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APPENDIX.

SESSIONAL PAPERS.

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT
ON THE
PUBLIC SCHOOLS
OF THE PROVINCE OF
BRITISH COLUMBIA.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING JULY 31ST,
1873.

BY THE
SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION.

WITH APPENDICES.



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PART I.

GENERAL REPORT.

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING JULY 31ST, 1873.

To His Excellency the Honorable JOSEPH W. TRUTCH, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of British Columbia.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:—

As required by Section 8, sub-section 7, of the "Public School Act, 1872," I have the honor to submit, for Your Excellency's information, my Second Annual Report on the state of the Public Schools in the Province of British Columbia.

Being desirous of furnishing Your Excellency, in my First Report, with all the information obtainable up to nearly the close of 1872; and as only seven months have elapsed since its publication, this year's Report must necessarily be brief. It will, therefore, contain but little more than a few remarks on the school work in each District, and the usual statistical appendices.

Schools, Attendance, Books, &c.

TABLE A.—The returns under this head have come in far more complete and accurate this year than last. What was then but an approximation, is now pretty correctly carried out by figures. Number of children returned as attending school last year, 534; this year, 1,028—nearly double. The number of school-going children in the several School Districts is 1,706. To these may be added fully 300, who are not yet within reach of educational facilities—chiefly in the interior—making a total, in round numbers, of 2,000. It will be seen that more than one-half of these are in the public schools; while about 400 more are attending the different denominational and private schools, leaving nearly 600 not yet gathered into the schools, either public or private. In the different school districts, 291 (the number in some of the districts is approximate) are returned as not attending school any where. Of the 1,028 in the public schools, 573 are boys, and 455 girls. Irregular attendance amounts to over 37 per cent. This is much more than it ought to be, and detracts very materially from scholastic improvement. The district reports show that 272 children are in first or lowest reader, 223 in second, 182 in third, 164 in fourth, and 125 in fifth; in Arithmetic, 785; Grammar, 428; Geography, 478; History, 162; Book-keeping, 40; Mensuration, 20; Algebra, 37; Euclid, 24; Natural Philosophy, 32; Vocal Music, 401; Linear Drawing, 104; Animal and Vegetable Physiology, 20; Writing, 847; Dictation, 478; Other Studies, 84.

TABLE B. in last year's Report, gives 16 teachers in the employ of the Department, while this year we have 28. The nationalities are as follows:—From the British Isles, 20; Canadian, 6; and American, 2. There are now 16 qualified teachers under the School Act, against half that number last year. Total amount paid for teachers' salaries during the year was \$19,967 50; highest salary paid was \$100; lowest, \$40, per month. The schools are all of them under Trustees, elected in accordance with the School Act.

TABLE C.—At the date of my last Report we had only eight school houses returned as public property, now there are twenty-two—an increase of fourteen; of these, twelve are new buildings; two were not enumerated last year, namely, one in Victoria—school not then established; and one in Metchesin, from which there were no returns. The

total amount expended for new buildings was \$8,522 87; the buildings therefore cost on an average over \$700 each; the most expensive one being at Nanaimo, which cost \$2,250 without furniture; and the lowest, South Cowichan, built of squared logs, \$170 50. Many of the building items, however, include furnishing also. Nearly all the buildings returned as public property last year have been repaired—some of them at a heavy outlay. The sum of \$3,711 54 has been expended in repairing seven out of the eight old public school houses, Craigflower costing \$1,125, the highest; and Salt Spring Island \$100, the lowest. Repairs on rented school houses and furnishing amounted to \$1,572 16, chiefly for the Broughton Street school house, Victoria. Some of those amounts appear on page 37 of last year's Report. Although granted, they were not paid till after 1st August, 1872.

TABLE D. exhibits a decided improvement over last year. Then, in a majority of the schools, a great variety of text books were used; now, with a few slight exceptions, the authorized books have entirely superseded all others. Sixteen Maps of the World were purchased last November, and distributed among those schools absolutely without any. There is much need of an uniform series of maps being obtained for the use of the schools; the few that are used being too old for service, except perhaps in Physical Geography. The number of black boards in the schools has more than doubled during the year.

TABLE E.—This table exhibits in one view a statement of what has been expended in each district for salaries, incidental expenses, rent, fitting up or building school houses, and furnishing, amounts on hand, the sum total for each district and for the Province. The following is a synopsis:—Teachers' salaries, \$19,967 50; incidental expenses, \$2,366 20; rents, \$623 50; fitting up or building school houses and furnishing, \$13,806 57; amount on hand in the different districts for payment of incidentals expenses to the close of the year, \$571 90; total amount of expenditure in all the Districts, \$36,763 77. The rent charges for Sooke, Comox, Sumass, and Clinton are now discontinued.

TABLE F. is appended for the purpose of shewing the cost of children, for the year, attending school in each of the Districts. It will be observed that in the small schools the average is very high, especially where new school houses have been erected, or the old ones extensively repaired. The lowest average on the current expenditure is Nanaimo, \$12 49; and the highest, Sooke, \$62 07 per annum; the average for the Province being \$34 66 per annum for each pupil in attendance at the public schools. Although this table exhibits a heavy cost per pupil, yet it must be borne in mind that as the school-going population increases this average will decrease; because, were the attendance in many of the schools doubled, or even quadrupled, the annual expense would be nothing more than at present.

TABLE G. shows the value of books supplied each district during the year ending July 31st, books sold for cash, supplied *gratis* to indigent pupils, remaining on hand, the money paid to the Department, and the amount still due. It will be seen that \$794 29 worth of books have been supplied to the different school districts, and \$584 75 worth sold, leaving \$204 56 on hand throughout the Province. The amount received by the Department for books is \$537 84, leaving \$46 91 still unpaid. Books to the value of \$4 98 have been supplied to indigent pupils during the year.

TABLE H.—The cost of books and school requisites purchased during the year, \$966 33; freight charges, insurance, &c., &c., \$214 55; making a total of \$1,180 88. The cost of school registers, tablet lessons, head lines, maps, &c., for gratuitous distribution to the schools, was \$96 45. The cost of school books purchased, therefore, was \$1,084 43; books on hand in Education Office, July 31st, at publisher's wholesale prices \$336 60; in districts, at eastern retail prices, \$204 56; making a total on hand of \$541 16; cash sales, \$584 75; which added to books on hand amounts to \$1,125 91, showing a profit on books, after paying freight and postage to the several districts, of \$41 48. Appendix E. shows the price charged to pupils for each authorized book.

Inadequacy of Teachers' Salaries.

It will be seen by Table B that the average salary of teachers is \$57 75 per month, or \$693 per annum. Had all the teachers been duly qualified according to law, the

average would have been a little higher, as six schools were taught under temporary arrangements, at \$40 per month. Fifty dollars, then, may be considered the minimum salary. It is with these particularly I wish now to deal; as more than one-half of all the schools in the Province do not at present command more than that sum. Board in the outlying districts of Vancouver Island and the Lower Fraser costs about \$20 per month; while at Yale and along the Waggon Road it costs double that sum. The teacher's savings, therefore, in the country where board is cheapest, are very small indeed: much too small to secure and retain the services of really good teachers, particularly males. Common farm hands, if well acquainted with work, can command \$50 per month and board, during all the busy portions of the year, thus clearing as much again as the educated school teacher. The evils of so-called cheap, and necessarily inefficient teaching, cannot be over estimated. Although our country schools are small, yet the time of each one of the pupils is as valuable as that of a pupil in the most efficient of our city schools; and the parent or guardian of the one contributes as much to the school fund as the parent or guardian of the other. Hence an equivalent in the shape of good tuition should be given. If, in the most sparsely populated of our districts, it is considered necessary to have a school, it is highly desirable that that school should be well taught. The difference in salary between a good teacher and a very poor one is less than nothing compared with the incalculable benefits accruing from intelligently waking up mind and preparing a child for the proper discharge of the duties of after-life. In an American School Report it is justly observed—"If we are sick let us invite the novice to experiment upon our case, at the cost of health and all its blessings; if we have a fractured bone let us commit it to the hands of one unskilled in surgery, at the expense of a life-long deformity; but let us *not* commit the welfare of the rising generation to a mere adventurer in the art of teaching, even though he may be secured at moderate wages." In view, therefore, of obtaining the services of a better class of teachers, or as an inducement for those already in the work to improve, our \$50 salaries should be increased at least 20 per cent. An energetic, ambitious man will not be likely to fritter away his time in British Columbia, for several years to come, on \$60 per month, much less \$50. The pupils in most of our country schools being so few the salaries can scarcely be made more than the above-mentioned figure. This will have a tendency to throw many of them into the hands of female teachers, as salaries of \$60 per month would be fair remuneration for them. It is a generally conceded fact that female teachers, as a rule, possess greater aptitude for communicating knowledge, and are usually better disciplinarians, especially among young children, than males. Woman's mission is pre-eminently that of an educator. Her softening, refining, and elevating influence contributes largely to success in the school-room. Patient and painstaking, she rules through the affections; her authority being thus based upon love, this trait of character is reciprocated by those with whom she comes in contact. "It is the general opinion," says Dr. Ryerson, "that female teachers are best adapted to teach small children, having as a general rule most heart, most tender feelings, most assiduity, and in the order of Providence the qualities best suited for the care, instruction, and government of infancy and childhood." Female teachers are largely in the majority in nearly all the States of the neighbouring Republic. They number about four-fifths of the more than 28,000 teachers employed in the State of New York; while in Connecticut they number two-thirds. In the Eastern Provinces and Great Britain the proportion of female to male teachers is rapidly increasing. The existence of a little unfounded prejudice in some of our districts against female teachers, has induced me to go more into detail here than I otherwise should have done. I feel no hesitancy in stating, therefore, that Trustees would advance the best interests of the rising generation by securing the services of efficient female teachers whenever and wherever they can be obtained.

Want of Uniformity in Teaching.

In the absence of a Training School, the great diversity in methods of teaching in British Columbia is not to be wondered at; especially when we consider that the teachers hail from England, Ireland, and Scotland, Ontario, Quebec, and New Brunswick, Australia, New Zealand, and the United States. None of them, perhaps, without many good points as teachers, yet no two with the same system throughout. So long as teachers remain stationary this difficulty does not become apparent, but when changes occur, and another style of teaching takes the place of the preceding one, those diverse

systems become a very serious drawback on educational progress. A Training School will soon become a necessity in this Province; but until such an institution can be established, something might be accomplished in securing uniformity of method by inaugurating Teachers' Conventions or Institutes, where time tables and programmes of studies could be submitted, and different methods of teaching discussed with a view of adopting some regular system in all schools that may be about equal in attendance and acquirements. In order to bring teachers together at any given point, their travelling expenses must be paid to and from the place selected for the meeting. A sum of \$150 or \$200 would be well expended in defraying the expenses of a Teachers' Convention during the midsummer vacation, making it obligatory on all teachers within reasonable distance to attend. Such a gathering would exert a beneficial influence in many ways besides the one above-mentioned.

Teachers' Residences.

In nearly all our outlying school districts teachers find great difficulty in obtaining board and lodging. Farm-houses, in some cases, are too far from the school, and in others devoid of accommodation for any one outside the family. Complaints are constantly reaching the Education Office respecting this difficulty. In one district, where a new school house has just been completed, this is the chief impediment in the way of opening the school. In another district there is a strong probability of the school being closed during the forthcoming winter for this reason. Trustees and people in every district would willingly supplement Government grants, in labour, material, or money, for the purpose of building them. School houses are erected and furnished without local aid, unless voluntarily given. In this respect our system of education is exceedingly liberal. Should it be considered advisable, therefore, to amend the School Act so as to empower Your Excellency in Council to grant aid to Trustee Boards who may be willing to raise, say, 50 per cent. themselves, for the erection of teachers' residences, a very desirable step in advance will be gained, and a pressing want supplied. The cost for each house would probably range from \$200 to \$500.*

Teachers for Primary Schools.

Considerable difficulty has been experienced during the year in keeping some of the small rudimentary schools supplied with teachers. Salaries in those districts are necessarily small; and as the pupils are few and merely beginners, and in many cases a majority of half-breeds, duly qualified teachers are not obtainable. It is the unanimous opinion of the Board of Education that teachers of less superior qualification, but sufficiently far advanced to conduct these schools, should be permitted, with the concurrence of Trustees to do so. To carry out this suggestion, Section 33 of School Act would require to be slightly amended.

Agreements between Trustees and Teachers.

Under the 7th section of School Amendment Act, 1873, Trustees are empowered to "select and appoint (from among those persons properly qualified) the teacher or teachers in the district." No form of agreement exists in our school law between Trustees and teachers; nor are they called upon to enter into one. The latter are secured against summary dismissal, without sufficient cause, by a clause in the above-mentioned section of School Amendment Act, which makes it obligatory on the former to obtain the consent of a "majority of the Board of Education" to such dismissal; but the Trustees have no protection whatever against teachers leaving their schools at any time, without even a day's notice. To obviate this difficulty teachers should be called upon to enter into an agreement with Trustees to teach for a certain specified time; and that at least one month's notice should be given by teachers before the expiration of such contract, that a re-engagement would not be entered into. I beg, therefore, to suggest that a form of agreement between Trustees and teachers be incorporated with the School Act.

* At a late meeting of the Board of Education the members fully concurred in the advisability of teachers being provided with suitable residences.

Interior School.

I am glad to report that the Interior School building in course of erection at Cache Creek is making favourable progress, under the supervision of the Lands and Works Department. It will be completed and furnished before the close of navigation on the Fraser, and everything, I hope, will be in readiness for opening school not later than 1st January, 1874. Great care will be taken in the selection of a teacher and matron for the institution, for upon this, to a very great extent, will depend the success of the experiment.

Public Lands and Education.

It appears very necessary that a certain portion of the public domain should be set apart for education purposes as soon as surveyed. I had the honour of calling attention to this important subject in my last Report; and since then the desirability of something being done in this direction is much more apparent. Settlers are locating in all the available agricultural districts, and schools must be provided for them wherever a sufficient number of children within a given area can be found. This will call for constantly increasing school grants, which, without some extraneous aid, will bear heavily upon the Public Revenue. It is a question worthy of serious consideration as to whether a large portion of the proceeds of land sales should not be devoted to public instruction; not in aid of any particular locality, but for the benefit of the Province at large.

Compulsory Education.

In adopting the principle of compulsory education we are only following the example of Germany, Switzerland, Sweden, Denmark, and, more recently, Great Britain, Brazil, Peru, Ontario, and one or two of the Eastern States. Nearly every other Kingdom, State, and Province, where liberal school systems prevail, are fast drifting in this direction. The compulsory clauses passed during the last session of the Local Legislature are very mild in their character; and their flexibility is such as to enable Trustee Boards to adapt them to the exigencies of our widely-separated and in many respects dissimilar school districts. For many reasons, I have not considered it advisable to urge upon Trustee Boards the immediate necessity of framing and passing compulsory By-Laws. Although but one district has, as yet, complied with the "School Amendment Act, 1873," in this respect, yet in several others the necessity for action has forced itself upon Trustees, as they know exactly how many children are not attending any school whatever, and they are proposing to carry out, energetically, the provisions of the law at an early date. Victoria is the only District where it is difficult to ascertain how many children of school age are not under tuition in some way or other, on account of the number of private schools and the absence of reliable census returns. The mere fact of those clauses being on the Statute Book, although not yet enforced in any of the districts, one only excepted, has been productive of good results in securing better attendance in the schools. The Legislature has done its part, and it only remains for Trustees to do theirs, and we shall soon have little to complain of with regard to these, the greatest of all hindrances to the success of Public School systems, namely, non and irregular attendance.

Vocal Music in Schools.

This branch of instruction is not so generally taught in our schools as it ought to be. It should be considered an essential, instead of an unimportant non-essential. I would scarcely go so far as to assert that a knowledge of vocal music "is of more practical value than mathematics," yet there is no gainsaying the fact that probably nine out ten persons of both sexes will find far more use for, and derive greater benefit from, a fair knowledge of this subject than from mathematics beyond the simple rules of arithmetic. But its practical value in after life is but one argument, among many, why it should be carefully and generally taught. Its utility in the school room in maintaining order, in the enforcement of discipline, and as an incentive to study, cannot be over estimated. It comes in here as a powerful auxiliary in aiding and assisting the teacher; and while occupying a place side by side with arithmetic, grammar, and geography, it becomes what the studies never are, namely, a healthful and soul-enlivening recreation. "Singing is as natural to children as speaking, and for any reason that appears to the contrary, it should be as universal." "If music is thus an instinct of our being," says

the late Dr. Forrester of Nova Scotia, "if an endowment bestowed less or more upon "all by the beneficent Creator, it must have been intended to be cultivated and developed, "and how could that be more effectually done than by making it a branch of education "in our Public Schools?" But it might be argued that all teachers have not a taste for vocal music, probably not, neither have all teachers a particular bias for English grammar or algebra, yet all are obliged to teach the former at least. With the requisite amount of application, the theory of vocal music can be acquired and taught by all; and in nineteen cases out of twenty the practical portion of it may be mastered even after the attainment of mature age.

Teachers' Examination.

The annual examination of teachers was held, by the kind permission of the Hon. the Speaker, in the Legislative Assembly Room, during the second week in July. Twenty candidates presented themselves, of whom two failed to reach the necessary standard for a third class grade B certificate. For the accommodation of teachers, and others wishing to become such, residing in the interior, an examination was held at Clinton, in the second week in June, where the same set of papers was used. Only two candidates, however, took the work, one of whom failed. In all, therefore, twenty-two underwent the examination, and nineteen passed in the different grades—nine females and ten males. The papers used will be found in Appendix D.; and full details of each successful candidate's work, in every branch, are given in Table K. Several teachers who have been working under temporary certificates of qualification, from various reasons, did not report themselves for examination work. Some of these, on application to the Board of Education, obtained a renewal of their temporary certificates till the end of the year, at which time they must hold themselves in readiness to qualify properly under the School Act.

Inspection of Schools.

During the school year ending 31st July, I made sixty-four school visits, entailing 2,580 miles of travel, or an average distance of more than 40 miles for each visit; to this may be added 450 miles of travel in visiting Nicola Valley and Kamloops in September last; and Big Bar, Canoe, and Dog Creeks, and Alkali Lake, in June of this year; making a total of 2,930 miles. The great amount of travel necessary, in order to reach all the schools of British Columbia, will be readily understood, when I state that the schools on the Mainland, numbering twelve, are, on an average more than 40 miles apart; while those on Vancouver Island and dependencies, fifteen in all, have an average distance from each other of over ten miles. The labour and cost of inspection would, therefore, be but little more were the number of schools quadrupled from Sooke to Comox, and from Burrard Inlet to Barkerville.

I shall now, as briefly as possible, review school work in each of the districts:—

VICTORIA.—The progress made by the city schools, since their establishment a year ago, has been of the most satisfactory character. The attendance in both boys' and girls' departments has been gradually increasing, until it has now become a matter of necessity to provide more school accommodation, and, at least, another teacher. All of the five teachers employed have attended most assiduously to their respective duties; and the result of the year's labour cannot but be gratifying alike to parents, trustees, and teachers. The schools remain under the same staff of teachers, with the exception of Mr. Mundell, who resigned in July, namely: Boys' Department, C. C. McKenzie, M.A., Principal; Robert M. Clemitson, Assistant. Girls' Department, Mrs. S. Hayward, Principal; Miss M. J. Baxter and Miss Mahood, Assistants.

ESQUIMALT.—A change of teachers occurred in this district, at the beginning of the year. Mr. Planta being removed to New Westminster, was succeeded by Mr. J. Pleace, late of Yale. The attendance for such a comparatively populous and important district, has not been what it ought to have been, either in numbers or regularity; consequently the school cannot be said to have made satisfactory progress.

CRAIGFLOWER.—Since the date of my last Report, the sum of \$1,125 has been expended in repairing the school premises in this district; so that the school room and teacher's residence are now in first-class order. During the year the attendance has been small and irregular; but little better after the thorough renovation to which the

school house was subjected last autumn, than before. There is great room for improvement with regard to school matters in this district, which I hope will soon be brought about. Mr. LeLievre remains the teacher.

METCHOSIN.—There are but few children of school age in this district at present; consequently the school is small. It has, however, made fair progress under the late teacher, Mrs. E. Fisher, in whose place Miss A. Lindsay has lately been appointed.

ROCKY POINT, METCHOSIN.—Two families here, namely: Messrs. John Parker's and Cook's, were in receipt of \$20 per month from December to July inclusive, in aid of a school under Section 6, sub-section 4, of "Public School Act, 1872." Miss Lindsay, now of Metchosin, had charge of this small school, numbering seven pupils, all of whom made most satisfactory progress while it was in operation.

SOOKE.—During the year, a new school house has been erected in this district; and a compulsory By-Law passed, which will come into force on 1st September. The progress of the school, under Mrs. E. Miles, has been in every way satisfactory.

LAKE.—School progress in Lake has been very much retarded by several changes in the teachership, and other untoward circumstances. It is to be hoped, that a better state of things will soon be inaugurated, and that attendance and progress will be much more satisfactory in the future, than they have been in the past.

CEDAR HILL.—A new school house was erected in this district, last autumn, at the cost of \$1,187 75. The pupils, under Mr. George Pottinger, are making fair progress. Some of the seniors are much further advanced in their studies, particularly mathematics, than the majority of scholars in the Public Schools of British Columbia. The average attendance is less than it ought to be, in consequence of the close proximity of many of the families to Victoria City.

SOUTH SAANICH.—A very commodious school house has recently been erected in this district, as near the territorial centre as possible; the beneficial effects of which has already been made apparent by more than double the former attendance. The school is efficiently conducted by Mr. George Wilson. Attention to duty, aptitude for teaching, and long experience have ensured him marked success in the school, and the almost unanimous approbation of Trustees and people.

SOUTH COWICHAN.—A new school house was built, early in Spring, on the Shawnigan side of this district, in place of the one destroyed by fire last autumn. Mr. Rogers, the teacher, is doing good work itinerating from one school house to the other daily.

NORTH COWICHAN.—During the year a school house has been erected in a central position in this District. The school was under Mr. R. M. Clemitson, up to his appointment as Assistant in the Boys' Department of the Victoria School, and the improvement made by the pupils was in every respect most satisfactory to all concerned. Miss Glyde, late of New Westminster, is now in charge.

SALT SPRING ISLAND.—The school remains under the supervision of Mr. J. C. Jones. The classes, with such continuous teaching as they have had for years, are very far behind in almost every branch taught; while English grammar and geography seems to be entirely neglected. I hope to be able to note some improvement, in many respects, during the forthcoming year. According to report the attendance has been very fair. The condition of the school, therefore, argues a want of zeal and assiduity on the part of the teacher, rather than irregularity on the part of the pupils.

BURGOYNE BAY.—In view of the formation of a school district, toward the close of the year, out of this portion of Salt Spring Island, a building has been erected, and a school commenced by Mrs. Holmes, under a temporary engagement. The rapid improvement going on in this neighbourhood, warrants the assumption that a flourishing school will soon be among the inducements for settlers to locate there.

GABRIOLA ISLAND.—This island, together with Mudge, were incorporated as a school district last autumn; since which time a school house has been built; but the Trustees have not yet been able to procure a teacher.

NANAIMO.—The completion of the new school building, at the cost of \$2,500, will give a fresh impetus to education in this town. With a population second only to Victoria, the school has been held for years past in rooms so ill adapted for the purpose as to preclude anything like organization and government. Consequently, it is not much to be wondered at that little progress has been made. The girls' department, under Mrs. Young, is in a more satisfactory condition than the boys', under Mr. Young. In the new and commodious building, I hope to find more zeal and assiduity in the conduct of the boys' department.

COMOX.—Here a school house has just been erected and occupied. It is located as near the centre of this large and flourishing agricultural settlement as possible. The progress of the school, under Mr. S. F. Crawford, has been eminently satisfactory to all concerned. With increased facilities in the new school house, and better attendance, the Comox public school will, I am sure, give a good account of itself hereafter.

GRANVILLE.—The school here, under Mrs. F. Richards, is in a flourishing condition. The teacher is industrious and painstaking; the attendance regular; and the school house and surroundings comfortable and commodious. During the year, this District has been set apart from Burrard Inlet, each of the districts now embracing a circle having a radius of three miles from each school house, excepting always any of the land on the opposite side of the Inlet.

BURRARD INLET.—This school has been labouring under serious difficulty for the past year. In addition to want of room, the continual smoke from the burning of saw-mill refuse just under the door and windows of the school room, has necessitated dismissal at noon, almost every day, for several months. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, the school has made progress, and is well and efficiently conducted by Mrs. M. Thain. A new school house is in course of erection, out of the way of the smoke and din of the mills, and will soon be ready for occupation.

NEW WESTMINSTER.—Since the date of my last Report, both departments of the public school in this important district have been progressing most satisfactorily. The attendance has been steadily improving, and will, before long, necessitate the appointment of a third teacher. The zeal with which Mr. Planta, of the boys' department, prosecutes his duties, sparing neither time nor pains for the advancement of his pupils, is most commendatory. The girls' department, for twelve months past, under the efficient supervision of Miss Glyde, is now second to no other school in the Province in thoroughness and proficiency. Miss Martha Glyde has succeeded her sister in this department.

LANGLEY.—My expectations with regard to the Langley school, during the past year, have not been realized. With greatly improved school premises and attendance, there ought to have been a corresponding improvement in the management and progress of the pupils. The last examination was, in many respects, a failure; the senior scholars were far behind in their studies, and not well grounded even so far as they had gone. I hope future school visits will furnish more favorable reports.

SUMASS.—The new school house in this flourishing agricultural settlement was opened early last spring; and under the late teacher, Mr. A. Peers, the school progressed to the entire satisfaction of parents and school authorities. It is now in charge of Miss McWha, late of Clinton.

CHILLIWHACK.—In consequence of there being so few children within reach of the school house, the effort to sustain a teacher for this district was abandoned in January last; since which time the Sumass teacher has taught the school two days in a week. A temporary school house is being erected by the settlers, south of the Chilliwhack River, which will enable those children to attend who have hitherto been prevented from going to the school house by the distance, the river, and sleughs. With a male teacher travelling from one school house to the other, daily, these schools will soon become prosperous; especially as several immigrant families have recently located in different parts of the district.

HOPE.—The school here, though small, is making progress under Mrs. Lethbridge. The pupils are chiefly beginners; and the tuition is therefore of the most elementary character.

YALE.—Several changes in the teachership of this school during the past year have militated against its proper improvement. Under the recently appointed teacher, Mr. Halliday, it is rapidly progressing; and will soon rank among the most prosperous of our public schools; as it certainly is, now, one of the most efficiently conducted of them all.

LYTTON.—The school in this district, under the supervision of Mrs. J. B. Good, has been making satisfactory progress, not only in the elementary branches usually taught, but in vocal music and linear drawing.

LILLOET.—When this school was established, last January, nearly all the pupils commenced with the alphabet; since that time they have made very creditable advancement, under Miss Schubert, who is still the teacher, under a temporary arrangement.

CLINTON.—A new school house in this district, erected in early summer, was opened in July. The disastrous freshet in the beginning of June broke up the school, as the temporary school room had then to be used for other purposes. The school not being in session, therefore, on my last visit, I am not in a position to report on the progress made by the pupils; but from all I could ascertain from parents, trustees, and others, the late teacher, Miss McWha, gave good satisfaction.

BARKERVILLE.—Want of time prevented me from paying this district an official visit in the early part of summer. My information with regard to it, therefore, is not derived from personal observation. From all I can gather, the present arrangement with Mrs. Hall works satisfactorily; and the few pupils in attendance at the school are making rapid progress.

Conclusion.

In closing my Report, I am thankful to say that we have much to animate our hopes for the future, and encourage our exertions. Although one-eighth of our school population is not yet deriving any benefit from free public school education, for the simple reason that schools are not within reach; yet the tangible improvement brought about during the past year leads us confidently to hope that, with the aid of an enlightened Legislature and a liberal Government, educational facilities will soon be brought within a reasonable distance of every household in the Province. A little judicious pressure brought to bear upon negligent parents in our school districts, by Trustees, will soon make chronic non-attendance almost a thing of the past. In several parts, public schools are entirely a new feature; and parents themselves, in some instances, require to be *educated*, in order properly to realize the fact that instruction is requisite for their offspring. In my visiting and lecturing tour this autumn, I shall endeavour to awaken a more lively interest in the education of the young; to show parents and guardians that everything possible is being done for them, and that it is their bounden duty to avail themselves of the very great educational privileges already provided for the benefit and advancement of those committed to their charge. The steady progress made so far, is but an earnest of what may yet be done by promoting the spread of sound and useful knowledge among the youth of our land; who, in a few years, will take the place of those who are now actively engaged in the bustle and business of life. A beginning has been made, and we believe a good one. From year to year, amendments and improvements will be found necessary in our school system; yet the foundation has been well and broadly laid, upon which we hope to erect an educational structure worthy of this Pacific Province of the Great Dominion.

I have the honor to be,

Your Excellency's most obedient, humble servant,

JOHN JESSOP.

*Education Office,
Victoria, September, 1873.*

PART II.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE B.—Public School Teachers and Trustees.

School District.	Names of Teachers, and Nationalities.	Date of Teacher's engagement.	What class Certificates, and from whom.	Salaries.		Names of Trustees for current Year.
				Former.	Present $\frac{\$}{\text{month}}$	
Victoria	C. C. McKenzie, B.A., British	August 1st, 1872	1st class, grade A, Board of E.		\$100	C. Gowen, J. D. Robinson, Secretary and Treasurer, Wm. Wilson.
	R. M. Clemitson, do.	Do. 1873	Do. B, do. ...		75	
	Mrs. S. Hayward, do.	August 15th 1872.....	Temporary Certificate do. ...		80	
	Mary E. Baxter, do	Do. do. ...	1st class, grade B, do. ...		60	
	Mrs. L. M. Caldwell, Can.	Do. 1873.....	2nd do. do. do. ...		60	
Esquimalt.....	John Pleace, British.....	January 1st, 1873.....	1st do. do. do. ...		70	C. E. Pooley, Secretary and Treas., Rev. F. Gribbell, F. Williams.
Craigflower	Lyndon LeLievre, do.	August 1st, 1872	Temporary Certificate do. ...		60	
Cedar Hill	George Pottinger, do.	Do. do.	2nd class, grade B, do. ...		70	Robert Porter, William Hillier, H. Cogan, Secretary and Treasurer.
South Saanich.....	George Wilson, M.A., British	Do. do.	1st do. A, do. ...	\$60	70	E. H. Jackson, Secretary and Treasurer, J. Irvine, C. Pollok.
Metchosin.....	Annie Lindsay, do.	Do. 1873	2nd do. B, do. ...		55	Edwin John J. D. Bryant, Secretary and Treasurer, T. Michell.
Sooke	Mrs. E. Miles, do.	Do. 1872	Temporary Certificate do. ...		50	E. J. Rosman, Secretary and Treasurer, H. Helgeson, R. Weir.
South Cowichan.....	A. W. Rogers, do.	Do. do.	Do. do. ...		50	Michael Muir, Donald McMillan, James Welsh, Sec. and Treas.
North Cowichan.....	Mary Glyde, do.	Do. 1873	Do. do. ...		50	Archibald Dods, Sec. and Treas., James Fleming, Thos. Marshall.
Salt Spring Island	John C. Jones, Canadian.....	Do. 1872	3rd class, grade A. do. ...	40	50	John Flett, James Charley, Secretary and Treas., R. D. Symons.
Nanaimo.....	Charles N. Young, British...	June 7th, 1872	2nd do. B, do. ...		75	Thos. Parry, Secretary and Treasurer, J. C. Crane, A. Copeland.
	Mrs C. N. Young, do.	October 1st 1872	2nd do. do. do. ...		60	Mark Bate, A. Meyer, A. Finney, Secretary and Treasurer.
Comox	S. F. Crawford, Canadian...	September, 1st, 1872.....	2nd do. A, do. ...		50	G. F. Drabble, Secretary and Treasurer, John Wilson, James Robb.
New Westminster.....	Joseph P. Planta, British....	January 1st, 1873.....	Temporary Certificate do. ...		80	J. C. Brown, J. Cunningham, H. V. Edmonds, Secretary and Treas.
	Martha Glyde, do. ...	August 1st, 1873.....	2nd class, grade A, do. ...		60	R. Miller, J. A. Raymur, R. Alexander, Secretary and Treasurer.
Granville	Mrs. F. Richards, do. ...	Do. do.	3rd do. do. do. ...	40	50	C. M. Chambers, Sec. and Treas., G. W. Haynes, S. P. Moody.
Burrard Inlet.....	Mrs. M. Thain, Canadian....	September 1st, 1872.....	3rd do. B, do. ...	40	50	James Mackie, Sec. and Treas., Adam Innis, S. Robertson.
Langley.....						

TABLE B.—Public School Teachers, and Trustees.—(Continued.)

School District.	Names of Teachers, and Nationalities.	Date of Teacher's engagement.	What class Certificates, and from whom.	Salaries.		Names of Trustees for current Year.
				Former.	Present per month	
Sumass.....	Mary J. D. McWha, British..	September 1st, 1873.....	2nd class, grade A, Board of E.			D. W. Miller, Sec. and Treas., J. L. Chadsey, Matthew Hall.
Chilliwack.....	Alexander Peers, Canadian..	Do. do.	Temporary Certificate do. ...		\$40	Robert Nowell, Sec. and Treas., J. Blanchard, J. Reece.
Hope.....	Mrs. F. Lethbridge, British..	August 1st, 1873.....	Do. do. ...		40	J. Murphy, S. M. Walker, J. A. Bowes, Secretary and Treasurer.
Lytton.....	Mrs. J. Good, do. ...	October 16th, 1872.....	Do. do. ...		50	Rev. J. B. Good, Sec. and Treas., L. Hautier, R. Sproat.
Yale.....	James A. Halliday, Canadian	May 13th, 1873.....	Temporary Certificate, & 1st class Certificate, Ontario	\$60	80	D. McQuarrie, Sec. and Treas., B. Douglas, W. R. McDonald.
Lillooet.....	Mary J. Schubert, American	August 1st, 1873.....	Temporary Certificate, B. of E		40	E. Budwig, Thomas Hoey, A. W. Smith, Secretary and Treasurer.
Clinton.....						F. W. Foster, Sec. and Treas., E. Wadhams, — Chenhall,
Barkerville.....	Mrs. J. Hall, Canadian.....	September 16th, 1872 ...	Temporary Certificate, B. of E		50	Jonathan Nutt, William Rennie, Sec. and Treas., J. B. Nason.
Lake.....						

TABLE C.—Public School Houses.

School District.	No. of School Houses.	What material built of.	Public property or rented. If rented, what rent per annum.	Total number of School visits in each term, and the names of all visitors who have recorded their visits in Visitor's Book.	Remarks.
Victoria.....	2	Wood	One public property & one rented at \$20 per month	No returns—Superintendent of Education, 8 visits.	
Esquimalt.....	1	"	Rented at \$4 per month ...	Two since 1st January; both by Supt. of Education.	
Cedar Hill.....	1	"	Public property	Eight—Superintendent, 4; E. H. Jackson, 2; J. Irvine, 1; Miss Glyde, 1.	New school house built during the year.
South Saanich.....	1	"	"	Thirty—Superintendent, 2; E. John, J. D. Bryant, T. Michell, Mr. and Mrs. Dean, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Estus, Mrs. Michell, Mrs. Young, Mrs. Marcotte, F. Spotts, and others.	Do.

Metchosin	1	"	"	Four—Superintendent, 2; Hon. A. R. Robertson, M.P.P. H. Cogan, M.P.P.	Do.
Sooke	1	"	"	Fifteen—Superintendent, 2; James Welsh, 3; M. Muir; J. C. Meeson, J. P., 2; D. McMillan, 2; Hon. A. R. Robertson, M. P. P.; R. Muir; J. Muir, Jr.; M. E. Welsh; C. McMillan.	Do.
Salt Spring Island	1	"	"	Fourteen—Superintendent, 2; A. Copeland, 10; T. C. Parry, and J. C. Crane.	
Comox.....	1	"	"	Sixteen—Superintendent, 2; Messrs. Cliff, Robb, Pidcock, Coleman, Beauchamp, Fitzgerald, McKelvy, O. Duncan, W. Duncan, Marwick, Willemar, Guillod, Miss Guillod, Mrs. Green, and others.	
Burrard Inlet.....	1	"	"	Nineteen—Superintendent, 2; C. M. Chambers, 11; Rev. W. Pollard; Messrs. Bachelarr, Watson, Devereux, Baxter, and Campbell.	New school house in course of erection.
Langley	1	"	"	Four—Superintendent, 2; S. Robinson; J. Clarke.	
Sumass	1	"	"	Ten—Superintendent, 2; W. Chadsey, Mrs. Ashwell, Miss Robinson, Mrs. H. Kipp, C. M. Tate, Rev. T. Crosby, J. L. Chadsey.	New school house just completed.
Chilliwack	1	"	"	No visitor's book. Superintendent, 2 visits.	
Hope	1	"	Rented at \$5 per month	Three—Superintendent, 2; J. Murphy.	
Yale	1	"	Public property	No returns. Superintendent, 2 visits.	
Lytton.....	1	"	Rented at \$7.50 per month	Do. do.	
Lillooet	1	"	" \$5 "	Six—Superintendent, E. H. Sanders, James Crozier, A. B. Ferguson, A. W. Smith, E. Budwig.	
Clinton	1	"	Public property	No returns. Superintendent, 2 visits.	Do.
North Cowichan	1	"	"	Since 1st January, 6—Superintendent, 2; Rev. W. V. Sexsmith, 2; James Charley, 2; W. Smithe, M.P.P., 1.	No visitors book. Visits compiled from teacher's private memoranda.
New Westminster.....	1	"	2 departments, male and female.	Sixty-four—Superintendent, 8; Hon. W. J. Armstrong, 2; Bishop of Columbia, 3; Rev. F. B. Gribbell; Rev. R. Jamieson, 2; Rev. H. B. Owen; Rev. A. Russ, 2; Rev. C. Bryant; Rev. — Turner; H. V. Edmonds, 2; J. Cunningham, 2; J. C. Brown, 2; G. B. Murray, C. G. Major, E. Brown, W. W. Gibbs, J. Bagnall, Mrs. Cunningham, Mrs. R. W. Deane, and others.	
Granville	1	"	Belongs to Mill Co., rent free	Ten—Superintendent, 2; Captain Raymur, 2; Captain Reid, 2; R. Miller, 2; Captain Mayhew, 2.	
Nanaimo.....	1	"	Public property	Four—Superintendent, 4.	
Craigflower	1	"	"	Three—Superintendent, 2, and Trustees.	
Barkerville	1	"	"	No visits recorded.	
South Cowichan	2	Log	"	Superintendent, 2. Numerous other visitors, but no names recorded.	
Lake	1	Wood	"		

TABLE D.—Books, Maps, Apparatus, Blackboards, &c., &c.

School District.	What Readers used.	Spelling Book.	Arithmetic	Grammar.	Geography	Histories.	Book-keeping.	Algebra.	Geometry.	Other Books.	Maps.	Globes.	Blackboards
Victoria*	Authorized	Authorized	Authorized	Authorized	Authorized	Authorized	Authorized	Authorized	Authorized	.....	.....	.....	9
Esquimalt†	"	"	"	"	"	.....	.....	.....	"	.....	4	.....	3
Cedar Hill‡	"	"	"	"	"	Authorized	Fulter & Eastman's	Authorized	"	Ingram's Math'matics	11	.....	3
South Saanich	"	Spell. book surpassed.	"	"	"	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....
Metchosin	"	Authorized	"	"	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Sooke	"	"	"	"	"	Authorized	Authorized	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1
Salt Spring Island‡	"	"	"	"	"	Cornell's ...	Crittenden	.....	.....	Latin	1	.....	3
Comox	"	Authorized	"	"	"	Authorized	Bryant & Smith's	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Burrard Inlet.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	[Stratton's	.....	.....	Astronomy	2	.....	1
Langley	"	"	"	"	"	"	Authorized	Authorized	Authorized	.....	1	.....	1
Sumass.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Chilliwack.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Hope	"	Carpenter's	"	"	"	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Yale	"	Authorized	"	"	"	"	Authorized	Authorized	.....	.....	National ...	.....	1
Lytton.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Lillooet.....	"	"	"	"	"	Cornell's... Authorized	"	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Clinton .....	"	"	"	"	"	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Rocky Point .....	"	"	"	"	"	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Cowichan ...	"	"	"	"	"	"	Authorized	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
New Westminster..	"	"	"	"	"	"	Authorized	Authorized	Authorized	Sangster's Nat. Phil'y	Good sup- ply.	.....	4
Granville	"	Carpenter's	"	"	"	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Craigflower	"	Authorized	"	"	"	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4
Nanaimo.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	11 National	.....	1
Barkerville.....	National ...	Sullivan & Carpenter's	Sangster's.	"	"	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
South Cowichan...	Authorized	.....	Authorized	"	"	"	Authorized	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1

* Maps much wanted.
 † Maps not public property. School Apparatus wanted.
 ‡ Maps of British Columbia and Canada wanted.
 § Globe, &c., required.

TABLE E.—Public School Expenditure in British Columbia for the Year ending 31st July, 1873.

Districts.	Salaries of Teachers.	Incidental Expenses.	Rent.	Fitting up or building school houses and furniture.	Total.	Amounts in hands of Secretary and Treasurer, as per Reports.
Victoria.....	\$4,272 50	\$576 21	\$240 00	\$2,110 29	\$7,199 00	\$143 87
Esquimalt.....	840 00	146 25	32 50	260 00	1,278 75	35 75
Craigflower.....	720 00	54 50		1,125 00	1,899 50	16 00
Cedar Hill.....	840 00	145 50		1,187 75	2,173 25	60 33
South Saanich.....	720 00	66 37		600 00	1,386 37	No financial return.
Metchosin.....	660 00	40 75		331 25	1,032 00	11 00
Sooke.....	600 00	70 87	12 00	678 25	1,361 12	14 75
North Saanich.....				500 00	500 00	
South Cowichan.....	600 00	35 00		170 50	805 50	30 87½
North Cowichan.....	600 00	40 00		550 00	1,190 00	16 75
Salt Spring Island.....	480 00	37 50		100 00	617 50	25 00
Burgoyne Bay.....	40 00			300 00	340 00	
Nanaimo.....	1,440 00	121 76		2,250 00	3,811 76	No financial return.
Gabriola Island.....		20 00		300 00	320 00	
Comox.....	550 00	30 00	35 00	556 62	1,171 62	13 25
New Westminster.....	1,650 00	326 38		600 00	2,576 38	101 83
Granville.....	430 00	30 00		70 00	530 00	
Burrard Inlet.....	480 00	32 50		600 00	1,112 50	30 00
Langley.....	660 00	110 84		150 00	920 84	Not specified.
Sumass.....	420 00	58 50	60 00	295 00	833 50	21 25
Chilliwack.....	370 00	25 00			395 00	15 00
Hope.....	440 00	72 77	30 00	117 75	660 52	14 00
Yale.....	610 00	70 50			680 50	
Lytton.....	475 00	40 00	75 00	124 41	714 41	
Lillooet.....	280 00	65 00	34 00		379 00	22 25 -
Clinton.....	540 00	40 00	105 00	829 75	1,514 75	No financial return.
Barkerville.....	525 00	77 50			602 50	"
Lake.....	565 00	32 50			597 50	
Rocky Point.....	160 00				160 00	
TOTAL.....	\$19,967 50	\$2,366 20	\$623 00	\$13,806 57	\$36,763 77	\$571 90½

TABLE F.—Cost of Pupils per annum, in the different School Districts.

Districts.	Current expenses of school for the year.	Amounts granted for building or repairing school houses.	Total.	Number of children attending school.	Cost per pupil, without building or repairing for year.	Cost per pupil, with expenses of building and repairing for the year.
Victoria.....	\$5,088 71	\$2,110 29	\$7,199 00	346	\$14 70	\$20 80
Esquimalt.....	1,018 75	260 00	1,278 75	33	30 87	38 75
Craigflower.....	774 50	1,125 00	1,899 50	18	43 02	105 52
Cedar Hill.....	985 50	1,187 75	2,173 25	39	25 26	55 72
South Saanich.....	786 37	600 00	1,386 37	53	14 83	26 15
Metchosin.....	700 75	331 25	1,032 00	14	50 05	73 71
Sooke.....	682 87	678 25	1,361 12	11	62 07	132 82
South Cowichan.....	635 00	170 50	805 50	16	39 68	50 34
North Cowichan.....	640 00	550 00	1,190 00	17	37 64	70 00
Salt Spring Island.....	517 50	100 00	617 50	19	27 23	32 50
Nanaimo.....	1,561 76	2,250 00	3,811 76	125	12 49	30 49
Comox.....	615 00	556 62	1,171 62	15	41 00	78 16
New Westminster.....	1,976 38	600 00	2,576 38	87	22 71	29 61
Granville.....	460 00	70 00	530 00	23	20 00	23 04
Burrard Inlet.....	512 50	600 00	1,112 50	35	14 64	31 78
Langley.....	770 84	150 00	920 84	19	40 57	48 46
Sumass.....	538 50	295 00	833 50	16	33 65	52 08
Chilliwack.....	395 10	.....	395 00	7	56 42	.....
Hope.....	542 77	117 75	660 52	9	60 30	73 36
Yale.....	680 50	.....	680 50	37	18 39	.....
Lytton.....	590 00	124 41	714 41	13	45 38	54 92
Lillooet.....	379 00	.....	379 00	19	19 94	.....
Clinton.....	685 00	829 75	1,514 75	17	40 29	89 10
Barkerville.....	602 50	.....	602 50	13	46 34	.....
Lake.....	597 50	.....	597 50	19	31 44	.....
Rocky Point.....	160 00	.....	160 00	7	22 85	.....

TABLE G.—Book Account for the Year ending July 31st, 1873.

Districts.	Books supplied.	Sold for Cash.	Supplied gratis to Pupils.	Books remaining on hand.	Amount paid to the Department.	Amount still due to the Department.
Victoria.....	\$303 60	\$259 10		\$44 50	\$219 93	\$39 17
Esquimalt.....	34 47	26 92		7 55	26 92	
Craigflower.....	37 05	22 20		14 85	22 20	
Cedar Hill.....	29 42	25 27		4 15	25 27	
South Saanich.....	21 20	21 20			21 20	
Metchosin.....	9 65	9 65			9 65	
Sooke.....	10 85	5 80		5 05	5 80	
South Cowichan.....	13 06	6 30		6 76	6 30	
North Cowichan.....	15 10	13 35		1 75	13 35	
Salt Spring Island.....	12 80	11 90		90	11 90	
Nanaimo.....	62 95	43 60	\$2 25	17 10	43 60	
Comox.....	21 15	9 70	1 40	10 05	9 70	
New Westminster.....	82 15	39 29	1 00	41 86	39 29	
Granville.....	17 67	8 70	13	8 84	8 70	
Barrard Inlet.....	8 90	7 20		1 70	7 20	
Langley.....	14 02	10 62	20	3 20	7 28	3 34
Sumass.....	22 45	16 70		5 75	16 70	
Chilliwack.....	2 20	50		1 70	50	
Hope.....	6 05	6 05			6 05	
Yale.....	11 30	7 70		3 60	7 70	
Lytton.....	4 75	4 75			4 75	
Clinton.....	11 90	9 05		2 85	4 65	4 40
Lillooet.....	26 85	11 00		15 85	11 00	
Rocky Point.....	1 75	1 75			1 75	
Burgoyne Bay.....	4 15			4 15		
Lake.....	8 85	6 45		2 40	6 45	
TOTAL.....	\$794 29	\$584 75	\$4 98	\$204 56	\$537 84	\$46 91

TABLE H.—Education Office Expenditure for the Year ending July 31st, 1873.

Salary of Superintendent.....	\$2,000 00	
Rent of Office (nine months).....	125 00	
Cleaning	15 75	
Fuel	9 36	
Gas.....	4 40	
Stationery and Office Furniture..	65 44	
Postage	31 25	
Express charges.....	31 65	
Advertising	72 50	
Telegrams	7 50	
Travelling expenses of Superintendent.....	826 00	
		3,188 85
SCHOOL REQUISITES.		
School Books	869 88	
Maps, School registers, tablet lessons, head lines, &c., &c.....	96 45	
Freight, charges, insurance, postage, &c., &c.	214 55	
		1,180 88
Amount expended in Public Schools.....		36,763 77
Total expenditure in Education Department for Year ending July 31st, 1873.....		41,133 50

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 estab- Preamble.
lishment, maintenance, and management of Public Schools throughout
the Province of British Columbia :

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

1. "The Common School Ordinance, 1869," and "The Common School Repeals School
Amendment Ordinance, 1870," are hereby respectively repealed. Ordinances.

2. On the 1st day of April, A. D. 1872, there shall be set apart by the Public School Fund.
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."

Board of Education.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may, by Letters Patent under the Appointment of Educa-
Seal of the Province appoint six fit and proper persons to be a Board of Edu- tion Board.
cation 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.

Superintendent.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may appoint a Superintendent of Appointment of
Education for the Province of British Columbia, who shall be ex-officio Chair- Superintendent.
man 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 allow-
ance 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.

School Districts.

5. All School Districts existing at the date when this Act shall come into Existing Districts.
operation shall continue until altered as hereinafter provided.

6. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor in Council from time to New Districts.
time—

(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, indorsed 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 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 schools 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 Trustee.** 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 and 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.

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 or 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.

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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 authorized regulations, and that such school is duly provided with a register; to see that no unauthorized books are used in the school, and that the pupils are duly supplied with a uniform series of authorized 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:

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- (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.

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.

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.

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 authorized 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' 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 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.

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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.

A.D. 1873.

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.

Excuse for not attending School.

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:

- (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 proceeding 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. Proceedings 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." Sub-section 8 repealed.
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 Amendment Act, 1873." 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.

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 the 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 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' 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 :

18. Provided the number of children at any School be not less than thirty, the Teacher's salary shall be increased to an extent not exceeding \$150, by an allowance of \$5 for each child of School age in regular attendance over and above three-fourths of the whole number of such children in the District or section to which the School may pertain :
19. If and so long as three-fourths of the children of School age in any School District or section do not attend School, the Board of Education will consider it a ground for dismissal of the Teacher, unless satisfactory reasons be shown to them to the contrary. Teachers may obtain and transmit to the Board, through the Superintendent, a written statement signed by the parents or guardians of non-attending children, or a majority of them, giving the reasons for such non-attendance :
20. To such five, or any smaller number out of the whole body of Teachers, as shall be judged by the Board to be deserving of special commendation for efficiency as manifested in the system adopted, the order and discipline maintained, and the improvement of their pupils, the Board may award annually, as increased salary, in such proportion to each, as they shall deem proper, a premium or bonus not exceeding in the aggregate \$750. Such award shall not be less, in any case, than \$50.

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 hast 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 the 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 14 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 up 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 Sub-section 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.

Subjects of Examination.	Fixed standard marks of value.	Marks awarded.			Serial numbers indicating standing on each subject. (Rules, ex. of Teachers, No. 12)
		No.	Percentage of same to fixed standard.	Percentage of total marks (Col. 2) in proportion to fixed Standard (Col. 1.)	
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. State the four divisions of English Grammar, and what is taught by each.
2. Name the different parts of speech words are divided into, and define them.
3. When is the final *e* generally omitted before an additional termination?
4. Which is the nominative case in the sentence—
“To gild refined gold, is wasteful and ridiculous excess.”
5. What does each of the cases of nouns denote? Give examples.
6. Name the division of nouns to which each of the following words belongs :—
Mineral, Joseph, Societies, Application, Citizen, Printing.
7. When should we use the singular verb and pronoun with nouns of multitude, and when the plural?
8. In what connexion do active verbs, participles and prepositions stand to the objective case?
9. How many simple tenses are there, and what does each express? giving examples of them.
10. Into what three forms are the English verbs divided?
11. How do regular verbs form their imperfect, indicative and past participle?
12. Give the manner of expression of each of the five moods of verbs.
13. What part of speech is the infinitive mood in reality, under all circumstances?
14. What is the chief use of adverbs, and into what classes are they commonly divided?
15. What do you call an assemblage of words which makes a complete sense? Name its principal parts.
16. Give an analysis of the following sentence, parsing the words *is apt* and *mere gaiety*:—“With all a man’s reason and good sense about him, his tongue is apt to utter things out of mere gaiety of heart, which may displease his best friends.”
17. Make the simple changes in construction in the following sentence:—
“If a man will not resolve to place the foundation of his happiness in his own mind, life is a bewildered and unhappy state, incapable of rest or tranquillity.”
18. Parse syntactically the sentence—“To speak and write without absurdity the language of one’s own country, is commendable in persons of all stations, and to some indispensably necessary.”

*No. 2.—Education and the art of Teaching: Superintendent of Education.**Time, 2 hours. Total Marks, 100.*

1. What is Education? When does it commence and end?
2. Describe what you conceive to be a suitable course for Public School Education in British Columbia.
3. State what you consider the chief characteristics of a successful Teacher.
4. What modes of reward do you approve of in the management of Schools?
5. What great difference exists between suitable and unsuitable punishments, even where both are equally effective in enforcing the required obedience?
6. What beneficial results are attained by written examinations in School? How often, and in what manner would you conduct them?
7. Mention the relative duties of Teachers and Parents in the education of Children.
8. Should compulsory Education be enforced in the School Districts of this Province? If so, give your reasons.

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

Time, 3 hours. Total Marks, 200.

1. Reduce 91356 pints to quarters.
furl. yds. feet.
2. Reduce 5 171 2 to inches.
3. Add

r.	p.	s.	yds.
7	33	20	$\frac{1}{2}$
8	13	14	$\frac{1}{4}$
7	25	2	$\frac{1}{2}$
6	17	11	
4. From

c.yds.	c.ft.	c.in.
27	13	2

 take

13	23	731
----	----	-----
5. Multiply

lbs.	oz.	dwt.	gr.
86	7	16	11

 by 36.
days. hrs. m.
6. Divide 684 8 9 by 47.
7. Reduce $\frac{6509}{7889}$ to its lowest terms, by means of the G. C. M.
8. Add the fractions $3\frac{1}{42} + \frac{5}{21} + \frac{31}{63} + 1\frac{11}{14}$
9. From the sum of the fractions $1\frac{1}{26}$ and $\frac{9}{13}$ take their difference.
10. Find the value of $\frac{3\frac{3}{7} \text{ of } 2\frac{11}{12}}{\frac{1}{33} \text{ of } 8\frac{9}{14}}$
11. Multiply together .2 x .04 x .008 x 64000, and subtract the result from 500.954.
12. Divide .0005 by 25 and by .0000025.
13. Reduce to Decimals $\frac{1}{100}$ and $\frac{5}{14}$
14. Find the value of .40972 guineas.
15. Reduce 3 roods 20 perches to the decimal of an acre, without the use of vulgar fractions.
16. If 20 masons build a wall 50 feet long, 2 feet thick and 14 feet high, in 12 days of 7 hours each, in how many days of 10 hours each will 60 masons build a wall 500 feet long, 4 feet thick, and 16 high.
17. Find the simple interest of \$220 for 7 months, at $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum.
18. Find the true discount of \$2110 due 11 months hence, at 6 per cent. per annum, without grace.
19. Find the yearly income arising from the investment of \$1638 in the 7 per cents. at $93\frac{3}{5}$
20. Find the square root of .00139876.

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

Time, 3 hours. Total Marks, 200.

FOR LADIES.

1. Express by figures the following numbers, and find their sum :—
 Five hundred and thirty-four millions sixty-six thousand and eighty-nine ;
 Nine hundred and eight millions nine hundred thousand and four ;
 Seven millions eight hundred and sixty-seven thousand six hundred and fifty-three.
 Seventy millions five hundred and four thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.
2. Express in writing the following numbers, and add them together :—
 87200006, 766079550, 6072095, and 2005907.
3. From 1348976091475605
 take 299087092769719
4. Multiply 7654985 by 6789.
 Multiply 8900 by 3040.

5. Divide 69704563509008 by 8.
Divide 55667788 by 675.
6. Reduce 91356 pints to quarters.
7. Reduce $\begin{array}{r} \text{furl. yds. ft.} \\ 5 \quad 171 \quad 2 \end{array}$ to inches.
8. Add $\begin{array}{r} \text{r. p. s. yds.} \\ 7 \quad 33 \quad 20\frac{1}{2} \\ 8 \quad 13 \quad 14\frac{1}{4} \\ 7 \quad 25 \quad 2\frac{1}{2} \\ 6 \quad 17 \quad 11 \end{array}$
9. From $\begin{array}{r} \text{c.yds. c.ft. c.in.} \\ 27 \quad 13 \quad 2 \end{array}$
take $\begin{array}{r} 13 \quad 23 \quad 731 \end{array}$
10. Multiply $\begin{array}{r} \text{lbs. oz. dwt. gr.} \\ 86 \quad 7 \quad 16 \quad 11 \end{array}$ by 36.
11. Divide $\begin{array}{r} \text{days. hrs. m.} \\ 684 \quad 8 \quad 9 \end{array}$ by 47.
12. Reduce the fraction $\frac{6509}{7889}$ to its lowest terms, by means of the G. C. M.
13. From the sum of the fractions $1\frac{1}{26}$ and $\frac{9}{18}$ take their difference.

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

Time, 3 hours. Total Marks, 200.

1. How many motions has the Earth? Describe them.
2. If the axis of the Earth were perpendicular to the plane of its orbit, what result would that have on the Seasons?
3. Describe the causes which lead to an Eclipse of the Sun.
4. Describe the various imaginary lines drawn upon the Globes.
5. If a vessel is at sea, describe the process by which its correct position is ascertained, and give the reasons.
6. Describe the Ecliptic.
7. What is the length of a degree of longitude at the Equator, and does it vary in other parts of the Earth?
8. What is the prevailing wind in the Torrid Zone? Give an explanation of the causes.
9. What is the height of the atmosphere above the Earth?
10. Give the principal Ocean currents, and an explanation of the laws affecting them.
11. What are tides, and how are they caused? and why are not the tides equal?
12. Give a definition of the word Geography, and its various divisions.
13. Give the names of the Oceans and Seas in both Hemispheres.
14. What are the principal Rivers of North America, and where do they discharge their waters?
15. Give a list of the British Possessions, and a sketch of their origin.
16. Give the names of the principal Planets, and state what you know respecting them.
17. Where are the following places:—Formosa, Aden, Pegu, Corea, Caraccas, Antioch, Hanau, Corfu, Buda, Smyrna, Balearic Isles, and Porto Rico.
18. Give the names of the French and Portugese Possessions in India.
19. Give the name of the Strait between Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick.
20. Give the area, population, and chief towns of the Dominion of Canada.
21. Give the names of the various States in South America, with their capital towns, and describe their respective situations.
22. How is mankind commonly classified, and give the different nations that belong to each division.
23. What is the estimated area of land upon the surface of the Earth?
24. Give the names of the principal Capes and Mountains of Asia.

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

Time, 3 hours. Total Marks, 200.

1. What is History?
2. State briefly the chief benefits derivable from the study of History.
3. What nations of antiquity, or that were flourishing before the advent of Christ, have left the strongest impress on modern civilization?
4. In what century did Roman sway in Britain begin to relax?
5. Under the laws of the heathen Saxons of England, how could crimes of all degrees of turpitude be atoned for?
6. Name some of the earliest missionaries of Christianity in England, Ireland and Scotland.
7. Who was the first Archbishop of Canterbury?
8. Mention some of the more important events of the reign of Alfred the Great.
9. Give a brief sketch of Irish history for the first eleven centuries of the Christian Era.
10. How, about the middle of the twelfth century, did a Pope of Rome give to an English Monarch that which, according to notions then prevalent, made him master of Ireland?
11. Give some of the chief incidents in the life of Thomas à Becket.
12. Mention the date and year of the signing of Magna Charta, and the Charter of the Forests.
13. State some of the useful purposes that Monasteries served in the middle ages.
14. When, and by whose act, were burgesses first represented in the English House of Commons?
15. Who was the first translator of the whole Bible into English, and what were his disciples called?
16. In what year, and by whom, was the first printing press set up in England?
17. In whose reign, and by whom, was Tyndale's translation of the Bible printed in the English tongue?
18. State what you know of the Habeas Corpus Act, and in whose reign it was passed?
19. Do the same for the Declaration, or Bill of Rights.
20. At whose suggestion, and in what year took place in London, the Crystal Palace Exhibition of the Industrial Commodities of the World?
1. Who was the first writer of English Prose whose works remain, and when did he live?
2. Give some account of Chaucer and his principal work, and of John Barbour.
3. By which of his writings is Sir Thomas More best remembered? and George Buchanan?
4. What work did Sir Walter Raleigh compose in prison?
5. Who was the great representative of Literature amongst the Cavaliers? and who amongst the Puritans?
6. Give brief notes on the following names:—Milton, Butler, Bunyan, Pope, Crabbe, Scott, Byron, Shelley, Wordsworth, Tennyson, Hume, Mackintosh, Cobbett, Macaulay, Froude.

No. 6.—*Vocal Music: Superintendent of Education.*

Time, 1 hour. Total Marks, 50.

1. How many tones does the Diatonic scale contain? how many semitones, and where placed? Describe also, Chromatic scale.
2. How are musical sounds represented? How many forms of notes and rests in common use, and what do we learn from them? Give examples, with their names.
3. What is meant by the compass of a voice? How does the compass of a man's voice differ from that of a woman?
4. How many clefs are there, and describe them? What letters are used, and how are they placed, in treble and bass clefs?
5. Describe the different kinds of time in common use, and give examples.
6. Define the words—*Largo*, *Adagio*, *Andante*, *Allegro*, and *Presto*; also, *pp* and *f*.
7. Write down the table of signatures, with sharps and flats to six each.
8. Name the principal harmonics in music.

No. 7.—*Natural Philosophy: Superintendent of Education.*

Time, 2 hours. Total Marks, 50.

1. What is Natural Philosophy? Name and define its principal branches.
2. What are the *essential* and *non-essential* properties of matter? Define the former.
3. A cannon ball is fired vertically with an initial velocity of 1200 feet per second, required—
 - I. How far it will rise.
 - II. In what time it will again reach the ground.
 - III. Its velocity and position at the end of the 10th second of its progress.
4. Suppose a body be acted upon by five forces at the same time: show, by means of a diagram, the direction the body will take, and explain the method of finding such resultant.
5. Name and describe the Mechanical Powers. Show that the inclined plane, wedge, and screw are modifications of the same power.
6. Describe the phenomena exhibited by the warming of water, and mention the circumstances which control the boiling point.
7. Explain the construction of the barometer, the thermometer, the common and force pumps.
8. How is a rainbow produced? Name its coloured rays in order, commencing with the one having the greatest refrangibility.

No. 8.—*Algebra: Mr. R. Williams, M. A., Cantab.*

Time, 3 hours. Total Marks, 100.

1. Divide $4x^4y^4 - 1$ by $2x^2y^2 - 2xy - 1$.
2. Divide $max^3 - (mb - na)z^2 - (mc - nb)z - nc$ by $mx - n$.
3. Find the Square Root of $9a^4 - 12a^3b - 34a^2b^2 - 20ab^3 - 25b^4$
4. Resolve into elementary factors $81x^4 - 1$.
5. Find the G. C. M. of $x^2 - x - 2$ and $x^2 - 3x - 2$.
6. Find the value of $\frac{a^2 - 2ab}{a^2 - 4b^2} \times \frac{ab - 2b^2}{a^2 - 4b^2}$
7. Simplify $\frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{1}{1-x}$ and $\left\{ (a^{-3}b^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right\}^{-\frac{3}{2}}$
8. Find the Cube Root of $x^6 - 12x^5 - 54x^4 - 112x^3 - 108x^2 - 48x - 8$, and of 22425768.
9. Solve the Equations

$(a). \frac{x-3}{x-2} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{x-3}{2x-1}$	$(b). \begin{cases} 5x - 3y = 65 \\ 2y - z = 11 \\ 3x - 4z = 57 \end{cases}$
$(c). \sqrt{x} - \sqrt{x-1} - \sqrt{1-x} = 1$	$(d). x^2 - \frac{26}{7}x = 144$
$(e). \begin{cases} x^3 - y^3 = 189 \\ x^2y - xy^2 = 180 \end{cases}$	$(f). x^6 - 7x^3 = 8$
10. Find the 7th term and the sum of 7 terms of the series $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{6}, \&c.$
11. Find the sum of the series $\frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3}, \&c.$ to infinity.
12. How many different Permutations can be formed from the letters of the word "Algebra," taken all together.
13. Of the Combinations of 10 letters $a, b, c, \&c.$, taken 5 together, in how many will a occur?

14. Expand $(1 - \frac{x}{2})^{-2}$ to 5 terms.

15. In the Indeterminate Equation $3x - 5y = 26$ find *all* the values of x and y in positive integers.

16. Find the Square Root of $8 - 2\sqrt{15}$

17. A is twice as old as B; twenty-two years ago he was three times as old. Required A's present age.

18. The sum of the 2 digits of a certain Number is 6 times their difference, and the Number itself exceeds 6 times their sum by 3. Find the Number.

19. The difference between the Hypotenuse and the two sides of a right-angled triangle is 3 and 6 respectively. Find the three sides.

No. 9.—*Euclid: Superintendent of Education.*

Time, 2 hours. Total Marks, 100.

1. Define the different kinds of three-sided figures mentioned by Euclid. Define also problems and theorems. Give the different parts of a theorem.

2. Draw the figures required in the demonstration of the 7th and 47th propositions of the I. Book of Euclid; also the 10th of the II. Book; and the 20th and 34th of the III. Book.

3. Any two sides of a triangle are together greater than the third side.

4. The complements of the parallelograms which are about the diameter of any parallelogram are equal to one another.

5. If a straight line be divided into two equal, and also into two unequal, parts, the squares of the two unequal parts are together double of the square of half the line and of the square of the line between the points of section.

6. The diameter is the greatest chord in a circle; and of all the others that which is nearest to the centre is always greater than the one more remote; and the greater is nearer to the centre than the less.

7. It is required to inscribe a circle in a given triangle.

8. It is required to describe a circle about a given equilateral and equiangular pentagon.

No. 10.—*Animal and Vegetable Physiology: Superintendent of Education.*

Time, 1 hour. Total Marks, 50.

1. Describe in general terms, digestion, circulation, and respiration in the animal system.

2. In respiration, what element in the atmosphere is inhaled? and what element exhaled? What becomes of the latter? and how is the supply of the former kept up?

3. Describe the several parts of a plant, and explain their functions.

4. Whence do plants obtain their organic food? Also their inorganic?

5. What do plants require for their proper development? Mention the principal elements that enter into their composition.

No. 11.—*Book-keeping, Double Entry: Mr. A. Munro.*

Time, 3 hours. Total Marks, 200.

1. What is Book-keeping?

2. What is meant by Double Entry?

3. Give the general rule for ascertaining Drs. and Crs.?

4. What does each of the following Ledger Accounts contain on its Dr. and Cr. sides, viz:—

Cash Account?

Bills Receivable?

Bills Payable?

5. On which side of the Account of Bills Payable will the first entry occur, and why?

6. What would be your inference in each of the following cases, viz:—

(a.) If you found the Dr. greater than the Cr. side of Bills Payable Account?

(b.) If you found the Cr. greater than the Dr. side of Bills Receivable Account?
of Cash Account?

7. What does Stock Account represent; and what is contained on its Dr. and Cr. sides respectively, at commencement?

8. At commencing a new set of Books, how is the Dr. and Cr. side respectively of the former Balance Journalized? Give the entries in due form, assuming the Dr. side to consist of Cash, Bills, Goods, Debts; and the Cr. side of Bills and Debts.

9. Journalize the following in due form, viz:—

(a.) You purchase from A. B., partly on credit, Goods amounting to \$2,500; and the partial payment you make consists of Cash (\$500), your Cheque on Bank of Victoria (\$250), your Promissory Note at 2 months' date (\$500), and an endorsed Bill (\$750).

(b.) Paid the following by your Cheque on the Bank of Victoria, viz:—
A. B. on account \$300; your Promissory Note to A. B. for \$500.

(c.) Your Dr., C. D., presents an Order on you for \$200 in his favor by A. B., the amount, assuming the Order to be correct, to be placed to C. D.'s credit in account.

10. What does Profit and Loss Account contain on its Dr. and Cr. sides; and to what Account is the difference carried at Balancing?

11. What is meant by Balancing the Ledger?

12. How are the following Accounts respectively Balanced, viz:—

Cash Account?

Bills Receivable?

Bills Payable?

Goods Account, when only part of the Goods are sold?

13. How are the Accounts of Charges, Interest, Insurance, and Commission closed?

14. How is Stock Account closed?

15. When all entries except the last or closing one have been made in Stock Account, what does the difference between its Dr. and Cr. sides exhibit?

16. What does the Balance Account contain on its Dr. and Cr. sides; and what does the difference exhibit?

17. Why ought the difference of Stock Account to agree with that of Balance Account at closing the Books? Explain the special purpose of the Balance Account, and its relation to Stock.

18. Which two Accounts will shew your net Capital when the Books are Balanced?

19. On examining your Books it is found that the Dr. side of Stock is \$350 30, and the Cr. side \$10,130 95; the Dr. side of Profit and Loss is \$430 25, and the Cr. side \$2,985 10; the Dr. side of Balance Account is \$35,260 55. What does the Cr. side of the Balance amount to? What was the net Gain or Loss on the business; and what the amounts of both your former and present Capital?

20. Is the net Gain or Loss on any given period ascertainable by more than one process? If so, describe different processes.

No. 12.—*Mensuration: Superintendent of Education.*

Time, 1 hour. Total Marks, 50.

1. How is the area of a triangle measured? of a square? of a circle? of an irregular figure?

2. What is the area of a triangular field whose sides are 60, 70, and 120 yards?

3. What is the area of a circle whose diameter is 80 feet?

4. The radius of a circle is 20 feet, what is the side of an equivalent square; also, of an inscribed square?

5. Required the solid contents and surface of a square pyramid whose base is 24 feet, and its altitude 36 feet?

6. How many gallons will a cylindrical cistern contain, whose diameter is 7 feet, and whose depth is 6 feet?

APPENDIX E.

LIST OF AUTHORIZED TEXT BOOKS.

	Fixed Price.	
	\$	cts.
Canadian First Reader,—Part I.....		05
Canadian First Reader,—Part II.....		10
Canadian Second Reader.....		20
Canadian Third Reader.....		35
Canadian Fourth Reader.....		40
Canadian Fifth Reader.....		50
Canadian Advanced Reader.....		50
Lennie's Grammar.....		10
Easy Lessons in Geography (Hodgson).....		50
Modern Geography and Atlas (Campbell).....		75
Elementary Arithmetic (Smith & McMurchy).....		25
Advanced Arithmetic (Smith & McMurchy).....		50
Outlines of General History (Collier).....		75
British Empire (Collier).....	1	00
Algebra,—Part I. (Colenso).....		50
Algebra,—Part II. (Colenso).....		50
Euclid,—Book I. (Young).....		12½
Euclid,—Book II. (Young).....		12½
Book-keeping (Johnson).....		40
Canadian Spelling Book.....		25

APPENDIX F.

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.

REPORT

OF THE

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF LANDS AND WORKS

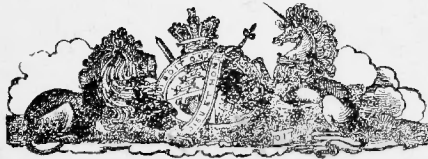
OF THE PROVINCE OF

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

FROM THE

1ST DAY OF JANUARY TO THE 30TH DAY OF NOVEMBER,

1873.



VICTORIA :

PRINTED BY RICHARD WOLFENDEN, GOVERNMENT PRINTER;

AT THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, JAMES' BAY.

1873.