

feet high in the clear, and which shall not contain less than nine square feet on the floor for each child in attendance, so as to allow an area in each room, for at least one hundred cubic feet of air for each child.† It shall all be sufficiently warmed and ventilated, and the premises properly drained.

(3) A sufficient fence or paling round the school premises.

(4) A play ground, or other satisfactory provision for physical exercises, within the fences, and off the road.

(5) A well, or other means of procuring water for the school.

(6) Proper and separate offices for both sexes, at some little distance from the school house, and suitably enclosed.

(7) Suitable school furniture and apparatus, viz. : desks, seats, blackboards, maps, library, presses and books, etc., necessary for the efficient conduct of the school. (See also note to (a) of regulation 4, of the "Duties of Inspectors.")

10. *Site of School House.*—In any school section should a new school site be deemed desirable, the Trustees, or the County Inspector, can call a school meeting to decide the question. Should a difference of opinion arise between a majority of the Trustees and the ratepayers on the subject, the matter must be referred to arbitration as provided by law; but the Trustees alone have the legal right to decide upon the size and enlargement of a school site, as provided in regulation 9 of this chapter.

11.—*Erection of School House, Teachers' residence, etc.*—The trustees alone have also the power to decide upon the cost, size and description of school house, or teacher's residence, which they shall erect. No ratepayer, public meeting, or committee, has any authority to interfere with them in this matter. They have also full power to decide what fences, outbuildings, sheds and other accommodations shall be provided on the school site, adjacent to the school house, as provided in regulation 9. To them also exclusively belongs the duty of having the school plot planted with shade trees, and properly laid out. The power of the school meeting is limited to the single question as to how the money required by the trustees shall be raised.

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13. *Care and Repair of School House.*—Trustees should appoint one of their number, or other responsible person, and give him authority, and make it his duty to keep the school-house in good repair. He should also see to it that the windows are properly filled with glass; that, at a proper season the stove and pipe are in a fit condition, and suitable wood provided; that the desks and seats are in good repair; that the outhouses are properly provided with doors, and are frequently cleaned; that the black-boards are kept painted, the water supply abundant, and everything is provided necessary for the comfort of the pupil and the success of the school.

14. *Right of Trustees in regard to Teacher, Apparatus, Books, etc.*—The Trustees alone, and not any public meeting have the right to decide what teacher shall be employed, how much shall be paid to him, what apparatus, library, and prize books shall be purchased, what repairs etc., shall be authorized (as provided in regulation 13); in short, everything they may think expedient to do for the interest of the school.

15. *Expenses of the School.*—The majority of the Trustees of every school section have the right to decide what expenses they will incur for maps, school apparatus, library and prize books, salaries of teachers and all other expenses of their school (as provided in regulation 14.) The Trustees are not required to refer such matters to any public meeting whatever; but they alone have the right to decide as to the nature and amount of any expenses which they may judge it expedient to incur for such purposes.

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21. *Free Public School Library.*—The nineteenth clause of the Consolidated School Act declares that "It shall be the duty of the Trustees of each school section, and they are hereby empowered; to appoint a librarian and to take such steps authorized by law as they may judge expedient, for the establishment, safe keeping and proper management of a school library for their section," etc. In case they neglect to appoint a librarian, regulations 10 and 11, of the *Duties of Masters* provide that the master shall act as librarian, and shall see that the regulations in regard to the libraries are duly carried out. Trustees are not required to consult a public meeting on the subject; but the law makes it their duty as trustees to provide a library for the school, under the departmental regulations.

### III. IN CITIES, TOWNS, AND VILLAGES.

1. *Day.*—Same as in rural sections—second Wednesday in Janu-

ary. The proceedings commence and close at the same hours as do the Municipal elections.

2. *Notice of Meeting.*—The Trustees are required to give the same notice as rural Trustees, and have it posted up in the wards six days before the day of meeting. The meeting must be held at the same place as the last Municipal election.

3. *Electors.*—Every school ratepayer of the ward, whether resident or non-resident, who has paid a school tax during the year, is entitled to vote. In case of objection to a vote, a similar declaration is required of the electors as in rural sections.

4. *Returning Officer.*—The Municipal Returning Officer presides *ex-officio* at the school elections, and is required to conduct the election in the same manner as an ordinary Municipal ward election. In case of wrong-doing on his part, he may be fined by the County Judge, who is also authorized to fine the Returning Officer in case of wrong-doing.

5. *Business.*—At the School meeting no other business beyond the election of Trustee is authorized or required to be done.

6. *Trustee.*—Any person in the municipality may be elected as Trustee, and he holds office until his successor is elected.

7. *Contested Elections.*—The appeal, in the case of a contested election, must be made in writing to the County Judge, within twenty days after the day of election. The expenses of the appeal must be borne either by the parties concerned, at the option of the County Judge, who is also authorized to fine the Returning Officer in case of wrong-doing.

## I. Dominion Educational Notes.

### 1. COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES IN ONTARIO.

The new School Law provides for the establishment and maintenance of three classes of superior English or classical schools, viz. :—

I. HIGH SCHOOLS for teaching classical and English subjects,—in which boys and girls may be instructed together or separately.

II. HIGH SCHOOLS, in which boys and girls may be instructed in English subjects alone.

III. COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES, for giving instruction to boys only in classical and English subjects, in which there shall be an average daily attendance of at least sixty boys in Greek or Latin.

Trustees of High Schools, therefore, who desire to have the title of COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE conferred upon their school by the Lieutenant-Governor, are requested to furnish the Education Department with the following information :—

1. The names and designations of each master employed in the school, and the number of his teaching hours per day.

2. The number and designation of each assistant teacher (if any), and the number of his teaching hours per day.

3. The aggregate attendance of boys during the previous year, and during the two preceding terms of the school.

4. The daily average attendance of the same during the periods named.

5. The income from all local sources during the preceding year.

6. The description of the proposed Collegiate Institute building as regards :—

(a) Its situation, and the extent of its site,—description and size of the building, and its state of repair.

(b) The number of rooms devoted to teaching purposes in it, and their sizes.

(c) Description of apparatus for illustrating natural philosophy and chemistry; number and description of maps; number of volumes in library (if any).

(d) Size of play-ground, and extent of outside conveniences, & c.

### 2. TABLET LESSONS IN SCHOOLS.

An active and enterprising Inspector, anxious to improve the condition of, and teaching in, the junior classes of the schools under his charge, thus states what he had done to promote the one and facilitate the other. He also sketches the condition of the schools themselves :—

"I have lately obtained from the Council of [one of the townships under my charge], a grant of \$15.00, which will provide mounted tablet lesson sheets for all the schools in the township, [with the 100 per cent. allowed on the remittance.] I have also applied for a similar grant from the Councils of the other three townships whose schools are under my care, which grants will probably be made in all cases. The nature of the tablets is such as almost necessarily to confine their use to schools, and in this county there are no schools but public ones. The form in which it is desired to have them is when put on thin card board, price \$1.75

† Thus for instance, a room for fifty children would require space for 5,000 cubic feet of air. This would be equal to a cube of the following dimensions in feet, viz. :—25 x 20 x 10, which is equivalent to a room 25 feet long by 20 wide and 10 feet high.