

A new education bill was submitted to the assembly in the session of 1897, but after passing that body by a large majority was rejected by the council.

The agitation of the subject has, however, awakened public interest in the schools, and the press devotes much space to their discussion. Among evidences of improvement noted by the superintendent in his report for 1896-97 are the abolition of local examining boards.

The new Protestant teachers must have a normal school diploma, and the Roman Catholic teachers will have to get theirs from a central board of examiners.

There are teaching in the Roman Catholic elementary schools 3,860 female teachers with diplomas, and their average yearly salary is \$98.

The Roman Catholic committee, with the approval of the executive, has now fixed the minimum salary to be paid schoolmasters and schoolmistresses at \$100, and every municipality that does not comply with regulation will forfeit its school grant.

In 1896 the sum of \$50,000 was added to the usual grant, and, as a consequence, the grant to poor municipalities has been raised from \$10,000 to \$20,000.

From present indications it is probable that a renewed effort will be made in the next session of the legislature to secure the passage of a new school law.

SYSTEM OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

In New Brunswick, the governor, the members of the executive council, the chancellor of the university, and the chief superintendent of education constitute a board of education for the general control of public schools. The school district is the local unit of school administration, and the elementary schools are managed directly by trustees elected as in the other provinces. Applicants for teachers' places must show professional classification at the normal school, a license from the board of education, or hold a degree in arts from a chartered college or university, and comply with other requirements according to the position sought. Even graduates of arts without training at normal schools or two years' experience in teaching must give practical illustrations of methods of teaching before the principal of the normal school and a professor of the university.

There are three sources from which moneys are drawn for the payment of teachers' salaries: The provincial treasury, the county school fund, and district assessment. From the first-named source an allowance is annually made in respect of every legally qualified teacher in the service. Male teachers receive \$135, \$108, or \$81, according to grade; female teachers, \$100, \$81, \$63, according to grade.

Assistant teachers receive not more than one-half the above amounts. The county assessment in aid of schools must yield "an amount equal to thirty cents for every inhabitant of the county according to the last