Select Authorized Text-Books for the use of Schools.

(3) To select (if deemed expedient), from a list of text-books recommended or authorized by the Council of Public Instruction, such books as they may think best adapted for use in the public schools of the county or circuit, and to ascertain and recommend the best facilities for procuring such books.

#### To examine Teachers and give Certificates.

(4) To examine and give certificates of qualification to teachers of public schools, according to their attainments and abilities, as prescribed in a programme of examination and instructions provided for that purpose.

### Annulling Teachers' Certificates.

(5) To annul any such certificate as the board may judge expedient.

Signature of Certificates.

99. Every such certificate of qualification shall have the signature of at least one Inspector of schools;

Teachers to be Moral, and to be Subjects of Her Majesty.

But no such certificate shall be given to any person as a teacher, who does not furnish satisfactory proof of good moral character, or who, at the time of applying for such certificate, is not a natural born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty, or who does not produce a certificate of having taken the oath of allegiance to Her Majesty, before a Justice of the Peace for the county in which such person resides.

# PART VIII.—SCHOOL VISITORS AND THEIR DUTIES.

## Public School Visitors defined.

100. All clergymen recognized by law, of whatever denomination, all Judges, Members of the Legislature, Magistrates, Members of County Councils, and Aldermen, shall be school visitors in the townships, cities, towns, and villages where they respectively reside: but persons holding the commission of the peace for the county only, shall not be school visitors within towns and cities; and each clergyman shall be a school visitor only in the township, town, or city where he has pastoral charge.

# Who are Visitors of Roman Catholic Separate Schools.

[100½. The Roman Catholic Separate School Act of 1863, declares that:—23. "All Judges, Members of the Legislature, the heads of the municipal bodies in their respective localities, the Chief Superintendent of Education and the Inspectors of public schools and clergymen of the Roman Catholic Church, shall be visitors of separate schools."]

# Their Authority to Visit the Public Schools.

101. Each of the school visitors may visit the public school in the township, city, town, or village; and may attend the quarterly examination of schools, and, at the time of any such visit, may examine the progress of the pupils, and the state and management of the school, and give such advice to the teacher and pupils, and any others present, as he thinks advisable, in accordance with the regulations and instructions provided in regard to school visitors.

# General Meeting of School Visitors.

102. A general meeting of the visitors may be held at any time or place appointed by any two visitors, on sufficient notice being given to the other visitors in the township, city, town, or village; and the visitors, thus assembled, may devise such means as they deem expedient for the efficient visitation of the schools, and for promoting the establishment of libraries and the diffusion of useful knowledge.\*

# PART IX.—DUTIES OF THE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION.

### A Chief Superintendent to be Appointed.

103. The Governor may, from time to time, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the Province, appoint a fit and proper person to be Chief Superintendent of Education for Ontario, who shall hold the office during pleasure, and shall receive a salary of the same amount as the Superintendent of Education in Quebec.

#### His Responsibility to the Government.

104. The Chief Superintendent shall be responsible to, and subject to the direction of the Governor, communicated through any department of the Provincial Government.

#### He is allowed Clerks.

105. The Chief Superintendent shall be allowed two clerks, who shall receive the same salaries as are attached to similar offices in Quebec and he shall account for the contingent expenses of his offices, as provided in respect to other public offices.

## Duties of the Chief Superintendent.

106. It shall be the duty of the Chief Superintendent of Education, and he is hereby empowered,—

#### Apportioning Legislative Grant .-

(1.) To apportion annually, on or before the first day of May, all moneys granted or provided by the Legislature for the support of public schools in Ontario, and not otherwise appropriated by law to the several counties, townships, cities, towns, and incorporated villages, according to the ratio of population in each, as compared with the whole population of Ontario; but when the census or returns upon which such an apportionment is to be made, are so far defective in respect of any county, township, city, town, or village, as to render it impracticable for the Chief Superintendent to ascertain therefrom the share of school moneys which ought to be so apportioned, he shall make the apportionment according to the ratio in which, by the best evidence in his power, the same can be most fairly and equitably made;

# Notice to the Provincial Treasurer and County Clerks.

(2.) To certify to the Provincial Treasurer the apportionments made by him, so far as they relate to the several counties, cities, towns, and incorporated villages in Ontario, and to give immediate notice thereof to the clerk of each county, city, town and village interested therein, stating the time when the amount of moneys so apportioned will be payable to the treasurer of the county, city, town, or village;

## Distribution by School Inspectors.

(3.) To direct the distribution of the public school fund of any township among the several school sections and parts of sections entitled to share in the same, according to the length of time in each year, during which a school has been kept open by a legally qualified teacher in each of such sections or parts of sections;

# Apportioning Library Grant.

(4.) To apportion the moneys provided by the Legislature for the establishment and support of school libraries; but no aid shall be given towards the establishment, or support of any school library unless an equal amount be contributed and expended from local sources for the same object;

## Preparing Forms and Regulations.

(5) To prepare suitable forms, and to give such instructions as he may judge necessary and proper, for making all reports, and conducting all proceedings under this Act, and to cause the same, with such general regulations as may be approved of by the Council of Public Instruction for the better organization and government of public schools, to be transmitted to the officers required to execute the provisions of this Act;

## Distributing Act and Forms.

(6) To cause to be printed, from time to time, in a convenient

<sup>\*</sup> Too strong a recommendation cannot be given to the establishment of circulating libraries in the various townships and school sections. A township library with auxiliaries in each school section, might, by means of a comparatively small sum, supply popular and useful reading for the young people of a whole township. It is submitted to the serious attention of all school visitors, as well as trustees, and other friends of the diffusion of useful knowledge. See the Departmental notices appended.