

the other some time between the 1st of October and the 1st of April,"—other visits to be made, as directed by the County Council.

4. Local Superintendents shall "deliver in each school section, at least once a year," a public School lecture.

5. Local Superintendents to be appointed annually: also, the Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer of each Grammar School Board; the Chairman, Secretary, and (if necessary) a Committee of three persons for each School, and the Collector of each Common School Board; and the County, City, Town and Village Auditors of School moneys.

6. Rate-bills in Common and Grammar Schools are payable monthly, quarterly, or yearly, in advance.

7. Abstract of City, Town, and Village School Report to be published annually in some local paper. In rural sections it is to be read at the annual meeting.

8. A general meeting of School Visitors may be held at any time. They should attend the Quarterly Examinations of the schools.

9. Estimate of sums necessary to be raised for the Board of School Trustees to be laid before the City, Town, or Village Council any time during the year. The annual estimate should be laid before the Council early in the year.

10. County, City and Village Clerks to transmit to the Chief Superintendent immediately after the meetings of Council, a report of all proceedings relating to Education, appointment and post office address of each Local Superintendent, etc. In Cities, Towns and Villages, this duty should be performed by the Secretary to the Board of Trustees.

11. Grammar and Common School Trustees elected to fill a vacancy, to hold office only during the unexpired term.

12. Meteorological Journal to be regularly kept by the Head Master of each Senior County Grammar School.

13. Chief Superintendent to present his Annual Financial Report to the Legislature, "at each sitting thereof."

14. Inspectors to visit the Grammar Schools in the course of each year.

15. Defaulting Secretary-Treasurer to deliver up books, moneys, papers, &c., "by a certain day, to be named by the Judge"—or to be imprisoned "until the Judge shall be satisfied" that delivery is made.

16. Register and Journal of Education to be procured annually by the Trustees.

III. SPECIFIC PERIODS TO BE OBSERVED.

1. Trustees to give six days' notice of annual and special school meetings, in three public places.

2. In cases of arbitration between Common School Trustees and Teachers, the opposite party must, within three days, appoint an arbitrator, or forfeit their right to do so.

3. Collectors to collect School rates within ten days; and fourteen days after the first application for the payment of rates, to seize and sell goods and chattels of Defaulters, within the Section. (30 days when without,) and to give six days' notice of sale.

4. Within twenty days after failure of calling annual or other meeting, two householders to give six days' notice of such meeting, in three public places.

5. Within twenty days after school election, local Superintendents can hear complaints, and set aside or confirm elections in rural sections; in cities, towns and villages the County Judge can receive and investigate election complaints within the same period.

6. Chief Superintendent can appeal from the decision of any County Judge in school matters, within thirty days from the rendering of Judgment.

7. In default of payment of any fines lawfully imposed by a Justice of the Peace, under the authority of the Common School Acts, the offender may be imprisoned for thirty days.

8. Ten years the limit of a loan to Trustees, for the purchase of site and erection of school-house, &c., as authorised by the Township Council.

9. When a Public Library-book has been detained seven days beyond the week allowed for every hundred pages it contains, the librarian shall require it to be delivered within three days, or be paid for, in addition to the fine of one penny a day for detention. The Library Catalogue to be open for inspection "at all seasonable times."

10. Pupils commencing classics to be admitted into the Grammar Schools after the Christmas and Summer vacations. Those in English alone, or who have commenced Latin, to be admitted at the beginning of each term.

11. The afternoons of Wednesdays and Saturdays shall be a holiday in each Grammar School, and every alternate Saturday in each Common School.

12. The hours of teaching in Grammar and Common Schools shall not exceed six. School to commence at 9 o'clock, A.M. School-house to be ready 15 minutes before 9.

13. School to commence and close by reading a portion of Scripture, and by prayer. The ten commandments are recommended to be repeated once a week by the pupils.

14. The number of teaching days in each month, omitting the allowed holidays and vacations, is as follows:—

(First half of the year.)		(Second half of the year.)	
January	25	July	24
February	22	August	14
March } As Easter is changeable, {	16	September	23
April } these will vary {	24	October	24
May	25	November	23
June	23	December	17
Total	135	Total	125

IV. ARBITRATIONS.

The arbitrations authorised by the School Acts are as follows:—

1. Between Trustees and Teachers "in regard to salary or any other matter in dispute"—page 51. Any other tribunal is forbidden.

2. Between Trustees and a majority of their constituents present at the Annual Meeting, in regard to the financial report—page 42.

3. Between Trustees and a majority of their constituents present at a Special Meeting called to decide upon the School site—page 23.

The local Superintendent is, *ex officio*, one of the arbitrators. The awards in all cases are final.

V. FINES AND PENALTIES.

The fines and penalties authorised by the School Acts are as follows:

1. On Trustees,—

\$20 for refusal to perform the duties of their office, besides various personal responsibilities.

\$20 for making a false return.

\$5 for every week of delay in forwarding their annual report to the local Superintendent.

\$5 for neglect of calling annual or other necessary School meetings.

2. On other parties,—

\$5 for refusing to serve as Trustee when elected.

\$5 or \$10 or imprisonment for illegal voting.

\$20 for disturbing a School meeting, or interrupting a public school.

APPOINTMENT AND DUTIES OF LOCAL SUPERINTENDENTS.

As the time approaches for the annual appointment of Local Superintendents, we deem it proper to bring the matter formally under the notice of the County Councils and Boards of School Trustees. The duties of this important office are both onerous and delicate, and requires a rare combination of certain qualifications in the person appointed to it. These qualifications and duties are so appropriately referred to in the following extract from the Chief Superintendent's Circular to County Councils and Local Superintendents, dated August, 1850, and printed in the new Edition of the School Acts, that we quote them entire —

Appointment of Local Superintendents.

A most important duty which the new School-Act devolves upon the County Council, is the annual appointment of Local Superintendents of Schools. * * * * *

The new School Act gives to each Council authority to appoint a School Superintendent for each Township, or for two, three or four Townships, or for a County, provided it does not contain more than one hundred Schools.* In some municipalities, where the duties of the office have been very imperfectly discharged, doubts are entertained by many persons as to the utility of the office at all; but this is not the case where the office is filled with ability, diligence and skill; and School Countries are unanimous in their judgment and practice as to the vast importance of an efficient local inspection and supervision of Schools. * * * * *

The School Act imposing upon a local Superintendent not only miscellaneous duties which require judgment and knowledge of men and things, but a visitorial examination of each School and a lecture on education in each School Section once a year, and the examination of Teachers for the Schools the County Council should spare no pains to search out and appoint men as local Superintendents who will command public attention as lecturers, who understand the true principles of school organization and the improved modes of school teaching, who will do justice to the great interests entrusted to them by their examinations of teachers, their visitations of schools, and their patriotic exertions to diffuse sound education and knowledge as widely as possible. I doubt not each County Council will respond to the spirit of the New York State Superintendent of Schools, when he says, "It is fervently hoped that in every election hereafter to be made of a Local Superintendent the most competent individual, without reference to sect or party, will be selected. On such a subject, where the good of their children is at stake, men should dismiss their narrow prejudices, and tear in sunder the shackles of party. They should consult only the greatest good of the greatest number of the rising generation. They should direct their preferences to those only who

* In the important States of New York and Pennsylvania, County Superintendents have been preferred to Township Superintendents, and it has been enacted by the Legislature of Pennsylvania that County Superintendents alone shall be appointed.