

those of New Brunswick. In Nova Scotia the Inspector has to disburse the county fund and the provincial grant. He also has to meet the County Boards of Commissioners twice or three times a year. He has also to conduct the teachers' examinations in his own counties each year. Mr. Roscoe pointed out the duties of an Inspector. He must look closely after the school houses. Many poor school houses are liable to exist year after year. He must notify, and if necessary afterwards, condemn, and compel the building of a new house. He found many schools without proper maps, blackboards and other necessary appliances.

After the Inspector has given due notice, and the Trustees fail to supply, he should have the authority to purchase the needed appliances and deduct the cost from the next county fund. Again, respecting the internal work of the school-room, many teachers need stimulus and correction. The classification of the pupils, and the studies, is often very faulty. The Inspector must point out the defects, and if his advice is not heeded he should report the case and make judicious recommendations. Again, he should keep his eye on school methods and seek to point out better methods where necessary, and see that there is a relation between method and educational principles. He must carefully guard the quality of the oral instruction. He generally inspected two schools daily; sometimes he spent the whole day in one school.

Inspector Munro, of Yarmouth, said it might seem that the discussion was in the nature of a defence of the official position of the Inspectors. He said in his field he had to disburse over \$12,000 each half year. Five per cent commission on this would amount to \$600. The Inspector received no consideration on this work, and yet he was required to give bonds. Church funds lose about ten per cent on commissions before they reach their destination, and no sureties are required. This view ought to modify the popular judgment respecting the emoluments of the Inspector. He referred to the need the Inspector often found for correcting the position of classes in the school-room, correcting the pronunciations of words and habits of pupils, etc., etc.

Inspector Patillo, of Bridgewater, N. S., said he was chiefly drawn to this convention on account of the inspectorial section. The experiences of former speakers had been his. He had organized over seventy new districts since he became Inspector. He painted a picture of a typical backwoods district where the majority could neither read nor write. He always felt the necessity of testing for himself personally the character of the school. Sometimes he required the teacher to conduct exercises in his presence. He

found great need of school apparatus. He often carried maps with him to districts and trusted the Trustees for payment. He found sometimes rate-payers who saw no need of inspection. He had invited such persons to the school, and afterwards they acknowledged that they had not hitherto understood the character and necessity of the Inspector's work. Sometimes the politician declined an invitation to attend the school during inspection, and afterwards, in the legislative hall, said he did not believe in the need of inspection. He agreed with former speakers as to the need of more discretion on the part of Inspectors in compelling supplies and reporting upon inefficient teachers, with recommendations. He thought the teacher's disposition and temper should be tested, if possible, before being licensed.

Dr. Fitch, of England, at the request of the section addressed the Inspectors. He referred to the matter of writing, to which allusion had been made. There was no need of any fixed method of teaching. Of different methods the teacher was free to choose any he may prefer.

In answer to Supervisor McKay, Dr. Fitch said the Inspector's power in stimulating idle or inefficient teachers in England depended largely on the Inspector's detailed report. In this he pointed out the defects, and classified the pupils passing the examination, and the grant to the teacher or Board was dependent upon the results of the examination as detailed in the Inspector's report. The financial result being dependent upon the scholastic result, was a very powerful stimulant and corrective. The managers and teachers of the school chose certain specific subjects for certain classes, and the Inspector examines on these subjects along with the necessary general subjects. The Inspector is required to visit only once a year, on a prescribed day. The teacher is the servant of the local Board, is engaged by the Board, retained by the Board, is responsible to the Board, and can be dismissed by the Board. The teacher is not dismissed without just cause.

An Inspector in England has a district embracing about fifty thousand pupils, and has two or three assistants. He makes one visit a year, and visits about one hundred and twenty schools a year. The Chief Inspector receives £5,000 a year. Subordinate inspectors receive £500 and upwards. His travelling expenses are paid by the government. Schools are kept in operation during the entire year.

Superintendent Montgomery, of P. E. Island, addressed the section, dealing with the mode of support of the teacher and the school in that Province. He showed how largely the Inspector was backed up by the education department, and stated his conviction