

of arbitrary and despotic exercise of power. More will be said in the concluding chapter about the shortcomings of the Act, but in passing from its general character to its specific provisions in regard to school administration one cannot help remarking that the public interest would be better protected and the smooth working of the educational machinery of the province facilitated by the enactment of a more comprehensive school law. Allowing this general criticism to suffice for the present, it seems best to name the various administrative officials, outline their powers as defined by the Act, and summarize the various institutions and corporate bodies established and maintained under the Act.

The administrative officials and corporate bodies responsible for the school administration of the province are:

- (1) The Minister of Education.—The writer has been unable to find any mention of this dignitary in the provisions of the Act as given in the School Manual, or the statutes of the province as he found them in the library of his solicitor, who was good enough to permit him to search through them. However, the author has been present at a teachers' convention where a gentleman alleged to be the Minister of Education was introduced to the audience.
- (2) Council of Public Instruction.
- (3) The Superintendent of Education.
- (4) The Public and High School Inspectors.
- (5) Municipal Inspectors of Schools.
- (6) Teachers of Various Grades.
- (7) Boards of School Trustees.
- (8) And under "The Schools Health Act" (Ch. 207). The Provincial Board of Health has power to supervise medical inspection of schools.

The various educational institutions maintained under the Act may be briefly classified as follows: