

This section is now in R. S. O., c. 227, s. 51. It is further provided by 50 Vict., c. 39, s. 27; R. S. O., 225, s. 123 (the Public Schools Act), that:—

“Where the Public School rate and the Separate School rate are not the same, if the owner is compelled to pay a school rate in consequence of the default of the tenant to pay the same, he shall only be liable to pay the amount of the school rate of the schools to which in virtue of his right in this behalf he directed his money to be paid.”

AMENDMENT OF 1882.—TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES.

I have read a statement that “in 1882 an amendment provided that persons holding certificates from County Boards might teach in Public Schools, even though not approved by the Inspector. This is to permit ‘religious’ persons to teach who could not qualify under the Ontario law.” But the statement is a gross misrepresentation. The amendment referred to did not “permit religious persons to teach who could not qualify under the Ontario law.” This is the clause which I presume is referred to: (45 Vic., c. 30, s. 1).

“In the case of third-class Public School teachers, certificates which have been or may be awarded by any County Board of Examiners to those passing the professional examination after attendance at a County Model School, shall entitle the holder thereof to be employed as a duly qualified Public School teacher in any county in the Province, without being required to obtain the endorsement of the Public School Inspector thereof.”

Formerly a teacher who held a Third Class County Certificate could only be employed in the Public schools of that county. He could not be employed in any other county unless the Inspector of such other county should endorse the certificate. When County Model Schools were provided for, and a teacher attending such a school passed the professional examination and got his certificate, it was thought that his qualifications were so assured that he might be allowed to teach in any county without the endorsement of its County Inspector; and that is what this enactment provided. The amendment did not allow religious persons or any others to teach who could not qualify under the Ontario law. The amendment required that not only, as before, the teacher must get his certificate from the County Board of Examiners, but that he should attend the County Model School and pass his professional examination there—requirements not exacted from a third class teacher who was to teach in his own county only. So much for this misrepresentation.