

preceding census, together with an amount not exceeding 10 per cent for probable loss and expenses of disbursing." This gross sum is apportioned among the several parishes, cities, and towns in the same proportion as other county taxes.

The district assessment consists of a poll tax levied at the per capita rate of \$1 on every male person (except clergymen) between the ages of 21 and 60 years.

The balance of the sum to be raised by the district is assessed on real and personal property.

The law provides for the establishment of superior or high schools and for county grammar schools. These receive aid from the provincial treasury if they reach a certain standard of efficiency. The grant in each case is proportioned to the amount of local support which the school receives.

SYSTEM OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Nova Scotia maintains a system of free nonsectarian public schools, under the general charge of the executive council, which forms for this special interest a council of public instruction. The chief officer of the system is a superintendent, who is appointed by the governor in council. The council has power (1) to direct (in all cases not specifically provided for by statute) the expenditure of such sums of money as are appropriated by the legislature for educational purposes, such expenditure to be made on the requisition or certificate of the superintendent of education.

(2) To appoint a principal of the normal and model schools, and also such assistant teachers as may be found necessary, and to fix the salaries of the same.

(3) To make regulations for the conduct of the normal school and to prescribe the conditions of admission and graduation of students.

(4) To divide the province into inspectorates and to appoint an inspector for each upon the recommendation of the superintendent of education, and to regulate all the conditions as to teachers' licenses, length of school session, form of school registers, text books, and courses of study as may be necessary to securing uniform standards of efficiency in the schools of the province.

The council also has power "to make regulations for constructing, locating, and controlling county academies, and to authorize the payment of provincial grants to the same." It may aid in the establishment and support of school libraries and provide for the training of teachers in agricultural sciences and foster the teaching of these subjects in the elementary schools.

Local control.—The province is divided into school commissioners' districts, in charge each of a board of commissioners appointed by the council, subject to the provisions of the town's incorporation act of 1895. Each school section shall have a board of three trustees elected by the majority of the qualified voters of the section.