

The whole of the vote should be levied at once — not in two instalments, one in the fall and one in the spring. Teachers' salaries should be paid promptly at the end of the first half year — the end of January.

The Inter-relation of the Provincial Aid and Municipal Fund.

Wealthy school sections are in a position to draw the lion's share of the Provincial Grant now fixed at \$190,000. They can employ the higher class teachers who can draw as much as \$200 per annum, and Manual Training teachers who can draw as much as \$600 from the Provincial treasurer; while many rural sections must content themselves with a third class teacher who can draw only about \$55 out of the \$190,000 grant, and nothing at all out of the Provincial Manual Training grant. The rural school is free to employ a class "A" teacher, but this freedom is of no avail when the wealth of the section will not enable it to offer the necessary salary. The advantage is one inseparable from wealth; and our towns, villages and wealthy rural school sections must always have this advantage over the poor and more numerous sections.

Hence the late movement made by some people in favor of the discontinuance of the payment of any grants to teachers in towns and wealthy sections.

To balance this inequality the *Municipal Fund* was originally devised. The amount of the fund is determined for the county (now including all the town municipalities) by taking the population according to the last census, and for each unit providing thirty-five cents. It is in this manner the total amount to be assessed on the property of the rural and town municipalities is determined. There is no further use in the "thirty-five cents per unit" of population. Each town, village and rural school section must contribute to this fund according to its property. There is no other legal way of determining what each town, for instance, has to contribute to this fund. If the valuation of property is made on different scales in the different portions of the county, these different scales should be reduced to a uniform one for town and county. This is authorized to be done by arbitration, whose powers are limited virtually to simply an equalization of the different scales of valuation of property within the original municipal region or county. Thus the wealthy sections must now contribute the lion's share to this fund, which is distributed to schools, 1st \$25 for each teacher, the "D" drawing as much as the "A", and 2nd (and now more than one half) in proportion to the days' attendance made by pupils. The wealthy sections thus contribute more to this fund than they receive; which is an off-set to the advantage they have in drawing the larger grants above referred to.

One, then gradually a few more towns, quietly slipped in a clause in local Acts cutting themselves out of the contribution to the municipal fund while they still continued to enjoy the advantage of the bigger provincial grants of high class teachers and the manual training grants. This violation of the equitable balance of the public school system was only accidentally allowed by the Legislature; for in the spring of 1903, all these exceptions were at one stroke repealed.

The New Regulations—(See pages 65 and 66 preceding).

Double Sections: Reg. 10 (b), see page 65 preceding, points out how two sections too weak to offer an adequate salary for a teacher for each during the whole year, and too widely separated to be united into one section with one central school house, may both co-operate so as to maintain a teacher for half a year in one section, and for the other half in the other section.

Winged Sections: Reg. 10(c), see page 65 preceding, shows how sections which