

in Canada, or acting under an English charter, and represented by an Officer in Canada, may by vote at a legally convened meeting of their shareholders annually decide, having regard as far as possible to the religious faith of the several shareholders, as to the disposal of their school taxes, whether to Catholic or Protestant Schools, or in part to each; and failing such vote they shall be divided according to population.

7th. For the examination of Protestant Teachers, there shall be a central examining Board, appointed by the Government, on recommendation of the committee, of which the Protestant Superintendent shall be chairman, which shall issue examination papers, and examine and decide on the answers returned from the Local Boards.

8th. The grades of Protestant Educational Institutions recognized by law shall be as follows:—

#### A.—SUPERIOR EDUCATION.

1st. Chartered Universities, and incorporated colleges affiliated to them.

2nd. The McGill Normal School.

3rd. Academies or High Schools, providing instruction in classics, mathematics, the English branches, adequate to the standard of matriculation in the Universities or for the Diploma of Associate in Arts.

#### B.—ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

1st. Model Schools or first-class elementary Schools having teachers holding Model School Diplomas, and teaching in addition to subjects of elementary schools, Geometry, Algebra, or other branches prescribed by regulation of the Committee as equivalent, and receiving at least \$—— from the municipality, such schools shall be entitled to receive from the Common School Fund special aid amounting to——per cent. in addition to their allowance as common schools.

2nd. Elementary schools having teachers holding the Elementary Diploma, and teaching the ordinary English branches, with Arithmetic, Geography, and Grammar.

The localities in which Academies or High Schools shall be established shall be determined by the Committee, which may establish one such Academy in each county, or for a district of two or more counties, or a second in any county where there may be a sufficient Protestant population.

It was moved by Dr. Dawson, seconded by Mr. Heneker and resolved, "That these suggestions be placed in the hands of the Superintendent of Education, with the request that the same be communicated to the Catholic Committee and to the Government, and that the sub-committee on the Education Bill be continued, to report further in November."

The committee unanimously resolved, "That in the case of those schools which have sent in no returns, the grants be withheld until after the November meeting to enable the committee to form a judgment as to whether the explanations asked for are satisfactory."

It was moved by Dr. Church, seconded by Mr. Heneker, and unanimously resolved, "That, whereas it was found by experience in 1876, that the sum of \$25,500 appropriated by the Legislature for the purpose of the Inspector of Schools was inadequate, and whereas in the year 1877 the Legislature augmented the grant theretofore allowed by the sum of \$4,000, and whereas the Roman Catholic Committee took occasion in consequence thereof to increase the number of salaried Inspectors, and whereas the Protestant Committee instead of increasing the number of the school Inspectors determined upon applying the portion of such increased grant as came to it for disposal, to the more efficient inspection of Academies and Model Schools, and whereas the reduction in the grant by the Legislature from \$30,000 to \$28,625 practically falls most severely upon the Protestant Committee inasmuch as the increase in salaried Inspectors which was made in 1878 was so made amongst the Roman Catholic Inspectors, (and hence the Legislative appropriation must be first applied to the payment of their salaries before any part can be distributed to the Protestant Committee,) and whereas at the end of the fiscal year 1878-79 there remained an unexpended balance of \$1,375, or thereabouts, and whereas by the provisions of sec. 19 of 39 Vic., Cap. 15, it was enacted that all sums of money which shall have been granted by the Legislature either to Roman Catholics or Protestants for Educational purposes, and all unexpended balances of such sums shall remain to the credit and disposal of the Committee which had the control thereof, and whereas the reduction in the grant for inspection this year leaves this Committee without means to provide for the inspection of

Academies and Model Schools, and it has become necessary to use the aforesaid balance or portion thereof as by right belongs to this Committee, the Superintendent be requested to confer with the Treasurer of the Province, and to ask that such portion of the said balance as of right (division being made thereof on the basis of population as heretofore) belongs to this Committee, be applied towards meeting the expense of the inspections made by Messrs. Weir and Allnutt."

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned to Wednesday, the 24th November next.

The Provincial Teachers' Association is at present in session in Montreal. An account of the proceedings will appear in the next issue of the JOURNAL.

### Official Department.

#### CIRCULAR TO PUBLIC SCHOOL INSPECTORS, PUBLIC SCHOOL BOARDS, AND TRUSTEES AND MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.

I beg to submit for your information the following, respecting School Accommodation:

The checks introduced by the School Act of 1879, upon the demands of Public School Boards and Trustees for expenditure of money for school accommodation, were imposed with the object of giving the ratepayers an opportunity of being consulted, and thus making School Boards and Trustees more strictly responsible to their constituents than they had been heretofore.

Under the law, as it existed, Public as well as High School Boards and Trustees could demand from the Municipal Council any sum they thought fit, and, on refusal, compel the levying of the amount by legal process, to which no answer or remonstrance was effectual.

In the exercise of this power it was generally found that neither ratepayers nor Municipal Councils were consulted by the School Boards and Trustees, although in most instances the true interests of all would have been promoted by conference and consultation before large expenditures were entered upon, and much irritation would have thus been prevented.

The provisions of the Act of 1879 have not altered the duty incumbent upon Public School Boards and Trustees to furnish adequate accommodation in their schools, as required by sub-section 18 of section 104 and sub-section 8 of section 102 of the Public Schools Act. I have had occasion to point out to the Public School Board of the City of Toronto that this obligation of appointing adequate school accommodation is incumbent upon all Municipalities, and in case of refusal can be enforced by legal means, while this department has also the power, in case of any default in this respect, of withholding the share of the Legislative Grant otherwise payable to the School Board or Trustees concerned.

The Public School Boards and Trustees, and the Municipal Councils, owe a common duty to the ratepayers in providing adequate school accommodation, with due regard to the resources of the ratepayers; and when the subject is approached in a friendly spirit there shall be no difficulty in all agreeing to supply satisfactory school accommodation.

Education Department (Ontario),  
Toronto, 15th October, 1880.

ADAM CROOKS,  
Minister of Education.

#### THIRD CLASS CERTIFICATES.

##### CIRCULAR TO COUNTY BOARDS OF EXAMINERS, PUBLIC SCHOOL INSPECTORS AND CORPORATIONS.

The following circular has just emanated from the Education Department:—

1. Third-class certificates are granted by County Boards of Examiners, under the authority of sub-section 3 of section 201 of the Public Schools Act, to candidates who become entitled after compliance with the regulations of the Education Department, such certificate continue in force for three years.

2. The conditions now required to be fulfilled, under the regulations, by each candidate are:—

1. Proof of age—if a male, of being at least 18 years; and if a female, 17 years.

2. Having passed the intermediate examination in a High School, obtaining thereat 20 per cent. on each subject and 40 per cent. on the group.

3. Having subsequently attended for one session a County Model School, and having received the certificate of the Head Master thereof that he has paid satisfactory attention to his duties therein, and that he is fit to present himself to the County Board for his professional examination.

4. Having successfully passed such examination; and

5. Having produced evidence of good character.