

new law, shall be selected as Inspectors. It can have no local preferences in so important a matter; and the County Councils (which only provide one half the salary, but to which was confided the privilege of appointing these officers), will no doubt also appreciate the immense importance of selecting the best man for the new office irrespective of mere local claims and influence.

6. *Must Town Inspectors be appointed separately from the County?*—Not necessarily. The intention was that where towns formed part of the County for municipal purposes, and were represented in the County Councils, the same officer should be appointed and have the oversight of both Town and County Schools. Where the towns were separated from the county, and wished to exercise the right of appointment, it was hoped that they would unite with the county in selecting the same Inspector. In doing so they would gain financially, and would no doubt secure the services, as Inspectors, of very superior men. The law provides that Town Inspectors, when appointed separately from the county, shall be paid by the town appointing them, but, when appointed as County Inspectors, they shall be paid at the rate of not less than five dollars per school by the County Council, and the same amount by the Government. In the case of towns which are separated from the county appointing the County Inspector as their Inspector, the five dollars for each town school could be provided by the town (instead of the full salary which they would otherwise have to pay), and the other five dollars by the Government.

7. *How shall City and Town Inspectors comply with the 43rd Section of the new Act?*—This Section provides that "each Inspector of Schools is hereby authorized and required to deduct [two dollars half yearly] from any payments made by him to any male teacher under his jurisdiction, and transmit the same to the Education Department." Under the old law this could not be done; but under the new law, Section 6, (which provides that City and Town Inspectors "shall possess all the powers of a County Inspector—such City or Town Inspector—[except those relating to school elections] will be required to perform the corresponding duty of the County Inspector, and sign or countersign with the Chairman of the Board of Trustees all checks for the salaries of teachers. In doing so they will have to see that the semi-annual fee of two dollars, payable by each male Teacher under his jurisdiction to the Superannuated Teachers' Fund is deducted from the Teacher's half-yearly salary and transmitted promptly each January and July to the Education Department. This may be done in registered letters, or by deposit to the credit of the Provincial Treasurer in any of the branches of the Bank of Montreal. In this latter case the deposit certificate should be transmitted to the Education Department."

8. *How shall County Inspectors comply with the 43rd Section of the new Act?*—The latter part of the reply given to the preceding question will guide County Inspectors in this matter.

9. *What are the Holidays and Vacations under the new Law?*—Provision having been made by the Act of 1871, now in force, respecting the Summer vacations in the High and Public Schools, the prescribed vacations for this and the following years are as follow, viz. :—

*High School Vacations*—(a) From the Wednesday before to the Tuesday after Easter, inclusive.

(b) From the first of July to the fifteenth of August, inclusive.

(c) From the twenty-third of December to the sixth of January, inclusive.

The following are also to be kept as holidays :—The Queen's Birthday, and either every Saturday, or the afternoons of Wednesday and Saturday.

*Public School Vacations*—(a) From the fifteenth of July to the fifteenth of August inclusive.

(b) From the twenty-fifth of December to the first of January, inclusive.

The following are also to be kept as holidays :—Good Friday, the Queen's Birthday, Dominion Day, and every Saturday. No lost time can be lawfully made up by teaching on any of these days, or during the prescribed vacations.

10. *How does the new Act affect Union Schools?*—The new School law does not affect in any way the High and Public School Boards, as at present constituted. It simply changes their designation, but does not interfere with their functions or union. Should the Trustees themselves desire to dissolve the union, they can do so under the Grammar School law of 1865.

11. *How shall the studies in High Schools now be regulated?*—The provision to be made for a more extended course of study in the English branches in the High Schools will shortly be settled by special regulations, under the authority of the 34th Section of the

Act of 1871, and will come into effect after the Summer vacation. Until such regulations are prepared, the courses of study remain precisely as before.

12. *Are Arbitrations between Trustees and Teachers still legal?*—No. The new law provides that in future all disputes between Masters and Teachers in regard to salaries and other claims shall be settled in the Division Court.

13. *Can Rate Bills be still collected in School Sections?*—No. The first Section of the new Act abolished Rate Bills. From the 15th of February, therefore, all schools must be supported on the free school principle.

14. *What school accommodation is required under the new law?*—Regulations will shortly be published on this subject. But in the meantime Trustees will please remember that the words of the Act require them to provide ample "school accommodation," not only for the children actually attending school, but "for all the children of school age [resident] in their school division." This of course applies alike to the school-house, school-grounds, and outside conveniences, &c., for both kinds of pupils.

15. *What is the provision for teaching the Elements of Agriculture in the Schools?*—The regulations on this subject will also be published shortly. The intention is to provide for giving special instruction by competent teachers (as required by the new Act), in "the Elements of Natural History, of Agricultural Chemistry, and of Agriculture." An extra grant will be made to each school wherein satisfactory instruction is given under the proposed regulations in the subjects named. Provision has already been made in the programme for the Examination of Teachers for giving special certificates of qualifications to teachers in these subjects.

16. *Must the Boundaries of all the existing School Sections be changed this year, in conformity with the 15th Section of the new Act?*—No. The provision of the law is that "no School Section shall be formed after the year 1871, which shall contain less than fifty resident children, between the ages of five and sixteen years, unless the area of such Section shall contain more than four square miles."

17. *If a wife refuses to bar her Dower in a School site, how can Trustees obtain such site under the 17th Section of the new Act?*—A wife being only part "owner," the Trustees upon tender of payment of damages, as provided by law, to the husband (as legal "owner"), and its refusal or acceptance by him, can take and use the proposed site for school purposes. In such cases it would be well for the Trustees to register the award and a certified copy of all proceedings in the case in the Registry Office of the locality, so as to bind the land under the Act.

THE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF EDUCATION ;  
OR, THE SCIENCE AND ART OF TEACHING. BY GEORGE VICTOR  
LE VAUX, M.C.P.

(Continued from a previous No.)

A PUBLIC SCHOOL EDUCATION PREFERABLE TO A PRIVATE ONE.

Pupils of studious habits learn more book-knowledge from a private tutor, in the same space of time, than they could possibly learn in a public school. But on the other hand, they gain experience of the world and its customs at public schools, such as they could never acquire in their own homes. If privately educated they generally reach the age of discretion before they become acquainted with the vices or extravagances of life, and as their reason and judgment are then well developed they are better prepared to resist the enticements of the world than they could possibly be at an earlier age. On the other hand, if kept ignorant of the allurements of life during their early days, they are the more likely to be carried away by them when they escape from the restraints of home—when they enter the Universities or go into business. We have often seen this verified in the case of clergymen's sons. Kept in ignorance of the allurements of the world while at home, they frequently go beyond all due bounds when they leave the parental roof. We are inclined to believe that it is unwise to raise children in this way. Nature will have its course sooner or later. Too much restriction in youth is generally succeeded by licentiousness in after life. Unrestricted liberty, suddenly or unseasonably obtained, is frequently abused. As a rule, the succeeding licentiousness is in proportion to the antecedent harshness or indulgence of the ruling authority. Let children, then, be raised to know the world as it is; let a spirit be implanted in them by their teachers, parents, or guardians, which will enable them to steer their course free from the danger of shipwreck on the rocks, shoals and quicksands of life. Let them be raised to know themselves and their fellow-man, and we need not fear the result. They will then think, feel and act as become