

its objects. The School population may be computed, approximately, at 20 per cent of that of the district, and it will be well to make allowance for probable future increase.

4. Lodgings for the Teacher.

The quarters for the teacher should be, as far as possible, isolated from the class rooms. When this is impossible, if they be on the same flat with the class rooms, there should be a good wall of separation, with two doors of communication, always to be kept closed during school hours. If the teacher's lodgings be on an upper floor, the stairway should be entirely separated from the class rooms. Care should be taken, if the lodgings be on the attic story, that a space between the floor and the ceiling below be closely filled with saw dust, to prevent the passage of sound.

The teachers quarters should comprise, at least, the following accommodations :

- (1) A parlour or study.
- (2) A room for preparing and taking meals.
- (3) An adjacent lavatory, with chimney and pump, if possible.
- (4) Two or three sleeping apartments.
- (5) Suitable accommodations for fire-wood and other requirements.

In the country, there will be further required, a stable and an apiary if there be room.

The size of the apartment for cooking and taking meals should be at least 60 square feet in area, and the height of all the apartments not less than 10 feet.

5. School Rooms.

The size of a school room should be computed at not less than 3 feet square (that is 9 square feet of area) for each scholar, allowing for the dais, the cupboards and bookcase ; the height from floor to ceiling should be 10 feet.

6. Heating and Ventilation.

Ventilation and heating should be combined so as to maintain in the school room a mean temperature of 60° to 65° Fahrenheit, there being a thermometer to judge by, and so as to renew, at least twice an hour, the air within the apartment.

During the summer, the supply of air can be secured by means of a simple and natural method of ventilation, provided for when the building is being constructed, which consists in introducing fresh air from below through numerous orifices, each having a metallic curtain, and the expulsion of vitiated air through cornices made of perforated zinc and laid along the four borders of the ceiling.

8. The Cloak Rooms and Lavatories.

It is proper to have, outside of the school rooms, lavatories for the children of both sexes, and well aired places for cloaks, coats, and caps, furnished with numerous pegs, and shelves or cases in which the scholars who bring their dinners to school may put their baskets. The lavatories should be provided with a sufficient number of spouts for supplying the water for ablution.

9. Privies and Urinals.

There should be one seat in the privies for every

fifteen girls or twenty five boys, and one urinal for each 15 boys.

The privies should be entirely separated for the scholars of both sexes, and divided into compartments each large enough for one child. The compartments should be each about 2½ feet wide by 3½ feet deep, painted and sanded, inside and outside.

The urinals should be 2½ feet by 2 feet.

The partitions and linings should be, as in the privies, made of wood painted and sanded, and of a deep colour. The roof should be arranged so as to place the seats and urinals out of the reach of rain and snow, and ought to extend beyond the wall of the building at least three feet.

The seats should be proportioned to the ages of the children, and the doors fixed so as to leave two intervals of space—one of 12 inches at the top, and the other sufficiently large to allow the feet of the children within to remain visible from without.

The ditches of the necessities should be of the nature of cisterns to receive and prevent the flowing off of liquid matter, concave at the bottom, and having ventilating shafts rising to a height above that of the roofs of the school houses.

To render the privies inodorous recourse may be had to the use of water or of dry earth. There are facilities for the application of the water system wherever there are water works and aqueducts ; but, in the country, the method of dry earth should be employed, as it offers the double advantage of rendering the privies and urinals perfectly inodorous, and of furnishing valuable material for fertilizing the soil.

And as to the other enactments of Article 10, Parap. III of the Circular that they remain optional. Carried. On motion of His Grace the Archbishop it was resolved that the Committee having examined the forms of assessment and collection rolls, of account books and receipt books for the use of school municipalities, to be found at the end of the Superintendent's circular of the 10 March last, addressed to Commissioners and Trustees, they do approve the same and recommend their use in all catholic schools under the control of Commissioners or Trustees.

On motion of His Grace the Archbishop the following resolutions was adopted :

Whereas Article 42 of the 40 Vict., chap. 22 enacts that no one shall be named School Inspecteur unless he shall have passed an examination, and that the Committees of the Council of Public Instruction shall make the necessary rules and by laws concerning such examinations, therefore this Committee approves and adopts the following by-law concerning the examinations to be passed by candidates for the office of School Inspector :

Regulations for "The Examination of applicants for the Office of Inspectors of Schools."

No person shall be admitted as a candidate for the office of Inspector of Schools who is under 25 or more than 60 years of age.

Every candidate shall be bound to produce and submit to the Committee of the Council of Public Instruction :

- 1° A baptismal certificate ;
- 2° A Diploma of qualification granted by one of the Normal Schools or by one of the Boards of Examiners established in this Province ;