

of his school, of which he shall give due notice to the trustees of the school, to any school visitors who reside in or adjacent to such school section, and through the pupils to their parents and guardians.

To furnish information to the Chief or Local Superintendent.

(7) To furnish to the chief or local superintendent of schools when desired, any information which it may be in his power to give respecting any thing connected with the operations of his school, or in anywise affecting its interests or character.

Protection of Teachers in regard to Salary.

83. Any teacher shall be entitled to be paid at the same rate mentioned in his agreement with the trustees, even after the expiration of the period of his agreement, until the trustees pay him the whole of his salary, as teacher of the school, according to their engagement with him.

Arbitration in case of difference between teacher and trustees.

84. In case of any difference between trustees and a teacher, in regard to his salary, the sum due to him, or any other matter in dispute between them, the same shall be submitted to arbitration, in which case :

(1) Each party shall choose an arbitrator.*

(2) In case either party in the first instance neglects or refuses to appoint an arbitrator on his behalf, the party requiring the arbitration may, by a notice in writing to be served upon the party so neglecting or refusing, require the last mentioned party within *three* days, inclusive of the day of the service of such notice, to appoint an arbitrator on his behalf, and such notice shall name the arbitrator of the party requiring the arbitration; and in case the party served with such notice does not within the *three* days mentioned therein, name and appoint an arbitrator, then the party requiring the arbitration may appoint the second arbitrator.

Local Superintendent to be an Arbitrator.

And (3.) The local superintendent, or in case of his inability to attend, any person appointed by him to act on his behalf, shall be a third arbitrator, and such *three* arbitrators, or a majority of them, shall finally decide the matter.†

Powers of Arbitrators to examine.

85. The arbitrators may require the attendance of all or any of the parties interested in the reference, and of their witnesses, with all such books, papers, and writings, as such arbitrators may direct them or either of them to produce, and the arbitrators may administer oaths to such parties and witnesses.

Warrant of Arbitrators—Equivalent to execution of a Division Court.

86. The said arbitrators, or any two of them, may issue their warrant to any person named therein, to enforce the collection of any moneys by them awarded to be paid, and the person named in such warrant shall have the same power and authority to enforce the collection of the moneys mentioned in the said warrant, with all reasonable costs, by seizure and sale of the property of the party or corporation against whom the same has issued, as any bailiff of a Division Court has in enforcing a judgment and execution issued out of such court.

No such dispute to be brought into any Court.

87. No action shall be brought in any Court of Law or Equity, to enforce any claim or demand between trustees and teachers which can be referred to arbitration as aforesaid.

DUTIES OF LOCAL SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS.

Term of office of Local Superintendent—Salary.

88. Each local superintendent shall, unless he resigns or is removed from office for neglect of duty, improper conduct, or incompetency, continue in office, until the *first day of April* of the year following that of his appointment, and he shall be entitled annually, to not less than four dollars per school placed under his charge, together with any additional remuneration or

allowance which the council appointing him may grant, and the county treasurer shall pay him the same by quarterly instalments.*

Warden may supply vacancies in the office.

89. In the event of any local superintendent resigning his office, the Warden of the county within which such Superintendent held office, may appoint a fit and proper person to the office vacated, until the next ensuing meeting of the county council.

Local Superintendent not to hold certain offices.

90. No local superintendent shall be a teacher or trustee of any common school while he holds the office of superintendent.†

Duties of Local Superintendents.

91. It shall be the duty of each local superintendent, and he is hereby empowered—

To apportion school fund according to average attendance.

(1.) Unless otherwise instructed by the Chief Superintendent of Education—to apportion among the several school sections their respective portions of the common school fund money apportioned to the townships within the limits of his charge, as soon as notified by the county clerk of the amount so apportioned to such townships, and such apportionment among the said school sections shall be according to the rates of the average attendance of pupils at each common school, (the mean attendance of pupils for each half year being taken) as compared with the whole average number of pupils attending the common schools of each such township.

Not to apportion unless trustees make average return.

But he shall apportion no money to any school section whose trustees have neglected to transmit their return of average attendance for the last preceding half year.

Give orders to qualified teachers—and to no others.

(2.) To give to any qualified teacher, (but to no other,) on the order of the trustees of any school section, a cheque upon the county treasurer or sub-treasurer, for any sum of money apportioned and due to such section.

Conditions of giving order to teachers.

But except in the case of a new school section, he shall not give a cheque upon such order, unless a satisfactory annual school report for the year ending the *last day of December* preceding has been received from the trustees; nor unless it appears by such report, that a school has been kept by a qualified teacher in such section, for at least *six* months during the year ending at the date of such report.

Make two visits a year to each school.

(3.) To visit each common school within his jurisdiction, twice in each year, unless oftener required by the county council or the Board which appointed him, or for the adjustment of disputes; and one of such half yearly visits shall be made between the *first of April* and the *first of October*, and the other between the *first of October* and the *first of April*.

Examine the state of the school.

(4.) To examine at each half yearly visit the state and condition of the school, as respects the progress of the pupils in learning,—the order and discipline observed,—the system of instruction pursued,—the mode of keeping the school registers,—the average attendance of pupils,—the character and condition of the buildings and premises,—and to give such advice as he may judge proper.

Deliver annual lecture in each section.

(5.) To deliver in each of his school sections, at least once a year, a public lecture on some subject connected with the objects, principles and means of practical education; and to do all in his power to persuade and animate parents, guardians, trustees and teachers, to improve the character and efficiency of the common schools, and to secure the sound education of the young generally.

* See section 15 of the new School Act.

† See section 9 of the new School Act.

* See section 58 of this Act.

† See section 11 of the new School Act.