

IV.—Weekly Religious Instruction by the Clergy of each Persuasion.

1. In order to correct misapprehension, and define more clearly the rights and duties of trustees and other parties in regard to religious instruction in connection with the Public Schools, it is decided by the Council of Public Instruction that the clergy of any persuasion, or their authorized representatives, shall have the right to give religious instructions to the pupils of their own church, in each school house, at least once a week, after the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon; and if the clergy of more than one persuasion apply to give religious instruction in the same school-house, the trustees shall decide on what day of the week the school-house shall be at the disposal of the clergyman of each persuasion, at the time above stated. But it shall be lawful for the trustees and clergyman of any denomination to agree upon any hour of the day at which a clergyman, or his authorized representative, may give religious instruction to the pupils of his own church, provided it be not during the regular hours of the school.

V.—Qualifications and Duties of Public School Inspectors.

Qualifications—Certificates of eligibility for appointment to the office of County, City, or Town Inspector of Public Schools, shall hereafter be granted only to Teachers of Public Schools who have obtained, or who shall obtain, First Class Provincial Certificates of Qualification of the highest grade (A).

The School Law (sec. 104) provides that "No inspector shall be a teacher or trustee of any Public, High, or Separate School, while he holds the office of Inspector."

1. The Law (sec 112) also requires each Inspector of Public Schools,—

"To act in accordance with the Regulations and instructions provided for his guidance" (subsection 35) He is also "subject to all the obligations conferred or imposed by law * * * according to such instructions as may be given to him from time to time by the Chief Superintendent of Education" (subsection 1a). He is further required,—

"To see that all the schools are managed and conducted according to law" (subsection 10).

2. *County and City Inspectors—Full Time to be Employed.*—Each County and City Inspector shall devote the whole of his time during the ordinary office hours, to the duties of his office, except during the school holidays and vacations.

3. *The City and Town Inspectors* shall perform such duties as devolve upon them by the School Law and these Regulations, with such additional duties as may be required of them by the Public School Boards, which appoint them. They shall visit the schools as often as directed by the Board, and, in their visitations, shall be governed by the following regulations (so far as they apply to city or town schools):—See regulations 9, 10 and 19 in this chapter. They shall also keep one or more regular office hours in each day, as fixed by the Board of Trustees, of which public notice shall be given.

4. *Visitation of Schools.*—The County Inspector shall visit every public and separate school under his jurisdiction at least once during each half-year. He shall devote, on an average, half a day to the examination of the classes and pupils in each school, and shall record the result of such examination in a book to be kept for that purpose. (See regulation 6 of this Chapter.) He shall also make enquiry and examination, in such manner as he shall think proper, into all matters affecting the condition and operations of the school, the results of which he shall record in a book, and transmit it, or a copy thereof, annually, on completing his second half-yearly inspection, to the Education Department; but he shall not give any previous notice to the teacher or trustees of his visit. The subjects of examination and inquiry shall be as follows:—

(a) *Mechanical arrangements.*—The tenure of the property; the materials, dimensions and plan of the building; its condition; when erected; with what funds built; how lighted, warmed and ventilated; if any class rooms are provided for the separate instruction of part of the children; if there is a lobby, or closet, for hats, cloaks, bonnets, book-presses, &c.; how the desks and seats are arranged and constructed; what arrangements for the teacher; what play-ground is provided; * what gymnastic apparatus (if any);

* *Size of School Grounds.*—The school grounds, wherever practicable, should in the rural sections embrace an acre in extent, and not less than half an acre, so as to allow the school-house to be set well back from the road, and furnish play-grounds within the fences. A convenient form for school grounds will be found to be an area of ten rods front by sixteen rods deep, with the school-house set back four or six rods from the road. The grounds should be strongly fenced, the yards and outhouses in the rear of

whether there be a well, and proper conveniences for private purposes; and if the premises are fenced or open on the street or road: if shade trees and any shrubs or flowers are planted.

NOTE.—In his inquiries into these matters, the Inspector is especially directed to see whether the law and regulations have been complied with in regard to the following matters; (should he discover remissness in any of them, he should at once call the attention of the trustees to it, before withholding the school fund from the section, with a view to its remedy before his next half-yearly visit):—

(1.) *Size of Section.*—As to the size of the school section, as prescribed by the forty-sixth section of the School Law.

(2.) *School Accommodation.*—Whether the trustees have provided "adequate accommodation for all children of school age [i. e., between the ages of five and twenty-one years] resident in their school division," [i. e., school section, city, town, or village] as required by the twenty-sixth (7, 9, 19,) and eighty-sixth (20) sections of the School Act.

(3.) *Space for Air.*—Whether the required space of nine square feet for each pupil, and the average space for one hundred cubic feet of air for each child have been allowed in the construction of the school house and its class rooms.† (See regulation 9, *Duties of Trustees.*)

(4.) *Well; Proper Conveniences.*—Whether a well or other means of procuring water is provided; also, whether there are proper conveniences for private purposes of both sexes on the premises; and whether the regulations in regard to them, contained in regulation 6 of the "Duties of Masters" and regulation 9 of the "Duties of Trustees," are observed.

(b.) *Means of Instruction.*—He shall see whether the authorized text books are used in the several classes, under the heads of Reading, Arithmetic, Geography, &c.; whether sufficient and suitable Apparatus are provided, as; Tablets, Maps, Globes, Blackboards, Models, Cabinets, &c.

(c.) *Organization.*—Arrangement of classes; whether each child is taught by the same teacher; if any assistant or assistants are employed; to what extent; how remunerated, and how qualified.

(d.) *Discipline.*—Hours of attendance; usual ages of pupils; if the pupils change places in their several classes, and whether they are marked at each lesson, or exercise, according to their respective merits; if distinction depends on intellectual proficiency, or on a mixed estimate of intellectual proficiency and moral conduct, or on moral conduct only; what system of merit marks, or records of standing (if any) is used; whether corporal punishments are employed—if so, their nature, and whether inflicted publicly or privately; what other punishments are used (See regulations 3 and 4, "Duties of Masters," and 3, "Duties of Assistant Teachers"); whether attendance is regular; how many attend one month—how many two, three, or more months, &c.; is school opened and closed with reading and prayer, as provided in the regulations; whether the Ten Commandments are regularly taught, as required, and what separate religious instruction is given, if any.

(e.) *Methods of Instruction.*—Whether simultaneous or individual, or mixed; if simultaneous (that is, by classes), in what subjects of instruction; whether the simultaneous method is not more or less mingled with individual teaching, and on what subjects; to what extent the intellectual, or the mere rote method, is pursued, and on what subjects; how far the interrogative method only is used; how the attainments in the lessons are variously tested in the daily recitations and the quarterly examinations—by individual oral interrogation—by requiring written answers to written questions, or by requiring an abstract of the lesson to be written from memory.

(f.) *Attainments of Pupils.*—1. *In Reading*; whether the higher pupils can read with ordinary facility only, or with ease and expression, as prescribed in the programme. 2. *Spelling*; whether they can spell correctly, and give the meaning and derivation of words. 3. *Writing*; whether they can write with ordinary correctness, or with ease and elegance. 4. *Drawing*; linear, ornamental, architec-

the school-house being invariably separated by a high and tight board fence; the front grounds being planted with shade trees and shrubs. For a small school, an area of eight rods front by ten rods deep may be sufficient, the school-house being set back four rods from the front.

† *Ventilation becomes easy as soon as it is known that it is embraced in these two essential operations, viz: 1st, to supply fresh air; 2nd, to expel foul air.* It is evident that fresh air cannot be crowded into a room unless the foul air is permitted to pass freely out; and certainly the foul air will not go out unless fresh air comes in to fill its place. It is useless to open ventilating flues when there is no means provided to admit a constant supply of fresh air from without.

Temperature.—In winter the temperature during the first school hour in the forenoon or afternoon, should not exceed 70°, nor 66° during the rest of the day.