
PART III.

—

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.



No. 16.

AN ACT RESPECTING PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

A. D. 1872.

[Assented to 11th April, 1872.]

WHEREAS it is expedient that provision should be made for the establishment, maintenance, and management of Public Schools throughout the Province of British Columbia: Preamble.

Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia, enacts as follows:—

1. "The Common School Ordinance, 1869," and "The Common School Amendment Ordinance, 1870," are hereby respectively repealed. Repeals school Ordinances.
2. On the 1st day of April, A. D. 1872, there shall be set apart by the Officer in Charge of the Treasury for the time being, out of the General Revenue of the Province, the sum of forty thousand dollars for Public School purposes, and in each subsequent year such sum shall be set apart as aforesaid as may be voted by the Legislative Assembly for the purposes aforesaid, and the said sums of money shall be called the "Public School Fund." Public School Fund.

Board of Education.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may, by Letters Patent under the Seal of the Province, appoint six fit and proper persons to be a Board of Education for the Province of British Columbia, and the persons so appointed shall respectively hold office during the pleasure of the Lieutenant-Governor; in the event of any one or more of the persons so appointed resigning, dying, or being removed from office, the vacancy or vacancies so occasioned may be filled up by new appointments in manner aforesaid. Appointment of Education Board.

Superintendent.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may appoint a Superintendent of Education for the Province of British Columbia, who shall be ex-officio Chairman of the Board of Education, and such Superintendent shall hold office during the pleasure of the Lieutenant-Governor, and shall receive as an annual salary the sum of two thousand dollars, together with such additional allowance or remuneration as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may grant for travelling expenses. And when, and so often as a vacancy shall occur in the office of Superintendent, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may appoint a fit and proper person to the office so vacated, and such person shall hold office during the pleasure of the Lieutenant-Governor. Provided, always, that no person shall be eligible for Superintendent unless he has been an experienced and successful Teacher of at least five years' standing, and holds a first class certificate from some College, School, or Board of Examination in some other Province or Country where a Public School System has been in operation. Appointment of Superintendent.

School Districts.

5. All School Districts existing at the date when this Act shall come into operation shall continue until altered as hereinafter provided. Existing Districts.
6. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor in Council from time to time— New Districts.

- (1.) To create School Districts, in addition to those already existing, and to define the boundaries thereof, and from time to time to alter the boun-

- A. D. 1872.
- Waste Lands. (2.) To set apart in every School District such a quantity of the waste lands of the Crown as in his opinion may be necessary for school purposes in such District :
- Money Grants. (3.) To grant, on the application of the School Trustees of any such School District, endorsed by the Superintendent of Education, such sum or sums of money as may be required by them to pay the salary of the School Teacher in such School District; to defray the cost of erecting a School House or providing a house or room within which the Public School of such District may be held; the cost of all furniture and apparatus necessary for the use of any such school, and the current expenses connected therewith.
- Ditto. (4.) To grant such sum as he shall think proper in aid of the establishment of a School in any part of the Province not being a School District, and not having less than seven, and not more than fourteen children, between the age of five and sixteen years, resident therein.

Duties of Board of Education.

Defines duties of Education Board.

7. It shall be the duty of the Board of Education—

- (1.) To meet not less than once in every three months, and they shall have power to determine the times and places of their meetings, the order of their proceedings and the manner of recording them :
- (2.) To cause to be made and kept a proper record of their proceedings :
- (3.) To adopt all such lawful means in their power, as they deem expedient, to advance the interests and usefulness of Public Schools :
- (4.) To select, adopt, and prescribe a uniform series of text books to be used in the Public Schools of the Province, and to authorize the purchase and distribution thereof, by the Superintendent, among the different Public Schools, in such numbers and quantities as they may think fit :
- (5.) To make and establish rules and regulations for the conduct of Public Schools :
- (6.) To examine and give certificates of qualification to Teachers of Public Schools. Such certificates shall be of three classes, viz :—a first class certificate, a second class certificate, and a third class certificate. A first class certificate shall be deemed good until revoked by the Board of Education ; a second class certificate shall be deemed good for three years, and no longer ; and a third class certificate shall be deemed good for one year, and no longer, unless renewed as hereinafter provided :
- (7.) Every such certificate of qualification shall have the signature of at least three members of the Board of Education, but no such certificate shall be given to any Teacher who does not furnish satisfactory proof of good moral character :
- (8.) To appoint the Teacher or Teachers, in any School District, and to fix the salary or salaries of such Teacher or Teachers; and, upon good cause shown, to remove the same :
- (9.) To take charge of and keep safely all apparatus to be purchased as hereinafter provided for school purposes in this Province, and to furnish, on the application of the Trustees of any District, endorsed by the Superintendent of Education, such apparatus as may be required for the School or Schools in such District :
- (10.) To purchase such apparatus as in their judgment may be necessary for the use of the Public Schools in the Province :

- (11.) To establish a separate School for females in any District where they may deem it expedient so to do; and such School, when so established, may be presided over by a Female Teacher or Teachers, but otherwise shall be subject to the same obligations and regulations as Public Schools generally under this Act:
- (12.) To establish a High School in any District where they may deem it expedient so to do, wherein the classics, mathematics, and higher branches of Education shall be taught; and such School shall be subject to the same obligations and regulations as Public Schools generally:
- (13.) At a meeting of the Board of Education three shall constitute a quorum for examining and giving certificates of qualification to Public School Teachers, and five shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of any other business.

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Duties of Superintendent.

8. It shall be the duty of the Superintendent—

- (1.) To visit each Public School within his jurisdiction, once in each year at least, unless oftener required by the Board of Education, or for the adjustment of disputes: Defines duties of Superintendent.
- (2.) To examine, at each yearly visit, the state and condition of the School, as respects the progress of the pupils in learning, the order and discipline observed, the system of instruction pursued, the mode of keeping the school registers, the average attendance of pupils, the character and condition of the buildings and premises, and to give such advice as he may judge proper.
- (3.) To deliver, in each School District, at least once a year, a public lecture on some subject connected with the objects, principles, and means of practical education; and to do all in his power to persuade and animate parents, guardians, trustees, and teachers to improve the character and efficiency of the Public Schools, and to secure the sound education of the young generally:
- (4.) To see that the schools are managed and conducted according to law, to prevent the use of unauthorised, and to recommend the use of authorised, books in each school.
- (5.) To suspend the certificate of qualification of any Teacher granted by the Board of Education, for any cause which may appear to him to require it, until the ensuing meeting of the Board of Education, of which meeting due notice shall be given by the said Superintendent to the Teacher suspended; and the Board of Education shall confirm or disallow the action of the Superintendent in suspending such Teacher, as a majority of the members of the Board present at such meeting shall think proper; and the cancellation or suspension of a Teacher's certificate, when confirmed by the Board of Education, shall release the School Trustees of the District in which such Teacher may be employed from any obligation to continue to employ him as such Teacher:
- (6.) To give any candidate, on due examination by him, according to the programme authorised for the examination of Teachers, a certificate of qualification to teach any School, the Teacher of which may have had his certificate of qualification suspended under the provisions of the next preceding clause, until (but no longer than) the next ensuing meeting of the Board of Education:
- (7.) To make annually, on or before the 1st day of September, a report of the actual state of the Public Schools throughout the Province, showing the number of pupils taught in each School District, over the age of 5 years and under the age of 16, the branches taught and average attendance, the amount of moneys expended in connection with each

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school, the number of visits made by him, the Salaries of Teachers, the number of qualified Teachers, their standing and sex, together with any other information that he may possess respecting the educational state and wants and advantages of each school and district in the Province, and such statements and suggestions for improving the Public Schools and school laws and promoting education generally, as he may deem useful and expedient:

- (8.) To be responsible for all moneys paid through him on behalf of the Public Schools, and to give such security as the Lieutenant-Governor may require:
- (9.) To prepare suitable forms and give such instructions as he may judge necessary and proper for making all reports and conducting all proceedings under this Act, and to cause the same, with such general regulations as may be approved of by the Board of Education for the better organization and government of Public Schools, to be transmitted to the officers required to execute the provisions of this Act:
- (10.) Within twenty days after any complaint shall be made to him respecting the mode of conducting any election of Trustees (as hereinafter provided for) to investigate such complaint and according to the best of his judgment, confirm or set aside such election; and in the latter case he shall appoint the time and place for a new election in such District.

School Trustees.

Number of Trustees:

9. For each School district there shall be three Trustees, each of whom, after the first election of Trustees, shall hold office for three years and until his successor shall have been elected.

Existing Trustees.

10. The School Trustees in any District existing at the time this Act shall come into force, shall continue to hold office until the annual election of Trustees in 1873, and no longer unless re-elected.

Annual Meeting.

11. An annual meeting for the election of School Trustees, shall be held in all School Districts in the Province on the second Wednesday in January in each year, commencing at twelve of the clock noon.

Substituted Trustees.

12. Any Trustee elected to fill an occasional vacancy shall hold office only for the unexpired term of the person in whose place he has been elected.

No Superintendent or Teacher Trustee.

13. No Trustee shall hold the office of Superintendent or Teacher within the District of which he is a Trustee.

New Districts.

14. Immediately after the formation of any new School District or Districts, pursuant to the provisions of this Act, the Superintendent of Education shall prepare notices in writing describing such District or Districts respectively, and appoint a time or place for the first school meeting for the election of Trustees, and shall cause copies of such notices to be posted in at least three public places in each of such School Districts at least ten days before the time of holding the meeting; and the Trustees elected at any such meeting shall respectively hold office up to the next annual meeting for the election of Trustees and no longer.

School Meetings:

15. The proceedings at any school meetings held under the authority of the next preceding section of this Act shall be conducted in all respects in the manner hereinafter provided with respect to annual meetings in School Districts for the election of Trustees.

Annual School Meetings.

Annual Meeting.

16. The voters of a School District, present at any school meeting held under the authority of this Act, shall elect one of their own number to preside over the proceedings of such meeting, and shall also appoint a Secretary, who shall record all proceedings of the meeting.

17. The Chairman of such meeting shall decide all questions of order, subject to an appeal to the meeting, and in case of an equality of votes, shall give the casting vote, but he shall have no vote except as Chairman. A. D. 1872.
Chairman.

18. The Chairman shall take the votes by a show of hands unless he be requested by any two electors present to grant a poll, for recording the names of the voters, in which case he shall grant such poll, and the names of the voters shall be recorded by the Secretary. At the first school meeting held in any District under this Act, the electors present shall, by a majority of votes, elect from the voters in such District three Trustees. Voting.

19. The Trustees so elected at the first annual school meeting in any District shall respectively hold office as follows:— Period of holding Office.

- (1.) The person first elected, or in case of a poll, the person receiving the largest number of votes shall continue in office for two years, to be reckoned from the annual school meeting next after his election, and from that time onward until his successor shall have been elected :
- (2.) The second person elected or in case of a poll, receiving the next greatest number of votes shall continue in office one year to be reckoned from the same period and until his successor shall have been elected :
- (3.) The third or last person elected, or in case of a poll, the person receiving the least number of votes shall continue in office until the next ensuing annual school meeting in such District and until his successor shall have been elected :

20. A correct copy of the proceedings of such first, and of every annual, and of every special School District meeting in such District, signed by the Chairman and Secretary, shall be forthwith transmitted by the Secretary in such School District to the Superintendent of Education. Proceedings at Meetings.

21. A Trustee shall be elected to office at each ensuing annual school meeting in place of any Trustee whose term of office is about to expire; and the same individual, if willing, may be re-elected; but no School Trustee shall be re-elected, except by his own consent, during the four years next after his going out of office. Election of Trustee annually.

22. At every annual school meeting the report of the Trustees, as required by the 30th Section of this Act, shall be received and decided upon. Report of Trustees.

23. Any male householder or freeholder resident in a School District shall be entitled to vote at any school meeting held in such School District. Voters.

24. If any person offering to vote at an annual or other school meeting is challenged as unqualified by any legal voter, the Chairman presiding at such meeting shall require the person so offering to make the following declaration:— Declaration of challenged voter.

“ I do declare and affirm that I am a householder [or freeholder as the case may be] in this School District, and that I am legally qualified to vote at this meeting.

And every person making such declaration shall be permitted to vote on all questions proposed at such meeting; but if any person refuse to make such declaration his vote shall be rejected.

25. Any person wilfully making a false declaration of his right to vote shall be guilty of misdemeanor, and on a summary conviction thereof before a Justice of the Peace shall be sentenced therefor to imprisonment for any period not exceeding three months, or to a fine not greater than one hundred dollars. False declaration a misdemeanor.

Trustees, their powers, responsibilities, and duties.

26. The Trustees of any School District duly elected, shall be a corporation, under the name of “ The Trustees of the ———— School District.” Designation of Trustees.

A. D. 1872.

Annual Meeting.

27. It shall be the duty of the Trustees of each School District to appoint the place of each annual school meeting of the voters of the District, or of a special meeting for the filling up of any vacancy in the Trustee Corporation occasioned by death, removal, or other cause, and to cause notices of the time and place to be posted in three or more public places of such District, at least ten days before the holding of such meeting, and to specify in such notices the object of such meeting; they may also call and give like notices of any special meeting, for any school purpose which they may think proper, and each of such meetings shall be organized and its proceedings recorded in the same manner as in the case of a first school meeting.

Ditto.

28. In case, from the want of proper notices, or from any other cause, any annual school meeting, required to be held for the election of Trustees, shall not be held at the proper time, any two voters in such District may, within twenty days after the time at which such meeting should have been held, call a meeting by given ten days' notice, to be posted in at least three public places in such School District, and the meeting then called shall possess all the powers and perform all the duties of the meeting in the place of which it is called.

Resignation of Trustees.

29. Any person chosen as Trustee may resign, with the consent, expressed in writing of his colleagues in office and of the Superintendent.

Defines duties of Trustees.

30. It shall be the duty of the Trustees of each School District to appoint one of themselves to be Secretary and Treasurer to the Corporation, who shall give such security as may be required by a majority of the Trustees, for the correct and safe keeping and forthcoming, when called for, of the papers and moneys belonging to the Corporation, and for the correct keeping of a record of their proceedings in a book procured for that purpose, and for the receiving and accounting for all school moneys which shall come into his hands, and for the disbursing of such moneys in the manner directed by the majority of the Trustees. The Trustees shall take possession and have the custody of and safe keeping of all Public School property, which has been acquired or given for Public School purposes in such District, and shall have power to acquire and hold as a Corporation, by any title whatsoever, any land, moveable property or income for school purposes, and to apply the same according to the terms on which the same were acquired or received; to do whatever they shall judge expedient with regard to the building, repairing, renting, warming, furnishing, and keeping in order the District School House or Houses, and the furniture and appendages belonging thereto, and the School lands and inclosures held by them; to pay the Teacher or Teachers employed in their District the salary or salaries of such Teacher or Teachers; to visit, from time to time, each School under their charge, and see that it is conducted according to the authorised regulations, and that such school is duly provided with a register; to see that no unauthorised books are used in the school, and that the pupils are duly supplied with a uniform series of authorised text books, sanctioned and recommended by the Board of Education; to exercise all the corporate powers vested in them by this Act; to cause to be prepared and read at the annual meeting of their District their annual school report for the year then terminating; and such report shall include, among other things, a full and detailed account of the receipt and expenditure of all school money received and expended in behalf of such District, for any purpose whatever, during such year; to prepare and transmit annually, on or before the fifteenth day of January, a report to the Superintendent of Education, signed by a majority of the Trustees, and shall specify therein—

- (1.) The whole time the school in their District was kept by a qualified Teacher, during the year ending the 31st day of December :
- (2.) The amount of money received for the School District, and the manner in which such money shall have been expended :
- (3.) The whole number of children residing in the School District over the age of five years and under sixteen; the number of children taught in

the school or schools respectively in such District, distinguishing the sexes and the average attendance of pupils in both winter and summer:

A. D. 1872.

- (4.) The branches of education taught in the school; the number of pupils in each branch; the text books used; the number of public school examinations, visits, and lectures, and by whom made or delivered, and such other information as may be required.

31. No steps shall be taken by the Trustees of any School District for procuring a site on which to erect a school house, without calling a special meeting of the voters of their District, to consider the matter; and in case of a difference of opinion, as to the site of the school house, between a majority of the Trustees and a majority of the voters in such District, at such special meeting, each party shall choose an arbitrator, and the Superintendent of Education, or, in case of his inability to attend, any person appointed by him to act in his behalf, shall be a third arbitrator, and such three arbitrators, or a majority of them, shall finally decide the matter.

Site for Schools

32. Whenever, from the scattered nature of the population in any School District, the Trustees shall think it advisable to have the school of such District held part of the year in one part of the District, and during the remainder of the year in another part of such District, they shall have power to order the same to be done by the Teacher or Teachers in such District.

School held in different parts of District.

33. No person shall be appointed as a Teacher in any Public School, unless he shall hold a first, second, or third class certificate of qualification from the Board of Education.

Teacher to hold certificate.

Public School Teachers and their Duties.

34. It shall be the duty of every Teacher of a Public School—

Defines duties of Teachers.

- (1.) To teach diligently and faithfully all the branches required to be taught in the school, according to the terms of his engagement with the Trustees, and according to the rules and regulations adopted by the Board of Education.
- (2.) To keep the daily, weekly, and monthly registers of the school:
- (3.) To maintain proper order and discipline in his school, according to the authorised forms and regulations:
- (4.) To keep a visitors' book (which the Trustees shall provide) and enter therein the visits made to his school, and to present such book to such visitor, and request him to make therein any remarks suggested by his visit:
- (5.) At all times, when desired by them, to give to Trustees and visitors access to the registers and visitors' books appertaining to the school, and upon his leaving the school to deliver up the same to the order of the Trustees:
- (6.) To have at the end of each half-year public examinations of his school, of which he shall give due notice to the Trustees of the school, and through his pupils to their parents and guardians:
- (7.) To furnish to the Superintendent of Education, when desired, any information which it may be in his power to give respecting any thing connected with the operation of his school, or in anywise affecting its interests or character.

General Provisions.

35. All Public Schools established under the provisions of this Act, shall be conducted upon strictly non-sectarian principles. The highest morality shall be inculcated, but no religious dogmas or creed shall be taught. All Judges, Clergymen, Members of the Legislature, and others interested in education, shall be school visitors.

All Schools non-sectarian.

A. D. 1872.

*Penal Clauses.*Penalty on disturbing
School.

36. Any person who wilfully disturbs, interrupts, or disquiets the proceedings of any school meeting authorized to be held by this Act, or any school established and conducted under its authority, or interrupts or disquiets any Public School by rude or indecent behaviour, or by making a noise, either within the place where such school is kept or held, or so near thereto as to disturb the order or exercises of such school shall, for each offence on conviction thereof before a Justice of the Peace, on the oath of one credible witness, forfeit and pay, for Public School purposes, to the School District within which the offence was committed, such sum not exceeding twenty dollars, together with the costs of the conviction, as the said Justice may think fit.

Penalties leviable by
distress.

37. All fines, penalties, and forfeitures mentioned in this Act may be sued for, recovered, and enforced, with costs, by and before any Justice of the Peace having jurisdiction within the School District in which such fine or penalty has been incurred, and if any such fine, or penalty and costs be not forthwith paid, the same shall, by and under the warrant of the convicting Justice, be enforced, levied, and collected, with costs of distress, and sale of the goods and chattels of the offender, and shall by such Justice be paid over to the Treasurer of the School District; and in default of such distress, such Justice shall by his warrant cause the offender to be imprisoned for any time not exceeding thirty days, unless the fine and costs, and the reasonable expenses of endeavouring to collect the same, be sooner paid.

Short Title.

38. This Act may be cited for all purposes as "The Public School Act, 1872."

No. 8.

An Act to amend and extend the provisions of the "Public School Act, 1872."

[Assented to 21st February, 1873.]

HER Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia, enacts as follows:—

Construction.

1. This Act shall be read with and form part of the "Public School Act, 1872."

Compulsory Education.

2. The Trustees of any School District shall, from time to time, make By-Laws for their District for all or any of the following purposes, (but such By-Laws shall not be enforced until approved of by the Superintendent of Education):—

- (1.) Requiring the parents or guardians of children of such age, not less than seven nor more than fourteen years, as may be fixed by the By-Laws, to cause such children (unless there is some reasonable excuse) to attend School:
- (2.) Determining the time during which such children are so to attend School:
- (3.) Imposing penalties upon parents or guardians for the breach of any By-Laws:
- (4.) Revoking or altering any By-Laws previously made.

3. Any of the following reasons shall be a reasonable excuse:—

- (1.) That the child is under instruction in some other manner satisfactory to the Trustees:
- (2.) That the child has been prevented from attending School by sickness or any unavoidable cause:

Excuse for not attending
School.

- (3.) That there is no Public School open which the child can attend within such distance not exceeding three miles, measured according to the nearest passable road from the residence of such child as the By-Laws may prescribe. A. D. 1873.
- (4.) That such child has reached a standard of education of the same or of a greater degree than that to be attained in such Public School.
4. Any proceedings to enforce any By-Law may be taken, and any penalty may be recovered by and in the name of the Trustees in a summary manner, before any Justice of the Peace; but no penalty imposed for the breach of any By-Law, shall exceed such amount as, with the costs, will amount to Five dollars for the first, and Ten dollars for any subsequent offence. Proceeding to enforce By-Law.
5. Sub-section 6 of Section 7 of the said Act is hereby amended by adding after the word "renewed," the words "by the Board of Education." Sub-section 6 amended.
6. Sub-section 8 of Section 7 of the said Act is hereby repealed, and in lieu thereof the following shall be substituted:—
"To fix the salary or salaries of the teacher or teachers in any School District." Board to fix salaries of Teachers.
7. The Trustees of any School District may, from time to time, select and appoint (from amongst those persons properly qualified) the teacher or teachers in the School District of such Trustees, and may, with the consent of a majority of the Board of Education, remove and dismiss such teacher or teachers. Trustees to appoint teachers, and to dismiss with consent of Board.
8. Sub-section 13 of section 7 of the said Act is hereby amended by striking out the word "five" and substituting "four" in lieu thereof. Sub-section 13 amended.
9. Sub-section 1 of section 30 of the said Act shall be and is hereby amended by striking out the word "December," and substituting "July" in lieu thereof. Sub-section 1 amended.
10. Section 32 of the said Act is hereby amended by inserting the words "day or" before the word "year" wherever such word "year" occurs in such Section. Section 32 amended.
11. That in clause 6 sub-section 3 of the Principal Act, after the word "Education" in the third line, there shall be inserted the words "or by such person as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may in the absence of the said Superintendent appoint." Section 6 amended.
12. This Act may be cited as the "Public School Act Amendment, 1873." Short Title.

No. 8.

An Act respecting the Management of Public Boarding Schools.

A. D. 1874.

[Assented to 2nd March, 1874.]

HER Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia, enacts as follows:—

1. The Trustees of any School District created under the "Public School Act, 1872," shall not have, exercise or perform, with respect to any Public Boarding School within their District, any of the rights, powers, or duties given, conferred, or imposed by the said Act, or by the "Public School Amendment Act, 1873." Trustees of School District to have no control over Public Boarding School.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council shall, upon the establishing of any Public Boarding School by the Government within the Province, appoint three or more persons to be Trustees of such Boarding School, and such Trustees shall be a Corporation under the name of "the Trustees of the (*naming the title*) Boarding School." Appointment of Trustees of Public Boarding School.

A. D. 1874.

Duties of such Trustees.

3. It shall be the duty of such Trustees to appoint one or more of themselves to be Secretary and Treasurer to the Corporation, who shall give such security as may be required by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, for the correct and safe-keeping and forthcoming when called for, of the papers and moneys belonging to the Corporation, and for the correct keeping of a record of their proceedings in a book procured for that purpose, and for the receiving and accounting for all school moneys which shall come into his hands, and for the disbursing of such moneys in the manner directed by the majority of the Trustees. It shall be the duty of the Trustees to take possession and safe custody of the Boarding School buildings, and of the furniture and grounds belonging thereto, and keep the same in good order and repair, when deemed by them requisite; to furnish and warm the buildings when necessary; to pay the Teachers, Servants or Employés of such School; to visit the School from time to time; and see that no unauthorised books are used therein, that a Register is duly kept, and that the School is conducted according to the Regulations duly prescribed; to see that the pupils are supplied with a uniform series of authorised text books, sanctioned and recommended by the Board of Education; to exercise all the corporate powers vested in them by this Act; to see that proper and healthful board and lodging are furnished and supplied for the scholars; to prepare and transmit annually on or before the 31st day of July, a report to the Superintendent of Education, signed by a majority of the Trustees, and shall specify therein—

- (1.) The amount of money received for such School, and the manner in which such money shall have been expended.
- (2.) The whole number of children residing at such School.
- (3.) The branches of education taught in the School, the number of pupils in each branch, the text books used, the number of Public School examinations, visits, and lectures, and by whom made or delivered, and such other information as may be required.

Expenses of board, &c., and recovery of same.

4. Such Trustees shall make By-laws fixing the fees to be paid for the board, lodging, and other necessaries (if any) of the children, and the manner and time of payment of such fees, and shall have power to sue for, recover, and receive the same.

Tenure of office of Trustees.

5. Such Trustees shall hold office at the pleasure of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, and upon a vacancy occurring by death, resignation, removal or otherwise, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, shall from time to time, as occasion shall require, appoint a person or persons to fill such vacancy or vacancies.

Appointment and dismissal of Teachers and Servants.

6. Such Trustees shall have the power of appointing (from amongst persons properly qualified) the Teacher or Teachers in such Boarding School and also of dismissing them, and shall also have the power of appointing and dismissing the servants or employés engaged or employed at such Boarding School, and of fixing the amount of salary or wages to be paid to such servants or employés.

Agreements and contracts.

7. All agreements or contracts made between the Corporation and any person shall be in writing, and shall be signed by the Secretary of the Corporation as such, and by the other contracting party. Such signature of the Secretary shall be sufficient and shall have the same legal effect as if the Seal of the Corporation were attached to any document so signed.

Board of Education and Superintendent to have certain powers.

8. Save as hereinbefore is provided, the Board of Education and the Superintendent of Education shall have and perform all the powers and duties with reference to such Boarding Schools, as are vested in them respectively by the "Public School Act, 1872," and the "Public School Amendment Act, 1873," and the provisions of clause 35 of the "Public School Act, 1872," shall form part of this Act.

Public Boarding School to be non-sectarian.

9. This Act may be cited for all purposes as the "Public Boarding School Act, 1874."

Short Title.

 APPENDIX B.

 RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF PUBLIC
 SCHOOLS IN THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

1. The hours of teaching in each School shall be from 9 A. M. to 12 M., and from 1 P. M. to 3.30 P. M., from April to September, inclusive; and from 9.30 A. M. to 12 M., and from 1 P. M. to 3 P. M., from October to March, inclusive.
2. Every Saturday, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Queen's Birthday, Dominion Day, and Prince of Wales' Birthday shall be a Holiday in each School. There shall be a recess of fifteen minutes in the middle of each morning's work.
3. There shall be two vacations in each year; the first, or Summer vacation, shall continue for one month from the first Monday in July or August, at the option of the Trustee Board in each School District; the second, for two weeks, at Christmas and New Year.
4. Young Children, not being pupils of the school, shall not be allowed to accompany teachers or pupils, as such a practice tends to the interruption of the regular business of the School.
5. No teacher shall be deprived of any part of his or her salary on account of observing allowed holidays and vacations.

REGULATIONS FOR TEACHERS' SALARIES.

Whereas it is desirable that salaries should be equalized by placing them on the basis of average attendance, and that teachers, trustees, and parents, should have a direct interest in securing as large an attendance as possible, therefore be it resolved:—

1. That from and after the 1st August, 1874, the salaries of all duly qualified Public School Teachers in the employ of the Education Department, when the average attendance of pupils is from 10 to 20 inclusive, shall be \$50 per month; from 20 to 30 inclusive, \$60 per month; from 30 to 40 inclusive, \$70 per month; and from 40 to 50 inclusive, \$80 per month. As soon as the average attendance in any school shall exceed 50, such School shall be entitled to an assistant teacher; the average shall be calculated annually from the attendance for the year preceding 1st August, excluding vacations and public holidays.
2. The teacher at Yale, and those teachers further inland, shall receive \$10 per month each in addition to the salaries to which they are entitled by the above scale, as compensation for the increased cost of living.
3. In districts where the average attendance for the year falls below ten, the schools may be taught by teachers preparing to qualify, at a lower rate of salary than \$50 per month; but if considered advisable by the Board such schools may either be kept open for a portion of the year or be entirely closed.
4. The above mentioned re-adjustment shall not apply to schools when more than one teacher is employed in the same department.

PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS AND THEIR DUTIES.

It shall be the duty of every Teacher of a Public School—

1. To teach diligently and faithfully all the branches required to be taught in the School, according to the terms of his engagement with the Trustees, and according to the rules and regulations adopted by the Board of Education:
2. To keep daily, weekly, and monthly registers of the School:
3. To maintain proper order and discipline in his School, according to the authorized forms and regulations:
4. To keep a visitor's book (which the Trustees shall provide) and enter therein the visits made to his School, and to present such book to such visitor, and request him to make therein any remarks suggested by his visit:
5. At all times when desired by them, to give to Trustees and visitors access to the registers and visitor's book appertaining to the School, and upon his leaving the School to deliver up the same to the order of the Trustees:
6. To have, at the end of each half-year, public examinations of his School, of which he shall give due notice to the Trustees of the School, and through his pupils to their parents and guardians;

7. To furnish to the Superintendent of Education, when desired, any information which it may be in his power to give respecting anything connected with the operation of his school, or in anywise affecting its interests or character:
8. To classify the pupils according to their respective abilities:
9. To observe, and impress upon the minds of the pupils, the great rule of regularity and order,—A TIME AND PLACE FOR EVERYTHING, AND EVERYTHING IN ITS PROPER TIME AND PLACE:
10. To promote, both by precept and example, CLEANLINESS, NEATNESS, and DECENCY. To personally inspect the children every morning, to see that they have their hands and faces washed, their hair combed, and clothes clean. The school apartments, too, should be swept and dusted every evening:
11. To pay the strictest attention to the morals and general conduct of the pupils; to omit no opportunity of inculcating the principles of TRUTH and HONESTY; the duties of respect to superiors, and obedience to all persons placed in authority over them:
12. To evince a regard for the improvement and general welfare of the pupils; to treat them with kindness, combined with firmness; and to aim at governing them by their affections and reason rather than harshness and severity:
13. To cultivate kindly and affectionate feelings among the pupils; to discountenance quarrelling, cruelty to animals, and every approach to vice:
14. To practice such discipline in school as would be exercised by a judicious parent in the family, avoiding corporal punishment, except when it shall appear to him to be imperatively necessary; and then a record of the offence and the punishment shall be made in the school register for the inspection of trustees and visitors:
15. No teacher shall compel the services of pupils for his own private benefit or convenience:
16. For gross misconduct, or a violent or wilful opposition to authority, the teacher may suspend a pupil from attending school, forthwith informing the parent or guardian of the fact, and the reason of it; but no pupil shall be expelled without the authority of the trustees:
17. When the example of any pupil is very hurtful, and reformation appears hopeless, it shall be the duty of the teacher, with the approbation of the trustees, to expel such pupil from the school; but any pupil under the public censure, who shall express to the teacher his regret for such a course of conduct, as openly and explicitly as the case may require, shall, with the approbation of the trustees and teacher, be re-admitted to the school.

DUTIES OF PUPILS, PARENTS, AND GUARDIANS.

1. Pupils must come to school clean and neat in their persons and clothes, and be present at the commencement of each day's work:
2. No pupil shall, without the teacher's consent, depart before the time appointed for closing the school:
3. A pupil absenting himself or herself from the school, except on account of sickness, or other urgent reasons satisfactory to the teacher, forfeits his or her standing in the class, and must undergo such other punishment as the teacher may deem necessary:
4. The parents or guardians of all pupils shall furnish their children with the authorized text books, to be obtained from the teachers of the respective schools, who are to charge therefor the prices agreed upon by the Board of Education; but, in case of inability to comply with this rule, the teacher may, under special circumstances, supply the necessary books free of cost; but every such case must be reported to the Superintendent of Education,

 OPENING AND CLOSING EXERCISES.

With a view to secure the Divine blessing, and to impress upon the pupils the importance of religious duties, and their entire dependence on their Maker, it is recommended that the daily exercises of each Public School be opened and closed by prayer. The Lord's Prayer alone, or the forms of prayer hereto annexed, may be used; but the Lord's Prayer should form part of the opening exercises, and the Ten Commandments be taught to all the pupils, and be repeated at least once a month; but no pupil shall be compelled to be present at these exercises against the wish of his or her parent or guardian, expressed in writing to the teacher.

FORMS OF PRAYER.

Morning.

Let us pray:

O Lord our Heavenly Father, Almighty and everlasting God, who has safely brought us to the beginning of this day; defend us in the same by thy mighty power: and grant that this day we fall into no sin, neither run into any kind of danger; but that all our doings may be ordered by thy governance, to do always that is righteous in thy sight, through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

O Almighty God, the giver of every good and perfect gift, the fountain of all wisdom, enlighten we beseech thee our understandings by the Holy Spirit; and grant that whilst with all diligence and sincerity we apply ourselves to the attainment of human knowledge, we fail not constantly to strive after that wisdom which maketh wise unto salvation: that so through thy mercy we may daily be advanced both in learning and Godliness to the honour and praise of thy name, through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

Our Father, which art in heaven, hallowed be thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation: But deliver us from evil. For thine is the kingdom, the power and the glory, For ever and ever. *Amen.*

The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the love of God, and the fellowship of the Holy Ghost, be with us all evermore. *Amen.*

Evening Prayer.

Let us pray:

Most merciful God, we yield thee our humble and hearty thanks for thy fatherly care and preservation of us this day, and for the progress which thou hast enabled us to make in useful learning: we pray thee to imprint upon our minds whatever good instructions we have received, and to bless them to the advancement of our temporal and eternal welfare: and pardon, we implore thee, all that thou hast seen amiss in our thoughts, words, and actions. May thy good providence still guide and keep us during the approaching interval of rest and relaxation, so that we may be prepared to enter on the duties of the morrow with renewed vigour both of body and mind; and preserve us we beseech thee now and for ever, both outwardly in our bodies and inwardly in our souls, for the sake of Jesus Christ, thy son, our Lord. *Amen.*

Lighten our darkness, we beseech thee, O Lord: and by thy great mercy defend us from all perils and dangers of this night; for the love of thy only Son, our Saviour, Jesus Christ. *Amen.*

Our Father, which art in heaven, hallowed be thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation: But deliver us from evil. For thine is the kingdom, the power and the glory, For ever and ever. *Amen.*

The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the love of God, and the fellowship of the Holy Ghost, be with us all evermore. *Amen.*

APPENDIX C.

 RULES FOR THE EXAMINATION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS AND
 THE ISSUANCE OF CERTIFICATES OF QUALIFICATION.

That in order to secure as far as possible uniformity and the utmost fairness to candidates in their examination and the issuance of certificates to them according to their respective degrees of merit, the following Rules shall guide the proceedings of the Board of Education in those important matters.

1. Due notice of the time and place at which an examination is to be held shall be given to all applicants for certificates; and during the examination, the Superintendent, and, if possible, one or more of the other members of the Board shall be present to afford the candidates such explanations and proper facilities as may be required. Should it be desirable at any time to hold an examination of candidates at a distance from Victoria where a member of the Board cannot be present, the Board will make such other suitable arrangements in each case as shall ensure a proper examination.

2. To each branch or subject of examination there shall be attached an invariable standard or number of marks of value; and the proportionate value of the answers given by candidates shall be ascertained and determined (as hereinafter mentioned in Rules 9 and 10) upon that standard exclusively.

3. The subjects or course of examination, and the standard number of marks attached to them severally, shall be the following, or such selection therefrom as the Board may from time to time consider sufficient and necessary; and such selection, if and when made, shall form the full course of examination on that particular occasion, and apply equally in every respect to all candidates then to be examined:—1. Spelling, (200 marks); 2. Reading, (200); 3. Writing, (200); 4. Composition, (200); 5. Grammar, (200); 6. Arithmetic, (200); 7. Book-keeping, (200); 8. Geography, (200); 9. History, (200); 10. Mathematics, (100) for each branch; 11. Latin, (100); 12. French, (50); 13. Drawing, (50); 14. Music, (50). N.B.—These marks are merely arbitrary and only for the sake of convenience, definiteness, and precision, and without any reference whatever to the relative importance of the different subjects. The subjects may be increased or diminished at the pleasure of the Board.

4. Individual candidates shall choose for their examination such and as many of the above subjects as they may respectively consider themselves qualified to undertake; bearing in mind that the standing of each as a scholar—and which shall be recorded in his or her certificate, if such be granted—shall be in just proportion to his or her attainments, as shown by the examination, and that therefore it is desirable for their own credit to acquit themselves as well as possible on every subject, or part of a subject, within their knowledge. Under any circumstances, subjects 1 to must be part of the examination. N.B.—Candidates should be advised of the above before entering on their examination as an incentive to them to do their best.

5. During the present temporary arrangement under which only *third class* certificates are granted, the minimum per centage of answers to questions (i. e. marks of value) that shall entitle a candidate to obtain such certificate shall be 40 per cent. of the standard marks of value attached to the total subjects forming the prescribed curriculum or course for examination as above set forth in Rule 3.

6. Hereafter (say within twelve months from the date of the Board's inauguration, when the necessary formularies are more perfectly organized than at present, so as to enable the Board to grant 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class certificates), the minimum per centage of answers to questions (i. e. marks of value awarded) that shall entitle a candidate to obtain a certificate of the 1st, 2nd, or 3rd class, graduated as undermentioned, shall be respectively the following per centage of the standard marks of value attached to the

total subjects forming the prescribed curriculum or course for examination as above set forth in Rule 3, namely—

First Class A,	80 per cent;
First Class B,	70 per cent;
Second Class A,	60 per cent;
Second Class B,	50 per cent;
Third Class A,	40 per cent;
Third Class B,	30 per cent.

7. So soon as the machinery shall be sufficiently matured to admit of 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class certificates being issued, there shall be used at each examination *one set* of papers, complete in itself (a paper to a subject), embracing all the subjects that compose the course of examination as above prescribed, and which as a whole shall be open to all competitors indiscriminately. The standard number of marks of value that shall be attached to papers in the higher branches or subjects shall be on a diminished scale (as shown in Rule 3, and in the annexed table), in order that the absence of any one or more of such higher branches or subjects in the case of any candidate who shall be unfit to compete therein, may cause as little disturbance as possible in the equilibrium of the average per centage awarded for the other or more ordinary branches, in which *all* candidates alike should be, and are expected to be, proficient.

8. The papers respectively (one paper for each branch or subject—always excepting, however, such branches or subjects as have to be judged of *viva voce* or otherwise than by written papers, such as reading and spelling, etc.,) shall be set or furnished by individual members of the Board, whom the Board shall from time to time select or appoint for the purpose. Each paper or subject shall consist of such number of questions, not being less than twelve, as the member furnishing it may think proper; and shall have attached to it, invariably, the standard number of marks of value fixed in Rule 3, and in the table annexed hereto; which total or standard number of marks shall, when the paper is furnished, or before it is put into the hands of a candidate, be subdivided or apportioned by the member of the Board who furnished it, according to his judgment, *pro rata* among the several questions contained in the paper. He shall, also, then fix a reasonable time to be allowed for answering the paper in full—that is sufficient time to admit of the paper being answered correctly by one having such a knowledge of the subject as would be necessary for an efficient teacher of it.

9. Each paper answered, or returned as answered, by a candidate, shall, as soon as convenient thereafter, be scrutinized by the member of the Board who furnished it, or in his absence, or at his request, by the Superintendent or any other member or members of the Board, instead of or in conjunction with him (the member who furnished the paper); and he or they so acting in his stead, or in conjunction with him, shall, subject to the inspection or revision of the Board, and before the issuance of a certificate to a candidate, determine by marking on the candidate's paper the proportion of marks to be awarded to each answer given, *such as it shall be*, but of course not exceeding in any case the number previously apportioned (as in Rule 8) to the particular question to which it has been given as an answer; and shall also, subject as aforesaid, ascertain and determine, and mark on the paper, in like manner, the per centage or proportion per cent. which the total marks thus awarded to a candidate on each subject shall bear to the standard maximum number of marks pertaining to that particular subject.

10. The Board, collectively or by committee, shall finally determine in manner aforesaid, the total number of marks awarded, or to be awarded, to the several candidates on each and all the branches or subjects that formed the course of examination; and also the per centage or proportion per cent. which that total bears to the standard number of marks pertaining to the whole of those branches or subjects.

11. Certificates shall not be issued for at least one week after the examination of candidates, during which period it shall be open to the several members of the Board to satisfy themselves fully as to the merits of all or any of the candidates by inspection of their answers to the examination papers and the marks awarded, or proposed to be awarded, in respect of such answers.

12. For the satisfaction of candidates as well as of the Board, and for general convenience in any future reference that may be necessary or desirable, each certificate issued shall exhibit in parallel columns (as in the table subjoined)—

- (1.) The standard or invariable number of marks pertaining to each branch or subject, and the total of these :
- (2.) The number of marks awarded on each subject to the bearer of the certificate, and the total thereof :
- (3.) The per centage or proportion per cent. of the marks awarded on each subject to the standard number of marks pertaining to that subject :
- (4.) The per centage or proportion per cent. which the total marks awarded on the whole branches or subjects bear to the total standard number of marks pertaining to all the subjects that formed the course of examination.
- (5.) A series of numbers in a separate column, indicating the standing or scholarship of the bearer of the certificate on the several subjects of examination.

The precise scope and signification of these indicative numbers are to be defined as follows, namely:—

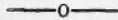
From 0 to 20 per cent. inclusive	0
" 20 per cent. up to 30 per cent.	10
" 30 " 40 "	9
" 40 " 50 "	8
" 50 " 55 "	7
" 55 " 60 "	6
" 60 " 65 "	5
" 65 " 70 "	4
" 70 " 75 "	3
" 75 " 80 "	2
" 80 " and upwards	1

TABLE

Exhibiting the particulars referred to in the foregoing Rules 2, 3, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 12 respectively, and being an example of the form or order in which the several particulars are to be embodied in the certificate to be granted to successful candidates:—

SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION:	Fixed Standard Marks of value.	Marks awarded.		Percentage of total marks (Col. 2) in proportion to Fixed Standard (Col. 1).	Serial numbers indicating standing on each subject. (Rule 12).
		No.	Percentage of same to Fixed Standard.		
	1	2	3	4	5
ORDINARY SUBJECTS MORE OR LESS ESSENTIAL:					
Spelling	200	200	100		1
Reading	200	180	90		1
Writing	200	180	90		1
Composition	200	150	75		3
Grammar	200	180	90		1
Arithmetic.....	200	180	90		1
Book-keeping	200	120	60		6
Geography.....	200	100	50		8
History	200	100	50		8
EXTRAORDINARY SUBJECTS LESS OR MORE NON-ESSENTIAL:					
Mathematics, for each branch.....	100	80	80		2
Latin.....	100	70	70		4
French	50	20	40		9
Drawing.....	50	10	20		0
Music	50	30	60		6
TOTAL.....	2,150	1,600		74 3-7	

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, BRITISH COLUMBIA.



THIS IS TO CERTIFY that having been carefully examined in the several branches named in the margin, is hereby granted a CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATION, as a Public School Teacher, in virtue of the powers vested in us by subsection 6 of section 7 of the "Public School Act, 1872," which Certificate shall be valid in any part of the Province of British Columbia, until revoked by this Department.

MEMBERS,
BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Dated, at the Education Office, Victoria, this day of _____, One thousand eight hundred and seventy-

Superintendent of Education for B. C.

Registered in Certificate Register A,
of the Department, No.

STANDING IN THE DIFFERENT BRANCHES.				
Subjects of Examination.	Fixed Standard Marks of value.	Marks awarded.		Percentage of total marks (Col. 2) in proportion to Fixed Standard (Col. 1). Serial numbers indicating standing on each subject. (Rules, ex. of Teachers, No. 12).
		No.	Percentage of same to Fixed Standard.	
Grammar				
Arithmetic				
Geography				
History and English Literature				
Book-keeping				
Reading				
Spelling				
Writing				
Education and art of Teaching				
Natural Philosophy				
Composition				
Algebra				
Euclid				
Vocal Music				
Animal and Vegetable Physiology				
Mensuration				
TOTAL				

APPENDIX D.

EXAMINATION PAPERS.

No. 1.—English Grammar: Mr. A. J. Langley.

Time, 3 hours. Total Marks, 200

1. Give examples of Primitive, Derivative, Simple, and Compound words.
2. Into how many parts is English Grammar divided: and of what does each treat?
3. Explain the use of each part of speech, giving examples.
4. What is meant by case of Nouns: and what does each denote?
5. Name the classes into which Pronouns may be subdivided, giving one of each class.
6. When is the word "what" a compound relative—an interrogative relative Pronoun—an Adjective Pronoun—an Interjection?
7. Illustrate by examples the kinds of Nouns, and their persons.
8. State the different kinds of verbs, in regard to the manner of their action and their different forms, giving an example of each mood.
9. When is a verb called irregular? Name the present and imperfect tenses; also the perfect participle of *awake*, *choose*, *rise*, *write*.
10. How many tenses has each mood: and what words are the signs of them?
11. What is a participle derived from: and how are participles formed?
12. What parts of speech do Adverbs qualify? Give two or three adverbial phrases.

13. Name the Prepositions which occur to you; and by what part of speech must a Preposition be followed?

14. Analyze and parse the following sentences:

"I advise you, and I advise you with great earnestness, to do nothing that may hurt you, and to reject nothing that may do you good. To preserve health is a moral and religious duty, for health is the basis of all social virtue; we can be useful no longer than while we are well."

15. Transpose the lines:—

"We live in deeds, not years, in thought, not breaths,
In feelings, not in figures on a dial,
We should count time by heart throbs, he most lives
Who thinks most, feels the noblest, acts the best."

No. 2.—Education and the art of Teaching: Superintendent of Education.

Time, 2 hours. Total Marks, 100.

1. Describe the means you would take to produce regularity of attendance: and say what is required besides *daily* attendance.

2. Explain, fully, all the arrangements, &c., which constitute what is called the organization of a school.

3. How is the business generally conducted in a school in which no proper system of organization has been adopted?

4. Is it necessary to provide a seat for every child in actual attendance?

5. What advantage has the practice of writing from dictation *on paper* over that of writing from dictation *on slates*?

6. Should the practice of "preparing lessons in school" be discountenanced? If so, give your reasons.

7. Describe briefly the rules under which you would feel at liberty to make use of the following punishments in your school:—

- (a.) Corporal punishment;
- (b.) Suspension and dismissal;
- (c.) Detention after hours, and imposition of tasks;
- (d.) Appeals to the public opinion of your school.

No. 3.—Arithmetic: Mr. R. Williams, M. A., Cantab. July, 1874.

Time, 3 hours. Total Marks, 200.

N. B.—Gentlemen are to omit the first six questions.

1. Express in figures and add together—

Two hundred and nine millions forty-eight thousand and six ;
Six million seven hundred thousand four hundred ;
Twenty-nine million nine thousand five hundred and four ;
Eight hundred and eight millions and eight.

2. Express in writing and add together—

702006043, 97404500, 88405009, 6006006.

3. Find the continued product of 87, 46, and 905.

Multiply 453789 by 60780.

4. Divide 790654694321760 by 8,
and 1234567890 by 678.

5. From 7069764327060471
take 79968074791598.

6. Reduce 3 roods, 37 perches, 26 square yards, to square inches.

7. Multiply 5 weeks, 6 days, 18 hours, 14 minutes, separately by 11 and by 339.

8. Reduce 56789 pints to quarters.

furl. po. yds.

9. From 6 22 3
take 1 37 4½

lbs. oz. dwt. gr.

10. Divide 182 10 1 13 by 49.

11. Multiply 26 feet 5' 6" by 1 foot 4' 6"
12. How many yards of carpet, 25 inches wide, will be required to cover a floor that is 19 feet 7 inches long, by 18 feet 9 inches wide.
13. Add the fractions $1\frac{15}{16}$, $2\frac{23}{24}$, $3\frac{24}{25}$, $4\frac{29}{30}$
14. Find the value of $24\frac{1}{24} - 21\frac{1}{21}$
15. Find the value of $\frac{3\frac{1}{2} \text{ of } \frac{4}{9} + \frac{3}{8} \text{ of } 6\frac{2}{5}}{4\frac{2}{3} - 2\frac{3}{5}}$
16. Reduce $\frac{3}{19}$ of $\frac{4}{17}$ of $9\frac{1}{2}$ square poles to the fraction of an acre.
17. Divide 18.073 by .0341; and .038448 by 72.
18. Express $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches as a decimal of a mile, without using vulgar fractions.
19. Reduce to Decimals $\frac{3}{16}$ and $\frac{3}{13}$
20. A barrel of flour will last one family $7\frac{1}{2}$ months, a second family 9 months, and a third family $11\frac{1}{2}$ months: how long will it last the three families together?
21. Divide \$420 among three persons, so that the second shall have $\frac{3}{4}$ as much as the first, and the third $\frac{1}{2}$ as much as the other two.
22. If a quantity of provisions serves 1500 men for 12 weeks, at the rate of 20 ounces a day for each man: how many men will the same provisions maintain for 20 weeks, at the rate of 8 ounces a day for each man?
23. If, when I sell cloth at 8s. 6d. per yard, I gain 12 per cent.: what per cent. will be gained when it is sold for 10s. 6d. per yard?
24. Find the fourth root of 9605.9601.
25. What is the true present value of \$1828 75, due in one year, without grace, and bearing an interest of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.?
26. In what time will \$2250 amount to \$4095, at 2 per cent. per month?

No. 4.—*Geography: Mr. M. W. T. Drake.*

Time, 2 hours. Total Marks, 200.

1. Explain what is meant by the curvature of the Earth. At what height must a person of average stature be placed that he may see the surface of the Earth at a distance of thirteen miles?
2. Explain what is meant by the Earth's orbit.
3. Is there any connection between Ecliptic and Eclipse? State what you know about the Ecliptic.
4. Explain, by diagram, what is meant by the inclination of the Earth's axis.
5. When is the Moon said to be in apogee, and when in perigee?
6. Upon what does the length of a degree of longitude depend? and what is the length of a degree of latitude, and does it vary?
7. Describe the difference between a Solar Eclipse and a Lunar Eclipse.
8. How many days would it take for the Moon to revolve round the Earth, if the Earth was stationary: and how many days does it take now?
9. Give the circumference of the Earth, and the diameter of the Sun.
10. What is understood by Climate? and give some reasons for its variableness.
11. How are heat and cold produced on the Earth: and why does the snow not melt on the high mountains in the Tropics?
12. Give the ancient names of the most important countries of Europe.
13. Give the exact position of the following—
Cities—Boston, Quito, Liverpool, Bangkok.
Islands—Bourbon, Ascension, Socotra, Chiloe.
Rivers—Niger, Irrawaddy, Indus, Rhone, Volga, Amazon.
14. Give the names of the British West India Islands, with their capitals.
15. Give the names and capitals of the French Possessions and Colonies.
16. Describe the Zodiac, and give the signs. In what sign of the Zodiac is the Sun during the vernal equinox.
17. What is the Zenith, and what the Nadir?
18. Into how many departments is France divided, and give the names of the rivers and chief towns.
19. Give the names of the various States and Territories comprising the United States.
20. Name the different Countries in Asia.

No. 5.—*History and Literature: Dr. Tolmie.*

Time, 3 hours. Total Marks, 200.

1. When did Scotland give a King to England? What was his name, and his relationship to the sovereign whom he succeeded?
 2. When did England and Scotland become united?
 3. Why was that union unproductive of immediate benefit to the smaller nation?
 4. When did Ireland become united to Great Britain?
 5. When was the Catholic Emancipation Act passed?
 6. Under what Premiers, and when, were the first and second Reform Bills passed by the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain?
 7. Name and give some account of the character and doings of the French Monarch in whose reign, in the fourteenth century, the English lost all their Possessions in France, except Calais, Bayonne, Bourdeaux, and Cherburg.
 8. In the reign of what French Monarch, and in what year, was the Edict of Nantes revoked?
 9. How many countries were at war with Britain ere the close of the American War of Independence?
 10. What portion of the American people were averse to their war with Great Britain of 1812-15?
 11. Who was the first discoverer of the Continent of America, and by whom was he fitted out?
 12. Who, from Europe, first entered the St. Lawrence, and whence came he?
 13. What European nations first derived substantial benefit from settlements in America?
 14. In what year did the French lose their Possessions in Canada?
 15. When were Upper and Lower Canada united?
1. Name some of the Authors contemporary with Shakespere.
 2. Who, in Shakespere's time, shone as a soldier, a courtier, and an author?
 3. By which of his Comedies is Ben Jonson best remembered?
 4. What work of Milton's was published during the heat of the great Civil War?
 5. State what you know about Defoe, Pope, Swift, Robert Burns, and Robert Nicoll.
 6. Mention Macaulay's chief works, and Thackeray's.

No. 6.—*Natural Philosophy: Superintendent of Education.*

Time, 1 hour. Total Marks, 100.

1. There is a remarkable exception to the rule, that bodies contract as they grow colder:
 - (a.) What is this exception?
 - (b.) Show that, were it otherwise, large tracts of the earth would be uninhabitable.
2. Define the term "specific gravity," and explain how it is ascertained:
 - (a.) When the body is *heavier* than water;
 - (b.) When the body is *lighter* than water.
3. What are meant by *cogs*, *pinions*, *leaves*, and *teeth* in a system of wheels and pinions. Also, describe the use of the *eccentric*, the *fly-wheel*, and the *governor* in a steam-engine.
4. Explain the construction of the Barometer, and how the height of a mountain can be approximately ascertained by this instrument.
5. Given two forces, one equal to 19 lbs., and the other equal to 9 lbs., acting at right angles to each other: required the resultant force?
6. Give the composition of *atmospheric air*, and state the sources and uses of each of its constituents.

No. 7.—*Elements of Music: Superintendent of Education.*

Time, 1 hour. Total Marks, 50.

1. How many notes, with reference to their length, in common use? Describe each, with corresponding rest.
2. Describe the different kinds and varieties of time. Give illustrations.
3. Make sections of Treble and Bass staves, marking the lines and spaces of each with their proper letters.
4. Explain transposition in music.
5. Write down the table of signatures, with sharps and flats, to six each.

No. 8.—*Spelling: Mr. A. Munro. Time $\frac{1}{2}$ an hour. Total Marks, 200.*

[5 Marks to be deducted for each word returned misspelt.]

Agility,	Desency,	Kalaiduscope,	Suisidle,
Aledge,	Dissention,		Sentimentle,
Appytite,	Dilerious,	Mallable,	
Appropos,	Delliscious,		Treacherous,
Analisy,		Novitiate,	Trenscient,
Antcthisys,	Elligible,		
Arriforous,	Extacy,	Opertunity,	Unatatched,
Assension,	Exentrissity,	Openness,	Unmercyfull,
		Obscureity,	
		Obscolete,	Ventureing,
Bennifice,	Falacy,	Ovipperous,	Vittles,
Biggotry,	Fallable,		Villenous,
Buisness,			Vengense,
	Hedious,	Parradox,	
	Henious,	Parrasole,	
Casual,	Heresay,	Priveledge,	Wheather,
Cattastrophe,	Herresy,	Pityable,	Wheted,
Cattechyse,			
Cellebasy,	Improveing,	Secresy,	Yealding.
Coleague,	Immenseity,	Satirricle,	
Clammerous,	Insendiarry,		

No. 9.—*Animal and Vegetable Physiology: Superintendent of Education.*

Time, 1 hour. Total Marks, 50.

- Trace the history of an annual plant from its germination to maturity. What does it require for its proper development? Describe its most important parts, and explain their several uses?
- Explain the process of decay in a dead plant, and state its results?
- What is the source of animal heat? Why is it uniform at all seasons and throughout the whole body?
- Trace the course of the food in the animal system till it mingles with the blood; and describe the circulation of the blood?

No. 10.—*Algebra: Mr. R. Williams, M. A., Cantab.*

Time, 3 hours. Total Marks, 100.

- Divide $1+6x_5+5x_6$ by $1+2x+x^2$.
- Divide $y_5-my_4+ny^3-ny^2+my-1$ by $y-1$.
- Find the Square Root of $x^4-2x^3+\frac{3x^2}{2}-x+\frac{1}{16}$
- Resolve into elementary factors x_6-64 .
- Find the G. C. M. of $2x_3+6x_2+6x+2$ and $6x_3+6x_2-6x-6$.
- Find the value of $\frac{x_2+xy}{x-y} \times \frac{(x-y)^2}{x^4-y^4}$
- Simplify $x-\frac{x-y}{1+xy}$ and $\sqrt[3]{a^2\sqrt{a^{-1}}}$

$$\frac{1+\frac{x(x-y)}{1+xy}}{1+xy}$$
- Find the 4th power of $x^{\frac{3}{4}}-y^{\frac{5}{2}}$
- Find the Cube Root of $a^6-6a^5+15a^4-20a^3+15a^2-6a+1$.
- Find the Square Root of $18+2\sqrt{77}$

11. Solve the Equations

(a.)
$$\frac{x-7}{x+7} = \frac{2x-1}{2x-6} - \frac{1}{2(x+7)}$$

(b.)
$$a+x-\sqrt{a^2+x^2}=b$$

(c.)
$$\left. \begin{aligned} a &= y + z \\ b &= z + x \\ c &= x + y \end{aligned} \right\}$$

(d.)
$$x^2+10x+9=0$$

(e.)
$$\left. \begin{aligned} x - y &= 1 \\ x^3 - y^3 &= 19 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

(f.)
$$x^{\frac{4}{3}} + 7x^{\frac{2}{3}} = 44$$

12. Sum the following Series:—

$$1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + \dots \dots \dots \text{ to } n \text{ terms}$$

$$\frac{5}{3} + 1 + \frac{3}{5} + \dots \dots \dots \text{ to infinity.}$$

13. How many Terms of the Series 19, 18, 17, &c., amount to 124.

14. Expand $(1+x)^{-1}$ to 5 Terms.16. Find the Number of Permutations which can be formed from the letters of the word "Examination," taken two together. *Ans.* 59.17. Find the Number of positive integral Solutions of $3x + 5y = 73$.

18. A and B began to play with equal sums; A won 30 dollars, and then seven times A's money was equal to thirteen times B's. What had each at first?

19. The value of 140 coins, consisting of florins and half-crowns, is £16 5s.; how many are there of each?

20. There is a rectangular field, whose length exceeds its breadth by 16 yards, and it contains 960 square yards. Find its dimensions.

*No. 11.—Mensuration: Superintendent of Education.**Time, 2 hours. Total Marks, 100.*1. What will be the expense of paving a rectangular court yard 62 feet 9 inches long, and 44 feet 7 inches broad, at $87\frac{1}{2}$ cents per square yard; there being in the centre a square pond whose side is 3 yards?

2. From the side of a path 24 feet wide, a ladder reaches 1 foot 7 inches over the top of a house 45 feet high on the other side of the path: find the length of the ladder.

3. What is the length of a circular road which touches the four angles of a square field containing 3 acres, 2 roods, 16 perches?

4. A pyramid, whose sides are four equilateral triangles, covers a space of 10,000 square yards: what is its height?

5. A circular cistern 8 feet deep is to be constructed so as to hold the water contained in a rectangular vat 8x7x6 feet: required the diameter of the circular cistern.

6. Draw neat figures of—

(a.) An obtuse angled scalene triangle.

(b.) An isosceles right-angled triangle.

(c.) A regular hexagon in a given circle, and explain how the area of the last may be found.

*No. 12.—Euclid: Superintendent of Education.**Time, 1 hour. Total Marks, 50.*

1. State all the cases in which Euclid proves two triangles to be equal to one another.

2. If a side of any triangle be produced, the exterior angle is equal to the two interior and opposite angles; and the three interior angles of every triangle are equal to two right-angles. Prove the corollaries deducible from the above proposition.

3. Enunciate and prove the proposition in Euclid from which it follows that if a parallelogram have one right-angle all its angles are right-angles.

4. Divide a given straight line into two parts, so that the rectangle of the whole, and one of the parts, shall be equal to the square of the other part.

No. 13.—*Book-keeping: Mr. A. Munro.*

Time, 2½ hours. Total Marks, 200.

1. What information should a Merchant's Books afford?
2. For what purpose is a Cash Book kept?
3. What is the use of the Ledger?
4. When the Ledger is kept by Double Entry, how many kinds or classes of Accounts does it contain; and what are these?
5. What is meant by Personal Accounts; and what do they contain on the Dr. and Cr. sides?
6. What is understood by Accounts of Property, or Real Accounts?
7. What is meant by nominal Accounts or, as they are sometimes called, Fictitious Accounts?
8. What does the Account of Charges contain on the Dr. and Cr. sides?
9. What does the Interest Account contain on the Dr. and Cr. sides?
10. What is the use of the Journal?
11. How are the following classes of Accounts journalized, viz:—
 - (a.) Accounts of Persons, or Personal Accounts?
 - (b.) Accounts of Property, or Real Accounts?
 - (c.) Nominal, or Fictitious Accounts?
12. How are the following journalized, viz:—
 - (a.) The Debit side of the Cash Book?
 - (b.) The Credit side of the Cash Book?
 - (c.) Bills Receivable?
 - (d.) Bills Payable?
13. How are the following Balanced, viz:—
 - (a.) An Account of Goods, when the Goods are all sold?
 - (b.) An Account of Goods, when only part are sold?
 - (c.) An Account of Goods, when the Goods are all on hand?

No. 14.—*English Composition: Mr. Edgar Marvyn.*

Time, 2 hours. Total Marks, 100.

Subject: Gentlemen—Science and Peace.

Ladies—Water as an element of beauty in nature.

APPENDIX E.

LIST OF DULY QUALIFIED TEACHERS, AND DATES OF CERTIFICATES.

FIRST CLASS, GRADE A.

Valid until revoked by Board of Education.

Colin C. McKenzie, M.A., July, 1873.
 * George Wilson, M.A., " "
 James A. Halliday, July, 1874.

Sarah Hayward, July, 1874.
 Letitia M. Caldwell, "

FIRST CLASS, GRADE B.

Valid till revoked by Board of Education.

Robert M. Clemitson, July, 1873.
 John Pleace, " "

Margaret J. Baxter, July, 1873.
 James Kaye, July, 1874.

SECOND CLASS, GRADE A.

Valid for 3 years.

Samuel F. Crawford, July, 1873.		Mary J. D. McWha, July, 1873.
Martha Glyde, "		John Mundell, July, 1874.
Augusta L. Mahood, "		Achena J. McDougall, "
Edward Mallandaine, "		Sarah Redfern, "

SECOND CLASS, GRADE B.

Valid for 3 years.

Annie Lindsay, July, 1873.		W. H. Burr, July, 1873.
Elizabeth Young, "		Charles N. Young, "

THIRD CLASS, GRADE A.

Valid for 1 year.

Christina Irvine, July, 1874.		John E. L. Seneker, July, 1874.
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THIRD CLASS, GRADE B.

Valid for 1 year.

Margaret Thain, July, 1874.		Henrietta L. Jack.
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* Left the Province.

APPENDIX F.

LIST OF AUTHORIZED TEXT BOOKS.

	Fixed Price.
	\$ cts.
Canadian First Reader—Part I.....	05
Canadian First Reader—Part II.....	10
Canadian Second Reader.....	25
Canadian Third Reader.....	35
Canadian Fourth Reader.....	40
Canadian Fifth Reader.....	50
Canadian Advanced Reader.....	50
Canadian Spelling Book.....	25
Lennie's Grammar.....	10
Easy Lessons in Geography (Hodgson).....	50
Modern Geography and Atlas (Campbell).....	75
Elementary Arithmetic (Smith & McMurphy).....	25
Advanced Arithmetic (Smith & McMurphy).....	50
Outlines of General History (Collier).....	75
British Empire (Collier).....	1 00
British History (Collier).....	50
Algebra—Part I. (Colenzo).....	50
Euclid—Book I. (Young).....	12½
Euclid—Book II. (Young).....	12½
Fulton & Eastman's Book-keeping.....	40

APPENDIX G.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
4th May, 1872.

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be a Board of Education for the Province of British Columbia, under the "Public School Act, 1872":—

W. F. Tolmie, Esq.,
M. W. T. Drake, Esq.,
A. Munro, Esq.,

A. J. Langley, Esq.,
R. Williams, Esq.,
E. Marvin, Esq.

By Command.

A. ROCKE ROBERTSON,
Provincial Secretary.