

21—the report of the school trustees required by law to be laid before the annual school meeting, shall include a summary of their proceedings and state of the school during the year, together with a detailed statement of receipts and expenditure, signed by either or both of the school auditors of the section, and in case of difference of opinion between the auditors on any matter in the accounts, it shall be referred to and decided by the County Inspector.]

*School Inspectors to Report to Clerk and Trustees.*

[10]. *The same Act also provides that:* 13. The School Inspector shall, upon the receipt of such return, forthwith make a return to the clerk of the municipality, and to the trustees of the public school section or municipality in which such separate school is established, stating the names of all the persons who being Protestants or coloured persons (as the case may be) contribute or send children to such separate school.]

*Observing Regulations—Giving Information to the Chief Superintendent, and County Auditors.*

(11) To act in accordance with the regulations and instructions provided for his guidance; to give any information in his power (when desired) to the Chief Superintendent of Education respecting any public school matter within his jurisdiction; to furnish the county auditors, when required, with the trustees' orders as the authority for his cheques upon the county or sub-treasurer for school moneys.

*Hand over Papers on retiring from Office.*

And on retiring from office, to deliver [over to his successor] copies of his official correspondence, and all school papers\* in his custody, to the order of the county council.

*Transmit Annual Report to the Chief Superintendent.*

(12) To prepare and transmit to the Chief Superintendent of Education, on or before the *first day of March*, an annual report, in the form provided by the said Chief Superintendent, and which shall state—

(a) The whole number of schools and school sections, or parts of sections in each township within his jurisdiction;

(b) The number of pupils taught in each school over the age of five and under the age of sixteen; the number between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one years; the whole number of children residing in each section, or part of a section, over the age of five and under the age of sixteen years;

(c) The length of time a school has been kept by a qualified teacher in each of such sections or parts of sections; the branches taught; the number of pupils in each branch; the books used; and the average attendance of pupils, both male and female, in each half year;

(d) The amount of moneys received and collected in each section or part of a section—distinguishing the amount apportioned by the Chief Superintendent of Education; the amount received from county assessment; the amount raised by trustees; and the amount from any other and what sources; also how such moneys have been expended, or whether any part remains unexpended, and from what causes; and the annual salary of teachers, male and female, with and without board;

(e) The number of school visits made by himself and others during the year; the number of school lectures delivered; the whole number of school houses, their sizes, description, furniture and appendages; the number rented; the number erected during the year; of what description; and by what means;

(f) The number of qualified teachers; their standing, sex and religious persuasion; the number, so far as he can ascertain, of private schools; the number of pupils and subjects taught therein; the number of libraries, their extent, and how established and supported; also, any other information which he may possess respecting the educational state, wants and advantages in each township of his charge, and any suggestions which he thinks proper to make with a view to the improvement of schools and diffusion of useful knowledge.

*How Union Sections shall be paid.*

82. The school Inspector of adjoining townships shall determine the sums to be paid from the public school fund of each township in support of the schools of union school sections consisting of

\*This includes the Inspector's copy of the school manual, and of the Chief Superintendent's annual report, and all other school documents and papers which have come into his hands as School Inspector.

portions of such townships; and shall also determine the manner in which such sums shall be paid; but in the event of one person being Inspector of the townships concerned, he shall act in behalf of such townships.

*Warden to decide in case of dispute.*

93. In the event of the School Inspectors thus concerned not being able to agree as to the sum to be paid to each such township, the matter shall be referred to the Warden of the county for final decision.

**PART VII.—DUTY OF THE COUNTY BOARDS OF EXAMINERS.**

*County Boards of Examiners constituted.—Examination of Public School Teachers.*

94. [The ninety-fourth, fifth and sixth sections are superseded by the following from the School Law Improvement Act of 1871:—11. Each county council, and the board of public school trustees in each city, shall appoint a county or city board of examiners, (for the examination and licensing of teachers, in accordance with the regulations provided by law,) consisting of the county or city Inspector (as the case may be), and two or more other competent persons, whose qualifications shall, from time to time, be prescribed by the Council of Public Instruction; provided always, that in no such county or city Board of Examiners, the number of members shall exceed five; and in all cases, the majority of the members appointed shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business; and the payment of their expenses shall be provided for as authorized by the sixteenth section of the School Law Amendment Act of 1860.

94½. 12. It shall be the duty of the Council of Public Instruction, from time to time, by a committee of its appointment, or otherwise to prepare and prescribe a programme and papers for the uniform examination and classification of public school teachers; provided, that first class certificates of qualifications of teachers shall be awarded by the Council of Public Instruction only, and second and third class certificates by county and city boards of examiners only; and provided also, that first and second class certificates, given under the authority of this Act, shall be permanent during the good behaviour of the holders, and valid in all the municipalities of the Province; provided likewise, that all existing certificates of qualification of teachers shall remain in force in their respective counties on the terms and conditions of the Act under which they were granted, and that upon their ceasing to be valid as provided by law, they shall be renewed from time to time under the regulations and programmes prepared under the authority of this Act; provided furthermore, that all Local Superintendents of schools shall continue in office, and discharge their duties as heretofore, until provision shall be made for the appointment of County Inspectors, under the authority of this Act.

*County Council to defray expenses.*

97. The county council shall provide for the incidental expenses connected with the meeting and proceedings of each Board of Examiners.

*Duties of Boards of Examiners—Remuneration.*

98. It shall be the duty of each board of examiners—and each such board is hereby empowered:

(1) To meet [half-yearly], and to determine the time and place of its own meetings, and the order of its proceedings, and the manner of recording them.

[1]. *The School Law Amendment Act of 1860, further enacts that:* 16. Each county, circuit or city board of examiners shall meet half-yearly, and each of its members shall be entitled to the same recompense for his time and expenses as are members of the county corporation for their attendance at county council meetings; and the incidental expense attending the meeting of such county, circuit or city board, shall include the recompense to its members, the stationery, room, fuel, light, printing of notices, examination papers, and certificates, and such remuneration to the secretary of such board as the board may deem just and expedient.]

*Promote the Establishment of Public School Libraries.*

(2) To adopt all lawful means in their power, as they may judge expedient, to advance the interests and usefulness of public schools, to promote the establishment of school libraries, and to diffuse useful knowledge in the county or circuit.