

4. The duties of Trustees and their Secretary, are too specifically stated in the Act to require explanation. Upon them is devolved the duty of assessing, and upon their Secretary, of collecting all moneys for school houses or lands, when authorized by the school meeting.

5. The Teacher, or Teachers, is selected and engaged by the Trustees. All such engagements should be made in writing. The trustees are responsible to the Teacher for his or her salary. The amount of salary from the people will depend in a good degree upon the class of Teacher engaged. Both male and female Teachers are divided into three classes. The following may be considered a pretty accurate guide as to the proportion which should obtain between the salaries of the several classes:—

1st class	Male Teachers	1
2nd	" Male Teachers	} $\frac{3}{4}$
1st	" Female Teachers	
3rd	" Male Teachers	} $\frac{1}{2}$
2nd	" Female Teachers	
3rd	" Female Teachers	$\frac{3}{8}$

The four groups correspond to the four degrees of qualifications required in the general syllabus of examination. The Provincial grant is disbursed to the several classes upon the scale given above, but the money raised by county assessment is apportioned by an equal sum per pupil, according to the average attendance for the term.

The proportions named in the foregoing scale are not compulsory, but the Council desires to see adequate remuneration given to all, believing that in no other way can the services of good teachers be secured, and retained.

The law makes special provision for the employment of assistant teachers. These, of course, will not expect as large salaries as teachers upon whom is devolved the management of schools. The advantages that may accrue from the employing of assistants have been already pointed out.—(See "Graded Schools.") Trustees are empowered to employ any qualified person as an assistant, but those only who hold licenses, given after due examination on the prescribed syllabus, and who teach at least four hours daily, in suitable class rooms, are entitled to public money. It may frequently occur that some advanced pupil in the section would give valuable aid in the capacity of an assistant, during a portion of the day, and trustees are empowered by the Act to employ such if they desire, even though he or she may not have a license. Such assistant, however, cannot receive the public moneys.

6. A relation being established between the trustees and the teacher, it becomes the duty of the former, on behalf of the people, to see that the scholars are making sure progress, that there is life in the school both intellectual and moral,—in short, that the great ends sought by the education of the young are being realized in the section over which they preside. All may not be able to form a nice judgment upon its intellectual aspect, but none can fail to estimate correctly its social and moral tone. While the law does not sanction the teaching in our public schools of the peculiar views which characterize the different denominations of Christians, it does instruct the teacher "to inculcate by precept and example a respect for religion and