grade A (scientific) a minimum aggregate of 1000 must be made on twenty papers, $j$ cluding all in groups ( A ) and (C) and any other five papers.
To pass Grade A (classical) a minimum aggregate of 1000 must be made on twenty papers, including all in groups ( $A$ ) and ( $B$ ) and any other four papers.
For Grade A (classical and scientific), all the subjects in group (D) must have been takers as well those in (A), (B) and (C).

GRADE "A" BY Partial examinations.

A Candidate at the Provincial Examination who makes an aggregate of 000 on any ten papers of the "A Course" and an aggregate of 600 on $\pi$ differentet of tan papers of the Course at a following examination, or who makes an aggregate of 1000 on twenty papers of the Course, or wio bas already talsen an $A$ (c) or an $A$ (sc), nay thereafter present himself for examination on any of the subjects on which he may not have made ut least 50 per cent at a previous examination; and so long as the Council of Public Instruction deeme the character of the examination on the subjects not materially changed, all the valuation marks 50 per cent or above made on each rubjectat the said and following examinations may be incorporated into a single Certificate, provided nt lenst 50 per cent be made on each of the (twenty) subjectr required for the Gracles A (cl) or A (sc), or on each of the (thirty) subjects in the full course for $A$ ( cl and Bc ).

## University Matriculation.

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

## COURSES OF STUDY.

## CONDENSED COMMON SCHOOL COURSES.

[The following condensations of the Comus School Course of Study are given here merely as suggestions for the benefit of untrained teachers who way require such aid. The editor of the Journal will be glad to have notes on the same from experienced teachere.]

## FOR A COMMON SCHOOL WITH FOUR TEACHERS.

## Pristary.

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

Arithmetic.-All fundamental arithmetical operations wilh numbers, the results of which do not exceed 100 , to be done with concrete and abstract numbers, accurately and rapidly.
Lessons on Nature, etc.- Power of accurate observation developed by exercising each of the senses on simple and appropriate objects. Estimation of direction, distance, magnitude, weight, etc., begun. Common colors, simple, regular solids, surfaces and lines. Simple observations on a few common minerals, stones, plants and animals. Simple songs. Hygiene and temperance.

## Advanced Primary.

Reading.-Readers Nos. 2 and 3 with spelling.
Lunguage.-Oral statements of matter of lessons, observatione, etc. Written sentences with punctuation, etc. Subject, predicate, noun, verb. and their modifiers.
Writiny and Drawing.-.On slate and blackboaru. Cominongeometrical lines and figures with their names, map of scluool ground. . Copy books. Drawing as in Manual Training, No. 1, to end of Section YIII, and Drawing Pisuks. Nos. 2 and 3 , with outline drawings of common nbjects.
Arithmetic.-As in Cummon School Arithmetic, Part 1.
Lessons on Nature, etc.-Geography of neightiorhood and the use of map of province with easy geographical terme, explanation of the change of seasons, etc. Estimation of distance, measure, weight, etc., continued. Color. Study of fourcor five each of the common metals, atones, earths, flowers, shrubs, trees, insects, bircis and uammals. Simple songs. Hygiene and temperance.

## Intermediate.

Reading.-Reader No. 4 with spelling. Health Reader No. 1.
Langunge.- Furmal conppositions, (simple essays twice a month), short descriptions and letters as well as oral absiracts. Simple parsing and analysis begun, with the application of the more important rules of syntax, exercises selected from reading lessons. (No textbook of grammar in the bands of pupils).
Writing and Drawing.-Copy books. Drawing, as in Manual Training, No. 1, conplete, and drawing books Nos, 4 and 5 . Model and object drawing.
Arithmetic.-As in Common School Arithmetic, Part II.
Geography.-Elementary Geography to end of Canada. Thorough drill in outlines of Hemisphere mape.
History.-Nova Scotia, to 1756, пз in prescribed British American History.
Lessons on Nature.-From minerals and rock to soil, as shown in neighborhood, and say six or seven each of the common plants, trees, insecte, other'invertebrates, fish, reptiles, Lirds, mammals, and natural phenomena, such as ventilation, evaporation, freezing, closely examined. Distribution and values of the natural producte of the Province. Music, ta least a half a dozen songs (tcnic sol-fa notatiou).

## Preparatory.

Reading.-Reader No. 5. Health Reader No: 2. Elements of prosody and plain figure 3 of speech as illustrated in readings to be observed and studied.

Sppelliny.-Readers and prescribed Spelling Book, etc.
Grammar. - Prescribed Text-bouk. Etymology and Syntax (omitting notes and more difficult matter in medium print). Parsing. Analyses of simple and easy complex sentences. Correction of false syntax.

Composition.-Written abstracts of oral and reading lessons. Simple description, narrative and busiuess forms. Punctuation and paragraphing.

Wriling anil Drawing.-Copy books. Drawing as in Manual T:aining No. 2 to end of Section V., with Drawing Book, No. 6, Lifodel and Object draming with simple drawing from nature. Construction of angles and simple geometrical figures to scale and their measurement.

Geography. - Elomentary text-böobk with latest corrections, and thorough map drill.
History.-"British American," completed, with "Brief Histury of England."
Arithmetic and Algebra. - Common School Arithmetic. Fandamental rules of Algebra and eraluation of algebraic expressions.

Book-keeping.-A simple set.
Music.-At least eight songs and the tonic-sol-fa notation.
Lessons on Nature. -The study by examination of the minerrls, stones, arths, \&c. ; of specimens of each class, zub-class and division of plants; and of each class of animals, ay found in the locality, with particular reference to the bearing of the knowledge on any useful industry, as agricuiture, horticulture, \&c. All common and easily obseived physical phenomena. Oral lessons with experiments on subject matter of Introductory Science Primer.

## FOR A COMMON SCHOOL WITH THREE TEACHERS.

## LOWER.

- Realing.-Primer and Keaders, Nos. 1 and 2, will spelling.

Language.-Story-telling by pupil. Printing or writing simple words and thoughis.
Writing and Draviny. - Script letters, \&c., on slate, pẹper or blackbōard and copy-bcok. Drawing from objects, anci of easy interesting figures, plaus of schoul grounds, or as in
Mamual Traininy, No. 1 to end of Section VI., with Dratwing Buoks,'Nos. 1 and 2.
Arithmetic.--As in Common School Arithmetic, Part I., first half.
Lessons on Nature.-Power of accurate observation developed by exercising. each of the senses on simple and appropriate ohjects, geugraply of neighborhvod and local map. Estimation of direction, magnitude, distance, weight, measure, \&c., begun. Colors. Objective study of at least a few of each class of the natural history objects in the locality.

Music.-At least three simple eongs (tonic sol-fa notation).
mindle.
Reading.-Readers Nos. 3 aud 4 , with-spelling. Health Readci, No. 1.
Language.-Oral statement of matter of readiug lessons and oral lessons. Simple rarrative and letter writing. Parts of speech and sentences.with the easier inflections und rules of syntax. Parsing aud analysis of simple passages in reading lessons begun.

IITriting and Drawing.-Copy books. Drawing, as in Mitamal Training No. '1, complete, with Drawing Bnois Nos. 3, 4 and 5, and outline drawing from objects.

Arithmetic.-As in Common School Arithmetic, Parts I. and 1 I.
Geography and History. - Drill on the Hemisphere maps and elementary text-book to end of Canada. Oral lessons on the leading incidents of the history of Nova Scotis.

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

## HIGHER.

Reading.-Reader No. 5 and IIealth Reader No. 2, with spelling and prescrined spelling book, elements of prosody and plain tigures of sperch in passages read observed.

Grammeid:-Text-book (omitting notes'snd more (lifficit parts in medium print), pars-ing, analysis of simple and ensy, couplex sentences, corrections of false syntax.

Composition.-Oral and written alystracts of interesting lessons. Fortnightly essaya, iulcluding narrative, description, and general letter writing, with special attention to punctuation, paragraphing and form generally.

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

Geography.-Elementary Geography complete with latest corrections, and general napp drill on the Hemisphere maps.
liëtor". - As in "British American," and the "Brief History of England."
Arithmetic and Algebra.-Common School Arithmetic; and evaluation of algebraic expressions:and four fundamental rules.

Book-keeping.-One simple set with cummercial forms.
.3usic.-At least eight songs and the tonic-sol-fa notation.
Lessons on Nature. - The study objectively of anumber of the typical natural history objecte ot the locality, their distribution, value and bearing on native industries in the Province. The observation aud explanation of coumon physical phenomena, oral lessons and experiments as in the Introductory Science Primer.

## FOR A COMMON SCHOOL WiTh TWO TEACHERS.

## Junior (at leasit two divisions).

Reading.-Primer and Readers Nos. 1, 2 and 3, with spelling, and oral abstracts of intaresting lessons ; nouns, verbs, subjects, predicates, etc., in lessons of higher classes; writing sentences.
Wriling and Drawing.--Letters, words, geometrical figurea, ete., on slate, paper and blackof Srd. Copying from cards. Conpy books and drawing as in Manual Training No. 1 to end Arithmetic-A with Drawing Books Nos. 1, 2,3, and drawing from common objects. Music.-Four or five enmon School Arithmetic, Part I,
Lessons on Nuture-pigs with tonic sol-fa notation.
referred to in reduction tabice in the estimation of weights, measures, distances, etc., lines and colors. Observation of guessing and testing. Study of regular solids, surfaces, cation of representative specimens of minerals, phat phenomena. Examination and classifiin the locality. Training the eyes to see every, stonas, etc., plants and animals, to be found tions and relations.

## Senior (at least two divisionsj.

Reading.-Readers Nos. 4 and 5. Health Readers Nos. 1 and 2. Spelling and definition. Oral abstracts of lessons. Etomentary grammar and analysis drill on sentences in reading lessons. Observation of figures of speech and the character of metre in poetical passages read Gramanced division.
Grammar.-Text-hook in advanced division only (as in Grades VII. and VIII.) punctuation, paragraphing and form-at least fortnigh and descriptions, with attention to division on alternate weeks.

Writing and D
and No. 2 to end of Section V, with Drawiawing as in Mamual Training No. 1 complete, ing ; and lessons on mathematical constructing Books, Nos. 5 and 6 , model and object draw-Geography.-Text bools (elementary) in an of figures in advanced division. the general geography of the Hemisphere maps. History.-" British American" text bool, division. British Amench "
Arithmetic.-Common School Arithmetic, Part II. and III., with evaluation and fundrmental rules of Algebra for advanced division.
Book-keeping.-Simple set for advanced division.
Miusic.-At least eight songs and the tonic sol-fa notation.
Lessons on Nature.-One daily to all pupils on one or other
of weights, measures, distances, etc., properties of bodies local representative specimens or species of the of bodies, common physical phenomena, locality, the natural resources of the Province, and th, vegetable and animal world in the develppment, \&c., \&c., experiments, \&c., as ind the bearing of these on our industrial development, \&c., \&c., experiments, \&c., as in the Introductory Scien.e Primer.

## FOR A COMBION SCHOOL WITH ONE TEACHER.

## (Ungraded or "Miscellaneous" Schoou.)

[As a general rule there should be at least four chasses or divisions in such a school; (a) those in Reader No. 5, (b) Reader No. 4, (c) Reader No. 3, and (d) Readers Nos. 2 and ; (a) and Primer. The pupils in such a school must be driller to move nithout the loss of an school init.] if the teacher is to be successful. There connot be the leisure of a graded

Reading.-
questions on them; (c) lessons a day, very short, with spelling, grammar and composition Health Reader No.l, with the fhort lessons in like manner ; (b) two short lessons, one from Reader No. 2, on alternate days), with range of questions on them; (a) one lessou (Health grammar, analysis, prosody and composition, suite of questions corering speiling, definitions,

Writing and Drawing. - (d) On composition, more or less partially. times of the day; (c) same, more adranced; (d) cony booksard or cards, during specified day ; (a) the same, once eacl day.

Grammar and Composition.-Text bonk only in (a) and ouce a day or every other day.
Written compositions in (a) and (b). Class instruction or essay criticism once or twice a Writt
Geography.-Oral lesson once or twice a week to (d) and (c) and (b.) Teast book twice
a week (b) and (a.)
History.-Oral lessons once a week to (c) and (b.) Text book twice a week for (a.)
Arithimetic.- Each class to receire attention twice a day as a class from the teacher; (d) $\Omega$ very few minutes at a time; ( $\Omega$ ) more time, which might vary with the diffculty of the points to be'reaoned out. This will form the main subject for "seat Tork," while the
teacher is engaged with other classes.
Music.-At least twice a day for a few minues. Exercises short and oiten are more useful for many purposes than exercises long and seldom.
Lessons on Nature.-Ouce.every clay so ns to select during the year the most important pointe specified in the uncontracted course.

## LESSONS ON NATURE.

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

## TEXT BOOKS.

Comment.-In performing the duty of selecting and prescribing text-books for the Public Schools, the Council of Public Instruction has availed itself as fully as possible of the knowledge and experience of those who are engaged in the practical work of education. The sole aim of recent modifications has been to secure, at reasonable cost, a series of texts adajted for use in schcols. Change in authorized books is in itself a very undesirable thing.
The prescribing of new books is one of such importance to the country that the most extraordinary care has to be taken to make sure that the ultimate advantages of a change will more than compensate the people for the temporary loss or annoyance always involved in making a change. But chapige there must be. It is the essential condition of all growth : and we ought under such circumstances to be always prepared for it.

Inspectors aud teachers are reminded :

1. That the course of study for common schools encuurages an economical expenditure for text books by providing a system of oral instruction for junior classes. Too many teachers try to satisfy themselves in respect to their more youtliful pupils by placing in their hands text-books not needed in auy case, aud worse than useless when unaccompanied by proper oral exposition. A text-book shonld not be required for a child until he is prepared to use it intelligently.
2. That the regulation which makes it illegal and iinproper for a teacher to introduce unauthorized texts, by no means hinders tim from giving his pupils the benetit of other treatises to whose oxplanations 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.

# LIST OF TEX'I BOOKS PRESCRIBED FOR USE IN SC̨HOOLS, WITII NAMES OF PUBLISHERS. 

## COMMON SCHOOLS.

*Royal Readers, Nos. 1 to 5. (Thomas Nelson \& Sons, Edinburg and London). FrenchEnglish Editions in French sections.
Jlaritime Readers. (Collins, Sons \& Co., Glasgow and London).
Spelliug Books superseded-English Elition. (Sulivan Bros.)
Ilealth Readers, Nos. 1 and 2. (T. C. Allen \& Co., Halifux).
Introductory Science Primer-Huxley; Chemistry Primer-Roscoe. (Macmillan \& Co., London).

Calkin's Elementary Geography. (A. \& W. Mackinlay, Halifax).
Calkin's History of British America. (A. \& W. Mackinlay, Halifax).
Brief History of England. (Thomas Nelson \& Sons, Edinburg).
*English Grammar. (A.\& W. Mackinlay, Malifax).
Common School Arithmetic, (Allen \& Co., Halifax).
National and Vacation Songs, (Grafton \& Sons, Montreal).
Writing Copy Books-Verlical; as in Jackon's New Style-twelve Nos. (Sampson Low, Marston \& Co., London). Sloping ; Royal, and Beattie's.
[The Council does not think it necessary to prescribe a single series of Copy Books, but only to require that one series shall be used exclusively in each School.]
*Drawing Books: Langdon S. Thompson's (D. C. Heath \& Co., Boston).
Or Public School Drawing Course, (Canada Pub. Co., Toronto).
(Those marked with an asterisk* are also used in High School grades.)

High Schools (ONLy).
Martin's "The Human Body and the effects of Narcotics," (Henry Holt \& Co., New York). Calkin's Geography of the World iMackinlayy).
Outlines of British History (Thos. Nelson \& Sons, Edin.)
Hall \& Stevens' Euclid.
Hall \& Knight's Elementary Algebrä.
Note. - The character of the High Senool work in its various subjects is further indicated by the books referred to in the High School Course of Study.

## MİPS.

The Council of Public Iustruction has not deemed it necessary to prescribe maps of particular authorship for use in the Public Schools. In such well-known series as those of Philips, Johnson, Mackinlay, Irustees will find an abundance of excellent material from which to select. The special charactor of Church's Mineral Map will tend to popularize it in many parts of the Province, while it fully answers the purpnses of a geveral map. The minimuus of Mnp outfit in every school, should comprise the Hemispheres, Europes North America, the Dominion of Canada, nind Nova Scotia (or the Atlantic Provinces). No Migh School is equipped for classical work without at least the Orbis Romanus and the Orbis notus Veteribus.
[A Geclogical map of Nova Scotia is being prepared by Mr. Church.]

## LIST OF BOOKS RECOMMENDED FOR THE USE OF TEACHERS.

(Trustees anxious to promote the physical, intellectual and moral weifare of the pupils in the schools under their charge, will do well to provide their tenchers with the undermentioned books.)
N. A. Calkin's Primary Object Lessons (Harper Bros., New York).
J. B. Calkin's Notes on Education.

Applied Psychology, McLellan's (Copp, Clarke \& Co., Toronto).
Educational Reformer's, (Ruick's, (Appletun \& Co., New Yurk).
The Tonic Sul-fa Music Reader.
The Science l'rimers-some of which are prescribed (Macuillan \& Co., London).
Guides for Scieuce Teaching-Nos. I to XV (D. C. Henth \& Co., Buston).
[I. About Pebbles; II. Common Plants; III. Sponges; IV. Natural History, Lessons at Sea Shore ; V. Common Hydroids. Curals, etc.; VI. Oyster, Clam, etc.; VII. Worms and Crustacea; VIII. Insects; XII. Common Minerals and Rocks; XIII. First Lessons on Minerals ; XIV. Hints for [eachers of Physiology ; XV. Thirty-six Observation Lessons on Common Miverals.]
Note,-Prang's Natural History Series of botanical and zoological drawings and cards is accompanied by an excellent manual of directions, and, if possible, should be in every school.
School Ifygiene, by W. Jenkinson Abel, (53 pages, $5 \times 7$ inches, Longmans, Green is Co., London and New York), or Primer of Hygiene, by Earnest S. Reyn lds, (164 pages, $4 \times 6$ inches), Macmillan \& Co., London and New York.

OFFICIAL NOTICESS. (Appendix.)

## County Academy Entrance Examination. 1894-5.

 (Supplementary.)
## Inverness.

6. Hugh B. Tremain.
7. Peter Smyth Campbell.
8. A. Sinclair Fraser.

Government Grants omitted from previous List.
Tictoria.

McLeod, Mary..................... | Dass. |
| ---: |
| 89 |
| 98 |$\$ 24,72$

Livingston, Florence J. ........... 97 2694
Morrison, Dan. B.................. 48 1333
Inverness.
Smith, Maıy J. .... ............. 54 1500
*Coady, Rebecca J. ................ $108_{\text {poor grant. }}^{\text {(aditional) }} 1000$
McDonald, Jessie (1894), .......... $80{ }^{20} 00$
Cameron, Kate (1893)............. 54 1377

## JOURNAL OF EDUCATION.

## 3Otн APRII, 1895.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.
The full number of legal teaching days in the half year begun 20th August last and ended 1st February was 108 ;in the second half year ending July 5th, 10 Total days for year. 216

CALENDAR, SUMMER, 1895.
Apr. 22. Fourth Quarter begins.
May 10. Arbor Day (or any other date appointed by trustees for local reasons.)
" 24. Holiday. Last day of application for High School Examination at Inspectors'.
June 1. Inspectors' report on Applications sent to Education Office.
" 24 Annual Meeting of School Sections.
" 27 . Provincial Normal School closes.
July 1. Grade A and Co. Acad. Ent. Exams. begin.
" 2. Last day for reception of minutes of annual meeting of School Section at Inspector's office.
" 3. Grade B Examination begins.

* 4. Grade C and D Examinations begin.
" 5. Public Schools close for Midsummer holidays.
" 6. Teachers' Min. Piof. Qual. Examination.
" 13. Last day for reception of School Returns at Inspector's Office.
" 20. Last day for reception of Inspectors' Govt. Grant and Co. Fund sheets at Education Office.
Aug. 19. Public Schools open. First Monday of First Quarter.
Oct. 16. Frovincial Normal School opens.
Nov. 4. First kionday of Second Quarter.

The New Manúal.-The attention of trustees, teachers and candidates for teachers' Licenses is directed to the Manual of the consolidated and revised educational Statutes and Reguiations. One copy by order of the Council of Public Instruction will be sent free to each board of trustees and school commissioners in the province, it is hoped, before the end of April if not with this issue of the Journal. Other copies can be had from the booksellers as usual.

Compulsory Attendance. - The Legislature, it will be seen from the revised Act, has materially changed the character of the general law to secure attendance in sections outside of incorporated towns. A majority vote will make the law operative, and once it is made operative it will not be necessary to vote each year for the continuation of the Jaw. The days' attendance has been raised from the minimum of eighty to that of one hundred and twenty days in the year. The old law was as a rule inoperative. With the present modification it will be more powerful when brought into operation.

The Towns' Compulsory Attendance Act.-This section of the consolidated Act will enable any incorporated to n no adopt when desired such a law as has already to a fair extent been tested in Halifax City and Dartmouth with very satifaciory results.

Annual Vote on Comi Jlsory Attendance Laf.-From the regulations of the Council of Public Instruction it will be found that every board of trustees and school commissioners is required to report that süch . vote has been taken as required by law, and the result of the vote.

Revised Regulations-Some of the more important revised regulations are published in this issue of the Juonval for the convenience of teachers. Candidates for the teaching profession should notice the .change made in the ages required for the different classes of license, etc.

Annoal Returns. - The attention of trustees and teachers is called to the fact, that the Education Department can not even commence to divide the provincial grant until all the returns are sent in properly made out, at the end of the year. The action of this department may seem to be unnecessarily severe to some person who may send a return in one day too late, or way have accidentally misdirected $i t$, or may have sealed the envelope wikh
the postage required for an open communication only, and thereby find it transmitted to the dead letter office instead of to the Inspector. the province must wait for the last refurn to be received. The last instalment of the grant must be divided according to the returns. It. will therefore be seen that at the end of the year Inspectors can not wait. beyond the date fixed without delaying the payment of every teacher in the province. And the whole grant of a tardy teacher would not pay the interest of a few days' delay of this grant. In summer time, the returns can be sent in from the most remote section, if due precautions are taken, on the date specified in the foregoing calendar. After this caution, which goes to every school section in the province, those who are late will see money for them.

Opening Day.-There is no exception made in favor of one teacher as compared with another. See regulation 7 under the heading Teachers.

Annual Mearings.-See the duties of chairman, secretary, and of the proceedings of the meeting.

New Register.-For the year beginning next August, the Register used should be that one which has the date "Septenber, 1894," on the tenth page over.the Course of Study. And the returns for the same year should be the new forms corresponding to it. It differs from the older registers in several respects, including the manner of finding the specified annual attendance when there are transfers, and in the items 41, 133, 134, etc., of the statistical page 9. The explanations on the last page are changed to correspond, and the directions must be exactly carried out in every respect. For the present yesr the returns will be on the old forms corresponding to the old registers.

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

Cape Breton, May 29th.
Richmond, July 16 th .
S. Inverness, May 21st.
N. Inverness, May 2sth.

Victoria, May 31st.
Antigonish, May 23 rd .
Guysbor,o', June 1st.
St. Mary's, June 19th.
N. Pictou, May 13th.
S. Pictou, May 14th,
S. Colchester, May 27th.
W. Colchester, April 19th.

Sterling, April 26 th,
Cumberland, May 10th.
Parrsboro', May 29th.
Halifax West, June 7th.
Halifax Rural, Miay 23rd.

Halifax Shore, May 17th.

- West Hants, May 17 ch .

East Hants, June 12h.
Kings, May 21st.
Annapolis West, May 7 th.
Annapolis East, May Sth.
Digby, May 13 hl .
Clare, May-14th.
Shelburne, June 13th.
Barrington, April 26th.
Argyle, May 22 nd .
Yarmouth, Nay 25th.
S. Queens, June Sth.
N. Queens, May llth.
*Lun. and New Dublin, May 4th.
Chester, June 1st.
*At Lunenburg.

## EDITORIAL COMMENTS:

Old and New Books.-In the case of old books replaced by newer ones on the course of study, it may be useful to note, that in order to simplify the course the old books are not mentioned with the new. But in order to give as much elasticity as possible to schools under different circumstances, the old books such as Todhunter's Algebra, Haublin Smith's Geometry, Kirkland and Scott's Arithmetic, etc., are allowed to remain on the course for trio years longer in exactly the same position, unless otherwise specified, as when last on the syllabus. The accommodation to the two virtual prescriptions is perfectly made by the expedient of optional questions which will place students following the one author on exactly the same vantage ground as those following the other. The new series prescribed in drawing has the advantage of great cheapness, but while it is mientioned alone in the Course of Study, those preferring Thompson's series, which remains on the prescribed list, and which in some respects excels the new, may continue its use.

Examinations.-In many cases there are pupils and even teachers who think that the best way to prepare for examination is to memorize all the minutix in the texts prescribed, and they attempt to do so although feeling that it is profitable for noihing except for "passing" the examination. .To these it may be well to repeat again, that the object of those who
set the questions, is to select such as will give the advantage to the candidate who understands the general principles and seems to know how to put them to use. A great deal of minutio in some texts are only of use as ilustrations, or for reference, or to aid in giving a fuller view of a principle in its various relations. The person who slavishly memorizes everything without distinction of its relative value, does very much more mental work of a purely laborious kind than a student of another type, and has less for it. There are some points which a good memory can make at an examinalion, but the object is to make the examination as much as possible a measure of the good sense of the candidate. In some papers, such as history, memory is all important. But even in history, there is a world of difference between the memory which reproduces a paragraph and that which collects and sums up all the relevant points of a question in the compass of the average answer.

Music, \&c.-It is very gratifying to observe the heartiness with which many of our teachers who formerly neglected these subjects turned to them after their attention had been called to it. True, the law remains the same as it had been for many years. "When possible" these subjects were to be taught according to the Course of Study for the last ten years. Now the word is only changed into "should" which some read as "shali" or "must." But buth "should" and." when possible" equally require teachers not to "neglect" to qualify themselves one way or another for giving such instruction, more especially now when the new teachers entering the profession are required to have some knowledge of vocal music, \&tc. But there are several excellent teachers in the service who, owing to the lack of opportunity in their youth more, perhaps, than to any organic defect, are unable to qualify themselves. But none of these can be said. to have "neglected" qualifying themselves. They tried honestly and earnestly but failed. They are entitled under the present law to as high a consideration as the successful, so far as the effurt to do their duty is concerned. But even these can uphold the discipline of the school while snme young singer leads in a school song. And in such circumstances it is possible sometimes to have better training in music from rote singing than under other teachers from all the paraphernalia of theory and personal leading.

The hearty effort made by teachers throughout the province, according to the wonthly reports of most of our Inspectors, shows that it will not be necessany to cancel old licenses even should the power of conducting singing exercises in the near future be required of all teachers of the lower grades. But the experience of the past has proven most emphatically that it will not do to allow some teachers to be the sole judge of.
the fact whether they have done all that was "possible" in this direction. The Inspector is also necessary. And there is little danger that he will refuse to give credit wherever credit is due.

This question of music is a most important one, especially in the common schools. We are at this moment far behind countries with a good system of education in this respect; and the effect is more widereacling than those who have not studied the subject are aware of. In a future report the state of these subjects in the various counties of the provincé, as revealed by the Inspectors' monthly reports, may be shown.

School Accommodation.-These regulations have been revised with the object of suggesting rather than fully describing what should be done in a section where only one school room is necessary. The allusions to the accommedations necessary in the larger buildings are only occasional, for in such sections it has been the fortunate experience of the Council to find both people and trustees, as a rule, actively alive to the advantages of health-giving, beautiful, and convenient surroundings and apparatus. If the school authorities should allow careless sections to drift along pleasantly (?) while ignoring the well-known laws of health and sucerssful work, the indulgence will be found ultimately to injure mostly those who mistakenly thought they were favored. Whatever injures one section of the country injures the whole country. Thus he who does his duty firmly, though always courteously and considerately, will receive the reward of public or historical acknowledgment that his services were of some benefit to his country, and were not simply exercises designed for his own comfort.

Statistics.-The statistics of the last school year appear to be more accurate than those of the previous year. But it is very humiliating to every educational officer and to every teacher who has the honor of his profession at heart, to find that the county and provincial statistics must show the effects of a few careiess or ignorant teachers. It is to be hoped that this present year will eliminate from our records the discrepancies alluded to. In many counties the Inspectors were able to present a sheet which stood all the checking devices, and there are many such in our system. But one wring county will spoil the figures of the province, and one wrong section will spoil the figures of a county if the errors cannot be corrected.

As the register is the basis of the return, and the return the basis of all other statistics, the following notes are made to suggest thought on the matter.

## Notes on Registers and Returns for 1895.

1. In the cases of School Seetions to which extra holidays have been granted under any of the Regulations, and of teachers applying for the extra Clays A or Agricaltaral Grants, the facts should be plainly endorsed on the margin of the Return or otherwise inseparably attached to it.
2. For sex write down only the letter, not the whole word, for which there is neith,er necessity nor space.
3. For class also use the proper symbols.
4. Nos. 1 to 8 are sapposed to be filled in on the day on which the school opened, as is plainly indicated. It is to be copied exactly as in the Register into the Annual Return at the end of the year.
5. No. 13 is the product of the number of feet the school room is in height, breadth and length. Never mind the fractions of feet.
6. No. 14 means the " number of pupils for whom seats and desks are -provided."
7. Total Annual Enrolment.-If the numbers in colmmns 27 and 38 on page 9 are not equal, the teacher has misunderstood or not followed the directions on the last page of the Register. Such a retarn should be sent back for correction. The sum of columns 95,36 and 37 mast equal 38. 39 and 40 must equal 38 . The sum of $45,46,47,48,49$ and 50 , mast equal 38. 51 and 52 must equal 38 . And 91 to 103 must equal 38 .

Also the sum of 65 to 90 should approsimately equal five times column 12.

Columns 100, 101, 102 and 103 mast equal 130, which mast also be equal to the sum of 131 and 132, ete., etc.
8. How to fill in Tables 65 to 90 . (1) Suppose book-keeping to be taken up in an ungraded school for only sict weeks, the teacher giving his attention to the class for an average of 15 minutes every day. That would be 75 minutes per week for 6 weeks, or 450 minutes altogether for the year. But as there are 44 weeks in the year, that would give an average of 10 minutes and a fraction per week for the year. When the fraction is less than $\frac{1}{2}$ it must be rejected. When $\frac{1}{2}$ or greater than $\frac{1}{2}$, the next integer above should be taken, as there is no room for fractions. (2) Suppose a "ten minute" oral lesson on Patriotic and Moral Duties is given, say on the first Monday of each month. This gives 100 minutes per year. Divided by the number of weeks, 44, it gives an agerage of 2 minutes per week for the year, during which the teacher is employed in giving lessons under (69).

The table is checked for correctness in this way. If there are five hours and thirty minutes each day on an average during which the teacher is engaged in teaching some subject in this table, that is 330
minutes per day or 1,650 minutes per week, the sum of the minutes in the table should approximate 1,650 . It should never be made exactly equal to the total figured from (12), because fractions are not directed to be taken into account. Exact equality therefore is not likely to occur without a tampering with some figures after they had been calculated previously from the teacher's best memory and judgment.
9. Column 120 refers to Provincial High School Gertificate holders Grade IX. will therefore as a rule be filled with a naught. Grade X. with those holding D certificates or licenses, Grade XI. with those holding " C " and Grade XII. with those holding B.

The grades of such High School students should be marked in every Register, on page 3, with an asterisk as required in G.--County Academies. Reg. 13.
10. On page 3, "grade at beginning" while necessarily filled in as soon as the teacher can provisionally estimate the pupil's "grade," is not to be copied into the return. "Pupil's standing" in the return is simply the sum of the numbers under "Conduct and Progress" in the Register.
11. The exact age of pupils on the first day of August is asked for with several objects in view. (1) It is good to cultivate the habit of accuracy. (2) It will make the register valuable as a record of ages should other records be lost-valuable as an exact historical record from which the birth days of those enrolled can at any time be calculated. (3) By having tle exact age at the beginning of the school year (a fixed date) the age of each at the end of the year or at any specified period can be found by adding a year or the specific time. (4) It is the intention of the department occasionally, perhaps every five or ten years, to find the average age of pupils in the different grades in each county and in the province for the purpose of studying certain problems. If ages are not registered exactly they are perfectly useless for the purpose of indicating, minute secular variations.
12. Any teacher who neglects the posting up of the Register promptly from quarter to quarter, as indicated in the Register itself; or who at the end of his or her service does not complete the Register as indicated definitely at the bottom of page nine; and then makes the prescribed oath containing the words "the prescribed Register has been faithfully and correctly kept by me," shall have his or her license cancelled by the Council of Public Instruction on the receipt of the proof of such false swearing. Before the oath is taken to the Annual Return both the Teacher and Secretary of the Trustees must have signed the certificate at the bottom of the said page nine.

Remernber that the Returns are copies of specified portions of the Register which must be filled in exactly according to the directions; otherwise the prescribed oath cannot be taken.
13. Assistants.-It must be remembered that assistant teachers cannot draw any Provincial Grants without making oath in statutory form, as in the case of principal teachers. Such affidavits must be attached to the returns in the blank space provided for the oaths of substitute teachers.
14. When a teacher does noi expect to remain in the Section after the close of the School, his or her Post Office address for the month following should be endorsed on the return, say, on the foot margin of its face when folded, in case the Inspector should require to comm,unicate with the teacher regarding some point in the "return" or in the payment of the Provincial grant. If this precaution is neglected, the teacher alone will be held responsible for delay in the payment of moneys occasioned thereby.

Provincial Educational Association.-From the revised regulations it will be seen that the range of membership has been increased in the ex officio division by the admission of delegates from the District Institutes, and in the ordinary division by the admission of trustees and commissioners as well as of all teachers.
It is expected that the next meeting will be held in Truro at the opening of the Normal School, about the middle of October, due notice of which will be given in the press.


[^0]:    * A Teacher's License is a Prov. Certificate of the same grade as its class. If no license or vertificate is held the blank is to be filled in with a dash.

