

school districts or parts of districts, or combining two or more school districts or parts of such districts into one; (4) appointing and removing officers and teachers; (5) establishing scholarships, school libraries and district high schools; (6) raising money for certain school purposes, and administering the funds granted by the Education Department, and all other funds which may become the property of the Board. Every Board appoints a secretary and one or more inspectors, who receive such salary as the Board deem proper. The Board must hold at least one meeting every month. The "school year" begins January 1st. The Board funds consists of the following moneys: (1) Grants for the capitation allowance; (2) rents and profits derived from property or endowments vested in the Board; (3) special endowments or grants for particular purposes; (4) special fees for higher education; (5) donations, subscriptions, etc.

Out of those funds the Board provide for (1) the payment of salaries and other expenses connected with the carrying on of the business of the Board; (2) the expense of purchasing or renting school sites, play grounds and buildings, or for erecting, fitting up and improving school building; (3) the payment of teachers' salaries; (4) the maintenance and education of pupil teachers; (5) grants to committees for general educational purposes; (6) subsidising school libraries; and (7) generally for the payment of all expenses necessarily incurred by such Board or any committee under their supervision in the carrying out of any of the provisions of the School Act. The Board of each district appoint the teachers for every school under its control, and may remove teachers from one school to any other school within the dis-

trict, but every teacher to be eligible for appointment must have a certificate of competency from the Minister of Education. There are five classes of certificates distinguished (from the highest to the lowest) by the letters A, B, C, D, E. In each class there are five divisions distinguished (from the highest to the lowest) by the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. The class for which a certificate is granted depends upon the attainments in learning, as proved by examination; the division in the class, upon experience and practical skill in the art of teaching and of school management. The relative value of certificates depends in equal degree upon attainments in learning and upon practical skill as indicated in the subjoined scale, in which the letter and number denoting any one certificate stand opposite to the letter and number which in any other column denote a certificate of equal value:

SCALE OF COMPARATIVE VALUES.

A1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1st Rank.
A2	B1	.....	.....	.....	2nd "
A3	B2	C1	.....	.....	3rd "
A4	B3	C2	D1	.....	4th "
A5	B4	C3	D2	E1	5th "
	B5	C4	D3	E2	6th "
		C5	D4	E3	7th "
			D5	E4	8th "
				E5	9th "

In some schools apprentice pupil-teachers are employed. These spend a portion of the school hours in teaching, and the remainder under the instruction of the head-teacher.

With the sanction of the Minister of Education, any Board may convert any public school in the district into and establish the same as a district High School. Every High School is under the charge of a headmaster, and a number of assistants. All the branches of a liberal education, comprising Latin and Greek classics, French and other