

apprehension that the "imperative" subjects of the high school course meant "imperative for study in every school" instead of "imperative for a certificate covering the scholarship requirements for a teacher." Although every register had a column for the entry of special or partial high school pupils as well as of those taking a full course; although the last page of the register explains the plan of reporting and estimating the grade of the pupil merely as a matter of statistical information without any suggestion of forming a class for each grade; although contracted courses of study had been published for years showing that provincial grades could never become classes except under very limited conditions; although Regulation 68 cautioned even the County Academies against an unwise attempt to grade on Provincial lines when it did not suit local conditions, still some teachers may have been under the impression that authority required other action. To make this point clear the high school course of study is prefaced by a brief statement intended to correct all cases of ordinary misconception.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES.—Every school section is now a library corporation. That is, it has the power of assessing itself for the support of a library in the school room, the books of which can be taken home by the children and used by their parents for the time allowed by the rules which the school board may authorize.

In rural sections there might be a number of books procured for the benefit of farmers. For instance, a library of fifty good books containing, say, only ten standard books on some branch of farming would be a good beginning for a small section. Any person in the section could in the course of a year or more have the reading of each one of these books for the cost of one of them.

Next year, instead of buying a new set of books, the library or a portion of it might be exchanged with that of a neighboring section, so that a new set of books could be had for nothing.

It would be better to leave the question of the exchanging of books to the local authorities, the teacher and trustees, for instance; for they could manage to suit themselves without much cost. The cost of looking after libraries by a Government officer would be about as expensive as inspection; while it would deprive the literary people of the section of the training given by looking after such an institution, as well as of the interest of managing it.

After the present year it is not intended to give the "Superior" school or "Academic" grant to any institution without a library, and other accommodations specified in the regulations 34 to 36, and 51 to 53.

POOR SECTIONS.—The attention of Inspectors and District School Commissioners is directed to Regulation 10. No school should be put on the "poor list" if it is less than four miles in extent, while it can be enlarged. An area swept by a two mile radius from the school house, containing approximately 8,000 acres, is the proper size of a school section even in a fairly wealthy and populous community. District Commissioners might hesitate to consolidate a number of sections into a large one requiring the conveyance of children to school, without ascertaining the willingness of the inhabitants generally to try the experiment. But the existence of a weak, small section should not be tolerated while it is capable of being enlarged under any ordinary circumstances.

CONVEYANCE OF CHILDREN TO SCHOOL.—From the 3rd clause of the amendment (p. 33) it can be seen, that the Annual Meeting has power to vote money for the conveyance of children to school. This will enable school boards and the