Educational Sketch. 133is 965. Great stress is laid upon thorough drill in the Classics, it being wisely considered is yoo, Great survey is had upon introduced urin in the Classics, it being wisely considered that whether as a means of mental development, or as an important acquisition in itself. Classical culture loses most of its value whenever quality is sacrificed to quantity. In Mathematics, also, the same principle of thoroughness is kept in view, and these schools are becoming valuable feeders to the University Training and Model School. This important institution has been productive of a vast amount of good in the Province since its establishment. During the last ten years some 1.600 teachers have received at it an excellent preparation for their professional duties, both in theory and practice. Last year 186 students attended, of whom 132 obtained licenses to teach. The Model School affords an excellent opportunity to the pupil-teachers for instruction and exercise in the art of teaching, and has, in this way, been a source of much practical benefit to the cause of education. The following is a summary of the Provincial grant for Public Schools for 1868:-To Teachers on Chief Superintendent's, Training & Model School, Salaries, Allowance to trained teachers while attending Training and Model Schools Schedule : \$1,900 00 \$82,049 65 2,722 00 Education Office expenses, postage, Salaries :-Chief Superintendent.....\$1,200 00 Assistant Superintendent.. 1,000 00 Four Inspectors at \$1,000 614 47 886 76 &c..... Miscellaneous disbursements

Total......\$95,077 21 -\$ 6.904 33 Increase over previous year.....\$ 1.194 15

NOVA SCOTIA-

The year 1864 marks an epoch in the history of education in this Province. In that year the first Free S hool Act came into operation, and changed completering by the system upon which public education had previously been based. Hitherto the fallacy had possessed the public mind that the maintenance of a thorough school system conserved those only who had children of their own to educate instead of being, as it assuredly is, a matter affecting the national welfare. After the census of 1861 was taken, it was found that out of 284,000 persons over five years of age, 81,469 could not read a printed page, while 114,877 could not write their own names. Such a state of things roused the Provincial legislators to action, and the result has been the Act or 1864, with further amendments passed in the session of 1866.

has been the Act of 1806, with further amendments passed in the session of 1800. The administration of the system of education throughout the whole Province is presided over by Rev. Theodore H. Rand, M.A., the present efficient Provincial Superintendant of Education. The Executive Council of the Province constitutes the Council of Public Instruction; thus everything relating to the subject of public education is under the immediate supervision and control of the Legislature. The Provincial Superintendent is Secretary to the Council of Public Instruction. The Province is divided into 18 Counties. Each County is presided over by an Inspector appointed, on the recommendation of the Provincial Superintendent of Education, by the Council of Public Instruction. There is also in each County an Examiner (generally the Inspector) of candidates for licenses to teach, who reports, through the Superintendent, to a Provincial Board of Educaments. Licenses of four grades are issued, which are valid throughout the whole Province.

There is also a division of the Province into 34 districts. Each district is presided over by a Board of Commissioners appointed by the Governor in Council. There is a further subdivision of the Province into sections. Each section is presided over by a Board of three Trustees, elected (one each year) by a majority of resident rate-payers. Halifax city is presided over by a Board of twelve Trustees, appointed permanently by the Governor in Council. Each Board of Trustees is a corporate body.

Council. Each Board of Trustees is a corporate body. The School Act provides that legally qualified teachers shall be paid out of the Pro-vincial grant in proportion to their grade. Teachers of the first grade receive \$120; of the 2nd, \$90; of the 3rd, \$60; and of the 4th, \$45. Assistant teachers receive two-thirds of the above sums according to their grades. In addition to the sum annually voted for school purposes, each county is assessed, in proportion to its inhabitants, at the rate of 30 cents per head. This fund is apportioned and paid to trustees of sections according to the average attendance of pupils, and the length of time the school has been open during the legal year. Halifax city is exempt from this assessment, its schools being managed under special clauses of the School Act. Each section is further empowered to raise money for the purchase of school books, apparatus, repairs, fuel, rent, &c., such amount to be levied on real and personal property within the county of the residents of the section, and chargeable on the section. The Provincial grant for 1868 amounted to \$145,55.57, and the amount raised by the people to \$390,653.17, making a total for educational support (exclusive of buildings, furniture, &c.) of \$537,218.74. Amount expended for teachers' salaries, \$300,422; amount granted by Province \$105,655.

Amount expended for teachers' salaries. \$300.422; amount granted by Province, \$105,633; raised by counties. \$97,157; by sections, \$97.632. Average salaries of teachers from all sources:-

Male 	Teachers,	lst 2nd 3rd			294	Female "	Teachers,	1st 2nd 3rd		\$	294
This shows a marked increase over the aneners of anning many											

ins snows a marked increase over the average of previous years.