SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

OF THE PROVINCE OF

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

1876-77.

BY THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION.

With Appendices.

VICTORIA: Printed by RICHARD WOLFENDEN, Government Printer,
at the Government Printing Office, James' Bay.
1877.

EDUCATION OFFICE,
October 1st, 1877.

SIR,—In conformity with the School Act, I have the honour to forward herewith, for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, my Report on the Public Schools of British Columbia, for the year ending 31st July, 1877. Statistical Tables and Appendices are added to the Report, illustrative of the means which have been adopted by the Board of Education for the promotion of the educational interests of the Province.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN JESSOP,
Superintendent of Education.

To the Hon. A. C. Elliott,
Provincial Secretary,
&c., &c., &c.

PART I.

GENERAL REPORT.

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION.

1876-77.

To His Excellency the Honourable Albert Norton Richards, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of British Columbia:

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:—

I have the honour to submit the sixth Annual Report on the Public Schools of British Columbia, as required by the provisions of "Consolidated Public School Act, 1876."

The steady advancement which has been made in educational work from year to year, as shown by statistical tables, must be a source of gratification to your Excellency and to the people of this Province.

At no former period has it been more marked than that covered by this present Report. The following synopsis of tables fully corroborates this statement:—

TABLE A.—The number of children in the Province between the ages of five and sixteen as given in this table, is only closely approximate—for reasons set forth on page 14. That this number, 2,734, is not over estimated is evident from the fact that the increase is *less* than that of attendance at the Public Schools as shown by very accurate and complete returns from all the districts, with one or two exceptions, where from personal knowledge these statistics could be easily supplied. Eighteen hundred and eighty-eight of these children are in actual attendance with more or less regularity. To these may be added 50 reported "of other ages," making 1,938 in all—1,071 boys and 867 girls—an increase of 253 over last year. One hundred children are reported as absentees. This does not include the three principal centres of population, namely, Victoria, Nanaimo, and New Westminster, as that statistic is unobtainable in these cities. Improvement in this respect is gradually going on in nearly all the country districts. The most gratifying feature in Table A is the great increase in average attendance, this being the most reliable basis for estimating school advancement so far as statistics are concerned. Over 227 or more than 23 per cent. must be considered a good proof of substantial progress. A summary of this increase for the past five years shows how steadily it has been going on:—1872-3, 584½; 1873-4, 766½; 1874-5, 862¾; 1875-6, 983¾; 1876-7, 1,210 4-5. While average attendance has been advancing from 20 to 30 per cent. annually, increased expenditure has been less than five per cent. from year to year. The increase in attendance and average is spread over all the subjects of study, with the exception of 1st and 2nd Readers, thus showing that there have been fewer beginners this year than last. Geography and History have obtained a greater increase than any of the other subjects. First reader, 661; second, 350; third, 392; fourth, 260; fifth, 249; arithmetic, 1,467; English grammar, 809; geography, 1,037; history, 530; book-keeping, 103; mensuration, 30;

algebra, 103; euclid, 16; natural philosophy, 23; vocal music, 613; linear drawing, 149; physiology, 71; writing, 1,636; dictation, 877; other studies, 215.

TABLE B.—From this table we find that 71 teachers have been employed during the year, some of them however only for short periods. First-class A, 11; first-class B, 12; —an increase of ten during the year; second-class A, 13; second-class B, 10; increase two; third-class A, 5; third-class B, 4; increase 4; temporary certificates, 4; not certificated, 9—a decrease of four. The great increase of first-class teachers speaks well, not only for further efficiency in the schools, but for energy and perseverance among those who are thus working up in the profession.

TABLE C.—The new school house erected at Hope has reduced the item of rent to $10 per month for two buildings. Forty-four are public property; Court houses are used in two districts, and in one the school house rent is free. Number of visits recorded is about 700, an increase of 150 since last year. Teachers in may of the districts are not sufficiently careful either in requesting visitors to put down their names or in recording them themselves.

As authorized text books are now in general use, this table is omitted. But few schools are now without maps or blackboards. The large ones, however, are much in need of school requisites of various descriptions.

TABLE D.—Salaries of the seventy-one teachers employed during the year amounted to $36,314 98. Some of these were pupil teachers at low salaries, and others held appointments for short periods. The average salary is $702 07 per annum; $57 66 higher than last year. This increase is occasioned by the employment of a greater number of certificated teachers, and the salaries of High School masters being brought in. Highest amount now paid is $125 and the lowest for qualified teachers $50 per month. For the year under consideration, payments have been—one monthly salary $125; four, $100; one, $90; two, $75; six, $70; thirteen, $60; one, $55; twenty, $50; two (uncertificated) $40, and one junior teacher in Victoria, $40. The incidental expenses item amounted to $2,863 60—about $350 less than the year preceding. Rent item has been reduced from $408 to $129. Building, fitting-up, and furnishing school houses $2,034 43—$100 90 less than was expended in 1875-6. Total district expenditure $41,342 01; leaving a balance in the hands of the Secretary-Treasurers, as far as the returns show, of $1,745 20.

TABLE E.—A synopsis of this table is given in District School Special Reports.

TABLE F.—The attendance and average in Table A are exclusive of the High School. In this table they are brought in. It will be found therefore that the cost of each pupil attending school for the year was $22 68; for each one of the average $36. Last year these figures should have been $24 06 and $41 22, as the Education Office expenses were left out of the calculation. Taking the same basis this year, they would be $20 69 and $32 81 respectively. Per capita cost is therefore $1 38 less on the attendance, and $5 22 on the average than for the previous year. This is a most satisfactory decrease, and that too when Education Office expenses have been increased by the appointment of a Deputy Superintendent of Education. Although this cost of each pupil is large, yet, all things considered, it will compare not unfavourably with average yearly cost in other Provinces, and in the neighbouring States. In Massachusetts and Connecticut it amounted to $30 and $22 50 respectively; in New York and Pennsylvania $20 85 and $17; in California and Arizona $25 82 and $57 66. This statistic for Oregon and Washington Territory was not obtainable—probably it was about the same as in California. Twenty-eight States and Territories gave an average annual cost of $17 per pupil. In Ontario the cost, as per last report was more than $15, and in Quebec something over $12. Some are apt to imagine that because the school grant has to be increased above $2,000 per annum that the cost of education is increasing, while the very reverse is the case, in consequence of the advance in the ratio of attendance and average being greater than that in expenditure.

Irregular attendance detracts very seriously from educational results. This statistic for the Province is 37½ per cent. More than one-third therefore of all the energy put forth by teachers is wasted, and that proportion of the school grant expended to no purpose. It is amazing that those parents who are habitually careless and dilatory

cannot be brought to look at this terrible drawback to school prosperity in its proper light. If they would but give the matter that attention which its importance deserves, this statistic in future years would be reduced below 10 per cent. The average non-attendance in country districts, about 10 per cent., cannot be complained of. In a few of them it is high, but in a majority it amounts to very little.

TABLE G.—As the book concern forms the subject of a separate article, it is unnecessary to refer to this table in detail.

TABLE H.—Education Office expenditure has been increased this year by the appointment of a Deputy Superintendent of Education. Travelling expense item is also larger, in consequence of more travelling being done than formerly to reach the schools; these being more in number and very far apart. However desirable it may be to visit schools more than once annually, in many instances it is impracticable to do so, on account of their great distance from each other and the enormous cost of transit, especially in the upper country. The great and constantly increasing amount of office work does not admit of sufficient time for thorough school inspection, even among the districts within easy reach of the seat of Government. Means, however, must be devised whereby schools in the lower portions of the Province, at least, can be oftener visited than heretofore.

Office expenditure was $4,007 83, which, with $41,342 01 expended in school districts, make a total of $45,349 84.

During the year, 867 business letters were received and 673 written, not including the correspondence of the Deputy Superintendent in the interior. The great number of letters from the Eastern Provinces, which came to hand last winter, from parties applying for situations as teachers, and asking for information of all descriptions, necessitated a general reply through some of the leading journals, as it was impossible to answer all these communications. A letter (Appendix J of this Report) was accordingly addressed to the Toronto *Daily Globe*, and published in February.

Sixty official school visits were made throughout the Province during the year.

TABLE K.—By reference to this table it will be seen that the estimated value of public school property in the Province is $75,000. In 1872 it was less than $12,000. Special grants cover about one-half of the expenditure for school improvements; the other half was paid out of the annual educational appropriation. Deducting the value of school property, therefore, from the total amount expended for all purposes, the cost of pupils for annual instruction will be something less than that shown by the Reports from year to year.

TABLE L.—Examinations for entrance to High School were held in eighteen public schools during the Spring Term. In eight of these one or more pupils were successful. New Westminster passed seven as against one the year previous—nearly 39 per cent. of those competing. The Public School in Victoria passed 73⅓ per cent.— a somewhat lower average than last year. Nanaimo, with a large attendance, has not yet had the credit of passing a single pupil, none being sufficiently advanced to take the work when the last opportunity offered. Two passed at Cedar Hill for the second time, and one in addition who had not before undergone examination. Three entered from South Saanich, all of whom failed last year. Lake, Sooke, Maple Ridge, and Hope passed one each. 55 boys and 46 girls competed, of whom 33 boys and 17 girls were successful—nearly 50 per cent., as against 42½ per cent. last year.

Teachers in old-established schools must now be reminded that failures in the future to pass pupils in this competitive examination will be attributed, with but few exceptions, to inefficiency in imparting instruction, or want of attention to school duties and industry in the performance of them. All other things being equal, there can be no excuse for a teacher not having pupils far enough advanced to make a creditable shewing at these examinations, when the one in a neighbouring district has his or her pupils well up to the requisite standard. In future reports neglect in this particular will receive special comment, and the difference must be noted when the teachers have been dilligent and painstaking enough to qualify pupils for the High School. Every succeeding year will make this provincial test of educational acquirements in the Public Schools more and more searching, while the results, as a matter of course, will tell strongly in favour of or against each particular teacher. There should be nothing to

prevent a regular annual succession of pupils, in almost every school, from passing this examination. Attendance at the High School afterwards, from all schools in the outlying districts at least, would depend on the ability or disposition of parents to send their children to Victoria for that purpose; but the fact of having succeeded would be a guarantee that a certain standard had been reached by them, and would of itself be of great value in entering upon the business of life. Parents and teachers should make strenuous efforts to keep children at school till that examination has been creditably passed. This can easily be done before reaching the age of 13, if the pupil has had a fair chance of attending school for four or five years. Failures under such circumstances will argue very strongly against the efficiency and capability of the teacher as an instructor of youth, and should induce trustees to make searching enquiries into the method of conducting the school, with a view to making a change in its management.

Teachers' Examination.

The class of applicants for certificates was larger at the examination held in July last than in any former year. Several of them however were pupils from the High School, too young to receive appointments as teachers, but nearly all succeeded in obtaining certificates. At this and all preceding examinations two standards of marks were used; one consisting of the aggregate number for all the subjects for male candidates, while for females the value placed upon euclid, mensuration, algebra and bookkeeping was dropped, and the total of the remaining subjects used as a divisor in estimating the percentage of answering. This system has been looked upon as giving the ladies an undue advantage over the other sex, and from time to time complaints have been made respecting it. At a recent meeting of the Board of Education the question was fully discussed and the conclusion arrived at, that in future no difference should be made; lady applicants must therefore govern themselves accordingly. Placing all on an equality in this respect will of course enhance the value of certificates obtained hereafter by ladies; as in order to secure a first-class certificate most, if not all, of the mathematical subjects will have to be taken, and a fair percentage of marks required for them. As an offset against the increased difficulty of getting first-class certificates, successful candidates may rest assured that when obtained they will not be revoked so soon as those that have been granted under the late arrangement.

The following is the result of the last examination:—First-class A: Geo. V. LeVaux; first-class B: Thos. Leduc, John Lane Phillips, Orison D. Sweet; second-class A: John C. Newbury, Archena J. McDougall, Richard H. Holding, Wm. Kermode; second-class B: J. L. Atkinson, Cecilia McNaughton, Mary Anderson, Archibald Dods, Casper Phair, Alice Richardson, Joseph Thain; third-class A: Thos. Baker, Eleanor J. J. Wilson Brown, Emily H. Ward, E. Nelson Brown, Annie Gowen, Jessie Cameron, Alex. Howe; third-class B: Louisa McCall, Arabella W. H. Holmes, Mary Holloway, Emily Holloway, Ada Miller, Francis A. Carmichael, B. A. Wake, Robert J. Plummer, Alfred Flett, Wm. H. Lomas, H. W. Hughes.

Five candidates failed in the examination, and one withdrew before its completion.

Teachers' Convention.

The Honorary Secretary, James A. Halliday, Esq., has kindly furnished the following summary of proceedings during the first week in July last:—

The Teachers' Convention held four sittings in the Legislative Assembly Rooms, and was a marked improvement on former years both in number of teachers in attendance and the general interest manifested by all in the subjects brought up either for discussion or by essays read. Forty-seven teachers present, Dr. Tolmie, Mr. Jessop, and both High School teachers.

Mr. Jessop, the President, took for his opening address, the advancement of our Public Schools since their inauguration, and at closing his remarks invited full and free discussion on the School Law, with a view to its amendment at an early date.

The superannuated teachers' fund was approved of as recommended by the Superintendent in his last report, a few dissenting from its being compulsory. A committee was appointed to prepare a scheme in detail to lay before the Association next year.

An amendment on the mode of granting certificates to teachers occupied greater part of one evening; it was proposed that all teachers be required to teach two years as third-class teachers; on showing aptitude to teach they be allowed to undergo examin-

ation as second-class teachers, which position they may hold for two years, then be eligible to pass necessary examination as first-class teachers. Rule to apply to all teachers except those holding first-class certificates from the older Provinces of the Dominion or graduated of a British university; that they be eligible for examination as first-class teachers if they have taught four years. The principal object to be gained is the aptitude to teach; success as an instructor and experience would then be valued which at present is not.

It was insisted on by some teachers that when they once obtain a first grade A certificate, it should be for life, as in other professions. Matter left over till next year.

The much disputed principle of prize giving had its advocates and opponents; the majority favoured the principle of giving.

Dr. Tolmie gave a sketch on the relation of teachers, trustees and parents, and impressed on the teachers the necessity of inculcating the "Golden Rule" as the best means of securing the highest morality.

Miss Trenaman read an essay on "Indian Children in the Public Schools;" Mrs. Herring on "Compulsory Education," printed; Capt. Wake on "Colonial Education," printed; Miss A. Holmes on "The Teacher's life."

Officers elected for the next year were: Superintendent of Education, President; Members of Board of Education and High School Teachers, Vice-Presidents; J. A. Halliday, Secretary; J. Kaye, Treasurer.

Scholarships.

As misapprehension exists with regard to this subject, a few remarks in explanation seem to be necessary. The "Consolidated Public School Act, 1876," section 9, subsection 12, empowers the Board of Education "to recommend the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to establish and award allowances of $100 per annum each, as aid for teachers in training while at the High School; said allowances not to exceed five in number." This provision was made with a view to encourage promising pupils, having a natural aptitude for teaching, to enter the profession. Practical experience, which is an essential element to success, was obtained in each department of the Public School in Victoria during the year ended June 30th, where those pupil teachers supplied the place of two additional assistants in the junior divisions, and thus performed work which otherwise would have cost the Government $900 or $1000, At the Midsummer examination three of these allowances were awarded to the three pupil teachers, in a class of about ten, who, according to the reports of the principals, displayed most efficiency in teaching, who maintained the best order in their division, and who took the greatest interest in their duties. A possible prize of $100 was a powerful incentive for these teachers not only to do their best in imparting instruction, &c., but to remain in the class till the close of the year, and then to compete for a certificate of qualification, as several of them did, and were successful at the Teachers' Examination. Without these scholarships there would not be sufficient inducement for pupils of the High School to devote one day out of five to work in the Public School. If pupil teachers belonging to a class of this sort be not employed, two more permanent assistants will probably have to be appointed before long. With the prospect of obtaining higher certificates at next examination and promotion in due course, those assistants might probably be engaged at $20 per month each, but even at that small salary the cost for the year would be $480—$180 more than the same service cost during the year ended June 30th. It therefore becomes a question worthy of careful consideration as to which of these methods of securing junior help in the Public School here is the better one. In the former the work is distributed among the members of a class of ten or twelve, with three or more scholarships of $100 each open to competition, or, as in the latter, the payment of a stated salary for the entire services of two of them. Should permanent assistants be thought preferable, then one object for which the High School was established, namely that of a training institution for teachers till the Province could afford a Normal School, would have to be abandoned. If, on the other hand, the pupil-teacher class be reconstructed and the scholarships continued, then we may naturally anticipate that in a very short time a sufficient number of good teachers would be available from this source, and thus make us independent of uncertain supplies from other countries for filling vacancies that are constantly occurring.

Book Depository.

Since the establishment of a depository, early in 1873, for supplying the Public Schools in this Province with the authorized text books at something less than Eastern retail prices, more than $4,000 worth have been distributed. The advantages thus conferred upon parents and pupils have been very great, inasmuch as books were always obtainable from teachers, even in districts most remote from the ordinary sources of supply, at reasonable rates. During the past summer the principal booksellers in this city have advertised school books for sale at the prices charged to teachers by the Education Office ; hence it becomes a question as to whether or not the Government book concern should be discontinued. As supplies of school books and stationery can now be procured through the ordinary trade channels as cheaply as from the Education depository, its further continuance might be considered as an uncalled for competition with the Provincial booksellers who have been so enterprising as to make a large reduction in the price of text books, &c., used in the Public Schools. If little or no inconvenience to the schools should be likely to arise from such a change, it would certainly be advisable to make the experiment, as it is better to avoid interfering with legitimate trade and prevent possible discussions similar to those that have been going on in Ontario for many years past on this question.

School Libraries.

Nearly twenty-five years experience in Ontario has fully proved that school libraries have exercised, and are still exercising, a most beneficial influence upon the minds of the young. They have contributed largely to the high standard of intelligence and moral rectitude for which the present generation in that favoured Province are justly celebrated. This appendage to the admirable school system, upon which ours is founded, has been keeping pace with the extension and improvement of that system from year to year, until public school libraries have become almost as numerous as the schools themselves. This has been done at a cost of about $170,000, half of which has been raised by the people. The establishment of school libraries, especially in our outlying districts where little or no access can be had to books, would be an inestimable boon to both young and old. No better investment of a few hundred dollars of the Provincial revenue could be made than that of supplementing, as in Ontario, to the extent of about fifty per cent., whatever sums might be contributed by school districts for such a purpose. Settlers in various parts of the Province, whether parents or not, would readily avail themselves of such an offer of securing standard works on science and art, biography and travel, poetry and fiction, if fifty per cent. could be added to their contributions and the books supplied them at Eastern wholesale prices. A few volumes even, in districts remote from towns and cities, would be a great advantage, as they could be changed with some other district after going round among the people, and thus new and interesting reading would be procured. Not only would school libraries exert a healthy influence upon neighbourhoods as a whole, but they could not fail to prove a powerful auxiliary in the hands of teachers (who should act as librarians) in lessening irregularity in school attendance and absenteeism, by offering inducements for reading and improving the mind, which would tend to outweigh and counteract temptations to idleness and its numerous train of vices. The subject is thus presented to the people of British Columbia, in the hope that something may be done in the direction indicated, and that ere long we shall be following in the footsteps of the sister Province in what has proved to be of the greatest possible benefit to thousands of her population.

Cleanliness in School Houses.

Too many of the country school houses throughout the Province are anything but patterns of neatness and cleanliness. Improvement in this particular is very desirable and much needed in several districts, and is quite within the reach of every teacher to whom these remarks are applicable. Although the small sums granted for incidental expenses will not admit of payment for daily sweeping, &c., yet there are various ways of getting this done without money compensation, some one of which should suggest itself to a conscientious teacher. Should every other means fail, the teacher's own æsthetic taste should prompt him to perform the labour himself rather than endure the

sight of a slovenly, disorderly school-room. Love of order and neatness ought to impel him to do this, to say nothing of the fact that in many cases the annual cost of pupils is so enormously high, in consequence of the small attendance, that a very meagre return is made to the Province for the monthly salary paid. Sanitary consideration should also induce teachers and trustees to be scrupulously exacting in these matters. The health of teachers and pupils must necessarily be impaired by trying to study or teach in a badly ventilated, unswept, and disorderly apartment. Besides, children with keen perceptions and love of cleanliness and neatness will soon acquire an unconquerable distaste for the school where such a state of things is allowed to exist, and thus the already large amount of irregular attendance and absenteeism will be increased. Want of attention to personal tidiness on the part of teachers in some instances is also observable. This very objectionable fault should never be allowed to exist. It is to be hoped that these hints, in addition to what has been said privately to individual teachers, will render further allusion to these ma ters unnecessary.

Evening Schools.

In San Francisco and many other cities, evening schools form an important adjunct to the various systems of education adopted. There can hardly be two opinions as to the utility of such institutions, although it may be an open question as to whether the finances of this Province will admit of their immediate establishment in the three principal centres of population, namely, Victoria, Nanaimo, and New Westminster. The subject, however, is of sufficient moment to warrant consideration, and, if found practicable, such an extension of our school system would prove a great boon to young people whose education is deficient and who cannot attend the day schools in consequence of being otherwise engaged during working hours. It is not unlikely that a school of this description might be made nearly self-sustaining for three or four months in the winter season, especially in Victoria, where the experiment might be first tried, by charging a small fee, say a dollar per month per pupil, strictly in advance, of course. The amount to be supplemented would depend on the numbers attending, the remuneration of the teacher, and other contingencies, and can only be ascertained by actual trial of the project. One or more of the public school teachers would, no doubt, undertake the evening duties, and, with as many pupils in attendance as could be taught efficiently by one teacher, the expense to the Government, lessened by payment of the above-mentioned fee, need not be considerable. The school would be open to both sexes, but only to those persons who are unable to attend during the day. Such a school, should it be established, would benefit the young men of Victoria, not only educationally, but it would be the means of keeping many of them from frequenting places where temptations for spending money and acquiring bad habits are almost irresistible.

High School.

This establishment for higher education has just completed its first year of usefulness. Attendance, from the commencement, has been large—sixty pupils enrolled and forty-nine of an average. These numbers constitute a very gratifying record, showing that the school was a desideratum and has met with due appreciation.

The management is efficient and the instruction imparted is thorough and practical.

The curriculum is as follows:—ENGLISH: Geography, ancient and modern, Grammar, Rhetoric and Composition, Mythology; SCIENTIFIC: Botany, Physiology, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, and Chemistry; MATHEMATICAL: Arithmetic, Algebra, Mensuration, Euclid, and Book-keeping; CLASSICAL: Latin and Greek; MODERN LANGUAGES: French; together with Map drawing, vocal music, &c.

A Lyceum Club has been organized among the male pupils, who debate once a week after school hours. Considerable interest is manifested in these exercises. Another source of intellectual improvement, common to both sexes, was engaged in during the greater part of the year, namely, the preparation of manuscript newspapers, filled chiefly with original compositions, interspersed with conundrums, &c., &c. The one edited by the boys is called the "Leisure Hour," that by the girls the "Hyacinth." The articles were written as home exercises and read by pupils selected for the purpose semi-monthly. Many of those pieces have been most creditable productions, and the conundrums, &c., chiefly of a local character, often witty and amusing.

Apparatus and furniture, in keeping with the importance of the choo must be provided at an early date.

Special Reports on District Schools, &c.

VICTORIA.—In the absence of census returns and information as to attendance from the numerous private and denominational schools, the children of school age are put down, approximately, at 1,100. Six hundred and seventeen of these have attended the Public School more or less during the year, and 60 (a majority of whom are yet under 16), the High School, making a total of 667. This leaves over 400 as being distributed among the other schools, or attending no school at all. Unfortunately the extent of absenteeism in this city cannot be ascertained in consequence of schools, with the exception of the public, being under no obligation whatever to furnish either the number of pupils attending, or the average. At the Public School the yearly average was 374, a gratifying increase of 72 since the date of last report. Percentage of irregular attendance 39.94, a reduction of more than 4½ per cent. from preceding year. Expenditure in the Public School amounted to $6,936. Cost per pupil enrolled, $11 24—a further decrease of $1. On the average of 374 the cost was $18 54, as against $22 12 last year. Average attendance at High School was 49. Expenditure, $2,390 25. Cost of each pupil enrolled, $39 53, and on the average attendance, $48 78. Irregular attendance 18.34 per cent. It is probable that the minimum annual cost of pupils in this Province, namely—$12 for those enrolled, and $18 on the average, has now been attained in this city. In but one district has the cost been less than in Victoria, and that only on the number attending school.

The only change that occured in the teaching staff during the year under consideration, was the retirement of Miss Baxter, much to the regret of pupils, fellow teachers, and the educational authorities, in April last. Her subsequent melancholy death, a few weeks afterwards, was the first that has yet occurred among British Columbian certificated teachers. The vacancy thus created was filled by the appointment of Mrs. Wilson Brown. At the commencement of the autumn term, John C. Newbury, silver medalist in the High School, was appointed third assistant in the boys' department; and shortly afterwards the trustees were authorized to engage a fourth assistant in the girls' department, thus making a staff of nine teachers in all. Before these new appointments were made, the daily attendance had reached 432.

Competition for the Dufferin medals and the scholarships at the midsummer examination was very keen. The examinations themselves, both written and oral, were tolerably searching. More than usual interest was manifested in all the proceedings, as evinced by the large number of visitors present during the three days that the oral examinations lasted. As before mentioned, John C. Newbury took the High School Dufferin silver medal. The successful competitors for the bronze medals in the Public School were Herbert C. Carey and Helen Andrews. Scholarships were awarded to Joseph Thain, Jessie Cameron, and Mary Anderson. These were presented by the Hon. W. Smithe, Minister of Finance, Dr. Tolmie, M.P.P., and His Worship Mayor Drake. His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor presented the silver medal; the bronze medals were presented by Messrs Fell and Wilson, members of the Trustee Board. It may be here stated that these medals were shortly afterwards forwarded to Ottawa, in accordance with His Excellency the Governor-General's instructions, where the names of the recipients were engraven on them, and they were finally presented to their owners on Wednesday, 15th August, each accompanied by a complimentary letter from the Earl of Dufferin.

The following is a list of pupils who passed the High School entrance examination at the new year and midsummer:—John R. Michell, Ernest Rogers, Maurice Law, Louisa Kene, George Cooper, Annie Jackson, Lizzie Mathers, Thomas Wood, J. H. Wark, Eliza A. Wynne, Helen Andrews, Cecilia McNaughton, Caspar Phair, Herbert C. Carey, John B. Carmichael, George Gowen, J. M. Bailey, Wm. Phelps, James Kaye, F. Chadwick, W. J. McKeon, J. W. Carey, R. A. Bailey, George Fry, George Martin, Wm. Cox, F. S. Montaro, C. F. Gardiner, G. Mansell, J. S. Smith, Mary A. Marwick, Amelia Carne.

During the summer vacation all the desks in the large rooms of the Public School building were taken up, arranged in sections according to size, and put closer together. A few other improvements were made in them, so that they are now much more comfortable and convenient than formerly. Green baize curtains have also been suspended,

dividing each of these rooms, when necessary, into three compartments for teaching purposes.

CEDAR HILL.—The same approximate number of school-going children is put down for Cedar Hill district this year as last. Fifty-one are reported as having attended school sometime during the year. As the average was but 27, irregularity is deplorably large, amounting to nearly one-half. This important district now holds the discreditable position of being almost at the head of the list for irregularity of attendance. With excellent roads, a comfortable and well-furnished school house, and a first-class teacher, Cedar Hill ought to show a better record in this important statistic. Amount expended for the year was $855; cost of each pupil enrolled, $16 76; taking the average it was $31 66. When the school was visited on 8th May last, there were thirty pupils present. Recitations generally satisfactory. It may be doubted, however, as to whether some of the classes were as well prepared as at former examinations. Two changes in the management during the year had a somewhat injurious effect. But one additional entry to High School was made, namely Donald Todd—Annie Burns and Isabella Scott having both passed last year.

CRAIGFLOWER.—It is gratifying to report from this district a further decrease of more than 12 per cent. in irregular attendance and an increase of 1¾ in the average for the year. In 1874-75, the percentage of irregularity was 42; 1875-76, 32½; and last year 20.14. If all the schools in the Province were improving in the same ratio there would shortly be nothing to complain of in this particular. Expenditure for all purposes, $770. With 36 in attendance, the cost per pupil $21 39. The average of 28¾ gives $26 78 as the cost of each. At last official visit the examination was very satisfactory, with the exception of reading and spelling. The bell-frame has been repaired, and the school-room, teacher's residence, and all the surroundings are now neat and orderly and in good repair—a very marked contrast to what they used to be in former years. More of the school reserve is being brought under cultivation.

A re-adjustment of the boundaries between Craigflower and Lake school districts is very desirable, so as to bring Messrs. Porter, Ricketts and others into the former. Mr. Porter has held the office of trustee in Craigflower for some time, under the impression that the boundaries were altered several years ago. The political boundary being that of the school, Mr. VanAllman is included in Craigflower, while living within a mile of the Lake school-house; it being as impracticable for him to send children to Craigflower as for the other parties to send to Lake, Mr. VanAllman's residence should, therefore, be incorporated with Lake district, while those families living in the south-western extremity should be included in Craigflower.

LAKE.—Four changes in the teachership of this school during the year have sadly interfered with educational advancement. This particular drawback to school progress seems to have become chronic in Lake district, there having been no less than sixteen different teachers in a little more than five years! Under such circumstances progress can hardly be expected. Still some of the pupils have made improvement in spite of all the impediments thrown in their way by those constant occurring changes in the management of the school. When last visited fourteen pupils were present, one of whom, Mary Lindsay, passed the examination for High School. The following is an extract from note of visit:—"Reading, particularly good in all the classes; spelling, satisfactory; arithmetic and geography, so far as classes had gone, were also fair; register correctly kept; school-room in good order. The teacher seemed to be efficient and painstaking, possibly rather harsh occasionally. On the whole the school appeared to be doing well." Expenditure in this district for the year was $600 50. Twenty pupils attending school, with an average of 15.33, gives $30 37 and $39 83 as the cost per pupil respectively. Irregular attendance, 23.35 per cent.

The question of moving school-house from Royal Oak Hotel to the Colquitz stream was in agitation for the greater part of the year. At a special meeting called on 19th May last, for the purpose of considering this matter, a majority of voters were in favour of retaining the present site, while a majority of trustees were for removal. The case was, therefore, referred to arbitration, under section 32 of "Consolidated Public School Act, 1876." At the second meeting of the arbitrators it was decided that each party should appoint a person, and that the Superintendent of Education should select some

one entirely disinterested, and that these three should poll all the votes for and against, and that the majority should decide the question. The trustees declined to make the appointment recommended, in consequence of which the disinterested party chosen by the Superintendent polled the votes alone, the result being *twenty-three* against removal and *one* in favour. Immediately after this decision had been arrived at, the trustees, in a letter dated 24th July, were authorized to make the following improvements, for which a grant of $300 had been previously passed, namely: a new foundation, and steps to front door, repairs to chimney, whitewashing inside and painting outside, wood shed, tight board fence round the school lot, with partition fence forming two playgrounds, &c., &c. A strong recommendation was given "that the work should be done *at once*, in order that the school might be re-opened at the proper time." More than two months have elapsed since this authorization was forwarded, still nothing has been done to the dilapidated school house.

SOUTH SAANICH.—Ill-health of the late teacher, a gentleman of superior attainments, operated very much against the success of this comparatively large and interesting school during the spring term. With an approximate school population of 60, the average was only 23 on an enrollment of 42. Irregular attendance, therefore, was 45¾ per cent., and absenteeism more than 13. Amount expended, $1360 ($400 of this for improvements), which makes the cost of pupils extra heavy for the year, it being $32 38 each on those attending, and $59 13 on the average. Two of the pupils, Edward Simpson and Richard Thompson, passed for the High School. The road spoken of in last report, from the west road across to the school house, is about to be constructed. This will bring eight or nine children three miles nearer to the school, and quite within easy reach. We may fairly expect, therefore, that next year's attendance record will be much better than this.

NORTH SAANICH.—The schools in the two portions of this district have been kept in operation during the year. The children are all beginners, and in consequence of the teacher's time being divided progress has not been satisfactory. The report from this district gives an average of 9, and an attendance of 26. Percentage of irregularity, 62,—higher than in any other district in the Province. Next year will surely bring a great improvement in this respect. Amount expended was $427,—$16 42 for each pupil on register, and $47 44 for the average.

The amount expended in Victoria District was about $5 more than in the year preceding. Twenty-nine more children have been under tuition. The average has improved, and irregular attendance has decreased.

ESQUIMALT.—The school report from this district shows an increase of six in attendance, and more than eight of an average, since last year. Children of school-age are put down at 36,—28 of whom are attending, giving an average of 20. As no report is made of absentees, it must be presumed that the eight children unaccounted for are attending school elsewhere. Four or five of those go to Craigflower. Percentage of irregular attendance, 28½. Expenditure of $717, makes the cost of each pupil in attendance $25 60, and each one, on the average, $35 85.

The following note of visit, on 1st March last, expresses the condition of school at that date:—"Went to Esquimalt at 8 a. m., arrived at 9, and called on the Secretary-"Treasurer of Trustee Board. In school at 9.30; scripture reading and prayers at "opening; explained to the teacher that the Board of Education had confined opening "and closing exercises to the Lord's Prayer and the Ten Commandments, and requested "her to comply with regulations. Writing lesson first on the programme; objected to "the senior girls using round hand head lines, and suggested that the last half-hour of "the forenoon would be a better time for this exercise, giving reasons therefor; did not "approve of a variety of studies being mixed up in the same class at the same time. "Monitorial help made use of, but not necessary in so small a school; no recess; pupils "dismissed very irregularly. Arranged desks according to height during noon inter-"mission; found them all mixed up and facing in different directions, small children "seated at high desks, and *vice versa*; seated the pupils according to their size, and "commenced the afternoon's work with hearing reading lessons. Reading, only "middling; tone of voice too low, spirit and animation being entirely wanting. Spelling, "somewhat better; but little perceptible improvement in grammar and geography.

"Arithmetic class sadly deficient; quite ignorant of reasons for the simplest operations; "unacquainted with the terms made use of in the fundamental rules; unable to answer "questions, or to give definitions. Dismissed school in proper order. Found attendance "much improved, twenty-three being present. Had to complain again to Secretary-"Treasurer about the condition of outhouses."

The rent of school premises having been raised, it becomes a question as to whether a school site should not be obtained, and a building erected at an early date.

COLWOOD.—Results of the first year's teaching in Colwood have been eminently satisfactory. Attendance also has exceeded expectation, although irregularity, in common with other districts, is large—over 40 per cent. The school-going children are all enrolled, the 19 in attendance making up an average of 11.37. With better roads than are to be found in a majority of country districts, irregularity ought to be lessened, and the average increased. Cost for tuition was $699 68; per pupil, $36 82 on enrollment, and $61 53 on average. As was to be expected, the children were but little advanced when they commenced school; their progress has been rapid, and the work of instruction well and thoroughly performed. The teacher, from long experience in primary departments in one of the Eastern Provinces, is remarkably well adapted for the position she now occupies.

METCHOSIN.—With an attendance of 19 in this school, the average reached 16, leaving but a comparatively small margin for irregularity—less than 16 per cent. These pupils cost $33 68 and $40 each respectively; expenditure, $640. At last official visit, on 10th February, satisfactory proof of fair progress was manifested, although room was still left for further improvement; answering was not at all prompt, the pupils showing too much carelessness and inattention; discipline better than formerly. The late teacher having accepted another situation, the school is now under different management.

SOOKE.—Another year under the same management as formerly has produced like satisfactory results in this school. Advancement in all the classes was very marked at last visit, some of them having now attained a fair degree of proficiency. One pupil—Miss Katie Muir—passed the High School entrance examinations, while another failed only by a few marks. Much to the regret of trustees and pupils, the teacher, after three years efficient service, was obliged by ill-health to relinquish her post temporarily at the beginning of the autumn term. The school statistics are very similar to those of last year. Thirty-three children between the ages of five and sixteen, 22 attending school, 13 being the average. Irregular attendance is slightly lessened, but still larger than it ought to be—nearly 41 per cent.; absenteeism, 33 per cent. of the school population. Fear of having the compulsory clauses of School Act put in force induced parties in this district to send children to school during the spring term. Amount expended, $640 ; cost of pupils on enrollment and average, $29 09 and $49 23.

Total expenditure in Esquimalt Electoral District, $2,696 18. Number of school children, 106 ; reported as absentees, 11. Eighty-eight names are enrolled on school register, at a cost of $30 64 each. The average attendance being 60.37, cost for each $44 66. Percentage of irregularity 31.42, and of absenteeism 10.37. These figures show an increase of 29 in attendance, and 16 in school population.

SOUTH COWICHAN.—In this large and scattered district the alternating system of teaching has still to be kept up at Kokasailla and Shawnigan. The opinion is gaining, however, that a location can be selected which all the children, or nearly so, could reach, and thus obtain the benefit of a full-time school. Under the present arrangement but little improvement is observable from visit to visit. The children are far behind where they ought to be in educational acquirements, and are not well grounded in what they profess to have learned. Deficiency in arithmetic and geography was particularly noticeable in the Kokasailla branch when last examined. Neither was the grammar recitation satisfactory. According to report, more attention has been paid to regularity than in former years, irregularity being less, with one exception, than in any other district—5½ per cent. This shows that the children were in their places when opportunity offered. School population, 30; number attending, 23; absenteeism, 25 per cent.;

average, nearly 20. Amount expended, $640; cost of each pupil attending school, $30 47; for the average, $32 27. The children belonging to the mill portion of the district are still without educational advantages. Those on the flats are provided for in connection with North Cowichan. A readjustment of boundaries and the formation of another district or two must take place as soon as the population increases sufficiently to warrant additional expenditure.

NORTH COWICHAN.—Attendance during the autumn term of 1876 was so small that the school had to be closed at the new year. The families on the flats having promised to send to the old court house, the school was again re-opened on 1st May on half-time system between the school house and court house. Since then the attendance has been tolerably good at both places, amounting to 23, with average of 17½. Irregularity, 24; absentees, over 23 per cent. Three hundred and ninety dollars were expended during the seven months that the school was kept open, being $16 95 on attendance and $22 28 on the average, taking the statistics from 1st May as a basis of calculation. In both the Cowichan Districts the teachers have been allowed an increase of salary on condition of teaching six days every week—that is, three days in each division. This arrangement will probably take effect shortly, and will lessen the disadvantages of half-time instruction. The effort made early in the year to bring instruction within reach of seven or eight of the Chemainus children proved a failure, in consequence of the settlers not being able to agree as to where they should be sent. There are a few families around Oyster Bay much in need of a school, but they are too much scattered at present to allow of one being established, even on the itinerating system adopted in the lower districts.

BURGOYNE BAY.—School prospects have improved during the spring and summer. Although scarcely off the list of schools of doubtful continuance, yet the report just to hand seems to indicate a change in the right direction. So far as progress is concerned, the school has been doing remarkably well, method and manner of teaching being excellent. At last visit the reading was remarkably good; spelling, arithmetic, geography and dictation were very satisfactory, while order and discipline were all that could be desired. The classes, though not far advanced, are being thoroughly well grounded in their studies. The amount expended in this district for the year was $540, pupils costing $28 42 on enrollment and $53 93 on the average. School population 26, seven of whom are not attending. The 19 at school gave an average of a fraction over ten, making irregularity nearly 50 per cent. Absenteeism reaches more than 25 per cent. With a comfortable, well-furnished school house and an excellent teacher, this district record ought to have been a better one. In spite of all those advantages, the people with children growing up around them have repeatedly jeopardized the existence of the school by apathetic carelessness about attendance.

SALT SPRING ISLAND.—After an interval of a few months, the two schools here were again re-opened in May last. The attendance has since been very good, averaging more than 20 in a register number of 25. Consequently, there is not much to complain of respecting irregularity. From some cause or other there are still a few absentees. The eight months, or nearly so, that the school was kept open cost $414 16, being $16 56 for each pupil attending, and $20 08 on the average. The teacher here will probably be placed on the same footing as the teachers in Cowichan—getting one-sixth more salary for teaching three days weekly in each portion of the district. A school reserve is about being made midway between the school houses, on which the settlers intend putting up a teacher's residence.

The Cowichan Electoral District has made great educational progress during the past year. Had all the schools been kept open for the full term, the expenditure would have been about the same as in 1875 and 1876. Increase in the number of children, 16; decrease in number not attending school, 6. Twenty-four more pupils are under instruction, and the average has been increased by nearly 26. Irregularity is less, and the larger attendance and average have very materially reduced the cost of each pupil. District statistics are as follows:—Amount expended, $1,984 16; number of children, 112; not attending school, 26; in attendance, 88; average, 67.98; percentage of irregularity, 23.58, of non-attendance, 23.21; cost of each pupil enrolled, $22 54; and of each as per average, $29 18.

NANAIMO.—An increase of 37 in attendance and 7½ in the average, for the year ending July 31st, is below what was expected from the returns of this important public school, especially as the district has been comparatively free from the epidemics that interfered so much with attendance the previous year. The disproportion between the number of pupils admitted and the average has of course increased irregularity; hence the percentage is 10¼ above that of last year, the figures being 28.58 and 38.86 respectively. Increased efficiency in the teaching staff has entailed heavier expenditure for school purposes, amount for the year being $2,940. The low average, 112½, compared with the number attending, 184, makes the cost on the former considerably more than last year, it being $22 60 and $26 13, while that of each pupil enrolled is slightly diminished. No return was made either of the number of children of school age or of those not attending any school, hence no approximation can be arrived at respecting absenteeism. The same number as last year, 275, has been put down in Table A in order to ascertain the approximate school population in the Province, but the more important statistic, and the one which compulsion ought to deal with, seems to be entirely unobtainable in Nanaimo as well as in Victoria. It is gratifying to report great improvement in school organization and discipline in both departments. Better order and classification have produced corresponding changes for good in all divisions from the primary upwards. This will become more and more apparent from time to time. A very large proportion of the pupils are beginners; while those in the senior divisions are not far advanced, as evinced by the fact that none of them took examination work for entrance to High School. It is a difficult matter to raise and maintain a high standard of attainments in the senior division in consequence of pupils being withdrawn from school at a much earlier age than they ought to be. Parents should not under any consideration send their children into the mines, or give them employment above ground, till the before-mentioned examination has been creditably passed.

A third assistant has recently been appointed, who will use the class-room in the principal's department, in charge of the junior division, and so to a certain extent relieve the overcrowded condition of the rooms occupied by the lady teachers. All available space in the building will thus be utilized to its fullest extent, and the probabilities are that before long increased accommodation must be provided. In the meantime, it would be well for the Trustee Board and other education authorities to determine what shape the increased accommodation shall assume.

WELLINGTON.—Family difficulties, arising out of the unfortunate colliery strikes and disputes, have seriously retarded school progress in this district during the year. The result has been a very large amount of irregularity, a low average, and little or no advancement among the pupils. The average only reached 23.78 in an attendance of 53, during some portion of the year, thus giving 55.14 as the percentage of irregularity. Expenditure, $700; cost of each pupil enrolled, $13 20, and of each unit of the average, $29 43. No information could be obtained about absenteeism, on account of so many families moving away and others coming in during the year. As work has been again resumed, and business is now going on briskly, next year's school record will be much more satisfactory.

CEDAR DISTRICT has not been progressing educationally during the year. The teacher seems to have lost influence over the children, in consequence of which disorder, inattention to lessons, and want of progress, characterized the school. No apparent advancement was observable when last visited. Classes were all very backward in the subjects they professed to study. Mutual recriminations appeared to have taken the place of that confidence and respect which ought to exist between parents and teacher. A change in the management has since been effected, which it is to be hoped will prove beneficial, and infuse new life and vigour into school exercises.

The school statistics are as follows:—Children in district (which is a very large one), 34; number attending some time during the year, 22; number not attending any school, 12; average, 14; percentage of irregularity, 36.37; of non-attendance, 35.3; amount expended, $640; cost of each pupil attending school, $29 09; of each on the average, $45 71.

GABRIOLA ISLAND.—Dissatisfaction with, and opposition to, the teacher in this district, which have existed for the greater part of the year, appear to be almost laid

aside, and in their place it is to be hoped that confidence, good-will, and mutual respect will spring up. Although his method of imparting instruction is somewhat defective, from want of professional training, yet painstaking industry and great influence over the children, which is exercised for their good, should more than counterbalance what may be considered objectionable in other respects. School population on the island now reaches 30; of these, 19 are in attendance, giving an average of 12; eleven are reported absentees; some of those, however, are not living within reach of the school. The parents of those children have repeatedly had the offer of half-time tuition, if they would provide a room for that purpose, but so far they have not availed themselves of it. Percentages of irregularity and non-attendance are 36.85 and 36.6 respectively. Expenditure, $520; cost of pupils, $27 37 and $43 33 on enrollment and average.

Expenditure for school purposes in Nanaimo Electoral District was $4,800 during the year. Percentage of irregular attendance has increased, but in other respects the statistics show an improvement. Forty-eight more children are enrolled; the average is increased by 10; for the whole district it is 162¼, the cost being $29 57; whole attendance 278, at an expense of $17 26 each; percentage of irregular attendance is 41.8.

COMOX DISTRICT has been characterized by a great want of harmony and co-operation in the conduct of school affairs during the latter portion of the year. As no complaints, nor desire for a change in the teachership, have emanated from the Trustee Board since last annual school meeting, nothing can be done in that direction by the education authorities. In the meantime, school is going on more or less satisfactorily to some of the parents; but this deplorable state of affairs is operating very prejudicially against educational progress, as is shown by the report recently sent in. The school population numbers 31. Twenty-five of all ages have been attending during the year; ten are reported as absentees, making this percentage 32¼; average, only 13.7, which gives 45.02 as the percentage of irregularity,—nearly *one-half* of school benefits and privileges are thus lost. Amount expended, $640, being $35 60 and $46 71 per pupil on enrollment and average. When visited, on 23rd April, many of the children were untidy in appearance, and the school room was in a disorderly condition. At examination, next day, some improvement in these respects was visible. The following is an extract from note of visit:—"Found 13 pupils in attendance, most of them beginners. "Reading, not as good as it ought to have been; spelling, about equal to reading; "arithmetic class did tolerably well in definitions and knowledge of terms, but were "neither accurate nor quick in solving examples; backward in tables; geography reci-"tations hardly satisfactory; grammar, not above the average; history class did very "well in knowledge of facts, but not so well in remembrance of dates; some improve-"ment in writing; recitations were creditable, and so were the calisthenic exercises."

Another school district has recently been formed in the Comox Electoral District, comprising the whole of Denman Island. A school will probably be commenced there before the expiration of the year.

NEW WESTMINSTER.—There are several denominational and private schools in this city competing for pupils with the public school, notwithstanding which, the latter is decidedly gaining in attendance and in the confidence of parents. Last report shows an increase of 20. The improvement in average, however, is disproportionate to that of enrollment, being only 2¼. One hundred and twenty-one pupils have attended school some time during the year, but that number only gives an average of 67¼, which makes irregularity 44½ per cent., nearly. No approximation as to absenteeism can be given, for similar reasons to those existing in Victoria and Nanaimo. Amount expended for the year covered by the report, $2,130. Cost per pupil in attendance, and average, $17 60 and $31 82.

The schools were officially visited in December last, and again in May. On both occasions the improvement was very marked. In boys' department—"Reading and "spelling were particularly good; senior class well up in arithmetic, mensuration, "algebra, and mental arithmetic. Junior geography and grammar classes did remark-"ably well. English history recitations on the Stuart period satisfactory, both in dates "and events. Afternoon—Junior arithmetic pretty good; senior grammar well ad-"vanced, both in analysis and parsing; senior geography class possessing a good

"knowledge of that subject, and very expert in mental arithmetic, solving even intricate "questions. Examination, as a whole, exceedingly good, alike creditable to pupils and "teacher."

The examination in girls' department was equally satisfactory, progress in physiology and history being particularly noticeable. The junior classes are well grounded in their several studies, and the senior far advanced.

As the girls' department is more numerously attended than formerly, there is not such a disproportion in numbers when compared with the boys' department. Still, if a few of the younger boys were drafted into this department, attendance and school work would be more equalized, and good results would follow.

An examination for entrance to High School was held early in January, when five candidates passed. Another took place on 17th May, when eighteen pupils competed and seven succeeded. The five above mentioned are, however, included. Although eight pupils have passed this examination in New Westminster, yet so far none have entered the High School.

GRANVILLE public school fully maintains the reputation which it has acquired under its present management during the last three years. Attendance and average are ahead of last year. Irregularity, though still greater than it ought to be, is gradually decreasing. The attendance during the year was 30; average, 21½; irregularity, 28 per cent. Amount expended, $640; cost of pupils, $21 33 on enrollment, and $29 67 on the average. The last official examination on 14th May gave most satisfactory evidence of careful training and painstaking industry on the part of the teacher, progress in all the studies pursued being very observable.

BURRARD INLET.—The record of school progress here since the date of last report has not been a satisfactory one, either statistically or otherwise. The number in attendance, more or less, during the year was 59; but those only gave an average of about 23½; hence, almost 60 per cent. has to be deducted for irregularity. Six hundred and fifty dollars were expended. A large number being enrolled, the cost of each pupil was less than in any other district in the Province, being $11 02. The cost of each one of the average, however, was $27 47. A change in the management has been effected, and the trustees have secured the services of a first-class lady teacher of great experience in tuition, who will no doubt soon place the school on an efficient footing.

TRENANT.—Statistics of this school show conclusively that the settlers, as a whole, do not appreciate educational advantages. Twenty-three names are enrolled, but the average only reached 11¾, leaving a margin of 49 per cent. for irregularity. Eight are reported as absentees. This, in a school population of 31, gives more than 25 per cent. of non-attendance. Such an amount calls loudly for an application of the compulsory clause of the School Act. Stormy weather and very bad roads, or none at all, are valid excuses for irregular attendance at certain seasons of the year; but if parents were properly alive to the best interests of their children, this unavoidable drawback would be much lessened by constant attendance when weather and travelling are favourable. Sum expended, $700; cost of each pupil attending school, $21 74; and of each one on the average, $59 62—with one or two exceptions, the highest in the Province. When the school was examined on 12th June last, 13 pupils were in attendance. The classes did very well in all the studies except arithmetic. A partial failure in this branch was attributed to want of a blackboard. This has since been supplied.

MAPLE RIDGE.—Attendance at this school has increased from 29 to 40 and the average from 12¼ to over 27. This average secures the teacher an additional $10 salary and places the school in a higher grade. The efficient management also fully entitles it to this distinction. There are now 42 children of school age in the district, 40 of whom are enrolled on the register; four are reported as absentees; percentage of irregularity is over 32; amount expended $640; cost of each pupil attending $16, and each one of the average $23 60. In the item of cost, this district makes a most favourable exhibit, being among the lowest in the Province. When visited, on 18th May, attendance, order, and recitations were, with one or two exceptions, very satisfactory. Linear drawing class is still making good progress; one pupil, Jessie Irvine, passed the High School entrance examination creditably. The school-room requires new desks to replace the present temporary ones and accommodate the largely increased attendance.

LANGLEY.—Notwithstanding good management and efficiency on the part of the teacher, school progress has not been satisfactory here during the past year. If industry, perseverance and good discipline could have made rapid improvement in the not very promising material that the teacher has chiefly to deal with, more progress would certainly have been manifested at the examination held on 8th June last. Recitations on that occasion were not generally satisfactory. When results are so very inadequate to the means used, a teacher's duties,—irksome enough under favourable circumstances, become so much more so, that few persons possess sufficient enthusiasm to bear up under them. Unsatisfactory educational results are not the only troubles the Langley teacher has to encounter. Want of co-operation on the part of trustees and parents tend also, in no small degree, to increase the difficulties of the position. School matters, unfortunately, have not been exempt from the general turmoil and excitement of hostile parties with which this district has been troubled for years past. The statistical report however is a satisfactory one: Pupils attending, 48; average, 29.27; irregularity, 43.19; absenteeism, 4.16; amount expended, $827 50; cost on enrollment, $17 24, and on the average, $30 24

PRAIRIE.—After three months' discontinuance for want of necessary attendance, this school was again re-opened at the beginning of April. Since then the average has not been more than sufficient to keep it going. Anticipated increase by families moving into the district, has so far prevented action being taken for withdrawing the teacher. The ten children present at last official visit did very well, considering the drawbacks to which they have been subjected. Average attendance, 9; register number, 12; irregularity, 25, and non-attendance, 20 per cent.; amount expended for the nine months school was kept open, $448 32; cost per pupil on attendance, $37 36, and on the average $49 81. A change occurred in the teachership at the begining of the autumn term.

MATSQUI.—School has been closed since the new year, the attendance not being sufficient to warrant its continuance. Up to that time $250 had been paid for salary of teacher. As the school did not average more than seven or eight the cost per pupil for the half year was very high.

YORK.—The school here was also closed at the new year for the same reason as that at Matsqui. There are not more than five children of school age in the district at present. The attendance for the half year was even less, and the cost per pupil, therefore, more than in the district above mentioned.

SUMASS.—Attendance and school progress here have both been much in advance of last year. The present management is very satisfactory in point of order, efficiency and thoroughness, leaving nothing to be desired except greater regularity in attendance. The 28 pupils enrolled gave an average of less than 15½, thus making 45 per cent. for irregularity, nearly one-half of school advantages being thus lost. The apathy and carelessness of some parents in this district, and many other districts, seem almost inexplicable. A little attention and self-denial perhaps, in a few instances, would reduce this great leakage in our school system more than one-half, and give the Province far better results for money and teaching power expended from year to year. Amount expended in this district, $602 50; cost of pupils on enrollment and average, $21 52 and $39 10 each.

CHILLIWHACK.—This school was visited on the 5th June:—"Commenced written "examination for entrance to High School at 9 a.m.; five pupils took the papers, one of "whom was from Cheam. Began oral examinations at 10 o'clock; heard all junior "classes during the forenoon; reading not good; spelling better; arithmetic very fair, "as far as multiplication; geography creditable. Afternoon—Heard senior classes; "reading and spelling quite satisfactory; geography well advanced, answering prompt "and correct; grammar class well up in definitions and simple parsing, but not under-"standing analysis; history class very correct, both in facts and dates to the Common-"wealth. The elements of music are efficiently taught, the whole school having "considerable knowledge of the subject as far as transposition. Thirty-one pupils in "attendance; order and discipline much improved since last year, and now tolerably "satisfactory." The large attendance here made increased accommodation a matter of necessity. A partition has accordingly been taken down and a porch erected for cap

and cloak room outside. The enlarged school-room has been furnished with desks after the pattern of those in Victoria Public School, so that the children in this important agricultural district will now be much more comfortable than heretofore. Statistics are as follows:—School population, 51; in attendance, 42; absentees, 9; irregular attendance, 39.67, and non-attendance, 17.64; average, 25.34; amount expended, $960; cost of pupils, $22 85 and $37 84.

CHEAM.—School matters in this district have been progressing satisfactorily; attendance and average are in advance of last year. The report gives an enrollment of 28 and an average of 15. Irregularity is therefore nearly one-half, equivalent to less than three days' teaching weekly with a full attendance. Amount expended, $647 50; cost of each pupil attending, $25 12. and for each one of the average, $43 16. Many of the children in attendance when visited were only beginners. But few have been at school with any degree of regularity, so that much progress could hardly be expected. Some of the classes, however, did tolerably well. A change in the teachership took place at commencement of this term.

The amount expended in the eleven schools constituting the New Westminster District was $6,615 82; school population, 350—an increase of 36; attendance, 323—increase, 45; percentage of irregularity, 42.44—less than last year. Absenteeism is only about one-half of what it was in 1874-75; cost of each pupil enrolled, $20 48—a further reduction of nearly $4; cost of each pupil on the average, $35 35.

HOPE.—A new school-house, pleasantly located and well furnished, was built last autumn and occupied for teaching purposes in December. Advancement among the children in their different classes has been all that could be desired during the year. Arithmetic, particularly, was quite beyond the average when the school was last examined on June 1st; reading and spelling were also good in all the classes; attendance is gradually improving, there being now 26 children of school age in the district, 24 of whom were in school for some part of the year; average, 16½. These figures are far in advance of last year; irregularity, however, is greater, being 31¼ per cent. Expenditure has been heavy, on account of building grant, amounting to $1,430. This makes the *per capita* cost correspondingly large, being $59 54 on enrollment and $86 66 on the average. Cost for actual teaching purposes has not been higher in this district than in a majority of other districts.

YALE.—The statistical returns from this school are a great improvement over those of last year, average attendance being 21.19—an increase of 9; thirty-two children enrolled gives 33¾ as the percentage of irregular attendance. Expenditure was $780; cost of pupils, therefore, $23 75 on the enrollment and $36 81 on the average. At last official visit, on 31st May, 23 pupils were in attendance; order and discipline were rather lax; reading and spelling were both above the average; arithmetic, however, was much below; geography and grammar were not above mediocrity. The school was in far better condition in every way than last year, although there is still room for much improvement.

The following are the Deputy Superintendent's reports of schools above Yale, statistical returns being inserted from Education Office records:—

LYTTON.—When this school was visited, at the close of February, there were 14 pupils present. The children were orderly, and attentive to their work; and, in most of the studies pursued, manifested a fair degree of proficiency. The reading was less creditable than any of the other exercises, the younger scholars being engaged on more advanced lessons than their capabilities warranted. Arithmetic in the senior classes, as far as vulgar fractions, was exceedingly good, the examples being almost invariably worked out quickly and correctly. The teacher seemed to be attending carefully to the faithful performance of his duties; and, doubtless, by hearty co-operation on the part of teacher, parents, and pupils the school will show a very satisfactory record of progress. The statistics of this school are as follows:—Children of school-age, 17—all attending more or less; average, 12; percentage of irregularity, 29.4. Expenditure, $695; cost of each pupil attending, $40 88, and of each on the average, $57 91.

NICOLA.—The schools in this flourishing settlement were visited in February and May. The attendance has been regular, and the scholars have made good progress. The reading and spelling in all classes were especially creditable, the former being intelligent and distinct. The late teacher and the present incumbent have taken great pains in grounding their pupils thoroughly in the various branches of study. In grammar and geography nearly every question was answered readily and correctly. The absence of necessary black-board accommodation has somewhat interfered with the advancement in arithmetic; but, as steps have already been taken to remedy this deficiency, satisfactory results may be confidently looked for in the future. The question of creating another school district in the valley, to extend from Blackbourne's to Scott's, has been discussed, but no definite arrangement has been arrived at as yet. This district sends a very satisfactory report of attendance, &c.; twenty-two children, 18 enrolled; average, 17; irregularity lower than in any other district—5.56 per cent. Expenditure, $770, which gives $42 78 for each pupil in attendance, and $45 29 for each on average.

OKANAGAN.—The school in this district was visited on the 21st May, when all the scholars on the register, 21, were in attendance. The results achieved since the opening of this school have been so remarkably satisfactory, in all respects, that it is difficult to speak too highly of the work accomplished. Children who, eighteen months before, were utterly ignorant of the simplest rudiments, and unable even to speak a word of English, had advanced so rapidly as to be able, when the school was visited, to read fluently and clearly in the fourth reader. The examination in grammar, geography, and arithmetic was eminently creditable to teacher and pupils, and must have still further increased the confidence and esteem which the parents entertain for their hard-working and conscientious teacher. The discipline was excellent, and the scholars evidently took a hearty interest in their work. The settlers in Mission Valley have every reason to congratulate themselves on their good fortune in securing and retaining the services of so successful an educator as the gentleman in charge of their school. Statistical record for this district is fully as satisfactory as that from Nicola. All the children are attending school—21 in number. These give an average of 18.35, with a percentage for irregularity of only 12.62. The expenditure was $820; cost of each pupil on enrollment and average $39.05 and $44 68.

CACHE CREEK BOARDING SCHOOL.—In spite of the difficulties connected with this establishment, and the trying position it has been placed in, the improvement of the various classes has been very marked. In several studies the pupils are more advanced than those attending any of the day schools in the upper country. The continuous control and superintendence of the teacher, combining steady regard to home work with the special duties of the school-room, have borne fruit in the rapid progress of many of the scholars. During the last formal visit to the school, shortly before the midsummer vacation, the examination of the different classes evinced great diligence and aptitude for communicating knowledge on the part of the teacher. In the senior division considerable proficiency was exhibited in analysis and parsing, mathematical geography, physiology, dictation and history, while in the junior classes the reading, spelling, grammar and geography were very satisfactory. The deportment of the pupils in the school-room, and their behaviour while entering and leaving, were admirable, promptness, quietness, and order characterizing all their movements. The cleanly and healthy appearance of the children was very pleasing, and the genuine interest with which they went through their recitations augured well for future progress. More blackboard space is urgently needed to enable the teacher to carry on the work with still greater success. The total number of pupils on the register for the year was 35, the average attendance 21, and the number on the roll at the last visit 27. It can hardly be expected that the boarding school statistical exhibit is as favourable as in former years, or as it will be for the current year. Expenditure for school purposes, not including advances, was $1,616 60. The cost of each of the 35 pupils attending was $46 08, and of each one on the average $76 98. Irregular attendance for the year was high, being 40 per cent.*

Hope, Yale, Lytton, Nicola, Okanagan and Cache Creek schools are in the Yale Electoral District. Number of children reported, 155, of whom 147 are attending

* For further information see Appendix G.

school. The average was 106.04; consequently, irregularity amounts to 27.87 per cent. Expenditure, $6,111 60; cost per pupil on enrollment, $41 57; for the average, $57 63. Amount expended for all purposes is more on account of the erection of Hope school house. All the rest of the figures, however, are considerably in advance of the corresponding ones for last year.

LILLOOET.—This school was visited in winter, but, through delay in crossing the Fraser on account of floating ice, the examination was scarcely so thorough as was desirable. The general results, however, were satisfactory, more particularly in the higher classes, reading, spelling and grammar being specially commendable. The pupils, of whom there were fourteen in attendance, seemed to be making fair progress, and, judging from the tone of the parents, the teacher was giving complete satisfaction. The removal of the teacher to Cache Creek Boarding School, at the end of April, led to the closing of the Lillooet school until after the midsummer vacation. School work has been resumed under the auspices of a gentleman sent up from Victoria to fill the vacancy, and favourable reports have come to hand respecting the attendance and management. As no report on attendance, &c., came to hand, the following figures are only closely approximate:—Number of children in district and attending school, 27; average, 15; percentage of irregularity, 44.45; expenditure, $650; cost of pupils, $24.07 and $43 33, respectively, on enrollment and average.

CLINTON.—This school continues under the same able management as at date of last report, and is fully maintaining its character for efficiency. The judicious manner in which it is conducted, the sympathy existing between pupils and teacher, and the hearty interest taken by the scholars in their studies have combined in securing rapid and substantial progress. The school was twice visited officially, and the advancement made in the interval between the visits was most gratifying. Reading and spelling in all the classes were very good; arithmetic has been carefully and intelligently taught; in geography, as far as studied, the answering was creditable, and the same may be said of grammar. The scholars, without an exception, were orderly and attentive, and the arrangement of school work was excellent. The people of Clinton have reason to be satisfied with the successful working of their school, but they have also reason to congratulate themselves upon having a teacher who, by example as well as precept, exerts a salutary, moral influence which cannot fail to produce a strong and lasting impression upon his pupils. The total number of children enrolled during the year was 19, and the average attendance 13; amount expended, $780, making the cost per pupil on total attendance $14 05, and on average $60.

LAKE LA HACHE.—Owing to unavoidable circumstances this school was not visited until after the close of the school year. In the meantime a change had occurred in the management, the former efficient and popular teacher having received an appointment at South Saanich. The result of the examination held on the 25th of September, a few weeks after the present incumbent took charge, was most satisfactory, the pupils in nearly all their studies, exhibiting a thorough knowledge of the ground gone over, and evincing a very considerable degree of quickness and intelligence. Reading, in all the classes, but more particularly in the more advanced ones, was good. The neatness and finish of the specimens taken proved that writing had been carefully attended to. In arithmetic, as far as decimals, nearly every question was solved promptly and correctly by the senior pupils. History was the only subject in which the scholars did not acquit themselves satisfactorily. A healthy interest in educational matters exists among the settlers of Lake la Hache Valley, no efforts being spared to keep up such an average attendance as will insure the continuance of the school. A very practical proof of this interest is exhibited by the parents in supplementing the teacher's salary by providing him with free board. The following are the statistics of this district: Total number of pupils enrolled, 14; average attendance, 12; total expenditure, $770, being $55 and $64 16 per pupil on the total attendance and average, respectively.

Lillooet Electoral District includes the three school districts of Clinton, Lillooet, and Lake la Hache. The number of children attending these schools, according to the approximate return, is 60, while the average attendance is 40, a slight increase from last year. The total expenditure has been $2,200 for the year, making the cost of each pupil on total attendance $36 66, and on the average $55. Percentage of irregularity, 33.4.

THE BARKERVILLE SCHOOL was not visited until late in the season, owing to the same hindering causes that delayed the inspection of the Lake la Hache School. In the spring a change took place in the teachership on the departure of Mrs. Thompson, temporary arrangements being made with a resident lady for carrying on the school. When the school was visited, the pupils, nearly all of whom were beginners, seemed to be making fair progress; and certainly no fault could be found with the energy and industry displayed by the teacher in her management. A strong feeling exists, however, in favour of obtaining the services of a practical certificated teacher, and, doubtless, the appointment of a stranger, unaffected by local feelings or prejudices, would have a tendency to make school matters go on more smoothly and harmoniously. Unfortunately several grave difficulties stand in the way of acceding to the wishes of the parents in this respect, the principal being the scarcity of eligible teachers; the cost of reaching this far away district, and the comparatively low salary attached to the position. An attempt was made to supplement the present salary by the addition of a fixed sum per month subscribed by the parents, but for some reason or other the scheme proved a failure. The total number of pupils enrolled for the year was 13, and the average attendance 10. Expenditure for year was $815; cost per pupil enrolled, $62 69; cost per pupil on average attendance, $81 50; percentage of irregularity, 23.1.

Since the close of the school year, schools have been set in operation at Stanley and Stuart Lake. Reports from the former district speak very encouragingly of the work already accomplished.

Four new school districts were gazetted on 18th August, as follows:—

DENMAN ISLAND.—Boundaries:—All that tract of land known as Denman Island.

NORTH ARM, FRASER RIVER.—Boundaries:—Commencing at north-west corner of Lot 314, Group 1; thence due north to southern boundary of Lot 320; thence north-westerly along the northern boundary of Musquiam Indian Reserve to western boundary of Lot 320, Group 1; thence due north to north-west corner of Lot 320; thence following southern boundary of the Hastings Saw Mill timber lease to north-west corner of Lot 336, Group 1; thence due west along the northern boundary of Lots 336 and 337 to the north-east corner of 337; thence due south to northern boundary of Lot 330; thence due west to north-east corner of Lot 258, Group 1; thence due south along eastern boundary of Lot 258 to North Arm of Fraser River. Then, commencing at north-east corner of Section 15. Block 5 north, Range 5 west, due south, to range line between Blocks 4 and 5 north; thence following the said range line, due west to North Arm, Fraser River, including Sea Island.

STANLEY.—Boundaries:—All that tract of land included in a circle which may be described with a radius of three miles in length from the Court House, Stanley.

STUART LAKE.—Boundaries:—All that tract of land included in a circle which may be described with a radius six miles in length from Fort St. James on Stuart Lake.

The review of school work and school progress for the year is as satisfactory and perhaps more so than for any former period in our educational history. By the establishment of a High School provision has been made for intermediate instruction in Victoria; but the fact must not be lost sight of that a similar institution must soon be inaugurated in New Westminster. A Provincial University also will speedily become a necessity if British Columbian youth are to be fully prepared for the various avocations of life, without going to other provinces and countries for the purpose of graduating in arts, law, and medicine.

Before closing this report, I beg to state that the Board of Education have manifested the utmost willingness to deliberate on all questions submitted for their consideration. Twenty-one meetings have been held during the year. At a majority of those meetings, all held in the Law Office of Messrs. Drake & Jackson, there was a full attendance, often at no little personal inconvenience to individual members. Much valuable time has been spent by these gentlemen in carrying out the provisions of the School Act and legislating for the educational interests of the Province at large.

I have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's most obedient humble servant,

JOHN JESSOP.

EDUCATION OFFICE, VICTORIA,
October 1st, 1877.

PART II.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.—ANNUAL REPORT for the Year ending 31st July, 1877.

TABLE A.—Pupils attending Public Schools.

School District.	School population between 5 and 16 years of age.	Pupils between 5 and 16 attending school.	Pupils of other ages attending school	Total number of pupils of all ages attending school	Boys.	Girls.	No. of children not attending any school whatever	Average attendance of pupils.	Reading. 1st Class. (Lowest.)	Reading. 2nd Class.	Reading. 3rd Class.	Reading. 4th Class.	Reading. 5th Class.	Arithmetic.	Grammar.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	Mensuration.	Algebra.	Geometry.	Natural Philosophy.	Vocal Music.	Linear Drawing.	Anatomy, Physiology, & Hygiene.	Writing.	Dictation.	Other Studies.
Burgoyne Bay	26	18	1	19	11	8	7	10.03	13	3	3	.....	.....	10	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	10	.....
Burrard Inlet	59	46	13	59	33	26	.....	23.66	41	5	6	7	.....	24	10	10	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	20	.....
Barkerville	15	9	4	13	10	3	2	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Craigflower	35	35	1	36	24	12	2	28,75	7	8	9	7	5	29	12	21	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	12	.....
Cedar Hill	60	51	.....	51	25	26	.....	27	15	5	9	.....	22	36	22	36	14	5	5	8	5	.....	30	.....	22	40	22	16
Cowichan, South	28	21	.....	21	11	10	7	19.83	5	8	6	2	.....	18	11	18	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	21	16	.....
Cowichan, North	30	23	.....	23	18	5	7	17.5	8	5	6	3	1	11	3	11	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....
Colwood	18	18	1	19	10	9	.....	11.37	12	.....	6	.....	.....	11	6	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	11	.....
Cedar	34	22	.....	22	10	12	12	14	5	7	6	.....	3	16	9	9	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	9	.....
Comox	31	21	4	25	10	15	10	13.7	6	2	9	8	.....	16	5	17	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	17	17	.....
Chilliwhack	51	41	1	42	25	17	.....	25.34	10	5	6	.....	21	28	11	21	21	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	.....	.....	42	21	.....
Cheam	29	27	1	28	12	16	1	15	5	10	4	.....	9	23	23	23	9	1	....	2	1	.....	20	16	.....	23	11	1
Clinton	19	19	.....	19	9	10	.....	13	5	3	7	4	.....	12	5	12	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	11	.....
Cache Creek	35	35	.....	35	17	18	.....	21	9	6	14	.....	6	27	21	21	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	27	21	.....
Esquimalt	36	28	.....	28	13	15	.....	20	5	4	7	6	6	28	10	15	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	28	16	.....
Granville	31	28	2	30	15	15	1	21.57	8	8	7	.....	.....	20	11	14	7	4	3	3	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	24	14	.....
Gabriola Island	30	19	.....	19	13	6	11	12	7	6	2	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	7	.....
Hope	26	24	.....	24	12	12	1	16.5	11	6	2	5	.....	20	7	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	20	7	.....
Langley	48	46	2	48	30	18	2	27.27	14	9	6	14	5	29	19	19	5	2	2	2	.....	.....	48	19	.....	48	25	.....
Lake	20	20	.....	20	11	9	.....	15.33	7	4	3	3	3	13	9	13	5	3	.....	1	1	.....	.....	9	.....	18	9	.....
Lytton	16	16	1	17	6	11	.....	11	4	5	6	.....	.....	16	8	8	3	2	.....	.....	.....	2	16	16	.....	16	8	.....
Lillooet	27	27	.....	27	15	12	.....	15	15	5	4	.....	3	14	6	12	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	12	.....
Lake La Hache	14	14	.....	14	9	5	.....	12	4	1	6	.....	3	12	9	12	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	10	.....
Metchosin	19	19	.....	19	9	10	.....	16	6	2	3	8	.....	12	9	11	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	11	2
Maple Ridge	42	40	.....	40	19	21	2	27.11	6	10	11	3	.....	16	5	16	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	21	13	.....
Matsqui	8	8	.....	8	5	3	.....	7	2	3	6	5	.....	8	7	7	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	7	.....
Nanaimo	275	184	.....	184	93	91	.....	112.5	79	23	12	50	20	105	82	105	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120	90	.....
New Westminster	220	114	7	121	73	48	.....	67.25	23	22	44	20	12	108	76	95	32	6	6	20	6	20	.....	12	32	121	62	.....
Nicola Valley	22	18	.....	18	12	6	.....	17	8	8	2	1	.....	8	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Okanagan	20	20	1	21	15	6	.....	18.35	2	5	7	6	1	8	7	10	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	14	3	.....
Prairie	15	11	1	12	4	8	2	9	3	.....	4	5	.....	10	8	8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	8	.....
Sooke	33	22	.....	22	9	13	11	13	11	3	3	2	3	22	8	12	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	22	11	.....
Saanich, South	60	42	.....	42	28	14	8	23	7	6	8	7	9	17	9	12	7	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	7	.....
Saanich, North	24	24	2	26	16	10	.....	9	17	6	1	2	.....	12	7	7	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	26	12	.....
Salt Spring Island	28	25	3	28	16	12	5	20.62	5	6	7	5	2	15	11	11	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....
Sumass	29	26	2	28	12	16	1	15.41	4	7	5	.....	10	22	15	22	10	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	22	15	10
Trenant	31	23	.....	23	9	14	8	11.74	4	5	7	5	2	16	12	20	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	.....
Victoria	1100	617	.....	617	366	251	.....	374	224	99	119	82	93	617	314	362	266	64	.....	64	.....	.....	331	12	.....	617	327	186
Wellington	53	53	.....	53	19	34	.....	23.78	18	19	13	.....	3	35	3	10	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	16	.....
York	5	5	.....	5	3	2	.....	4	2	3	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
Yale	32	29	3	32	15	17	.....	21.19	14	8	6	.....	4	18	7	8	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	.....	.....	26	8	.....
	2734	1888	50	1938	1072	866	100	1210.8	651	350	392	260	250	1467	809	1037	529	105	30	103	16	23	613	149	71	1636	879	215

TABLE B.—Public School Teachers and Trustees.

School District.	Names of Teachers, and Nationalities.	Date of Teacher's engagement.	What class of Certificates, and from whom.	Monthly Salaries.	Names of Trustees for Current Year.
Burgoyne Bay	Mrs T. H. Williams, English	August 15th, 1876	Not certificated	$40	Daniel Mills, John Cairnes, John Maxwell, Secretary-Treasurer.
	R. H. Holding, English	November 1st, 1876	2nd class A, Board of Ed	50	
	A. F. Holding, do	May 20th, 1877	Not certificated	50	
Burrard Inlet	Henry W. Hughes, Canadian	August 1st, 1876	3rd class B, Board of Ed	50	J. A. Cottrell, Murray Thain, B. Springer, Secretary-Treasurer.
Barkerville	Mrs. Jane Thompson, do	November 15th, 1874	Not certificated	50	J. H. St. Laurent, — Pendola, Wm Rennie, Secretary-Treasurer.
	Mrs. Emily Bowron, do	June 1st, 1877	Not certificated	60	
Craigflower	Geo. Pottinger, Scotch	April 1st, 1875	1st class B, Board of Ed	60	J. Stewart, R. Porter, M. J. Dodd, Sec.-Treas.
Cedar Hill	Saml. D. Pope, Canadian	August 1st, 1876	1st class A, Board of Ed	70	John Harris, John Sinclair, George Deans, Secretary-Treasurer.
	O. D. Sweet, do	October 1st, 1876	1st class B, Board of Ed	70	
Cowichan, South	W. H. Lomas, English	October 15th, 1874	3rd class B, Board of Ed	50	J. Dougan, A. Todd, T. Marshall, Sec.-Treas.
Cowichan, North	John W. Mathers, Canadian	September 1st, 1876	Temporary, Board of Ed	50	Milton Edgson, Jas. Evans, Jas. Charley, Secretary-Treasurer.
	Archibald Dods, Scotch	May 1st, 1877	2nd class B, Board of Ed	50	
Colwood	A. M. Robinson, Canadian	August 14th, 1876	2nd class B, Board of Ed	50	R. Cessford, G. McKenzie, Arthur Peatt, Secretary-Treasurer.
Cedar	Emily A. Stark, do	August 1st, 1874	2nd class B, Board of Ed	50	A. McKinley, L. Stark, J. Gordon, Sec.Treas.
Comox	S. F. Crawford, do	September 1st, 1872	1st class B, Board of Ed	50	Oliver Duncan, John Piercy, Saml. J. Cliffe, Secretary-Treasurer.
Chilliwhack	D. M. McMillan, Scotch	August 4th, 1874	2nd class A, Board of Ed	60	A. C. Wells, Isaac Kipp, J. Reece, Sec.-Treas.
Cheam	J. W. Thompson, Canadian	August 1st, 1875	2nd class A, Board of Ed	50	J. McConnell, G. Banford, D. Gillanders, Secretary-Treasurer.
Clinton	E. N. Brown, do	November 9th, 1875	3rd class A, Board of Ed	60	E. Bell, J. Chenhall, F.W. Foster, Sec.-Treas.
Cache Creek	Archibald Irwin, do	May 20th, 1876	2nd class B, Board of Ed	} 125	Trustees not yet appointed.
	Mrs. A. Irwin, do	May 20th, 1876	Not certificated		
	Thomas Leduc, do	May 1st, 1877	1st class B, Board of Ed	75	
	Mrs. C. Schubert, Irish	April 1st, 1877	Not certificated	50	
Esquimalt	Caroline Bayley, English	January 1st, 1874	2nd class B, Board of Ed	50	J. Doran, W.Brooks, W. Arthur, Sec.-Treas.
Granville	Mrs. C.E. Cordiner, Canadian	August 1st, 1874	2nd class B, Board of Ed	50	R. H. Alexander, W. Soule, J. Miller, Secretary-Treasurer.
Gabriola Island	B. A. Wake, English	June 1st, 1876	3rd class B, Board of Ed	50	J. Martin, M. Edgar, John Kemp, Sec.-Treas.
Hope	Jane E. Trenaman, Canadian	August 1st, 1876	2nd class A, Board of Ed	50	Geo. Landvoigt, Wm. Yates, J. A. Bowes, Secretary-Treasurer.
Langley	Frances E. Herring, English	March 15th 1876	1st class A, Board of Ed	60	John Maxwell, John Jolly, H. Wark, Secretary-Treasurer.
Lake	James Kaye, Scotch	August 1st, 1876	1st class B, Board of Ed	50	Geo. Lindsay, John Camp, G. H. W. Brown, Secretary-Treasurer.
	D. O'Donohoe, Irish	November 1st, 1876	Temporary, Board of Ed	50	
	Alex. Howe, Canadian	January 15th, 1877	3rd class A, Board of Ed	50	
Lytton	Wm. Kermode, English	September 7th, 1876	2nd class A, Board of Ed	60	L. Hautier, L. D. Loring, T. Seward, Secretary-Treasurer.
Lillooet	Thos. Leduc, Canadian	November 1st, 1875	1st class B, Board of Ed	60	R. Hoey, J. Crozier, A. W. Smith, Sec.-Treas.

Lake La Hache	J. L. Phillips, English	July 15th, 1875	1st class B, Board of Ed	$60	N. McArthur, A. McKinlay, J. McKinlay, Secretary-Treasurer.
Metchosin	Abbie J. Polley, Canadian	August 1st, 1875	2nd class B, Board of Ed	50	H. Helgesen, E. Rosman, Secretary-Treasurer.
Maple Ridge	James W. Sinclair, do	August 1st, 1875	2nd class B, Board of Ed	50	W. J. Howieson, Wm. Isaac, Henry Dawson, Secretary-Treasurer.
Matsqui	Thos. McKenna, Irish	August 16th, 1875	3rd class A, Board of Ed	50	John McClure, Secretary-Treasurer.
Nanaimo	John Mundell, Scotch	August 1st, 1876	1st class B, Board of Ed	100	Wm. Raybould, J. Renwick, Geo. Norris, Secretary-Treasurer.
	Elizabeth Young, English.	June 7th, 1872	2nd class A, Board of Ed	70	
	Katie McGregor, do	October 1st, 1875	Not certificated	20	
	Mary E. Polley, Canadian.	October 1st, 1876	2nd class A, Board of Ed	60	
New Westminster	Jas. A. Halliday, Scotch	May 1st, 1874	1st class A, Board of Ed	100	Wm. Howay, Wm. Johnston, John Kirkland, Secretary-Treasurer.
	Jane Coutts, Canadian	August 1st, 1876	2nd class A, Board of Ed	60	
Nicola Valley	M. W. Woodward, Canadian	July 1st, 1876	Temporary, Board of Ed	60	Wm. Voight, A. Coutlee, R. M. Woodward, Secretary-Treasurer.
	A. Irwin, Canadian	April 1st, 1877	2nd class B, Board of Ed	60	
Okanagan	A. McKenzie, Scotch	December 20th, 1875	Temporary, Board of Ed	60	F. Brent, Wm. Smithson, J. Christian, Secretary-Treasurer.
Prairie	Florence B. Coulthard, Can.	April 9th, 1875	3rd class A, Board of Ed	50	R. Campbell, A. Murchison, A. Jones, Secretary-Treasurer.
Sooke	Christina Irvine, Canadian	September 1st, 1874	2nd class A, Board of Ed	50	M. Muir, Geo. Burnett, James Welsh, Secretary-Treasurer.
Saanich, South	Geo. V. LeVaux, English	August 1st, 1876	1st class A, Board of Ed	70	Thos. Mitchell, S. Dean, Edwin John, Secretary-Treasurer.
	John D. Clowe, Canadian.	January 1st, 1877	1st class A, Board of Ed	70	
Saanich, North	Mary Armstrong, do	September 15th, 1876	Not certificated	40	S. Roberts, J. Brethour, P. Imrie, Sec.-Treas.
Salt Spring Island	John Britton, English	September 1st, 1875	2nd class B, Board of Ed	55	W. H. Harrison, H. W. Robinson, Jacob C. Crane, Secretary-Treasurer.
	Richd. H. Holding, English	May 20th, 1877	2nd class A, Board of Ed	55	
Sumass	Wm. H. Burr, Irish	March 1st, 1876	Not certificated	50	C. Chadsey, M. Hall, D. W. Miller, Sec.-Treas.
	John L. Atkinson, Can	January 1st, 1877	2nd class B, Board of Ed	50	
Trenant	A. J. McDougall, Canadian	April 1st, 1876	2nd class A, Board of Ed	50	T. E. Ladner, T. Parmeter, C. F. Green, Secretary-Treasurer.
Victoria—High School	Rev. A.B. Nicholson, B.A., C.	August 1st, 1876	1st class A, Board of Ed	125	Board of Education.
	Saml. D. Pope, B.A., Can.	September 15th, 1876	1st class A, Board of Ed	125	
	Geo. V. LeVaux, English	January 1st, 1877	1st class A, Board of Ed	100	
Victoria—Public School	C.C. McKenzie, M.A., Scotch	August 1st, 1872	1st class A, Board of Ed	100	James Fell, Chairman, J. H. Turner, Treasurer, Wm. Wilson, Secretary.
	R. M. Clemitson, English.	August 1st, 1873	1st class B, Board of Ed	75	
	John Pleace, do	May 15th 1874	1st class B, Board of Ed	75	
	James Kaye, Scotch	October 16th, 1876	1st class B, Board of Ed	70	
	Sarah Hayward, English	August 15th, 1872	1st class A, Board of Ed	90	
	M. J. Baxter, do	August 15th, 1872	1st class B, Board of Ed	70	
	L. M. Caldwell, Canadian.	August 15th, 1873	1st class A, Board of Ed	70	
	Alice Richardson, Can	September 1st, 1875	2nd class B, Board of Ed	40	
	E.J.J. Wilson Brown, Eng.	April 10th, 1877	3rd class A, Board of Ed	60	
Wellington	Mary E. Polley, Canadian	August 1st, 1875	2nd class A, Board of Ed	60	Geo. Vipond, Geo. Furness, John Dixon, Secretary-Treasurer.
	M. Matheson, do	October 1st, 1876	Temporary, Board of Ed	60	
York	Josephine McDonald, Can	August 23rd, 1875	3rd class B, Board of Ed	50	T. F. York, T. York, W. M. Campbell, Secretary-Treasurer.
Yale	Adelaide C. Bailey, Can	August 1st, 1876	2nd class A, Board of Ed	60	R. Deighton, Wm. Teague, W. B. Gladwin, Secretary-Treasurer.

TABLE C.—Public School Houses.

School District.	Number 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 Visitors' Book.
Burgoyne Bay	1	Wood	Public property	Trustees; Superintendent of Education, 1.
Burrard Inlet	1	,,	,,	Superintendent of Education, 2; J. S. McDonald, D. McGregor, John Hall, D. Ryrie, Mrs. Cordiner, A. Welch, Hon. Hugh Nelson—9.
Barkerville	1	,,	,,	A. Kelly, J. Nutt, J. H. St. Laurent, W. Price, J. Bowron, Wm. Rennie—6.
Craigflower	1	,,	,,	Superintendent of Education, R. Porter, 3; Mrs. Porter, 2; M. J. Dodd, 2; Mr. Stewart, Mr. Anderson, Mrs. Anderson, Mr. Hillier, 2; Mrs. Hillier, 2—15
Cedar Hill	1	,,	,,	Rev. J. W. Sellwood, Mrs. J. W. Sellwood, John Sinclair, Superintendent of Education, 2; John Harris, 2; Dr. Tolmie, Rev. A. E. Russ, Rev. W. V. Sexsmith, Miss Tod, Mrs. King, Geo. Deans, 2; Mrs. Bunster, J. Keddy, Miss C. Irvine, Wm. Sinclair, Mrs. Deans, C. Pollock, James Tod, Mrs. J. Tod, J. Irvine. Mrs. J. Harris—24.
Cowichan, South	2	Log	,,	No visits recorded. Superintendent of Education, 1.
Cowichan, North	1	Wood	,,	M. Edgson, 2; Mrs. Hales, Rev. W. V. Sexsmith, J. Hales, J. Charley, 3; James Evans, 2; Superintendent of Education—11.
Colwood	1	,,	,,	A. Peatt, 6; R. Cessford, 3; G. McKenzie. 2; Mr. Dunn, Mr. Ballantyne, Dr. Foster, Mrs. Cessford, Miss Dunn, Superintendent of Education—17.
Cedar	1	,,	,,	C. York, G. Crawford, J. Dolholt, Mrs. McKinlay, J. Gordon, 2; Rev. C. Bryant, 2; Rev. C. M. Tate, J. P. Booth, Mrs. Gilbert, Miss L. Gilbert, Miss Woodward, Miss Gilbert, Miss Gough, Mrs. Ferguson, A. McKinlay, Mrs. Stark, Mrs. Wilkinson, Superintendent of Education—20.
Comox	1	,,	,,	S. J. Cliffe, O. Duncan, G. F. Drabble, G. Grieve, D. McMillan, Jas. Robb, Mrs. M. Piercy, Mrs. T. Piercy, Mrs. G. Grieve, Mrs. Milligan, W. E. Harmston, R. T. Cliffe, C. Lockhart, Superintendent of Education, and 11 others—25.
Chilliwhack	1	,,	,,	Rev. C. M. Tate, 2; A. C. Wells, J. P.; G. Banford, 2; J. Forsyth, J. McConnell, G. Turner, Thos. Lewis, J. W. Cotton, W. S. Wells, J. McCutcheon, 3; J. W. Thomson, 2; Rev. J. Hall, C. Phair, R. Nowell, H. Kipp, J. A. Blanchard, Mrs. Ashwell, E. Greyell, Miss McDonald, 3; Miss Trenaman, R. Wintermute, J. Kipp, G. R. Ashwell, J. Hardison, Superintendent of Education—32.
Cheam	1	,,	,,	Rev. J. Hall, 2; D. Gillanders, 2; G. Banford, 2; J. McConnell, 2; A. Reeves, 2; D. F. Nelmes, C. Phair, 2; Mrs. Reeves, J. A. Blanchard, A. Thomson, Miss J. McDonald, T. Bartlett, Miss J. Trenaman, R. Ryder, Mrs. E. Bartlett, Mrs. D. Gillanders, Superintendent of Education—23.
Clinton	1	,,	,,	Judge Sanders, Rev. J. Turner, E. Pearson, Mrs. Tait, J. L. Phillips, Deputy Superintendent of Education, and 12 others—18.
Cache Creek	1	,,	,,	C. A. Semlin, J. C. Barnes, Rev. G. Murray, M. A., E. Pearson, J. P., Rev. James Turner, Superintendent of Education; Deputy Superintendent of Education and others not recorded—7.
Esquimalt	1	,,	Rented,—$48 per annum	W. Brooks, 4; W. Arthur, 4; J. Doran, Superintendent of Education—10.
Granville	1	,,	Mill property, but rent free.	R. H. Alexander, T. H. Cudlip, G. Clarkson, Mrs. G. Clarkson, Miss H. Clarkson, Rev. J. J. Martin, Rev. T. Derrick, Capt. Raymur, Mr. Nelson, H. C. Beeton, J. A. Clarke, Superintendent of Education, 2; and 4 others 17.
Gabriola Island	1	,,	Public property	J. Kemp, 4; J. Martin, 2; M. Edgar, Superintendent of Education—8.

Hope	1	,,	,,	C. M. Tate, G. R. Ashwell, J. G. Wirth, H. Hunter, C. Galloway, 2; Wm. Yates, 2; J. Murphy, M. Forsyth, 2; J. A. Bowes, 3; S. M. Walker, 2; R. Ryder, G. Landvoigt, 2; Mrs. Landvoigt, Miss Wirth, Rev. G. Ditcham, D. T. Nelmes, A. Kipp, J. Kipp, Superintendent of Education—26.
Langley	1	,,	,,	Rev. A. Dunn, 5; H. Wark, C. Todd, G. B. Murray, Mrs. Murray, Mrs. Mackie, Mrs. Towle, Mrs. J. C. Hughes, W. W. Gibbs, 2; S. Robertson, J. Houston, Superintendent of Education—17.
Lake	1	,,	,,	O. D. Sweet, J. Camp, Mrs. J. Camp, Mrs. J. Stephens, Mrs. J. Heal, Mrs. J. Duval, Mrs. L. Goyette, Miss A. Stevens, Miss F. Williams, Sup't. of Education, 2—11.
Lytton	1	,,	Court House,—Rent free	No returns.
Lillooet	1	,,	Rented,—$60 per annum	No returns.
Lake La Hache	1	Log	Public property	No returns.
Metchosin	1	Wood	,,	Rev. F. B. Gribbell, 4; H. Helgesen, 4; L. M. Caldwell, Mrs. Helgesen, 2; M. McIntosh, J. Weir, Mrs. Gleed, Mrs. Gribbell, E. Rosman, Mrs. Rosman, Mrs. Pears, Superintendent of Education—19.
Maple Ridge	1	,,	,,	W. J. Howieson, 2; J. Thorne, Wm. Nelson, J. Hammond, J. Brough, W. H. McG. Smith, A. Irving, Mrs. W. Harris, W. Jenkins, 2; E. Munch, Mrs. W. Jenkins, J. McKenney, T. Henderson, Wm. Manning, Thos. A. Scott, T. F. Morgan, J. E. Bell, J. Hinch, H. Dawson, R. Bruce, Rev. J. J. Martin, Rev. A. Dunn, W. W. Gibbs, 2; J. A. Callaghan, W. McAdams, Superintendent of Education—29.
Matsqui	1	,,	,,	No returns.
Nanaimo	1	,,	,,	Rev. T. Derrick, Rev. W. Clyde, Rev. C. Bryant, Rev. A. E. Green, Rev. Geo. Mason, Mrs. Clyde, Mrs. Mundell, Mrs. Levy, Geo. Norris, Sup't. of Education, 2--11.
New Westminster	1	,,	,,	W. Howay, 6; J. Kirkland, 8; Wm. Johnston, 2; Rev. S. McGregor, Rev. W. Pollard, Rev. A. Dunn, Archdeacon Woods, Rev. T. Derrick, Rev. C. M. Tate, J. S. Clute, Jos. Burr, A. McBride, 2; Mrs. Johnston, Mrs. Good, Mrs. Woodcock, 3; Superintendent of Education, 2; John Robson, H. Holbrook, W. J. Armstrong, Mrs. Wintermute, Mrs. Clute, Mrs. Cunningham, and 40 others—79.
Nicola Valley	2	Log	,,	Superintendent of Education, 1; Deputy Superintendent of Education, 2. No others recorded.
Okanagan	1	,,	,,	C. A. Vernon, J.P., J. C. Hickson, A. McDougall, J. McDougall, A. Postell, P. Parke, F. Richter, F. Brent, 4; E. Lequime, J. Christian, W. Smithson, John Williams, J. Lee, A. Court, E. W. Thorp, E. Thorne, Ed. Postell, Deputy Superintendent of Education—21.
Prairie	1	,,	,,	Superintendent of Education, 1. No others recorded.
Sooke	1	,,	,,	Mrs. Blinkhorn, J. Muir, J.P., 3; C. Crosier, Capt. Devereux, A. C. Anderson, J.P., A. McKinlay, E. Mohun, C.E., Mrs. and Miss Swanwick, A. Muir, Miss Peatt, James Keill, Mrs. McMillan, J. Irvine, 2; A. W. Peatt, 2; Robt. Muir, 2; Mrs. Pierre, J. Welsh, 3; Mrs. Welsh, M. Muir, 2; A. McMillan, W. Irvine, Miss McMillan, Mrs. Vine, 2; Robert Irvine, C. Vine, Curtis Trenchard, Mrs. M. Muir, Mrs. Irvine, Mrs. Gleed, Miss Polley, Mrs. Peatt, George Trenchard, John Weir, Superintendent of Education—43.
Saanich, South	1	,,	,,	Dr. Tolmie, M.P.P., Superintendent of Education, 2; and 4 others—7.
Saanich, North	1	,,	,,	J. McIlmoyl, H. Wain, W. Reid, Mrs. J. Downey, Mrs. H. Wain, Superintendent of Education—6.
Salt Spring Island	2	,,	,,	Superintendent of Education, 1. No others recorded.
Sumass	1	,,	,,	C. M. Tate, J. W. Thomson, Rev. J. Hall, 2; D. M. McMillan, Alex. Peers, M. Peers, 2; Jane Chadsey, L. Miller, Superintendent of Education, 2—12.

TABLE C.—Public School Houses.—*Concluded.*

School District.	Number 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 Visitors' Book.
Trenant	1	Wood	Public porperty	Superintendent of Education, 1. No others recorded.
Victoria :—				
High School	1	,,	,,	G. V. LeVaux, Denis O'Donohoe, Miss Cameron, Mrs. Smith, Mr. Fleming, Mr. Maclure, Rev. J. B. Good, Mr. R. Smith, Mr. C. Gallagher, Mr. J. W. Douglas, Mr. Morrison, Dr. Tolmie, 8; Bishop Cridge, Mrs. Fee, 2; Mrs. Jessop, 3; Mrs. Crossen, 5; Superintendent of Education, 10—40.
Public School	1	Brick and stone	,,	Bishop Cridge, M. E. Polley, A. J. Polley, J. A. Mahood, James Fell, Wm. Wilson, J. D. Robinson, Committee of Legislative Assembly (Messrs. R. Smith, W. F. Tolmie, J. W. Douglas, and W. Morrison, M.P.P's), 2; Superintendent of Education, 18; and several others—33.
Wellington	1	Wood	,,	John Dixon, 12; Geo. Vipond, 4; Geo. Furness, 3; Rev. Wm. Clyde, Rev. J. Turner, Rev. A. E. Green, 2; Rev. C. Bryant, Rev. T. Derrick, Rev. A. E. Russ, Rev. J. J. Martin, Miss L. Gilbert, Mrs. Dunsmuir, Miss Dunsmuir, W. P. Surles, Superintendent of Education, 2—33.
York	1	,,	,,	Superintendent of Education, 1. No others recorded.
Yale	1	,,	,,	B. Bailey, G. Landvoigt, A. Pleace, M. Wolfe, Superintendent of Education—5.

TABLE D.—Public School Expenditure for the Year ending 31st July, 1877.

Districts.	Names of Teachers.	Amounts paid each.	Total Salaries.	Incidental Expenses.	Rents.	Building, fitting up, furniture, &c.	TOTAL.	Amount in hand of Sec-Treasurer as per Returns.
Burgoyne Bay	Mrs. T. H. Williams	$100 00						
	Richard H. Holding	333 34						
	Annie F. Holding	66 66	$500 00	$40 00	.....	.....	$540 00	$36 00
Burrard Inlet	H. W. Hughes	600 00	600 00	50 00	.....	.....	650 00	No Returns.
Barkerville	Mrs. Jane Thompson	450 00						
	Mrs. Emily Bowron	120 00	570 00	70 00	.....	175 00	815 00	72 46
Craigflower	George Pottinger	720 00	720 00	50 00	.....	.....	770 00	57 50
Cedar Hill	Samuel D. Pope	105 00						
	Orison D. Sweet	700 00	805 00	50 00	.....	.....	855 00	6 47
Cowichan, South	W. H. Lomas	600 00	600 00	40 00	.....	.....	640 00	41 75
Cowichan, North	John W. Mathers	200 00						
	Archibald Dods	150 00	350 00	40 00	.....	.....	390 00	61 00
Colwood	Miss A. M. Robinson	575 00	575 00	40 00	.....	84 68	699 68	43 37½
Cedar	Emily A. Stark	600 00	600 00	40 00	.....	.....	640 00	20 00
Comox	Samuel F. Crawford	600 00	600 00	40 00	.....	.....	640 00	43 97½
Chilliwhack	Donald M. McMillan	720 00	720 00	40 00	.....	200 00	960 00	.....
Cheam	James W. Thomson	607 50	607 50	40 00	.....	.....	647 50	31 75
Clinton	E. Nelson Brown	720 00	720 00	60 00	.....	.....	780 00	70 00
Cache Creek	Archibald Irwin	600 00						
	Mrs. A. Irwin	400 00						
	Thomas Leduc	225 00						
	Mrs. C. Schubert	200 00	1425 00	191 60	.....	.....	1616 60	.....
Esquimalt	Miss Caroline Bayley	600 00	600 00	50 00	49 00	18 00	717 00	.....
Granville	Mrs. Catherine Cordiner	600 00	600 00	40 00	.....	.....	640 00	55 25
Gabriola Island	B. A. Wake	480 00	480 00	40 00	.....	.....	520 00	29 50
Hope	Miss Jane E. Trenaman	610 00	610 00	50 00	20 00	750 00	1430 00	.....
Langley	Mrs. Frances E. Herring	727 50	727 50	50 00	.....	50 00	827 50	18 75
Lake	James Kaye	125 00						
	Denis O'Donohoe	100 00						
	Alexander Howe	325 00	550 00	60 50	.....	.....	610 50	41 00
Lytton	Wm. Kermode	645 00	645 00	50 00	.....	.....	695 00	5 00
Lillooet	Thomas Leduc	540 00	540 00	50 00	60 00	.....	650 00	12 63
Lake La Hache	John L. Phillips	720 00	720 00	50 00	.....	.....	770 00	No Returns.
Metchosin	Miss Abbie J. Polley	600 00	600 00	40 00	.....	.....	640 00	45 37½
Maple Ridge	James W. Sinclair	600 00	600 00	40 00	.....	.....	640 00	42 18½
Matsqui	Thomas McKenna	250 00	250 00	.....	.....	.....	250 00	No Returns.
Nanaimo	John Mundell	1200 00						
	Mrs. Elizabeth Young	840 00						
	Miss Katie McGregor	30 00						
	Miss Mary E. Polley	570 00	2640 00	200 00	.....	100 00	2940 00	67 72

TABLE D.—Public School Expenditure for the Year ending 31st July, 1877.—*Concluded.*

Districts.	Names of Teachers,	Amounts paid each.	Total Salaries.	Incidental expenses.	Rent.	Building, fitting up, furniture, &c.	TOTAL.	Amount in hand of Sec. Treasurer as per Returns.
New Westminster	James A. Halliday	1205 00						
	Miss Jane Coutts	725 00	1930 00	200 00			2130 00	226 06
Nicola Valley	M. W. Woodward	480 00						
	Archibald Irwin	240 00	720 00	50 00			770 00	51 15
Okanagan	Angus McKenzie	720 00	720 00	50 00		50 00	820 00	65 60
Prairie	Miss Florence Coulthard	383 32	383 32	40 00		25 00	448 32	40 75
Sooke	Miss Christina Irvine	600 00	600 00	40 00			640 00	44 08
Saanich, South	George V. Le Vaux	350 00						
	John D. Clowe	490 00	840 00	50 00		470 00	1360 00	51 02
Saanich, North	Miss Mary Armstrong	380 00	380 00	47 00			427 00	40 00
Salt Spring Island	John Britton	247 50						
	Richard H. Holding	126 66	374 16	40 00			414 16	52 63
Sumass	William H. Burr	212 50						
	John L. Atkinson	350 00	562 50	40 00			602 50	35 78
Trenant	Miss Archena J. McDougall	600 00	600 00	40 00		60 00	700 00	52 19
ictoria—High School	Rev. A. B. Nicholson	187 50						
	Samuel D. Pope	1312 50						
	George V. Le Vaux	700 00	2200 00	138 50		51 75	2390 25	
Victoria—Public School	Colin C. McKenzie	1200 00						
	Robert M. Clemitson	175 00						
	John Pleace	890 00						
	James Kaye	665 00						
	Mrs. Sarah Hayward	1080 00						
	Miss Margaret Baxter	560 00						
	Mrs. L. M. Caldwell	840 00						
	Miss Alice Richardson	480 00						
	Mrs. E. V. V. Wilson Brown	220 00						
	Pupil Teachers	300 00	6410 00	526 00			6936 00	131 25
Wellington	Miss Mary E. Polley	120 00						
	Malcolm Matheson	540 00	660 00	40 00			700 00	55 60
York	Miss Josephine McDonald	250 00	250 00				250 00	34 25
Yale	Miss Adelaide C. Bailey	730 00	730 00	50 00			780 00	63 15
	TOTALS	$36314 98	36314 98	2863 60	129 00	2034 43	41342 01	1745 20

TABLE E.—Expenditure, attendance, cost of pupils, &c., in Electoral Districts.

Districts.	Amount expended.	No. of children.	No. not attending school.	No. attending School.	Cost of each pupil for the year.	Average attendance	Cost of each pupil on average attendance.	Percentage of irregular attendance.	Percentage of non-attendance.
Victoria City	$9,326 25	1,100	Not known	677	$ 13 77	423	$ 22 05	29.14	Not known
Victoria	4,022 50	205	36	169	23 80	108.08	37 27	33.4	17.56
Esquimalt	2,696 68	106	11	88	30 64	60.37	44 66	31.42	10 37
Cowichan.....	1,984 16	112	26	88	22 54	67.98	29 18	23.58	23.21
Nanaimo	4,800 00	392	Not known	278	17 26	162.28	29 57	41.8	Not known
Comox	640 00	31	10	25	25 60	13.7	46 71	45.2	32.25
New Westminster City	2,130 00	220	Not known	121	17 60	67.25	31 82	44.43	Not known
New Westminster	6,615 82	350	27	323	20 48	187.1	35 35	42.44	7.7
Yale	6,111 60	155	6	147	41 57	106.04	57 63	27.87	3.87
Lillooet.....	2,200 00	60	.....	60	36 66	40	55 00	33.4	.....
Cariboo.....	815 00	15	2	13	62 69	10	81 50	23.1	13.3

TABLE F.—Cost of Pupils, Irregular Attendance, &c., &c., in each School District.

School Districts.	School population.	No. attending School.	No. not attending School	Percentage of irregular attendance.	Percentage of non-attendance.	Average attendance.	Amounts expended.	Cost of each pupil attending School.	Cost of each pupil on average attendance.
Burgoyne Bay	26	19	7	47.22	26.9	10.03	$540 00	$28 42	$53 93
Burrard Inlet	59	59	.....	59.9	.....	23.66	650 00	11 02	27 47
Barkerville	15	13	2	23.1	13.3	10	815 00	62 69	81 50
Craigflower	35	36	2	20.14	5.7	28.75	770 00	21 39	26 78
Cedar Hill	60	51	.....	47	.....	27	855 00	16 76	31 66
Cowichan, South	28	21	7	5.88	25	19.83	640 00	30 47	32 27
Cowichan, North	30	23	7	24	23.3	17.5	390 00	16 95	22 28
Colwood	18	19	.....	40.2	.....	11.37	699 68	36 82	61 53
Cedar	34	22	12	36.37	35 3	14	640 00	29 09	45 71
Comox	31	25	10	45.2	32.25	13.7	640 00	25 60	46 71
Chilliwhack	51	42	9	39.67	17 64	25.34	960 00	22 85	37 84
Cheam	29	28	1	46.43	4.6	15	647 50	23 12	43 16
Cache Creek	35	35	.....	40	.....	21	1616 60	46 08	76 98
Clinton	19	19	.....	31.58	.....	13	780 00	41 05	60 00
Esquimalt	36	28	.....	28.58	.....	20	717 00	25 60	35 85
Granville	31	30	1	28.1	3.3	21.57	640 00	21 33	29 67
Gabriola Island	30	19	11	36.85	36.6	12	520 00	27 37	43 33
Hope	26	24	2	31,25	7.7	16.5	1430 00	59 54	86 66
Langley	50	48	2	43.19	4.16	27.27	827 50	17 24	30 34
Lake	20	20	.....	23.35	.....	15.33	610 50	30 37	39 83
Lytton	17	17	.....	29.4	.....	11	695 00	40 88	63 18
Lillooet	27	27	.....	44.45	.....	15	650 00	24 07	43 33
Lake La Hache	14	14	.....	14.29	.....	12	770 00	55 00	64 16
Metchosin	19	19	.....	15.79	.....	16	640 00	33 68	40 00
Maple Ridge	42	40	2	32.23	4.76	27.11	640 00	16 00	23 60
Matsqui	8	8	.....	12.5	.....	7	250 00	31 25	35 71
Nanaimo	275	184	.....	38.86	.....	112.5	2940 00	15 98	26 13
New Westminster	220	121	.....	44.43	.....	67.25	2130 00	17 60	31 82
Nicola Valley	22	18	4	5.36	18.1	17	770 00	42 78	45 29
Okanagan	20	21	.....	13.62	.....	18.35	820 00	39 05	44 68
Prairie	15	12	3	25	20	9	448 32	37 36	49 81
Sooke	33	22	11	40.91	33.3	13	640 00	29 09	49 23
Saanich, South	60	42	8	45.72	13.3	23	1360 00	32 38	59 13
Saanich, North	24	26	.....	62	.....	9	427 00	16 42	47 44
Salt Spring Island	28	28	5	17.52	17.8	20.62	414 16	16 56	20 08
Sumass	29	28	1	44.97	3.44	15.41	602 50	21 52	39 10
Trenant	31	23	8	48.96	25.8	11.74	700 00	21 74	59 62
Victoria	1100	617	.....	39.94	.....	374	6936 00	11 24	18 54
Victoria, High School*	.....	60	.....	18.34	.....	49	2390 25	39 83	48 78
Wellington	53	53	.....	55.14	.....	23.78	700 00	13 20	29 43
York	5	5	.....	20	.....	4	250 00	50 00	62 50
Yale	32	32	.....	33.79	.....	21.19	780 00	23 75	36 81

Not included in Table A.

TABLE G.—Book Account for the year ending 31st July, 1877.

Districts.	Books supplied.	Books on hand.	Books sold.	Supplied gratis.	Amounts paid Education Office.	Prize Books sold.	Amounts due Education Office.
Burgoyne Bay	$ 5 55	$ 3 34	$ 3 26	$ 1 25	$ 3 26	.....	.....
Burrard Inlet	15 00	14 95	19 00	50	19 00	.....	.....
Barkerville	50	.....	50	.....	50	.....	.....
Craigflower	32 25	7 40	25 10	.....	25 10	.....	.....
Cedar Hill	20 55	16 25	23 40	.....	23 40	.....	.....
Cowichan, South	15 71	7 00	12 15	.....	12 15	.....	.....
Cowichan, North	4 20	10 35	3 75	2 21	3 75	.....	.....
Colwood	19 18	7 93	11 25	.....	11 25	.....	.....
Cedar	11 95	3 65	7 55	1 05	7 55	.....	.....
Comox	13 65	5 35	8 80	1 30	8 80	.....	.....
Chilliwhack	40 43	19 90	27 19	1 61	27 19	.....	6 00
Cheam	24 83	5 05	18 28	2 37	7 81	.....	10 47
Cache Creek	40 00	11 00	28 00	.....	28 00	.....	.....
Clinton	16 93	.....	14 93	6 00	14 93	3 00	.....
Esquimalt	8 85	12 13	10 00	.....	10 00	.....	.....
Granville	20 24	.....	20 24	.....	20 24	5 08	.....
Gabriola Island	4 12	2 00	3 00	.....	3 00	.....	.....
Hope	11 50	11 00	8 90	1 00	8 90	3 63	.....
Langley	22 90	9 75	13 60	3 55	13 60	.....	.....
Lake	10 46	1 00	8 40	1 06	8 40	.....	.....
Lytton	14 55	13 55	7 50	.....	7 50	.....	.....
Lillooet	12 60	12 70	9 50	.....	9 50	.....	.....
Lake La Hache *	9 06	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metchosin *	11 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maple Ridge	27 78	11 25	22 78	3 75	22 78	15 00	.....
Matsqui *	14 45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nanaimo	4 78	15 90	46 40	25 48	46 40	.....	.....
New Westminster	68 53	89 65	49 55	5 00	49 55	29 25	.....
Nicola Valley	1 80	11 65	6 85	.....	6 85	.....	.....
Okanagan	18 25	6 50	16 50	35	16 50	.....	.....
Prairie	.....	3 78	3 60	.....	3 60	.....	.....
Sooke	12 35	10 85	10 00	.....	.....	.....	10 00
Saanich, South	12 90	5 05	16 90	.....	5 60	.....	11 30
Saanich, North	5 68	80	6 53	.....	.....	.....	6 53
Salt Spring Island	6 38	.....	20 41	.....	20 41	.....	.....
Sumass	2 20	.....	2 20	.....	2 20	.....	7 90
Trenant	10 97	7 13	15 00	.....	15 00	.....	.....
Victoria	277 85	21 75	267 61	.....	267 61	87 40	.....
Ditto, High School	712 86	489 32	223 54	.....	223 54	.....	.....
Wellington	8 90	1 55	15 80	1 90	15 80	.....	.....
York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yale	16 50	10 45	21 36	1 70	21 36	11 75	.....
	1,588 99	859 93	1,029 33	60 08	991 03	155 11	52 20

* No Returns.

TABLE H.

Education Branch of Provincial Secretary's Department.

Expenditure for the Year ending 31st July, 1877.

Salary of Superintendent of Education	$ 2,000 00	
Travelling expenses of do.	289 93	
Salary of Deputy Superintendent of Education (9⅔ months)	1,450 00	
Travelling expenses of do.	167 75	
Advertising	18 00	
Insurance on books	12 35	
Express waggon and drayage	13 25	
Carriage, Board of Education, "Dufferin" visit to Public Schools	5 00	
Postage, telegrams, money orders, &c	30 30	
Stationery, (chiefly refunded by School Districts.)	21 25	
		4,007 83
Amount expended in Public Schools		41,342 01
TOTAL EXPENDITURE*		$45,349 84

*Amount refunded Treasury for school books for the half-year ending December 31st, 1876, $618 96.

Book Concern is now separated from School Grant:

TABLE K.—Description and estimated value of School Property in British Columbia.

Districts.	Description of Land.	Approximate value of Land.	Approximate value of Buildings.	Total value.
		$	$	$
Victoria	Ten acres at the head of Yates Street, granted by the Honourable the Hudson Bay Company, marked on the official map as a "School Reserve." High School building erected by the Hudson Bay Company in 1851 or '52, the cost afterwards defrayed by the Colonial Government	7,500	25,000	32,500
Craigflower	Five acres granted by the Puget Sound Company, marked on the official map as a "School Reserve." School House and Teacher's residence built by the Hudson Bay Company in 1854. Cost afterwards refunded by Colonial Government. The building was thoroughly repaired in 1872 by the Government	750	1,500	2,250
Metchosin	One acre given for public school purposes by the late Mr. John Whittey. School house erected by Government, aided by the settlers, in 1871.	.....	1,000	1,000
Colwood	One acre donated by Mr. A. Peatt for public school purposes. School house built by Government in 1875	.....	750	750
Sooke	One acre given for a public school site by Mr. J. Muir, sen. School house erected by Government in 1872	.....	750	750
Lake	One-fourth acre given by the late Mr. Bailey. School house built by the Vancouver Island Government in 1866	.....	600	600
Cedar Hill	Two acres—one donated by Dr. Tolmie, M.P.P. and the other purchased by the residents from the Bishop of Columbia. School house built by Government in 1872. Teacher's residence erected last year, for which the teacher pays $7 50 per month rent.	.....	1,500	1,500
South Saanich	Two acres donated by Mr. J. D. Bryant for public school purposes. School house built by Government in 1873, and teacher's residence removed from old school site and rebuilt last year	.....	1,750	1,750
North Saanich	One acre given by Mr. Richard Johns for a public school site. School house erected by Government in 1873.	.....	500	500
South Cowichan	Half-section of land was applied for by Trustees, but not granted on account of Railroad Belt Reservation. School house built by Government in 1873 on the above-mentioned land.	.....	250	250
	The other school house is built on the Nanaimo road, near the junction of Kelvin Creek with the Kokasailla River	.....	250	250
North Cowichan	One hundred acres of Government land on which school house was erected in 1872	.....	600	600
Salt Spring Island	One hundred acres granted by the Government of the day for public buildings. School house erected on this land by Government, aided by the settlers, in 1863 or 1864	.....	300	300
	Carried forward	$8,250	$34,750	$43,000

TABLE K.—Description and estimated value of School Property.—*Continued.*

Districts.	Description of Land.	Approximate value of Land.	Approximate value of Buildings.	Total value.
	Amount brought forward	$8,250	$34,750	$43,000
Salt Spring Island	The other school house built in the same way, on an acre of ground given by Mr. G. Baker for school purposes	.....	300	300
Burgoyne Bay	One acre given by Mr. Sparrow for school purposes. School house built by Government, with some aid from settlers, in 1873	.....	500	500
Gabriola Island	Two acres donated by Mr. John Kemp. School house and teacher's residence erected by Government, with aid from settlers, in 1873	.....	500	500
Nanaimo	Two town lots given by Vancouver Coal Company. School house erected by Government in 1873	250	3,750	4000
Cedar	Four acres Government land. School house and teacher's residence built by the Government, aided by settlers, in 1874	.....	500	500
Wellington	Two town lots given by the Coal Company. School house erected by the Government in 1874	.....	750	750
Comox	One acre given by the Bishop of Columbia for a school site. School house erected by the Government in 1873	.....	600	600
Granville	School building and site the property of Hastings Mill Company; used for school purposes free of rent	.....	.....	.....
Burrard Inlet	School house erected by the Government in 1873. The site belongs to the mill proprietors, and not yet conveyed to the school trustees	.....	750	750
New Westminster	Six acres of ground—School Reserve. School house built in 1865 by the Government of British Columbia, aided by the citizens	2,500	3,500	6,000
Trenant	One hundred and sixty acres—School Reserve. School house built by Government in 1874	800	500	1,300
Maple Ridge	One acre given by Mr. H. Dawson. School house built by Government in 1874	.....	500	500
Langley	Half-acre given by the H. B. Co. School house built by the British Columbian Government, aided by the settlers, in 1866 or 1867	.....	600	600
Prairie	Half-acre given by Messrs. Cudlip & Clarke. School house built by Government in 1874	.....	500	500
Matsqui	School house built by Government, on unsurveyed land, in 1874	.....	400	400
York	School house built by Government, on unsurveyed land, in 1874	.....	400	400
Sumass	Half-acre donated by Mr. Geo. Chadsey. School house built by Government, aided by the settlers, in 1872	.....	750	750
	Carried forward	$11,800	$49,550	$61,350

TABLE K.—Description and estimated value of School Property.—*Concluded.*

Districts.	Description of Land.	Approximate value of Land.	Approximate value of Buildings.	Total value.
	Amount brought forward	$11,800	$49,550	$61,350
Chilliwhack	Half-acre given by Mr. J. Kipp. School house and teacher's residence built by Government, aided by the settlers, in 1871 and 1875	.....	1,000	1,000
Cheam	One acre given by Mr. J. Nelmes. School house built by Government in 1875	.....	500	500
Hope	School house built by Government on part of lot for public buildings in 1876	.....	750	750
Yale	Two town lots, school reserve. House built by the British Columbia Government, aided by the people, in 1866 or 1867	.....	750	750
Cache Creek	Twenty acres donated by Messrs. Campbell & Parke for boarding school purposes. School house built by Government in 1873 and enlarged in 1875	.....	7,400	7,400
Nicola	Two school houses—one near the junction of Coldwater with the Nicola, and the other about a mile west of Ten-mile Creek	.....	800	800
Okanagan	One acre donated by Mr. W. Smithson. School house purchased by Government in 1874	.....	750	750
Clinton	Two town lots—School Reserve. School house built by Government in 1873	.....	800	800
Lake La Hache	School house built on unsurveyed land by Government, in 1875	.....	400	400
Barkerville	School house purchased by the people in 1870, aided by a small grant from Government	.....	500	500
Esquimalt	School house rented from the Episcopal Church authorities at $5 per month	.....	.....	.....
Lillooet	School house rented from the Episcopal Church authorities at $5 per month	.....	.....	.....
Lytton	Court house used for school purposes	.....	.....	.....
	TOTAL	$11,800	$63,200	$75,000

TABLE L.—Competitive Examination for entrance to High School, 1877.

Districts.	Number that took examination work.	Boys.	Girls.	Number passed.	Boys.	Girls.	Average Marks. Full value 400.	Percentage of those passed.	Average age of those competing.	Average age of those passed.
Victoria	45	30	15	33	24	9	242½	67	13⅛	13⅔
New Westminster	18	9	9	7	5	2	195	71	12¾	12⅙
Cedar Hill	5	1	4	3	1	2	201	54⅙	13½	14
South Saanich	5	4	1	3	3	.....	225½	58½	12½	13⅓
Lake	3	1	2	1	.....	1	184	52½	12⅓	12
Sooke	3	1	2	1	.....	1	198⅔	55¾	13	13
Maple Ridge	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	216	54	14	14
Hope	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	205	51¼	15	15
Granville	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	166	.....	10⅔	.....
Langley	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	80	.....	14	.....
Sumass	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	164¼	.....	13¾	.....
Chilliwhack	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	195½	.....	15	.....
Cheam	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	120	.....	13	.....
Yale	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	143⅓	.....	14⅓	.....
Metchosin	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	165	.....	16	.....
Wellington	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	191	.....	14	.....
	101	55	46	50	33	17				

PART III.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

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 P.M. to 3 P.M.. from October to March, inclusive.

2. Every Saturday, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Queen's Birthday, Dominion Day, and Prince of Wales' Birthday, shall be a holiday in each school. There shall be a recess of fifteen minutes in the middle of each morning's work.

3. There shall be two vacations in each year; the first, or Summer vacation, shall continue for one month from the first Monday in July or August, at the option of the Trustee Board in each School District; the second for two weeks, at Christmas and New Year.

4. Young children, not being pupils of the school, shall not be allowed to accompany teachers or pupils, as such a practice tends to the interruption of the regular business of the school.

5. No teacher shall be deprived of any part of his or her salary on account of observing allowed holidays and vacations.

Regulations for Teachers' Salaries.

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

1. That from and after the 1st August, 1874, the salaries of all duly qualified Public School Teachers in the employ of the Education Department, when the average attendance of pupils is from 10 to 20 inclusive, shall be $50 per month; from 20 to 25 inclusive, $55 per month; 25 to 30 inclusive, $60 per month; 30 to 35 inclusive, $65 per month; 35 to 40 inclusive, $70 per month; 40 to 45 inclusive, $75 per month; 45 to 50 inclusive, $80 per month. As soon as the average attendance in any school shall exceed fifty, such school shall be entitled to an assistant teacher; the average shall be calculated annually from the attendance for the year preceding first of August, excluding vacations and public holidays.

2. The teacher at Yale, and those teachers further inland, shall receive $10 per month each, in addition to the salaries to which they are entitled by the above scale, as compensation for the increased cost of living.

3. In districts where the average attendance for the year falls below ten, the schools may be taught by teachers preparing to qualify, at a lower rate of salary than $50 per month; but if considered advisable by the Board such schools may either be kept open for a portion of the year or be entirely closed.

4. The above mentioned re-adjustment shall not apply to schools when more than one teacher is employed in the same department.

Public School Teachers and their Duties.

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

1. To teach diligently and faithfully all the branches required to be taught in the school, according to the terms of his engagement with the Trustees, and according to the rules and regulations adopted by the Board of Education:

2. To keep daily, weekly, and monthly registers of the school:

3. To maintain proper order and discipline in his school, according to the authorized forms and regulations:

4. To keep a 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 to 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 public censure, who shall express to the teacher his regret for such a course of conduct, as openly and explicitly as the case may require, shall, with the approbation of the trustees and teacher, be re-admitted to the school.

Duties of Pupils, Parents, and Guardians.

1. Pupils must come to school clean and neat in their persons and clothes, and be present at the commencement of each day's work:

2. No pupil shall, without the teacher's consent depart before the time appointed for closing the school:

3. A pupil absenting himself or herself from the school, except on account of sickness, or other urgent reasons satisfactory to the teacher, forfeits his or her standing in the class, and must undergo such other punishment as the teacher may deem necessary:

4. The parents or guardians of all pupils shall furnish their children with the authorized text books, to be obtained from the teachers of the respective schools, who are to charge therefor the prices agreed upon by the Board of Education: but, in case of inability to comply with this rule, the teacher may, under special circumstances, supply the necessary books free of cost; but every such case must be reported to the Superintendent of Education.

Opening and closing exercises are now limited to the Lord's Prayer and Ten Commandments, and it is optional with the various Trustee Boards whether the same shall be used or not.

APPENDIX B.

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 8 and 9) 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 a part of a subject, within their knowledge. Under any circumstances, subjects 1 to must be part of the examination. N. B.—Candidates should be advised of the above before entering on their examination, as an incentive to them to do their best.

5. The minimum percentage 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 percentage 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.

6. 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 percentage awarded for the other or more ordinary branches, in which *all* candidates alike should be, and are expected to be, proficient.

7. 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.

8. 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 7) 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 percentage 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.

9. 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 percentage or proportion per cent. which that total bears to the standard number of marks pertaining to the whole of these branches or subjects.

10. 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.

11. For the satisfaction of candidates as well as of the Board, and for the 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 totals thereof:

(3.) The percentage or proportion per cent. of the marks awarded on each subject to the standard number of marks pertaining to that subject:

(4.) The percentage or proportion per cent. which the total marks awarded on the whole branches or subjects bear to the total standard number of marks pertaining to all the subjects that formed the course of examination:

(5.) A series of numbers in a separate column, indicating the standing or scholarship of the bearer of the certificate on the several subjects of examination.

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

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

TABLE exhibiting the particulars referred to in the foregoing Rules 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 11, 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 11.)
		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 9 of the "Consolidated Public School Act, 1876," which Certificate shall be valid in any part of the Province of British Columbia, until revoked by this Department.

MEMBERS BOARD OF EDUCATION.

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

Superintendent of Education for B. C.

Registered in Certificate Register A,
of the Department No.

STANDING IN THE DIFFERENT BRANCHES.

Subjects of Examination.	Fixed Standard Marks of value.	Marks awarded.		Percentage of total marks, Col. 2, in proportion to Fixed Standard, Col. 1.	Serial numbers indicating Standing on each subject. Rules, ex. of Teachers, No. 11.
		No.	Percentage of same to Fixed Standard.		
Grammar					
Arithmetic					
Geography,					
History and English Literature					
Book-keeping					
Reading					
Spelling					
Writing					
Education and Art of Teaching					
Natural Philosophy					
Composition					
Algebra					
Euclid					
Vocal Music					
Animal and Vegetable Physiology					
Mensuration					
TOTAL					

APPENDIX C.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATION PAPERS.

No. 1—English Grammar. Time, 3 hours. Total Marks, 200.

1. Name the parts of speech into which words are divided, giving examples and explaining the use of each.

2. Classify the words of the following sentence:—
"I said the Russian war was a measureless calamity, and yet many of your leaders and friends told you that it was a just war to maintain the integrity of Turkey, some thousands of miles off."

3. Give examples of collective, abstract, and participial nouns.

4. State the principal classes into which adverbs have been divided.

5. Change the active verbs in the following sentences into passive verbs, preserving the sense:—
I rang the bell. He takes portraits very correctly. Britannia rules the waves. Let our voice his praise exalt. The first fresh dawn awoke us.

6. What is an active intransitive verb? Give an example.

7. How do participles differ and how may they be distinguished from adjectives?

8. Correct errors in the following examples:—
These are the men which we select for our companions. Each of them shall be rewarded in their turn. You need not go so hastily. This one is more preferable than that. I will not forgive him neither this year nor next. Whom do you think it is. I have no idea who he means to put in my place. John's and Mary's shares are smaller than the rest. Neither Napoleon nor Wellington were aware of what had occurred the previous night.

9. In analyzing a sentence which are the principal points to be remembered?

10. Analyze the following single sentence:—
"The sun from the Western horizon, like a magician, extends his golden wand o'er the landscape."

11. Parse the following sentence syntactically:—
"A young man studious to know his duty, and honestly bent on doing it, will find himself led away from the sin or folly in which the multitude thoughtlessly indulge themselves."

12. Analyze the following miscellaneous sentence:—
"If a reflective aged man were to find at the bottom of an old chest—where it had lain forgotten fifty years—a record which he had written of himself when he was young, simply and vividly describing his whole heart and pursuits and reciting verbatim many passages of the language which he sincerely uttered, would he not read it with more wonder than almost every other writing could at his age inspire?"

No. 2.—Education and Art of Teaching: Time, 2 hours. Total Marks, 100.

1. Describe a school house suitable for a Public School with an average of 20 pupils, giving details as to size, ventilation, furniture, and apparatus.

2. What amount of time each week (containing 5 school days of 5 hours each) would you devote to the subjects of Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Spelling, Geography, Grammar, and History, in a school, or division, containing children between 10 and 15 years of age? State at length the principles upon which you would construct your time table.

3. How would you explain a map of the Hemispheres to children commencing Geography?

4. How would you deal with cases of the following discipline respectively:—
Inattention, Rudeness, Deceitfulness, Want of Punctuality, Insubordination.

5. What is the best method of developing the thinking powers of children?

6. How does æsthetic education connect itself with the Public School?

No. 3.—History and English Literature: Time, 3 hours. Total Marks, 200.

1. Give some account of the principal events of the reign of James I.

2. When was the Long Parliament summoned? Name the principal acts they passed before the commencement of hostilities, and point out, giving reasons, what you consider to have been violations of the Constitution.

3. Sketch briefly the history of the reign of William III.

4. Mention some of the principal events in British History during the years 1801, 1802 and 1803.

5. Name some of the Arctic and African discoverers, and the man who planned and established the Overland Route to India.

Literature.

1. State what you know about Locke and his writings.

2. Name some of the writings of Alexander Pope, of Oliver Goldsmith, of Robert Burns, and of Alfred Tennyson.

3. Name some of Sir Walter Scott's novels having an historical groundwork.

4. What English piece of poetry did General Wolfe repeat before some of his officers on the eve of the taking of Quebec, and what did he say about it?

No. 4.—Arithmetic. Time, 3 hours. Total Marks, 200.

1. A was owner of $\frac{4}{17}$ of a vessel and sold $\frac{3}{11}$ of $\frac{2}{9}$ of his share for $1,600, what was the value of $\frac{12\frac{3}{8}}{4\frac{1}{4}}$ of $\frac{2}{5}$ of the vessel?

2. The circumference of a circle is to its diameter as 3.1416 : 1, find, in feet and inches, the circumference of a circle whose diameter is $22\frac{1}{2}$ feet?

3. What must be the breadth of a piece of ground whose length is $40\frac{1}{2}$ yards, in order that it must be twice as great as another piece of ground whose length is $14\frac{5}{8}$ yards and whose breadth is $13\frac{2}{13}$ yards.

4. Find the amount of interest on $2833.25 for $4\frac{1}{2}$ years at 6 per cent.

5. Find the difference between simple and compound interest of $416.60 for two years at 6 per cent.

6. Divide to four places of decimals each of the following, and prove the truth of the results by fractions: .009384 by .0063; 51846.734 by 1.02; 7457.1345 by 6535496.2.

7. Reduce the following to equivalent fractions having the least common denominator: $\frac{35}{80}$ $\frac{1}{36}$ $\frac{16}{243}$ $\frac{9}{1000}$ $\frac{5}{6}$ $\frac{17}{90}$.

8. Add $270\frac{3}{4} + 650\frac{3}{20} + 5000\frac{1}{4} + 53\frac{4}{5} + 1\frac{1}{20}$

9. Find the respective values of $2\frac{3}{8}$ of a tun of wine, $19\frac{3}{4}$ of 5 lbs. 8 oz. 6 dwts., and $\frac{9}{111}$ cubic yards + $2\frac{7}{8}$ cubic feet.

10. Find the square root of .042849, .3486784401, and 28.8369.

11. Find the hypothenuse of a right angled triangle whose other sides are 24 ft. and 27 ft. 6 in.

12. Find the area of a triangle whose base is 45 feet and altitude 17 feet.

13. How many cubes, whose edges are each $2\frac{3}{4}$, can be cut of a cube of which each edge is 22 inches?

14. Multiply 45 lbs. 7 oz. 3 drm. 2 sc. by 12 and 68.

15. Reduce $\frac{5}{18}$ of $\frac{7}{3}$ of $\frac{36}{10}$ of $\frac{9}{4}$ of $\frac{3}{10}$ of 2 of $\frac{8}{27}$.

16. The price of 2 turkeys and 9 fowls is £2 18s. 6d., and the price of 5 turkeys and 2 fowls is £4 8s. 2d., find the price of a turkey and a fowl.

17. Add .234, 14.3812, .01, 32.47, .00075.

No. 5.—Geography. Time 3 hours. Total Marks, 200.

1. Explain what is meant by the curvature of the earth. At what height must a person of average stature be placed that he may see the surface of the earth at a distance of nine miles?

2. How would you illustrate to a class the difference between the earth's orbit and the plane of its orbit?

3. How would you illustrate the position of the chief lines supposed to be drawn upon the globe?

4. What connection is there between the words "ecliptic" and "eclipse?"

5. Explain the terms "flood tide," "high water," and "low water." What causes "neaptides," and when do they occur?

6. What are the respective positions of the earth and the sun during the winter season?

7. How do meridians and parallels of latitude differ?

8. Describe the Sea of Sargasso.

9. In calculating latitude at sea, what do we determine by means of "M. A." and "S. D."? Illustrate your answer by diagram.

10. At what height above the surface of the earth, and why, does the atmosphere cease to reflect the rays of light from the sun?

11. Why is high water later on the eastern than on the western coast of the British Isles?

12. Give the boundaries, political divisions, with capitals, and chief physical features of Europe.

13. What is meant by the earth's crust? What is its computed thickness?

No. 6.—Spelling. Time, ½ an hour. Total Marks, 200.

(6 marks to be deducted for each word passed over or returned misspelt.)

Correct where necessary the spelling of the following:—

Appall,	Deliscious,	Germenate,	Peacemeal,
Apparant,	Dellicasy,	Grotesk,	Pertinassity,
Apperient,	Discrete,	Imbew,	Purswasive,
Apearence,	Disonest,	Immencity,	Repell,
Appartment,	Disswade,	Infallable,	Rescepticle,
Appostrophy,	Enhanse,	Intruesion,	Responcive,
Apiarry,	Exaustion,	Ipsedixit,	Spontanious,
Avalaunch,	Exkuse,	Irrasible,	Susceptable,
Cannible,	Extreemly,	Judiscious,	Suspision,
Compair,	Exturpate,	Judgement,	Squallid,
Conseated,	Feasable,	Jokose,	Transparansy,
Corruskation,	Frontispeace,	Parralel,	Vellosity.
Decaydance,	Gangreen,		

No. 7.—Book-keeping: Double Entry.

Time, 3½ hours. *Total marks,* 200.

You began business with a Capital of $15,000, consisting of Cash $5,000, Goods $10,000.

At the same time you owed A. B. for part of the goods $1,000, payable in 3 months. You placed $3,000 Cash to your credit in account opened with the City Bank.

Afterwards you purchased from C. D. the following goods:—

400 bbls. Flour.....@ $6.
10 chests = 1,000 lbs. Tea ...@ 50c. per lb.
150 kegs = 15,000 lbs. Sugar @ 8c. „ „

paying therefor, Cash $1,200; Draft on City Bank $1,000; your Promissory Note, at 3 months, $1,000; other goods given in exchange, $500; the balance to stand over for settlement at your debit in open account with C. D. $

You sold for cash sundry goods amounting to $3,700.

You sold on credit to—

E. F.,	sundry goods amounting to	$500
G. H.	do.	2,500
I. J.	do.	1,000
K. L	do.	1,500

You lodged in the City Bank $4,000.

I. J. paid you cash in full $1,000.

K. L. do. 1,500.

G. H. paid you cash in part $1,500
and gave you his Promissory Note, at 2 months, for the balance 1,000
—— $2,500

You gave A. B. an order on E. F. for $300
and a Draft on the City Bank for 700
—— $1,000

You paid C. D. in full, Cash $400.

You paid your Promissory Note to him, by a Draft on the City Bank for $1,000.

You lodged in the City Bank $3,000.

You paid all charges on your business by a Draft on the City Bank for $500.

Your goods remaining on hand, per Inventory, are valued at $5,800.

Enter the above in due form, under appropriate heads, in Cash Book, Journal, and Ledger, so as to show the Profit or Loss on the business, and to produce a Balance Sheet exhibiting the true state of your affairs.

No. 8.—*Music. Time* 1 *hour. Total Marks* 50.

1. Is it possible for a teacher who cannot sing to have vocal music in his school? If so, explain. Mention some of the benefits arising from school singing.

2. Write in notation on the stave, in semibreves, the chromatic scale in the treble or G cleff.

3. How many forms of notes and rests in common use? Give examples with their names.

4. Describe the different kinds of time in common use and give examples. In the above examples what information do we gather from the numerator of the fraction? Also from the denominator?

5. Show how major intervals may be made *minor*, and minor *major*, by the use of flats and sharps.

No. 9.—*English Composition. Time* 2 *hours. Total Marks* 100.

Subject—Character of Queen Elizabeth.

No. 10.—*Natural Philosophy. Time* 1½ *hours. Total Marks* 100.

1. Explain the formation of *dew*. Why is it not deposited on cloudy nights, or upon sand or gravel?

2. Give some illustrations of the intimate relations existing between heat and motion.

3. Describe Burmah's hydrostatic press, and give the principle on which it acts.

4. Describe the principal parts of a steam engine, and explain the difference between low pressure and high pressure engines.

5. Explain what is meant by a boiler of 5, 10 or 20 horse power, and the considerations which have led to the adoption of this term with reference to boilers.

6. The report of the mail steamer's gun, on entering Esquimalt harbour, is heard on Beacon Hill $9\frac{1}{2}$ seconds after the flash or smoke is seen, and the echo from the Metchosin Hills in $16\frac{1}{2}$ seconds; required the ship's distance from the observer and from the hills?

No. 11.—*Physiology. Time* $1\frac{1}{2}$ *hours. Total Marks* 100.

1. Illustrate the value of physiological knowledge. Why should physiology be studied in youth?

2. State about the number of bones in the human skeleton, their divisions and their uses.

3. Show that walking is a process of falling. Describe the process of running. What causes the swinging of the hand in walking? Why does a person when lost often go in a circle?

4. What is sighing? coughing? sneezing? hiccough? and yawning?

5. Why do we use food? What three kinds are necessary? Describe each and give examples.

No. 12.—*Algebra. Time* 2 *hours. Total Marks* 100.

1. If $a=1$, $b=\frac{2}{3}$, $x=7$, $y=8$, find the numerical value of $5\,(a-b)\,\sqrt[3]{(a+x)y^2}+a-b\sqrt{(a+x)}\,y-\sqrt[4]{\frac{1}{2}y^2-\{a-\sqrt{3(x+2b)}\}^2}$.

2. Find the G. C. M. of $3x^4-x^2y^2-2y^4$, and $10x^4+15x^3y-10x^2y^2-15xy^3$.

3. Solve the following equations: $5x-\frac{3(x-1)}{x-3}=2x+\frac{3(x-2)}{2}$; $x-y-z=6$, $3y-x-z=12$, $7z-y-x=24$.

4. A and B can reap a field in 10 hours, A and C in 12 hours, B and C in 15 hours; in what time can they do it *jointly* and *separately?*

5. The difference between the hypothenuse and two sides of a right-angled triangle is 3 and 6 respectively; find the sides.

6. Expand $(1+\sqrt[3]{x})^{-6}$ to five terms, and obtain from the result, by evolution, the series for $(1+\sqrt[3]{x})^{-3}$.

7. How many words can be formed of 4 consonants and 2 vowels in a language of 24 letters, of which 5 are vowels?

No. 13.—*Geometry. Time* 2 *hours. Total Marks* 100.

1. Define the terms "problem," "postulate," "axiom," "theorem," "radius," "arc," "chord," and "sector."

2. If in Euclid I., 1, an equilateral triangle be described on the other side of the given line, what figure will the two triangles form?

3. Draw the figure for the third case of Euclid I., 7, and state why it *needs no demonstration.*

4. If a straight line be divided into any two parts, the squares on the whole line and on one of the parts are equal to twice the rectangle contained by the whole and that part, together with the square on the other part (Euclid II., 7.)

5. To bisect a given arc (Euclid III., 30.)

6. Inscribe a regular decagon in a given circle.

No. 14.—*Mensuration. Time* 1 *hour. Total Marks* 50.

1. The span of a roof is 28 feet; each of its slopes measures 17 feet from the ridge to the eaves; find the height of the ridge above the eaves.

2. A road runs round a circular shrubbery; the outer circumference is 600 feet, and the inner circumference is 480 feet; find the width of the road.

3. A room whose height is 11 feet, and length twice its breadth, takes 165 yards of paper 2 feet wide for its four walls; find how much carpet it will require.

4. Find the column of a pyramid the height of which is 12 inches, and the base an equilateral triangle each side of which is 10 inches.

HIGH SCHOOL ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, JANUARY, 1877.

No. 1.—*Arithmetic. Time,* 1 *hour.*

1. Define Arithmetic and Notation.

2. What are the answers to questions in each of the first four simple rules called?

3. Express in Roman characters 1,999.

4. Write the table of Cubic Measure.

5. From the least common multiple of 15, 25, and 40, subtract the greatest common divisor or measure of same numbers.

6. How many yards of carpet, $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards wide, would be required to cover a floor 50 feet long, and 30 feet wide?

7. Find (by cancellation) the value of $\frac{5}{12}\times\frac{9}{16}\times2\frac{2}{11}$

No 2.—*English Grammar. Time,* 1 *hour.*

1. What is English Grammar?

(*a.*) Who is the author of your text book on this subject?

2. Name the inflected parts of speech.

(*a.*) State the properties or inflections of the verb.

(*b.*) Underline those it possesses in common with the Noun.

3. Name the five Moods.

(*a.*) Underline those used in asking questions.

(*b.*) Give the signs of the Tenses of the Indicative.

4. Give some directions for the use of Capital letters?

5. Analyze and parse one or more of the following lines; namely—

"Peace and joy are virtue's crown."
"Every heart knows its own sorrows."
"Gratitude is a delightful emotion."

No. 3.—Geography. Time, 1 hour.

1. Define an isthmus, peninsula, delta, strait, estuary, and sound.

2. What rivers drain the *Northern* slopes of each of the Continents, and into what do they empty?

3. Name the Provinces of the Dominion: also the capital of each, and how situated.

4. Give a list of the Eastern and Middle States of the American Union with their capitals.

5. Define the chief imaginary lines on a terrestial globe.

6. What are the producing causes of Day and Night, and the Seasons?

No. 4.—Spelling. Time, ½ hour.

Correct mistakes in spelling, punctuate, and re-write the following:—

The wide-spredding moore on which the gloome and the shaddows of night are fast settlleing doun is wonderously produced and verry rearly indeed have we seen a landskip possesing more fassinnations or so admirably calkilated to arest the proggress of the vissitter and to chalange his admireation.

HIGH SCHOOL ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.—JUNE, 1877.

No. 1.—Arithmetic. Time, 1 hour.

1. Define *Minuend Subtrahend, and Dividend.*

2. Subtract the greatest common divisor of MDCLXVI. and 440, from their least common multiple.

3. Divide $\frac{2\frac{1}{2}}{4}$ of $\frac{3\frac{3}{4}}{5\frac{1}{4}}$ by $\frac{3\frac{1}{2}}{2\frac{1}{4}}$ of $\frac{1}{8\frac{2}{3}}$

4. If 9 men in 6 days can mow 18 acres, in how many days can 8 men mow 20 acres?

5. What is the simple interest on $75 for 3 years, 3 months, 3 days, at 3 per cent. per annum?

6. What would 3 oz. 20 dwt. 18 gr. of gold dust cost at $14 75 per oz.?

No. 2.—English Grammar. Time, 1½ hours.

1. Define the following terms, viz.:—(1) Orthography, (2) Etymology, (3) Syntax, (4) Prosody.

2. (1) What are inflections? (2) Name the inflected parts of speech.

3. Give the plural of the following, viz.:—(1) Basis, (2) erratum, (3) genius, (4) memorandum, (5) aide-de-camp.

4. (1) What are finite verbs? (2) Name the *signs* of the tenses, indicative mood.

5. (1) What is a sentence? (2) Name its principal parts.

6. Write five rules for the use of capital letters.

7. (1) What is spelling? (2) What is reading?

8. Analyze and parse the following, viz.:—

"Son of Honor, theme of story,
Think on the reward before you!
Danger, darkness, toil despise;
'Tis Ambition bids thee rise."—*Scott.*

No. 3.—Geography. Time, 1 hour.

1. Define the following terms:—*Poles, axis, parallels of latitude.*

2. If one place is situated on the 40th parallel of north latitude, and another place on the corresponding parallel south, how far apart, in degrees, are the two places?

3. What continents are washed by the Pacific and Indian Oceans, and on what side?

4. What Provinces comprise the Dominion of Canada? Name the capital of each.

5. How may a cargo of tea be taken from Canton to London, and from London to Victoria, without breaking bulk?

6. Give the boundaries of Europe, the principal islands, and the peninsulas which extend in a southerly direction.

No. 4.—Spelling. Time, ½ hour.

Correct mistakes in spelling, punctuate, and re-write the following:—

Saturn as seen through a telliskope is the most remarkible of all the plannets being surounded by two consentrick rings and attended by seven sattalites to the nakid eye however it presents such a dull and pail ledden hew that the antient astrolligers acounted this plannet as a chearless member of the sellestial bodys and as the sourse of maline inflewenses upon the inhabbitants of our globe.

APPENDIX D.

LIST OF DULY QUALIFIED TEACHERS, AND DATES OF CERTIFICATES.

FIRST-CLASS, GRADE A.

Valid until revoked by Board of Education.

Colin C. McKenzie, M.A.,	July,	1873	Frances E. Herring,	July,	1876
James A. Halliday,	,,	1874	Samuel D. Pope, B.A.,	Aug.	,,
Sarah Hayward,	,,	,,	John D. Clowe, M.A.	Dec.,	,,
Letitia M. Caldwell,	,,	,,	George V. LeVaux,	July,	1877.

FIRST-CLASS, GRADE B.

Valid until revoked by Board of Education.

Robert M. Clemitson,	July,	1873	George Pottinger,	July,	1876
John Pleace,	,,	,,	Samuel F. Crawford	,,	,,
James Kaye,	,,	1874	Thomas Leduc,	,,	1877
Joseph T. Jones,	,,	1875	John L. Phillips,	,,	,,
Joseph P. Planta,	,,	,,	Orison D. Sweet,	,,	,,
John Mundell,	,,	,,			

SECOND-CLASS, GRADE A.

Valid for 3 years.

James W. Thomson,	July,	1875	Christina Irvine,	July,	1876
Donald M. McMillan,	,,	,,	Jane Coutts,	,,	,,
Elizabeth Young,	,,	1876	John C. Newbury,	,,	1877
John F. Smith,	,,	,,	Archena J. McDougall,	,,	,,
Mary E. Polley,	,,	,,	Richard H. Holding,	,,	,,
Adelaide C. Bailey,	,,	,,	William Kermode,	,,	,,
Jane E. Trenaman,	,,	,,			

SECOND-CLASS, GRADE B.

Valid for 3 years.

Thomas H. Mathers,	July	1875	Emily A. Stark,	July,	1876
Jane Mills,	,,	,,	John L. Atkinson,	,,	1877
Catherine Cordiner,	,,	,,	Cecilia McNaughton,	,,	,,
Archibald Irwin,	,,	,,	Mary Anderson,	,,	,,
Abbie J. Polley,	,,	1876	Archibald Dods,	,,	,,
James W. Sinclair,	,,	,,	Caspar Phair,	,,	,,
Caroline Bayley,	,,	,,	Alice Richardson,	,,	,,
A. M. Robinson,	,,	,,	Joseph Thain	,,	,,

THIRD-CLASS, GRADE A.

Valid for 1 year.

Thomas Baker,	July,	1877	Annie, Gowen,	July,	1877
E. V. V Wilson Brown,	,,	,,	Jessie Cameron,	,,	,,
Emily H. Ward,	,,	,,	Agnes Cameron,	,,	,,
E. Nelson Brown,	,,	,,	Alexander Howe,	,,	,,

THIRD-CLASS, GRADE B.

Valid for 1 year.

Louisa McColl,	July,	1877	B. A. Wake,	July,	1877
Arabella W. H. Holmes,	,,	,,	Robert J. Plummer,	,,	,,
Mary Holloway,	,,	,,	Alfred Flett,	,,	,,
Emily Holloway,	,,	,,	W. H. Lomas,	,,	,,
Ada Miller,	,,	,,	H. W. Hughes,	,,	,,
Francis A. Carmichael,	,,	,,			

TEMPORARY CERTIFICATES.

Valid until next Examination.

Andrew W. Struthers,	William Abel,
Angus McKenzie,	Elizabeth Fisher.
Alice M. Sexsmith,	

APPENDIX E.

LIST OF AUTHORIZED TEXT BOOKS—PUBLIC AND HIGH SCHOOLS.

	Fixed Price. $ cts.
Canadian First Reader, —Part I	05
Canadian First Reader,—Part II	10
Canadian Second Reader	25
Canadian Third Reader	40
Canadian Fourth Reader	50
Canadian Fifth Reader	60
Canadian Advanced Reader	60
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
British History (Collier)	50
Algebra,—Part I. (Colenso)	50
Euclid,—Book I. (Young)	12½
Euclid,—Book II. (Young)	12½
Book-keeping (Fulton & Eastman)	40
Canadian Spelling Book	25
Morell's Essentials, English Grammar, with exercises	25
Pott's Euclid—six books	75
Todhunter's Mensuration	60
Tyndall's Natural Philosophy	62½
Bain's English Composition and Rhetoric	1 10
Science Primers—Introductory, Chemistry, Physics, Physical Geography, Geology, Astronomy, Physiology and Botany, each	25
Ancient Geography (Pillans)	50
Ancient History (Schmidt)	1 00
White's Grammar School Texts, Latin, each	25
White's Grammar School Texts, Greek	30
Bryce's First Latin Book	75
Bryce's First Greek Book	75
Liddell & Scott's Greek Lexicon	2 00
Riddle's Latin Dictionary	75
Smith's smaller Latin Grammar	87½
Curtius' Greek Grammar	87½
Initia Græca (Smith)	87½
Principia Latina,—Part I. (Smith)	87½
Latin Prose Composition (Arnold)	87½
Greek Prose Composition (Arnold)	87½

APPENDIX F.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

W. F. Tolmie, Esq.,
M. W. T. Drake, Esq.,
A. J. Langley, Esq.,
A. Munro, Esq.,
E. Marvin, Esq.,
A. Rocke Robertson, Esq.,
Superintendent of Education, Chairman and Secretary.

APPENDIX G.

EDUCATION OFFICE, 8th August, 1877.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith a detailed report of the Deputy Superintendent of Education on the Cache Creek Boarding School, accompanied by a financial statement of assets and liabilities up to 30th June last.

A portion of this report, in so far as the continuance of the boarding school is concerned, has been already acted upon; it only remains, therefore, to arrange a few details with reference to management, &c.

1.—For reasons set forth in the Deputy Superintendent's report, it is advisable to confirm the appointments of the teacher, Thos. Leduc, and the matron, Mrs. Schubert—the former at $75, and the latter at $50 per month—at the same time fully recognizing the advisability of these offices being held by a married couple.

2.—That a sliding scale of fees, without extras for washing, be established as follows:—One pupil from a family, $10; two pupils, $18; three pupils, $24; four pupils, $30; and if five, $35 per month. Full months to be charged in all cases where pupils attend for a fraction of a month. It is very desirable, further, that pupils once entered should not return home during the term, unless in cases of absolute necessity. Day pupils to be admitted free.

3.—Each pupil on entering shall be supplied with two pair blankets, two pair sheets, two pillow-slips, and such clothing as the matron may consider requisite. This list shall be considered sufficient for two from a family, if of the same sex.

4.—That the Christmas vacation of two weeks be hereafter dispensed with, and the midsummer one extended to six weeks; and that it be made obligatory on all pupils returning to their homes at the beginning of the vacation, in order that the teacher and matron may have a season of rest in common with their co-labourers in the day schools.

5.—In order to maintain the self-supporting character of the institution, it is recommended that the services of a paid cook be dispensed with, should the attendance remain below 25, and that the senior girls take kitchen and dining-room work in rotation, under the instructions of the matron. If more than 25, that a middle-aged woman be engaged as cook, and that the girls assist as in the former case.

6.—That as soon as practicable a portion of ground shall be put under cultivation as a kitchen garden; and that the labour of the boys be utilized, under the supervision and instruction of the teacher, in raising such vegetables as may be required for the use of the school.

Details of minor importance may safely be left in the hands of the Deputy Superintendent, who must necessarily exercise considerable discretionary power in the management of the school.

I have, etc.,
(Signed) JOHN JESSOP.

To the Honourable the Provincial Secretary.

CACHE CREEK, B. C.,
July 24th, 1877.

DEAR SIR,—After returning to Cache Creek from my trip to the Mission, I considered it advisable to wait till the beginning of July before forwarding a report on the boarding school, so as to supply you with a financial statement up to the close of June. The unfortunate accident with which I met not only prevented me from sending the report at the time intended, but also interfered with my journey to Cariboo. Under the circumstances, I have to ask your indulgence on account of the delay.

Owing to the general business depression and the great difficulty of obtaining money, the amounts due to the school are larger than they would otherwise have been, but I expect, in a short time, to receive a very considerable percentage of outstanding accounts. Local peculiarities with respect to monetary matters render any extensive collection of debts difficult at present. The hard winter and the late spring have pre-

vented some of our debtors from turning their cattle into cash as early in the season as usual. Some portion of our payments hinges upon the freighting season; and the small amount of freight offering, coupled with the low rates, will cause a little delay in the settlement of certain bills. I feel satisfied, however, that though payments may not be made as promptly as they would have been under more favourable circumstances, yet the position of the debtors is sufficient guarantee for the discharge of their obligations. In fact, there has been only one account contracted since my arrival respecting which I have any doubt, and, even in this case, the probability is that payment will eventually be made in full.

The statement furnished in October last was, as I suggested it might be, very considerably modified afterwards. A number of claims were presented against the school, the existence of which seemed to have been unknown at the time; and several amounts that appeared in the list of liabilities were under-estimated. On the other hand, the assets of the school were, in a number of cases, over-estimated, so that there was a striking difference between the actual and the supposed standing of the school.

The account of Mr. J. T. Jones, which, by your orders, was left in abeyance for a time, has been settled, after a County Court suit, by the payment of $276 65. Freight from Victoria on goods supplied by the Government has been paid; various articles of furniture have been purchased; and the bills of the workmen engaged in repairing the damages caused by the late fire have been settled. The latter items, though, strictly speaking, chargeable to the Government, have all been discharged from school funds.

I append a list of assets and liabilities, and, leaving out the Government account, which must be settled after consultation, the indebtedness of the school will be seen to amount to $476 16. Of the accounts due to the school, several, of a standing prior to my arrival here, have been omitted as being altogether bad. Excluding these, the total amount due to the school is $949 43½. The total cash receipts from October last, including the Government advance and the sum for fencing the girls' playground, amount to $3,474 00, and the disbursements to $3,026 89, leaving cash on hand $447 11.

The detailed expenses of the school during the same period—October, 1876, to the present time—are given in the following list:—

Beef	$ 252 15½
Butter	177 45
Vegetables	54 52
Groceries (including flour)	559 97
Wood	187 00
Furniture and repairs	42 80
Freight, etc	69 10
Labour	434 00
Hay, etc	26 82
Medicines	9 87
Total	$1,813 68½

The total value of supplies furnished by parents in payment of school fees has been $564 60.

The school has been conducted as economically as possible, certain expenses incurred in former years having been avoided altogether; and I have no doubt that, with the attendance at an average of thirty, or even of twenty-five, the school will prove self-supporting, for, during the expensive winter season, with an average attendance falling slightly under twenty-five, we just managed to make ends meet.

For the whole time of my connection with the school, a period of nine months—from October, 1876, to June, 1877, inclusive—the expenses, as detailed above, have reached a total of $1,813 68½, with an average attendance of about twenty-two, while the school fees, together with the sums paid for my own board for the same time, have amounted to $1,915 75, leaving a balance in favour of the school. Judging from these figures, I think myself justified in stating that, with an attendance of twenty-five, the school can be carried on without loss, more especially as a portion of the items embodied in the list of expenses can scarcely in justice be charged to the school.

With regard to the future of the school, I beg to make the following remarks on certain points which seem particularly worthy of attention:—

In the first place, the question of probable attendance hereafter is one of very great importance, but one, of course, surrounded by a great degree of uncertainty. The late trustees, in discussing this matter, estimated the probable average attendance at from twenty to twenty-five. After the late shock to public feelings through the unfortunate occurrences of the past winter, we can scarcely expect any marked influx of pupils from a distance, at any rate, for a considerable time; but, undoubtedly, local interest has been fully aroused, and I think a full muster of the Cache Creek Valley children may be relied upon. The construction of the Mission School at Kamloops may, perhaps, prove to some extent prejudicial to the interests of the Cache Creek School, but I think can scarcely affect the attendance seriously. My own opinion with regard to the average attendance is that it will reach twenty-five.

The advisability of conducting the school under the charge of a teacher and matron, not being man and wife, is another important point. As far as my own opinion is concerned, I am decidedly in favour of having schools of this description under the management of a married couple; but at the same time, it would be unwise to ignore, in the present instance, the very peculiar position of affairs. Supposing the school to be under the supervision of a married couple, the strongest possible check to irregularities on the part of the scholars would be an alteration of the position of the rooms of the teacher and matron. The girls' dormitory would then occupy the northern end of the building, and the teacher and matron be placed between the dormitories. I assume, however, that the continuance of the boarding school is conditional, and in that case the outlay involved in such alterations might scarcely be justifiable. Taking for granted that any change entailing expenditure would, under present circumstances, be deemed impolitic by the Government, then I think we have one strong reason for retaining, in the meantime, the services of the teacher and matron now in charge. Since Mr. Leduc's arrival the school has certainly been well managed. That gentleman is a thoroughly capable and painstaking teacher, and the children have advanced rapidly under his tuition. Out of the school-room his management is excellent; he takes a hearty interest in the welfare of the scholars, and, while enforcing the regulations of the school with a firm hand, has secured the affectionate regard of his pupils. With regard to the matron, I may say that, although not possessing all the qualifications desirable in a person holding her position, she has exhibited great interest in the proper performance of her duties, and has been unremitting in her attention to the wants of the girls. I may refer, also, to her personal popularity in the neighbourhood—a popularity which will, no doubt, exercise a healthy influence on the attendance.

Not the least difficult and delicate point to be considered is the basis on which the school should hereafter be conducted with respect to the mixing of the sexes. Under existing arrangements, the dangers of admitting the larger boys as boarders would seem to be very much lessened. The fact that the teacher occupies a portion of the boys' dormitory is a very efficient safeguard against anything improper after retiring for the night, and the constant intercourse of both teacher and matron with the scholars at other times reduces the risk to a minimum. To ensure absolute certainty, however, the best plan would be to make the school essentially a girls' school, but permitting the attendance of boys as boarders up to a certain fixed age, say nine, or, at the utmost, ten. The older boys, though debarred from entering the school as boarders, could have the privilege of attending as day scholars. This plan would no doubt lessen the chance of a fair average attendance of boarders at first, but might eventually make up for that by securing the enrollment of more girls from a distance.

I scarcely think it is possible to enlist the sympathy of parents more fully in the welfare of the school, or to induce them to co-operate more heartily in endeavoring to manage it successfully, for whatever traces of apathy and indifference may have existed in the past have, I think, been completely swept away by the possibility of losing the opportunity of educating their children. A satisfactory effect might be produced, however, by making the continuance of the boarding school conditional upon the maintenance of a given average attendance. If the larger boys are to be ineligible as boarders, then the average must be fixed at a lower point than otherwise.

Even should the average fall below the standard determined upon, I am of opinion that, by introducing some changes with a view to retrenchment, the school can still be carried on without running into debt. There can be no doubt that the curriculum of a school of this character should embrace instruction in the practical concerns of every-

day life. Hitherto it has been customary to meet this want by giving the girls lessons in sewing and house-cleaning, but it seems to me that all the girls in the school should become thoroughly familiar with at least the elementary parts of cookery. Now, by utilizing the services of the girls alternately, with the aid of the matron, the kitchen department could be carried on without a paid cook, and the double object be attained of preparing the girls more fully for domestic usefulness in after life, and of effecting a very considerable saving in the cost of the school. It is possible that with some of the parents there might be objections to such a course, but the practical benefits resulting from it must in time overcome the prejudices of even the most pronounced opponents of the system.

Should the average attendance reach or exceed thirty, the matron's time would probably be fully occupied apart from kitchen work, and, in that case, we might be warranted in incurring the extra expense of engaging a middle-aged woman as cook. By that means the girls would still have the opportunity of assisting in the kitchen, while there would be no interference with the proper discharge of the matron's duties. The great drawback in this case would be the increased cost, for a female could not be expected to perform the multifarious outdoor duties hitherto attended to by the Chinese cook; so that, in addition to the cook's wages, there would be a further charge for occasional assistance. However, the very obvious advantages of a change in this respect would more than counterbalance the bare question of cost.

With regard to a re-adjustment of school fees, it might be advantageous to parents sending a number of children to school, to introduce a graduated scale commencing at $10 a month for one member of a family, such pupil being under a specified age; a proportionate reduction being made for each additional member of the same family. This, however, can be provided for in drawing up a code of regulations for the future management of the school.

In justice to the teacher and matron, who, from the peculiar nature of the responsibilities resting upon them, are obliged to remain at their posts constantly, without opportunity of change, it would be well to dispense with the usual Christmas vacation, and lengthen the term at Midsummer, insisting on the return of all pupils to their homes at that time, so as to enable those in charge to enjoy a season of relief from the wearing pressure of duty.

To secure the assistance of suitable trustees would be a matter attended with some difficulty at present, and I think it would be better to let the question rest for a time, until all excitement has passed away and the school has clearly entered upon a more fortunate and prosperous career.

The trying position in which the school has been placed has not been altogether unproductive of good, for I believe that all connected with or interested in the establishment are now fully alive to the necessity of hearty co-operation for the promotion of its ultimate success; and I sincerely trust that, by united and well-directed effort, the school may yet be raised to fill its true position, and to extend to those availing themselves of it all the benefits which such an institution should be capable of affording.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) R. M. CLEMITSON.

To John Jessop, Esq., Superintendent of Education.

STATEMENT OF LIABILITIES AND ASSETS.

Liabilities.

James Campbell		$ 140 04
Chinese Cook		210 00
Education Department:—		
Books	$ 28 75	
Medicines	9 87	38 62
Bell & Newland		6 50
F. W. Foster		16 00
M. Sullivan		65 00
		$ 476 16

Assets.

C. A. Semlin	$ 36 87
E. G. Perry	54 30
T. Perrault	22 63
James Orr	103 45
W. H. Sanford	34 78½
Frank Gottfriedsen	17 45
Barnes & Brink	50 60
Thomas Dunne	27 05
John Wilson	161 19½
B. T. English	40 00
Mrs. Sabiston	2 00
Alex. Coutts	141 50
Mrs. Heffley	60 30
S. Robins	14 70
M. Girouard	3 37½
P. Bennett	4 55
J. B. McQueen	31 85
Salter Estate	58 07½
C. Schubert	14 75½
W. Trounce, order from Mrs. Mackenzie	70 00
Cash on hand, (including playground grant)	447 11
	$ 1,396 54½

Amounts paid by order of Government from Arrears collected.

Archibald Irwin	$ 125 00	
Deputy Superintendent of Education	264 16	
		$389 16

Amounts paid from school funds, but properly chargeable to Government.

J. T. Jones, salary	$ 133 00
Freight on goods from Victoria	39 38
Repairs after fire	21 00
Furniture purchased	21 80
Yearxa's bill for repairs	4 50
McCulley's bill for stove pipes	10 50
	$ 230 18

APPENDIX H.

THE TEACHING PROFESSION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Editor Globe.—The great number of letters which I am constantly receiving from teachers in all parts of the Dominion, east of the Rocky Mountains, asking for situations and information respecting British Columbia, obliges me to take this method of informing my numerous correspondents, and others whose inclinations would lead them westward, that it is, and will be, impossible for me to answer their communications.

So far every competent teacher arriving in this Province has been provided with a situation at from $50 to $125 per month, the schools however, are now all supplied. Of course changes are constantly occuring here the same as elsewhere; but with only 42 schools and 52 teachers, these changes must necessarily be few, and the supply therefore will easily be kept up.

It may be stated further, that the great difficulty in obtaining Public School teachers under which we have been labouring almost from the commencement of our present system of education, obliged us to put forth vigorous efforts to induce young and prom-

ising pupils to enter the profession. These efforts are likely to prove successful, so that hereafter British Columbia, to a great extent at least, will be in a position to supply her own teachers.

By giving this communication an insertion among your "Notes on Education," or elsewhere, in your widely-circulated journal, the teaching profession will obtain information which may obviate disappointments and unavailing regrets in the future. It might be advisable, moreover, for some of your provincial contemporaries, especially in New Brunswick, to notice these facts, in order that their readers among the teachers may govern themselves accordingly.

Yours, very respectfully,

JOHN JESSOP,

Superintendent of Education.

EDUCATION OFFICE, VICTORIA,
January 30th, 1877.