

Grammar School Property Vested in Trustees.

[The *fourth* section of the Grammar School Improvement Act of 1865, also provides that: 4. All property heretofore given or acquired in any municipality and vested in any person, or persons or corporation for Grammar School purposes, or which may hereafter be so given or acquired, shall vest absolutely in the corporation of Grammar School Trustees having the care of the same, subject to such trusts as may be declared in the deed or instrument under which such property is held.]*

To Appoint and Remove Masters, Teachers, Officers, &c.

(3.) To remove, if they see fit, and in case of vacancies, appoint the Master and other Teachers in such School, and to fix their salaries and prescribe their duties.

Differences between Trustees and Masters.—How Settled.

[The *ninth* section of the Grammar School Improvement Act of 1865, also provides that: 9. All differences between Boards of Trustees and Head Masters and Teachers of Grammar or Common Schools in cities, towns, and incorporated villages, in regard to salary, sums due, or any other such matter in dispute between them, shall be settled by arbitration, according to the provisions of the Common School law relating to such arbitrations; † and in cities, towns, and incorporated villages, the Local Superintendent (being an officer of the Board concerned, and having no jurisdiction in the case of Grammar Schools) shall not act as an arbitrator; but in the event of a difference of opinion on the part of the two arbitrators, they shall themselves choose a third arbitrator, and the decision of a majority of the arbitrators thus chosen shall be final.] ‡

(4.) To appoint such other officers and servants in such School as they may judge expedient, and fix their remuneration.

* This *fourth* section is designed to simplify the system of control over Grammar School property, and to fix the responsibility for its care and management in the trustee corporation. Many of the sites have been given by the Government or by private individuals, and the trustees, frequently, do not feel free to act under such circumstances. This section removes all doubt and uncertainty on this subject. See, also, the twenty-eighth and following sections, on pages 24, 25.

† These Provisions of the Common School Law will be found on page 68.

‡ This *ninth* section harmonizes the Grammar and Common School laws in regard to arbitrations between trustees and teachers. The arbitration system has worked well, and affords an effectual protection to teachers. The local superintendent should not be an arbitrator in either Grammar or Common School Teachers' disputes, for the reasons given in the Act.