

7. *Intercourse with Teachers and Pupils.—Inspection.*—In his intercourse with Masters and Teachers, and during his visit to their schools, the Inspector should treat them with kindness and respect, counselling them privately on whatever he may deem defective or faulty in their manner and teaching.

8. *Check against incorrect Returns.*—The half-yearly return of the pupils' names, and number of days on which they attended during each month, will be a check against false or exaggerated returns; as the Inspector can in his visit to any school examine the school register and make any further enquiries he may deem necessary. He should also, at his visits to the school, take notes in his book of the school attendance, &c. Schools using unauthorized text books are not entitled to be paid any part of the fund; and the Council has given notice that it "disapproves of the use, in any High or Public School, of any text book which is not included in the list of text books authorized by it, as provided by law."

VI.—High School Accommodations.

No High School or Collegiate Institute shall be entitled to receive any grant unless suitable accommodations shall be provided for it.

The school or institute should have:—

- (1.) A site of an acre in extent, but not less than half an acre.
- (2.) A school-house (with separate rooms where the number of pupils exceeds fifty), the walls of which shall not be less than ten feet high in the clear, and which shall not contain less than nine square feet on the floor for each child in attendance, so as to allow an area in each room for at least one hundred cubic feet of air for each child. It shall also be sufficiently warmed and ventilated, and the premises properly drained.
- (3.) A sufficient fence or paling round the school premises.
- (4.) A play ground, or other satisfactory provision for physical exercise, within the fences, and off the road.
- (5.) A well, or other means of procuring water for the school.
- (6.) Proper and separate offices for both sexes, at some little distance from the school-house, and suitably enclosed.
- (7.) Suitable school furniture and apparatus, viz.: desks, seats, blackboards, maps, library, presses and books, etc., necessary for the efficient conduct of the school. (See also note to (a) of regulation 4, of the "*Duties of Inspectors.*")

VII.—Powers and Duties of Head Masters and Teachers of High Schools and Collegiate Institutes

1. *Number of Teachers.*—In every High School there shall be, as required by law, and as necessary to teach the subjects of the prescribed programme of studies, a Head Master and one or more duly qualified teachers employed.

[NOTE.—*Designation.*—The chief teacher employed in any High School shall be designated and known as the *head master*, and the others shall be named first, second, or third, &c., *assistant teacher*. For qualifications of the assistants, see *Note to Duties of Assistant Teachers.*]

(1.) POWERS AND DUTIES OF HEAD MASTERS OF HIGH SCHOOLS AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES.

Authority as a Public Officer.—The Head Master of every High School or Collegiate Institute is a public officer, and, as such, shall have power, and it shall be his duty to observe and enforce the following rules:—

1. *See that the Rules are observed.*—He shall see that these general rules and regulations, and any special rules (not inconsistent with them) which may be approved by the trustees for their respective schools, are duly and faithfully carried out, subject to appeal, in case of dissatisfaction, to the Inspector.

2. *Prescribe Duties of Teachers.*—He shall prescribe (with the assent of the trustees) the duties of the several teachers in his school, but he shall be responsible for the control and management of the classes under their charge.

3. *Power to Suspend Pupils.*—He shall suspend (subject to appeal, by the parent or guardian, to the trustees) any pupil, for any of the following reasons:

- (a.) Truancy persisted in.
- (b.) Violent opposition to authority.
- (c.) Repetition of any offence after notice.
- (d.) Habitual and determined neglect of duty.
- (e.) The use of profane or other improper language.
- (f.) General bad conduct, and bad example, to the injury of the school.
- (g.) Cutting, marring, destroying, defacing, or injuring any of the High School property, such as buildings, furniture, fences, trees, shrubbery, seats, &c.; or writing any obscene or improper words on the fences, privies, or any part of the premises; provided that any master suspending a pupil for any of the causes above named shall, immediately after such suspension, give notice thereof, in writing, to the parent or guardian of such pupil, and to the trustees, in which notice shall be stated the reason for such suspension; but no pupil shall be expelled without the authority of the trustees. [See also regulation 2 of the "*Additional Duties of Masters and Assistant Teachers*," which also applies to Head Masters.]

4. *Expulsion of Pupils.*—When the example of any pupil is very hurtful to the school, and in all cases where reformation appears hopeless, it shall be the duty of the Head Master, with the approbation of the trustees, to expel such pupil from the school. But any pupil under public censure, who shall express to the master his regret for such a course of conduct, as openly and explicitly as the case may require, shall, with the approbation of the trustees and master, be re-admitted to the school.