

might not be disposed to carry out. Furthermore, personal pique towards an officer, who, in the discharge of his duties might have given offence, would place that officer to a certain extent in his power, and thus weaken his influence. The grounds, in theory are no doubt tenable, and while regretting that those more immediately connected with our Public Schools are by this provision prevented from giving that practical character to the Council, which the representative element was intended to impart, we accept the situation, on the whole, with considerable pleasure; it is a great step towards the improvement of our Public and High Schools. The time fixed for elections to the Council is the third Tuesday in August; the mode of election by ballots sent from the Educational Department to each qualified teacher and Inspector in the Province. Lists of teachers entitled to vote to be prepared by the various Inspectors. Elected members are to continue in office two years, save those first elected by Inspectors and High School Masters, whose term of office shall be for one year in the first election, but subsequently for two years. A Report of the proceedings of the Council to be published in the Journal of Education. The members elected by the University Colleges shall have no jurisdiction in matters affecting Public Schools.

The clause providing for the establishment of Preparatory Schools has been retained in the Bill, but as the means for paying expenses of tuition, &c., cannot be raised by local taxation, except by consent of the Municipal Council, it is very doubtful whether this provision of the Act will be of any service. We stated in our review of the School Bill when brought down, that we considered such a provision anomalous and unnecessary, and we believe so still. Our present educational machinery is quite sufficient to provide a good substantial training to every person, and if there is only a

proper division of labor made between our Public and High Schools, there can be no necessity for any intermediate departments, preparatory or otherwise.

Alterations to be made in the boundaries of rural school sections, must be made not later than the First day of May in each year.

Two or more Schools may be established in one Section.

Non-residents must be admitted to the school, if nearer to their place of residence than the one situated in their own section, but trustees may charge a rate-bill not exceeding fifty cents per month.

Trustees must make a return to the Inspector of all the children in the section, between the age of seven and twelve years, who failed to attend school at least four months in the year, (unless privately educated), and to notify parents or guardians. If the law is not complied with, after due notice being given, then Trustees may levy a rate-bill not exceeding one dollar per month on every such child not attending school, or make complaint before a magistrate.

Teachers may superannuate after reaching sixty years of age, though not physically disqualified for teaching.

Teachers *must* keep a *general* as well as a class Register, in which they are to record the admission, promotion, removal or otherwise of the pupils in their school; such registers to be provided by the trustees.

All claims by teachers for salaries must be presented within three months after they are due and payable by the trustees.

"No Inspector of Schools hereafter appointed shall, during his tenure of office, engage in or hold any other employment, office or calling that would interfere with the full discharge of his duties as Inspector as required by law."

Inspectors hereafter will not be required to lecture in every School Section, but "To