

than the usual summer and winter terms, with the extremes of warm and cold weather, producing sickness, tardiness and irregularity of attendance, and thus wasting a good share of the money expended. The winter term could then be devoted entirely to the grammar or higher grade scholars, who, under a competent instructor whose sole time was given to them and their studies would make as much progress in one term as they now do in the mixed schools in two or more. Again, whenever a new school-house is to be built, its location, size and internal arrangement can all be adapted to the new order of things, so that in process of time without any violent changes or any appreciable increase of expense, the facilities for maintaining *graded* schools throughout the Province, can be established.

4. Better supervision of the schools. The County Superintendent though exercising a general supervision over all the schools in his county, is entirely unable to give, to each school, that personal attention necessary to obtain a complete knowledge of its condition and wants; and some of the most active and efficient Superintendents have felt the need of a local officer to co-operate with and aid them in effecting improvements in the arrangement and management of the schools. As before stated the Secretary of the town board will be the proper person to have the immediate supervision of the schools, and will have power, under the direction of the board to grade and arrange them, suggest and enforce rules for their management and government, and advise with and assist the teacher in all cases in which advice and assistance are needed. He should be appointed by the board, and he may be one of their number, or not, so that the best person to fill the place is elected.

We should thus secure all the advantages of the Town Superintendent system without losing any of the benefits resulting from the

establishment of the County Superintendent.

5. Economy of Administration. All the expenses now incurred in organizing new districts and in changing the boundaries would be saved. Each child being permitted to attend that school which best accommodated him, no matter in what subsection he resided, there would be no reason for altering sections, consequently very few changes would be made, and those few would be easily effected and attended with little or no expense. Again, the liability to a loss of moneys is in proportion to the number of hands through which they pass, and it is no wonder that with upwards of four thousand disbursing officers, there is a good deal of waste of school funds every year.

Under the township system the financial affairs of all the schools in a town being managed by the same board, one treasurer would be sufficient, and in order not to multiply officers, the town treasurer, who now collects and receives all the school moneys belonging to his town, might be the treasurer of the board and upon the order of its Secretary, countersigned by its president, would pay out such moneys; whenever needed. Thus the number of disbursing officers, the expense incurred in executing nearly an equal number of bonds, each year would be saved.

6. Better accommodation of the people. Under the present system it is necessary to organize sections in such form as to secure a certain amount of taxable property in order to support a school, and thus it often happens that a person resides in one section while the greater part of his property is situated in another; and many live in close proximity to houses to which they would be glad to send their children, but because they live in a different section, they are obliged to send them to schools kept in houses remote from them and difficult of access.

Again, it happens that a populous section