

single pupil is not to be taught, there is addition of the *Education*.—The *Education* to receive any (tion) shall be, which shall since), \$429,892; total from local sources, \$3,097,971, which, with \$1,445,749 apportioned by the State Superintendent, makes a grand total of \$4,543,720 for common school purposes. This sum was expended as follows: For teachers' salaries \$3,093,460; for libraries, \$26,890, not half the sum apportioned, school districts being allowed in many cases to apply such money to pay teachers; for school apparatus, \$137,613; for coloured schools, \$30,468; for school-houses, sites, &c., \$647,301; for all other incidental expenses, \$614,036. Such were the statistics and financial operations of this great system in 1864, 1 not being able to command a later report.

The State Superintendent was formerly elected for three years by a popular vote of the State; he is now elected for three years by joint ballot of the Senate and Assembly. His powers are great and various; his decisions have the force of a court of law, and are final, and enforced by fines against all parties that resist them.

District Commissioners correspond to Local County Superintendents with us, but with greater powers. They are elected triennially by popular vote in each of the 113 County Assembly districts in the State, at the general election of County officers. Each Commissioner is sworn, and receives a salary of \$500, with travelling expenses not to exceed \$200 per annum paid out of the public fund; but the salary may be increased by the vote of a majority of the town supervisors. The expenses of each Commissioner are to be assessed on the property of the district which he superintends. His duties are similar to those of our County Superintendents. He has supervision not only of instruction and discipline in the schools, but also of the buildings, ground, &c., and in concurrence with the town supervisors may condemn a school-house, the school in which is cut off from all share in the school fund during the continuance of the sentence. But a Commissioner is liable to be removed from office by the State Superintendent for being concerned in any agency in aid of booksellers or publishers.

The mode of electing the County School Commissioner, or Superintendent, by popular vote, gives rise to much electioneering and partyism. One report says: "There is as much wire-pulling and pipe-laying to win the office as in any other of equal or greater dimensions." In some cases, the most active party-man gains the office against the best qualified man. But the State Superintendent says: "With very few exceptions the Commissioners are competent and worthy men"; and thinks the salaries allowed them are inadequate and should be increased by legislative enactment. He also speaks of the office of County Commissioner "as incomparably superior in both economy and efficiency to that of Town Superintendent, which it superseded." The State Superintendent speaks likewise of the beneficial operations of the legal provisions for improving and securing proper school-house accommodation—provision required in many places in Canada. He says: "Commissioners report that the provisions of the school law of last winter are contributing to the improvement of the school-houses, and the sentiments of the inhabitants of the districts in regard to them. Those utterly unfit for man or beast, have, in a few instances, been condemned by the