

16. The above provisions do not apply to cases where School Boards have, before the passing of this Act (the 11th March, 1879), resolved upon or entered upon any such expenditure under their former powers.

17. Debentures for the loan of money for School purposes may be for a term not exceeding twenty years; and may be repayable by instalments of principal, as provided by the Municipal Act.

18. The Board of Examiners for the admission of pupils to the High School is now confined to the Public School Inspector and the Head Master of the High School, the expenses being equally borne by both School Boards, after deducting any fees therefor to be prescribed by the Regulations of the Department under which candidates, being non-residents of the County (or City or Town separated), will be required to pay a moderate fee; as also unsuccessful candidates.

19. As to High Schools, the thirtieth section has been made more clear, so as to carry out what was intended. The Board of Education, while one corporation, is yet to act in Public School matters and High School matters respectively, as if invested with all the powers of Public and High School Boards respectively.

20. In case of a tie in any quorum of a Public, Separate or High School Board on any question, the Chairman has an additional vote to his own.

## II.—QUESTIONS UNDER THE REGULATIONS.

I take advantage of this opportunity to express the proper effect of the Regulations on some questions of general interest.

1. The Regulations generally are to be understood as being a standard or model, to be reached as far as may be, having reference to the varying resources and different circumstances of each particular school as compared with another. In their application to any given case Inspectors and Trustees are to exercise a wise and prudent discretion, and upon this mainly depends their beneficial and useful operation.

2. Inspectors will understand that they have no power to withhold the Legislative

grant from any School Corporation, but should report the facts to the Minister, in cases where it is considered there has been wilful omission or neglect. It is to be specially noticed that the hints for the guidance of Teachers as to the programme or course of study should govern them; and that it is for the Trustees and Teacher to impose any time or limit table for use in the School.

3. As to School accommodation, Inspectors should consider the Regulations as recommendatory; and that the circumstances of each section must be regarded, in order that its resources may not be unduly affected.

4. Inspectors are requested to be careful in exercising any authority to set aside any election or proceeding at a school meeting, or to summon one on their own motion, and should proceed only upon formal reasons in writing. While the law and regulations are explicit as to their duties, they should endeavour always to act impartially, and thus justify the continued confidence of the County Councils who appoint them, and of the Education Department.

5. Inspectors should carefully consider the grounds on which they may recommend to the Minister the granting of a temporary Certificate or of any extension of Third-class Certificates.

6. The constant attempts to evade the law in introducing unauthorized Text Books is an evil which demands the immediate and personal attention of every Public School Inspector.

7. The functions of County Boards of Examiners, since August, 1877, are confined solely to the granting of Third-class Certificates or their renewal upon re-examination, or their withdrawal or suspension.

8. The duties of the County Board first begin when the answers are placed before them by the presiding Inspector. He alone or with an approved substitute conducts the examination itself, and as there will now be only one Intermediate Examination in each year there need be no misapprehension as to this in the future.

9. As to authorized Text Books, the Reg-