

teachers must undergo examination unless provided with a diploma from one of the normal schools. Nevertheless, "every priest, minister, and ecclesiastic, and every person forming part of a religious order instituted for educational purposes, or being a member of a religious community of women, is exempt from undergoing an examination before any of the said boards."

Local control of schools.—The local unit of school administration is a "school municipality"—i. e., any territory erected into a municipality for the support of schools under the control of school commissioners or of trustees elected by the ratepayers.

The commissioners are empowered to divide a municipality into school districts and to maintain one or two schools in each district.

"If in any municipality the regulations and arrangements made by the school commissioners for the management of any school are not agreeable to any number whatever of the proprietors, occupants, tenants, or ratepayers professing a religious faith different from that of the majority of the inhabitants of such municipality, such proprietors, occupants, tenants, and ratepayers may signify such dissent in writing to the chairman of the commissioners.

"The notice having been duly served, the dissentients may proceed, after the lapse of two months, to elect three school trustees, who will have the same power with respect to dissentient or separate schools as the commissioners have with respect to the schools of the majority. The trustees alone have the right of imposing and collecting the taxes upon the dissentient inhabitants." So complete is the provision for minorities that trustees have the same powers and duties as school commissioners for the management of the schools under their control.

The division of school authority out of regard to sectarian predilections and the consequent preservation of original forms has resulted in a diversity of schools, whose scope it is not always easy to express in terms applicable to other systems.

A certain degree of uniformity is imposed upon the schools by the conditions for obtaining a share in the public funds.

Sources of school income.—Schools are supported by local taxes, fees, and provincial appropriations. The rate of fees is fixed by school commissioners and trustees, but may not be more than 40 cents nor less than 5 cents a month.

PAYMENT AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE COMMON-SCHOOL FUND.

The sums constituting the common-school fund of the province are paid to the superintendent in semiannual payments, and the superintendent pays their respective shares to the several boards of school commissioners and trustees in two semiannual payments.

To entitle any school to its share of the general or local school fund it is requisite and sufficient—

1. That it has been under the management of school commissioners or trustees in the manner directed by this law.