

returns; as the Inspector can, in his visit to any school, take the return with him, compare it with 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. The return, carefully compiled, will furnish materials for the statistical tables in the Inspector's report, and will show at what periods of the year the attendance of pupils at the schools is the largest, and how many attend school two, four, six, &c., months of the year, as required under the compulsory sections of the Act.

16. *Apportionment to Schools.*—The returns in the trustees' half yearly reports must form the basis for apportioning the School Fund to the several public schools of each township. The Legislative Grant forms the School Fund for the first half year, and the Municipal Assessment the School Fund for the second half year. The Inspector is required to apportion each half year's School Fund to every section, whether the school be in operation or not, for that half year. In making the apportionment, the attendance of non-resident* pupils (authorized by the one hundred and forty-sixth section of the Consolidated School Act,) is to be reckoned as belonging to the section in which they are actual residents, and not to the section in which they may attend school. See regulation 15 of "Duties of Trustees."

17. *Cheques to Teachers.*—Any cheques for school money due a section, must be made payable to the (qualified) teacher or his order, and to no other person; (see hundred and twelfth (4) section of the School Act;) and no cheque can be given to such teacher except on an order signed by a majority of the trustees of the school section, and attested by a lawful corporate seal, and then only for the time during which the teacher has held a legal certificate of qualification, not cancelled, suspended, recalled or expired. (See twenty-sixth (12) and ninetieth sections of the School Act.) In giving cheques to male teachers the half-yearly payment of two dollars to the Superannuated Teachers' Fund must be deducted by the Inspector. (See regulations 10 and 25 of this chapter.)

18. *Authorized Text Books required.*—Inspectors are required by law [section 112 (10)], to see that the law and regulations on the subject of text books are carried out.

19. *The Inspector as Umpire, and ex-officio Examiner.*—The law virtually makes Inspectors umpires in all arbitrations relating to school sites, and differences of opinion between auditors in regard to school section accounts. It also authorizes them to call the meetings of Reeves and Inspectors, for the formation or alteration of union school sections, and requires them to transmit to the township clerk information of all such changes as they may make in the boundaries of school sections. It further authorizes them to settle all local school disputes, school elections, &c., subject to an appeal to the Education Department against their decision. The Inspectors are also members of the Board of Examiners for the examination of teachers, also for the admission of pupils to the High Schools.

20. The Inspector shall act as Chairman of the Board of Examiners, and shall perform such other duties as are prescribed for him in the *Powers and Duties of Public School Examiners*; and the Inspector shall notify the Education Department at least two weeks before the half-yearly examination, of the number of copies of the examination papers which will be required for his county, city or town.

21. *School Meetings and Elections.*—The law requires County Inspectors to decide upon any complaints which may be made within twenty days in regard to the election of [rural] school trustees, or in regard to any proceedings at school meetings. The law declares that the decision must be either "to confirm" or "set aside" the election or proceeding (subject to an appeal to the Chief Superintendent), and not to dismiss the complaint, or refuse to entertain it. If the proceedings be set aside, a reasonable time should be allowed to permit the parties concerned to appeal before calling another meeting, or otherwise carrying out the decision of the Inspector. The decision should be given as soon as possible, but not necessarily within the twenty days. A reasonable time may be

taken by the Inspector to investigate the complaint, and if he desires it, to apply to the Chief Superintendent, for advice on any doubtful point.

22. *Decide Cases, and give Counsel and Advice.*—The Inspector should promptly adjudicate upon all cases submitted to him, after hearing both sides, and give such counsel and advice (in harmony with the School Law and Regulations) as shall in his judgment best promote the interests of the schools, and prevent disputes and litigation in the various neighbourhoods.

23. *Conditions of Payment of Inspector's Salary.*—The proportion of each County Inspector's salary, payable by the Government, will be certified quarterly to the Provincial Treasurer by the Chief Superintendent, on the following conditions:—

(1) That the name and address of the Inspector appointed by the County Council has been duly certified to the Education Department by the County Clerk.

(2) That such Inspector possesses a legal certificate of qualification from the Education Department.

(3) That he has faithfully performed the duties of his office during the time specified in regulation two of this chapter, and in the manner prescribed by the law and regulations.

(4) That he has promptly transmitted half-yearly to the Education Department, with the names of the Teachers, (to be afterwards certified from his cheques by the County Auditors at the end of each year), the semi-annual subscriptions to the Superannuated Teacher's Fund by the male teachers under his jurisdiction.

(5) That the required reports and returns have been duly sent in to the Education Department, and found to be correct, (including his annual special report on each school, as provided for in regulation five of this chapter).

[NOTE.—Each Public or Separate School house in use for a school in a legally established (or duly recognized) school section or division, within the jurisdiction of the Inspector, shall be counted as one school, (whether such school be in actual operation, or temporarily closed for not longer than six months). And each department of a school, with a register of its own, and taught in a separate room or flat of a building, so as to involve the additional oversight and examination of an ordinary school, on the part of an Inspector at his official visits, shall also be counted as one school; but a school with one or more departments, when closed, shall only be regarded as one school, for the time limited above—beyond which time no school which is closed shall be counted.]

VI. Qualifications and Duties of Public School Examiners.

1. *Constitution of the Board.*—The School Law provides that every County Council (section 115), and every City Public School Board, shall appoint a county or city Board of Examiners, for the examination and licensing of teachers, in accordance with the regulation 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; in no such Board shall the number of members exceed five; in all cases the majority of the members appointed shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business; and the payment of their expenses is to be provided for by the County Council or City School Board (section 117).

2. *Qualification.*—The Examiners shall be appointed annually from among persons holding the legal certificates of qualification granted by the Education Department. [School Acts, 37 Vict., chap. 28, sec. 115 a; and chap. 27, sec. 27 (21).] All Head Masters of Grammar or High Schools, and those Graduates in Arts who have proceeded regularly to their degrees in any University in the British Dominions, and have taught in a college or school not less than three years; all candidates for Degrees in Arts in the Universities of the United Kingdom, who, previously to the year 1864, possessed all the statutable requisites of their respective Universities for admission to such degrees, and have taught in a college or school not less than three years; and all Teachers of Common or Public Schools who have obtained First-Class Provincial Certificates of qualification, or who may obtain such certificates under the provisions of the present law, shall be considered as legally qualified to be appointed members of a County or City Board of Examiners, without further examination, on their obtaining from the Education Department, for the satisfaction of the County Council or City Board, a certificate of their having complied with this regulation, and being eligible under its provisions.

[NOTE.—Certificates of Eligibility.—Candidates entitled to Certificates of Eligibility as County or City Inspectors or Examiners, will receive them on application to the Education Department, and no appointment will be recognized as valid unless the person holds such certificate.]

* Non-resident pupils are those whose parents or guardians are not residents of the section or school division. Such pupils do not become residents by boarding in the section or division while attending school, until the expiration of a year. (This rule does not apply to apprentices, or to parties who move into the section with a view to become bona fide residents.) A ratepayer in a section or division employing temporarily a minor (whose parents or guardians reside outside of the section, &c.), cannot lawfully report such minor in the school census, nor claim to send him as a resident unless he is duly apprenticed to such ratepayer. Adopted children and orphans, having guardians, who are bona fide residents, and other children who are bona fide residents of the school section or division, not having parents or guardians shall not be admitted until the guardian, adopted parent, friend, or person with whom they reside, shall furnish the trustees with satisfactory evidence of such adoption, guardianship or bona fide residence.