

and maintaining schools had to be defrayed by the settlers themselves. Not satisfied with providing elementary schools for their children, the residents of the more thickly settled centers of the township endeavored, at an early date, to provide more advanced instruction by establishing 'academies,' or superior schools. The persons interested contributed to the erection of a suitable building and elected a board of trustees, to which was intrusted the management of the school. In the earlier years the teacher had to depend mainly upon the tuition fees for his salary. This was sometimes supplemented by subscriptions and other special provisions, and when grants were given by the legislature and by the Royal Institution, these institutions were recognized."

These different agencies, with their diverse and often opposite aims and methods, have been continued to the present time, with such modifications as were inevitable from the effort to include them in a State-aided system.

The first public elementary school act for the Province was passed in 1829. The subsequent law of 1846, amended in 1849, is substantially the same as the laws passed in 1869, 1876, and 1888.

*Central control.*—The law of 1841 provided for a superintendent of public instruction. The council of public instruction was instituted in 1856, and in 1869 the council was organized in two committees, one for the charge of Roman Catholic, the other of Protestant schools. The religious distinction was thus incorporated into the legal system and pervades its entire organization. For example, the school inspectors appointed by the lieutenant-governor are chosen from persons recommended by the committees. Among the requirements for the inspectorship is experience as a teacher, the possession of a diploma, and success in an examination before one or the other of the council committees.

Each committee makes regulations for the inspectors of the schools under its own charge, and has absolute control over the inspectorate, since it is also within the province of the committees to recommend the dismissal of teachers for causes specified.

Certain public officials are also recognized as "school visitors, who may visit the public schools as often as they think desirable, but visitors are entitled to visit only the schools of their own faith." It is further provided that the following are visitors only for the municipality in which they reside:

1. Roman Catholic and Protestant clergymen;
2. Members of the council of arts and manufactures.
3. The mayor and the justice of the peace.
4. The colonels, lieutenant-colonels, majors, and senior captains of the militia.

*Requirements for teachers.*—The religious distinction is maintained also in the appointment of teachers. Candidates are examined by boards appointed by the lieutenant-governor upon the recommendation of one or other of the committees. All persons desiring to act as