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THE CONSOLIDATED PUBLIC SCHOOL ACT FOR ONTARIO.

(Continued from the May Number.)

Provincial Certificates to be given to Normal School Students.

107. The Chief Superintendent of Education, on the recommendation of the teachers in the Normal School, may give to any teacher of public schools a certificate of qualification which shall be valid in any part of Ontario until revoked; but no such certificate shall be given to any person who has not been a student in the Normal School.

Uniformity of Decisions in Division Courts.

108. It being highly desirable that uniformity of decision should exist in cases within the cognizance of the Division Courts and tried in such courts, in which the School Inspectors, trustees, teachers, and others acting under the provisions of this Act are parties, the Judge of any Division Court wherein any such action may be tried, may, at the request of either party, order the entering of judgment to be delayed for a sufficient time to enable such party to apply to the Chief Superintendent of Education to appeal the case, and after notice of appeal has been served as hereinafter provided, no further proceedings shall be had in such case until the matter of appeal has been decided by a Superior Court.

Chief Superintendent may appeal from such Court to the Superior Courts of Law.

109. The Chief Superintendent may, within one month after the rendering of judgment in any such case, appeal from the decision of the Division Court Judge to either of the Superior Courts of Law at Toronto, by serving notice in writing of such appeal upon the clerk of the Division Court appealed from, which appeal shall be entitled "The Chief Superintendent of Education for Ontario, Appellant, in the matter between (A. B. and C. D.)

Judge to send Papers to Superior Court.

110. The Judge, whose decision is appealed from, shall thereupon certify under his hand, to the Superior Court appealed to, the summons and statement of claim and other proceedings in the case, together with the evidence and his own judgment thereon, and all objections made thereto.

What County Judge must do in Appeal cases.

110½. The School Law Improvement Act of 1871, declares that:

28. Any Division Court Judge receiving an intimation of appeal from his decision, under the authority of the *one hundred and eighth and five following sections of the Consolidated School Act*, shall thereupon certify, under his hand, to the Chief Superintendent of Education, the statement of claim and other proceedings in the case, together with the evidence and his own judgment thereon, and all objections made thereto.

Superior Court to give such Order as Law and Equity require.

111. The matter shall be set down for argument at the next term of such Superior Court, and such Court shall give such order or direction to the Court below, touching the judgment to be given in the matter, as law and equity require, and shall also in its discretion award costs against the appellant, which costs shall be certified to and form part of the judgment of the Court below.

Proceedings in Division Court thereon.

112. Upon receipt of such order, direction, and certificate, the Judge of the Division Court shall forthwith proceed in accordance therewith.

Costs of Appeal.

113. All costs awarded against an appellant, and all costs incurred by him, shall be paid by the Chief Superintendent, and charged as contingent expenses of his office.

[113]. *The School Law Amendment Act of 1860, further enacts that:—*23. It shall be competent for the Chief Superintendent of Education, should he deem it expedient, to submit a case on any question arising under the High or Public School Acts, to any Judge of either of the Superior Courts for his opinion and decision, or, with the consent of such Judge, to either of the Superior Courts for their opinion and decision.

PART X.—DUTIES OF THE COUNCIL OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Council of Public Instruction to be appointed.

114. The Governor may appoint a Council of Public Instruction for Ontario, to consist of not more than *nine** persons (of whom the Chief Superintendent of Education shall be one) to hold office respectively during pleasure, and such council shall, in the exercise of its duties, be subject to all lawful orders and directions from time to time issued by the Governor.

Chief Superintendent to provide Place and call Meetings.

115. The Chief Superintendent shall provide a place for the meetings of the Council of Public Instruction, and may call a special meeting at any time by giving due notice to the other members.

Contingent Expenses of Council provided for.

116. The expenses attending the proceedings of the said council shall be accounted for by the Chief Superintendent as part of the contingent expenses of the Education Office.

Recording Clerk and his Duties.

117. The senior clerk in the Education Office shall be Recording

* Increased for High School purposes by the High School Act.

Clerk to the said council—he shall enter all its proceedings in a book kept for that purpose—and shall, as may be directed, procure the books and stationery for the Normal and Model Schools, and keep all the accounts of the said council.

Quorum of Three and Casting Vote of Chairman.

118. At any lawful meeting of the Council of Public Instruction, three members shall form a *quorum* for the transaction of business, and in case of an equality of votes on any question, the chairman shall have a second or casting vote.

Duties of the Council.

119. It shall be the duty of such council, and they are hereby empowered—

To appoint Chairman, &c.

(1) To appoint a chairman, and determine the times of its meetings, and the mode of conducting its proceedings ;

Establishment and Efficiency of Normal and Model Schools.

(2) To adopt all needful measures for the permanent establishment and efficiency of the Normal School for Ontario, containing one or more Model Schools, for the instruction and training of teachers of Public Schools in the science of education and the art of teaching.

Regulations for Normal and Model Schools.

(3) To make from time to time the rules and regulations necessary for the management and government of such Normal School ; to prescribe the terms and conditions on which students will be received and instructed therein ; to select the location of such school, and erect or procure and furnish the buildings therefor ; to determine the number and compensation of teachers, and of all others who may be employed therein ; and to do all lawful things which such council may deem expedient to promote the objects and interests of such school ;

To make Regulations for Public School Teachers and Libraries.

(4) To make such regulations, from time to time, as it deems expedient, for the organization, government, and discipline of Public Schools, for the classification of schools and teachers, and for school libraries throughout Ontario ;

Fix Qualifications of Inspectors.

(4a) [The School Law Amendment Act of 1871 also provides that (i) the qualifications of county, city, or town Inspectors shall, from time to time, be prescribed by the Council of Public Instruction, which shall determine the time and manner of examination of candidates for certificates of qualification, and grant certificates of qualification ; and no one not holding such certificate of qualification shall be eligible to be appointed an Inspector ;

Provide for Examination of Public School Teachers.

4. b [11. Each County Council, and the board of Public School Trustees in each city, shall appoint a county or city board of Examiners, (for the examination and licensing of teachers, in accordance with the regulations provided by law), consisting of the county or city Inspector (as the case may be), and two or more other competent persons, whose qualifications shall, from time to time, be prescribed by the Council of Public Instruction, &c.—See section 94.]

4. c [12. It shall be the duty of the Council of Public Instruction, from time to time, by a committee of its appointment, or otherwise to prepare and prescribe a programme and papers for the uniform examination and classification of public school teachers, &c.—See section 94½.]

Provision for Teaching of Natural History, Agricultural Chemistry and Mechanics.

4. d [13. It shall also be the duty of the Council of Public Instruction, by the training of teachers, the programme of studies, the selection of text books, and special regulations, to provide for teaching, in the public schools, the Elements of Natural History, of Agricultural Chemistry, of Mechanics, and of Agriculture.

To recommend Text and Library Books.

(5) To examine, and, at its discretion, recommend or disapprove of text-books for the use of schools, or books for school libraries ;

To make Regulations for granting Pensions to Superannuated Teachers.

(6.) To prescribe such regulations, with the approbation of the Governor in Council, as it, from time to time, deems expedient, for granting pensions to superannuated or worn out teachers of public schools ; but no annual allowance to any superannuated or worn out teacher shall exceed the rate of six dollars for each year that such teacher has taught a public school in Ontario ; and no teacher shall be entitled to share in the said fund unless he has contributed to such fund, the sum of four dollars or more per annum, for the period of his teaching school, or of his receiving aid from such fund, nor unless he furnishes satisfactory proof to the Council of Public Instruction, of inability, from age or loss of health in teaching, to pursue that profession any longer ;

Annual payments to Superannuated School Teachers' Fund.

[6]. The School Law Improvement Act of 1871, declares that :—
43. Each male teacher of a public school holding a certificate of qualification under the School Acts of this Province shall, and each such female teacher may, pay into the fund for the support of superannuated school teachers, the sum of four dollars annually ; and each Inspector of Schools is hereby authorized and required to deduct one-half of such sum semi-annually from any payments made by him to any male teacher under his jurisdiction, and transmit the same to the Education Department ; Provided always, that any teacher retiring from the profession shall be entitled to receive back from the Chief Superintendent one half of any sums thus paid in by him to the fund ; And provided further, that on the decease of any teacher, his wife, or other legal representative, shall be entitled to receive back the full amount paid in by such teacher, with interest at the rate of seven per centum per annum.

Annual Report to the Governor.

(7.) And to transmit annually, through the Chief Superintendent of Education to the Governor, to be laid before the Legislature, a true account of the receipt and expenditure of all moneys granted for the establishment and support of the Normal School.

120. Out of the share of the Legislative School Grant coming to Ontario, and the additional sums of money from time to time granted in aid of Public Schools, or in aid of Public and High Schools in Ontario, and not otherwise expressly appropriated by law, the Governor in Council may authorize the expenditure annually, of the sums granted in the Supply Bill for education.

121. The whole of the remainder of the grants in the one hundred and twentieth section mentioned, and not exclusively appropriated, shall be expended in aid of the public schools, according to the provisions of this Act.

122. *Obsolete.*

Grant payable on the first of July in each year.

123. The sum of money apportioned annually by the Chief Superintendent of Education to each county, township, city, town, or village, in aid of public schools therein respectively, shall be payable on or before the first day of July in each year, to the treasurer of each county, city, town, and village, in such way as the Governor in Council from time to time directs.

Public School Fund defined.

And such sum, together with at least an equal sum raised annually by local assessment, shall constitute and be called the public school fund of such county, township, city, town or village ; and no part of the salaries of the chief superintendent, school inspectors, nor of any other persons except teachers employed, or of any expenses incurred in the execution of this Act, shall be paid out of the said public school fund, but such fund shall wholly, and without diminution, be expended in the payment of teachers' salaries, as herein provided.

Conditions of receiving Share of Grant.

124. No county, city, town or village shall be entitled to a share of the Legislative School Grant without raising by assessment a sum at least equal (clear of all charges for collection) to the share of the said school grant apportioned to it ; and should the municipal corporation of any county, city, town, or village, raise in any one year a less sum than that apportioned to it out of the Legislative School Grant, the Chief Superintendent of Education shall deduct a sum equal to the deficiency, from the apportionment to such county, city, town, or village, in the following year.

PART XI.—SPECIAL PROVISIONS.

Public Schools to be free.—Fees in Cities, &c., for Text Books.

125. [The one hundred and twenty-fifth section has been superseded by the first section of the School Law Improvement Act of 1871, as follows: 1. All common schools, which shall hereafter be designated and known as public schools, shall be free schools; and the trustees of school sections, and the municipal councils of cities, towns, villages and townships, shall, in the manner now provided by law, levy and collect the rate upon the taxable property of the school division or municipality (as the case may be), to defray the expenses of such schools, as determined by the trustees thereof; provided, that public school boards in cities, towns and villages may, if they deem it expedient, collect from parents and guardians of children attending their school, a sum not exceeding twenty cents per month, per pupil, to defray the cost of text books, stationery and other contingencies.

A Resident in one Section sending his Children to another Section.

126. Any person residing in one school section, and sending a child or children to the school of a neighbouring school section, shall, nevertheless, be liable for the payment of all rates assessed [on his property] for the school purposes of the section in which he resides, as if he sent his child or children to the school of such section; and such child or children shall not be returned as attending any other than the school of the section in which the parents or guardians of such child or children reside;

Exception as to Separate Schools and Non-Resident Ratepayers.

But this clause shall not apply to persons sending children to or supporting separate schools; or prevent any person who may be taxed for public school purposes on property situate in a different school section from that in which he resides, from sending his children to the school of the section in which such property may be situate, on as favourable terms as if he resided in such section.

Rates on Lands of Non-Residents to be returned to the Clerk of the Municipality.

127. If the collector appointed by the trustees of any school section be unable to collect that portion of any school rate which has been charged on any parcel of land liable to assessment, by reason of there being no person resident thereon, or no goods and chattels to distrain, the trustees shall make a return to the clerk of the municipality, before the end of the then current year, of all such parcels of land, and the uncollected rates thereon, and the clerk shall make a return to the county treasurer of all such lands, and the arrears of school rates thereon, and such arrears shall be collected and accounted for by such treasurer in the same manner as the arrears of other taxes; and the township, village, town, or city in which such school section is situate, shall make up the deficiency arising from uncollected rates on lands liable to assessment, out of the general funds of the municipality.

Foreign Books not to be used without the Permission of the Council of Public Instruction.

128. No person shall use any foreign books in the English branches of education, in any model or public school, without the express permission of the Council of Public Instruction; and no portion of the Legislative School Grant shall be applied in aid of any public [or separate] school in which any book is used that has been disapproved of by the Council of Public Instruction, and public notice given of such disapproval.

Pupils not to be required to observe Religious Exercises objected to by their Parents.

129. No person shall require any pupil in any such school to read or study in or from any religious book, or to join in any exercise of devotion or religion objected to by his or her parents or guardians; but within this limitation, pupils shall be allowed to receive such religious instruction as their parents and guardians desire, according to any religious regulations provided for the government of public schools.

PART XII.—VARIOUS PENAL CLAUSES.

Penalty on Secretary-Treasurer or Trustee for refusing to account.

130. If any secretary-treasurer appointed by the [public or

separate] school trustees of any school section, or any person having been such secretary-treasurer, [or any trustee] has in his possession any books, papers, chattels, or moneys, which came into his possession as such secretary-treasurer, [or trustee] and wrongfully withholds or refuses to deliver up, or to account for, and pay over the same or any part thereof to the person, and in the manner directed by a majority of the school trustees for the school section then in office, such withholding or refusal shall be a misdemeanor.

Mode of proceeding in the case.

131. Upon application to the Judge of the County Court, by a majority of such trustees, [or any two ratepayers] supported by their affidavit made before some Justice of the Peace, of such wrongful withholding or refusal, such judge shall make an order that such secretary-treasurer, or person having been such, or trustee, do appear before him at a time and place to be appointed in the order.

132. Any bailiff of a Division Court, upon being required by such judge, shall serve such order personally on the party complained against, or leave the same with a grown-up person at his residence.

133. At the time and place so appointed, the judge being satisfied that such service has been made, shall, in a summary manner, and whether the party complained of does or does not appear, hear the complaint, and if he is of opinion that the complaint is well founded, such judge shall order the party complained of to deliver up, account for, and pay over the books, papers, chattels, or moneys as aforesaid by a certain day to be named by the judge in the order, together with such reasonable costs incurred in making the application as the judge may tax.

134. In the event of a non-compliance with the terms specified in such order, or any or either of them, the judge shall order the said party to be forthwith arrested by the sheriff of any county in which he may be found, and to be committed to the common gaol of his county, there to remain without bail until such judge be satisfied that such party has delivered up, accounted for, or paid over the books, papers, chattels, or moneys in question, in the manner directed by the majority of the trustees as aforesaid.

135. Upon proof of his having so done, such judge shall make an order for his discharge, and he shall be discharged accordingly.

136. No such proceeding shall impair or affect any other remedy which the said trustees may have against such secretary-treasurer, or person having been such, or his sureties.

Certain Parties personally responsible in case of lost School Fund.

137. If any part of the public school funds [or moneys] be embezzled or lost, through the dishonesty or faithlessness of any party to whom it has been entrusted, and proper security against such loss has not been taken, the person whose duty it was to have exacted such security shall be personally responsible for the sums so embezzled or lost; and the same may be recovered from him by the party entitled to receive the same, by action at law in any court having jurisdiction to the amount, or by information at the suit of the Crown.

Trustees accountability for School Moneys, &c.

137½. The School Law Improvement Act of 1871 provides that: 46. The one hundred and thirtieth and seven following sections of the Consolidated School Act, passed in the twenty-second year of the reign of Her Majesty, and chaptered sixty-four, shall apply to every school trustee or other person, into whose hands any school moneys or school property shall come, and who neglects or refuses to account for, or deliver up the same when called upon by competent authority to do so; and the County Judge, upon application of any two ratepayers in a school section or division, supported by their affidavit of the facts made before a Magistrate, shall have the same jurisdiction in the case, as he has in that of a secretary-treasurer, by the said sections of the Consolidated School Act; Provided always, that it shall be the duty of school trustees to exact security from every person to whom they entrust school money, or other school property, and to deposit such security with the township council for safe keeping.

Penalty for false School Reports and Registers.

138. If any trustee of a public school knowingly signs a false report, or if any teacher of a public school keeps a false school register, or makes a false return, with the view of obtaining a larger sum than the just proportion of school moneys coming to such school, such trustee or teacher shall, for each offence, forfeit to the public school fund of the township, the sum of twenty

dollars, for which any person whatever may prosecute him before a Justice of the Peace, and for which he may be convicted on the oath of one credible witness other than the prosecutor; and if, upon conviction the penalty is not forthwith paid, the same shall, under the warrant of such justice, be levied with costs by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the offender; and such penalty, when so paid or collected, shall by such justice be paid over to the said public school fund; or the said offender may be prosecuted and punished for the misdemeanor.

Penalty for disturbing a School or School Meeting.

139. Any person who wilfully disturbs, interrupts, or disquiets the proceedings of any school meeting authorized to be held by this Act, or any school established and conducted under its authority, or wilfully interrupts or disquiets any high or other public school, by rude or indecent behaviour, or by making a noise either within the place where such school is kept or held, or so near thereto as to disturb the order or exercises of such school, shall, for each offence, on conviction thereof before a Justice of the Peace, on the oath of one credible witness, forfeit and pay for public school purposes to the school section, city, town, or village within which the offence was committed, such sum not exceeding twenty dollars, together with the costs of the conviction, as the said justice may think fit; or the offender may be indicted and punished for any of the offences hereinbefore mentioned as a misdemeanor.

How Penalties under this Act shall be recoverable.

140. Unless it is in this Act otherwise provided, all fines, penalties, and forfeitures recoverable by summary proceeding, may be sued for, recovered, and enforced, with costs, by and before any Justice of the Peace having jurisdiction within the school section, city, town, or village in which such fine or penalty has been incurred; and if any such fine or penalty and costs be not forthwith paid, the same shall, by and under the warrant of the convicting justice, be enforced, levied, and collected, with costs, by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the offender, and shall be by such justice paid over to the school treasurer of the school section, city, town or village, or other party entitled thereto; and in default of such distress, such justice shall, by his warrant, cause the offender to be imprisoned for any time not exceeding thirty days, unless the fine and costs, and the reasonable expenses of endeavouring to collect the same, be sooner paid.

Interpretation Clause.

141. The word "teacher" shall include female or male teachers; the word "county" shall include unions of counties, and the word "townships" shall include unions of townships made for municipal purposes.

Meaning of Reference to Municipal and Assessment Acts.

151. [The School Law Amendment Act of 1871, declares that; 31. Wherever reference is made in any School Act to the Municipal Institutions or Assessment Acts, it shall be held to mean those Acts, or amendments to them, which may be in force at the time of performing any duty under their authority.]

REGULATIONS FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN ONTARIO.

Authority to prescribe these Forms and Regulations.

1. The Council of Public Instruction for Ontario is required by the fourth clause of the one hundred and nineteenth section of the Ontario Consolidated Public School Act, "To make such regulations, from time to time, as it deems expedient, for the organization, government, and discipline of Public Schools, for the classification of schools and teachers, and for school libraries throughout Ontario." The sixth clause of the same section requires the Council "to prescribe such regulations, with the approbation of the Governor in Council, as it from time to time deems expedient, for granting pensions to superannuated or worn out teachers of Public Schools." The School Law of 1871 also requires the Council to make certain other regulations in regard to Inspectors, teachers, &c.

2. The Chief Superintendent of Education for Ontario is required by the fifth clause of the one hundred and sixth section of the same Act, "To prepare suitable forms, and to give such instructions as he may judge necessary and proper, for making all reports, and conducting all proceedings under this Act."

Duties of all parties concerned to observe these Regulations.

1. The Public School trustees in rural sections are required by the

seventeenth clause of the twenty-seventh section of the Ontario Consolidated Public School Act, "To visit, from time to time, each school under their charge, and see that it is conducted according to the authorized regulations."

2. The Public School trustees in cities, towns, and incorporated villages, are required, by the sixteenth clause of the seventy-ninth section of the same Act, "To see that all the schools under their charge are conducted according to the authorized regulations."

3. Public School teachers are required by the third clause of the eighty-second section of the same Act, "To maintain proper order and discipline in their schools, according to the authorized forms and regulations." The first clause of the same section further requires teachers "To teach * * * all the branches required to be taught in the school * * * according to the provisions of this Act."

4. Inspectors of Schools are required, by the sixth clause of the ninety-first section of the same Act, "To see that all the schools are managed and conducted according to law." The eleventh clause of the same section also requires him "To act in accordance with the regulations and instructions provided for his guidance." The School Law Improvement Act of 1871 declares that he shall be subject to all the obligations conferred or imposed by law * * * according to such instructions as may be given to him, from time to time, by the Chief Superintendent of Education.

5. County or Circuit Boards of Examiners are required, by the fourth clause of the ninety-eighth section of the same Act, "To examine and give certificates of qualification to teachers of schools * * * as prescribed in a programme of examination and instructions provided for that purpose."

6. Superannuated school teachers in Ontario are subject to regulations in clause six of the one hundred and nineteenth section of the Act.

7. The Roman Catholic Separate School Act declares that, "The Roman Catholic Separate Schools shall be subject to such regulations as may be imposed, from time to time, by the Council of Public Instruction for Ontario."

8. Public and High Schools.—The School Law Improvement Act of 1871 declares, in the thirty-seventh section, that "No Public or High School shall be entitled to share in the fund applicable to it, unless it is conducted according to the regulations provided by law."

PART 1.—GENERAL REGULATIONS FOR THE ORGANIZATION, GOVERNMENT AND DISCIPLINE OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN ONTARIO.

Prescribed by the Council of Public Instruction.

1. Terms, Hours of Daily Teaching, Holidays, and Vacations.*

1. Terms.—There shall be four terms (or quarters) in each year, to be designated the winter, spring, summer, and autumn terms. The

* High and Public Schools united are subject to the following regulations, affecting holidays and vacations in High Schools. In order also to enable the Education Department to make an equitable apportionment to Roman Catholic Separate Schools in cities, towns and villages where united High and Public Schools exist, it is required that both the Public and Separate Schools shall observe the regulations affecting holidays and vacations in High Schools, as follows:

[Terms, Vacations, Daily Exercises, and Holidays in the High Schools.]

1. There shall be four terms each year, to be designated the winter, spring, summer, and autumn terms. The winter term shall begin the seventh of January, and end the Wednesday next before Easter; the spring term shall begin the Wednesday after Easter, and close the last day of June; the summer term shall begin the sixteenth day of August, and end the Friday next before the fifteenth of October; the autumn term shall begin the Monday following the close of the summer term, and shall end the twenty-second of December.

2. The exercises of the day shall not commence later than nine o'clock a.m., and shall not exceed six hours in duration, exclusive of all the time allowed at noon for recreation, and of not less than ten minutes during each forenoon and each afternoon. Nevertheless, a less number of hours of daily teaching may be determined upon in any High School, at the option of the board of trustees.

3. Every Saturday shall be a holiday; or, if preferred by the board of trustees and head master of any High School, the afternoons of Wednesday and Saturday in each week shall be half holidays. All days declared by law to be public holidays, shall be holidays in each School. The anniversary of the birth of our Sovereign, Dominion Day, any local municipal holiday, and such day as may be appointed by the Governor, or other competent authority, for Public Fast or Thanksgiving throughout the Province, shall be holidays in all the High Schools of Ontario.

4. The public half-yearly examinations required to be held in each High School [by the eighth clause of the twenty-fifth section of the Ontario Consolidated High School Act] shall take place, the one immediately before the Christmas holidays, and the other immediately before the summer vacation. [NOTE.—See Public School Regulations, and note, in the "Additional Duties of Masters and Teachers," (number 8) in regard to masters and teachers visiting other schools.]

winter term shall begin the *seventh of January*, and end the *Wednesday next before Easter*; the spring term shall begin the *Wednesday after Easter*, and close the *fifteenth day of July*; the summer term shall begin the *sixteenth day of August*, and end the *Friday next before the fifteenth of October*; the autumn term shall begin the *Monday following the close of the summer term*, and shall end the *twenty-second of December*.

2. *Hours*.—The exercises of the day shall commence not later than *nine o'clock a. m.*, and shall not exceed *six hours* in duration, exclusive of the time allowed at noon for recreation, and of not less than *ten minutes* during each forenoon and each afternoon. Nevertheless, a less number of hours of daily teaching may be determined upon in any Public School, at the option of the trustees.

3. *Holidays*.—The schools shall be taught on all week days during the term except Saturdays, the anniversary of the birth of our Sovereign, Dominion Day, any local Municipal holiday, and such day as may be appointed by the Governor, or other competent authority, for a Public Fast or Thanksgiving throughout the Province.

4. *Vacations*.—There shall be three vacations in each year; the first, or spring vacation shall begin on the *Wednesday next before Easter*, and end on the *Wednesday next after it*; the second, or summer vacation, shall begin on the *fifteenth day of July* and end on the *fifteenth day of August*, inclusive; and the third, or Christmas vacation, shall commence on the *twenty-second day of December*, and end on the *sixth of January*.

[NOTE.—No lost time can be lawfully made up by any teacher on any holiday, or during the vacations; and if so made up, it must be disallowed by the Inspector.]

5. *All Agreements* between Trustees, Masters and Teachers shall be subject to the foregoing regulations; and no Master or Teacher shall be deprived of any part of his salary on account of observing allowed holidays and vacations, or for sickness, as provided in regulation 4 of the "*Additional Duties of Masters and Teachers*." Masters and Teachers shall be entitled to the holidays or vacations immediately following the close of their period of service.

II. Religious and Moral Instruction in the Public Schools.

1. As Christianity is the basis of our whole system of elementary education, that principle should pervade it throughout. The Consolidated Public School Act, sec. 129, securing individual rights, as well as recognizing Christianity, provides that in any Model or Public School established under this Act, "No person shall require any pupil in any such school to read or study in or from any religious book, or to join in any exercise of devotion or religion, objected to by his or her parents or guardians; but within this limitation, pupils shall be allowed to receive such religious instruction as their parents or guardians desire, according to any general regulations provided for the government of Public Schools."

2. In the section of the Act thus quoted, the principle of religious instruction in the schools is recognized, the restrictions with which it is to be given are stated, and the exclusive right of each parent and guardian on the subject is secured.

3. The Public School being a *day*, and not a *boarding* school, rules arising from domestic relations and duties are not required, and as the pupils are under the care of their parents and guardians on Sabbaths, no regulations are called for in respect to their attendance at public worship.

III. Opening and Closing Exercises of each Day.

With a view to secure the Divine blessing, and to impress upon the pupils the importance of religious duties, and their entire dependence on their Maker, the Council of Public Instruction recommends that the daily exercises of each Public School be opened and closed by reading a portion of Scripture, and by prayer. The Lord's Prayer alone, or the Forms of Prayer hereto annexed, may be used, or any other prayer preferred by the Trustees and Master of each school. But the Lord's Prayer shall form part of the opening exercise, and the Ten Commandments be taught to all the pupils, and be repeated at least once a week. But no pupil should be compelled to be present at these exercises against the wish of his parent or guardian, expressed in writing to the Master of the school.

FORMS OF PRAYER:

(BEFORE ENTERING UPON THE BUSINESS OF THE DAY.)

Let us Pray.

O Lord, our Heavenly Father, Almighty and Everlasting God, who hast safely brought us to the beginning of this day, defend us

in the same by thy mighty power; and grant that this day we fall into no sin, neither run into any kind of danger, but that all our doings may be ordered by Thy governance, to do always that is righteous in Thy sight, through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

O Almighty God, the Giver of every good and perfect gift, the Fountain of all wisdom, enlighten, we beseech Thee, our understandings by Thy Holy Spirit, and grant that, whilst with all diligence and sincerity, we apply ourselves to the attainment of human knowledge, we fail not constantly to strive after that wisdom which maketh wise unto salvation; that so through Thy mercy we may daily be advanced both in learning and godliness, to the honour and praise of Thy Name, through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

Our Father, which art in Heaven, hallowed be Thy name, Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done on earth, as it is in Heaven: give us this day our daily bread; and forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us; and lead us not into temptation; but deliver us from evil; for Thine is the kingdom, the power, and the glory, for ever and ever. *Amen.*

The Grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the Love of God, and the Fellowship of the Holy Ghost, be with us all evermore. *Amen.*

(AT THE CLOSE OF THE BUSINESS OF THE DAY.)

Let us Pray.

Most merciful God, we yield Thee our humble and hearty thanks for Thy fatherly care and preservation of us this day, and for the progress which Thou hast enabled us to make in useful learning; we pray Thee to imprint upon our minds whatever good instructions we have received, and to bless them to the advancement of our temporal and eternal welfare; and pardon, we implore Thee, all that Thou hast seen amiss in our thoughts, words, and actions. May Thy good Providence still guide and keep us during the approaching interval of rest and relaxation, so that we may be prepared to enter on the duties of the morrow with renewed vigour, both of body and mind; and preserve us, we beseech Thee, now and forever, both outwardly in our bodies, and inwardly in our souls, for the sake of Jesus Christ, Thy Son, our Lord. *Amen.*

Lighten our darkness, we beseech Thee, O Lord; and by Thy great mercy, defend us from all perils and dangers of this night, for the love of Thy only Son, our Saviour, Jesus Christ. *Amen.*

Our Father, which art in Heaven, hallowed be Thy name, Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done on Earth as it is in Heaven; give us this day our daily bread; and forgive us our trespasses as we forgive them that trespass against us; and lead us not into temptation; but deliver us from evil; for Thine is the kingdom, the power, and the glory, for ever and ever. *Amen.*

The Grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the Love of God, and the Fellowship of the Holy Ghost, be with us all evermore. *Amen.*

IV. Weekly Religious Instruction by the Clergy of each Persuasion.

1. In order to correct misapprehension, and define more clearly the rights and duties of trustees and other parties in regard to religious instruction in connection with the Public Schools, it is decided by the Council of Public Instruction that the clergy of any persuasion, or their authorized representatives, shall have the right to give religious instructions to the pupils of their own church, in each school house, at least once a week, after the hour of *four o'clock* in the afternoon; and if the clergy of more than one persuasion apply to give religious instruction in the same school house, the trustees shall decide on what day of the week the school house shall be at the disposal of the clergyman of each persuasion, at the time above stated. But it shall be lawful for the trustees and clergyman of any denomination to agree upon any hour of the day at which a clergyman, or his authorized representative, may give religious instruction to the pupils of his own church, provided it be not during the regular hours of the school.

V.—Duties of Public School Inspectors.

[NOTE.—No Public School Inspector shall, during his incumbency hold the office of Head Master of a High School, or Master or Teacher of a Public School.]

1. The School Law requires each Inspector of Public Schools,—
"To act in accordance with the Regulations and instructions provided for his guidance." He is also "subject to all the obligations conferred or imposed by law * * * according to said instructions, as may be given to him from time to time by the Chief Superintendent of Education." He is further required,—

"To see that all the schools are managed and conducted according to law."

2. *County and City Inspectors' Full Time to be Employed.*—Each County and City Inspector shall devote the whole of his time during the ordinary office hours, to the duties of his office, except during the school holidays and vacations.

3. *The City and Town Inspectors* shall perform such duties as devolve upon them by the School Law and these Regulations, with such additional duties as may be required of them by the Public School Boards, which appoint them. They shall visit the schools as often as directed by the Board, and, in their visitations, shall be governed by the following regulations (so far as they apply to city or town schools):—See regulations 9, 10 and 19 in this chapter. They shall also keep one or more regular office hours in each day, as fixed by the Board of Trustees, of which public notice shall be given.

4. *Visitation of Schools.*—The County Inspector shall visit every public and separate school under his jurisdiction at least once during each half-year. He shall devote, on an average, half a day to the examination of the classes and pupils in each school, and shall record the result of such examination in a book to be kept for that purpose. (See regulation 6 of this Chapter.) He shall also make enquiry and examination, in such manner as he shall think proper, into all matters affecting the condition and operations of the school, the results of which he shall record in a book, and transmit it, or a copy thereof, annually, on completing his second half-yearly inspection, to the Education Department; (but he shall not give any previous notice to the teacher or trustees of his visit.) The subjects of examination and inquiry shall be as follows:—

(a) *Mechanical arrangements.*—The tenure of the property; the materials, dimensions and plan of the building; its condition; when erected; with what funds built; how lighted, warmed and ventilated; if any class rooms are provided for the separate instruction of part of the children; if there is a lobby, or closet, for hats, cloaks, bonnets, book-presses, &c.; how the desks and seats are arranged and constructed; what arrangements for the teacher; what play-ground is provided;* what gymnastic apparatus (if any); whether there be a well, and proper conveniences for private purposes; and if the premises are fenced or open on the street or road; if shade trees and any shrubs or flowers are planted.

[NOTE.—In his inquiries in these matters, the Inspector is especially directed to see whether the law and regulations have been complied with in regard to the following matters; (should he discover remissness in any of them, he should at once call the attention of the trustees to it, before withholding the school fund from the section, with a view to its remedy before his next half-yearly visit):—

(1) *Size of Section.*—As to the size of the school section, as prescribed by the fifteenth section of the School Law of 1871.

(2) *School Accommodation.*—Whether the trustees have provided “adequate accommodation for all children of school age [i. e., between the ages of five and twenty-one years, resident] in their school division,” [i. e., school section, city, town, or village] as required by the second section of the School Act of 1871.

(3) *Space for Air.*—Whether the required space of nine square feet for each pupil, and the average space for one hundred cubic feet of air for each child have been allowed in the construction of the school house and its class rooms.† (See regulation 9, *Duties of Trustees.*)

(4) *Well; Proper Conveniences.*—Whether a well or other means of procuring water is provided; also, whether there are proper conveniences for private purposes of both sexes on the premises; and whether the regulations in regard to them, contained in regulation 6 of the “*Duties of Masters*” and regulation 9 of the “*Duties of Trustees*,” are observed.

* *Size of School Grounds.*—The school grounds, wherever practicable, should in the rural sections embrace an acre in extent, and not less than half an acre, so as to allow the school house to be set well back from the road, and furnish play-grounds within the fences. A convenient form for school grounds will be found to be an area of ten rods front by sixteen rods deep, with the school house set back four or six rods from the road. The grounds should be strongly fenced, the yards and outhouses in the rear of the school-house being invariably separated by a high and tight board fence; the front grounds being planted with shade trees and shrubs. For a small school, an area of eight rods front by ten rods deep may be sufficient, the school-house being set back four rods from the front.

† *Ventilation* becomes easy as soon as it is known that it is embraced in these two essential operations, viz.: 1st, to supply fresh air; 2nd, to expel foul air. It is evident that fresh air cannot be crowded into a room unless the foul air is permitted to pass freely out; and certainly the foul air will not go out unless fresh air comes in to fill its place. It is useless to open ventilating flues when there is no means provided to admit a constant supply of fresh air from without.

Temperature.—In winter the temperature during the first school hour in the forenoon or afternoon, should not exceed 70°, nor 66° during the rest of the day.

(b) *Means of Instruction.*—He shall see whether the authorized text books are used in the several classes, under the heads of Reading, Arithmetic, Geography, &c.; whether sufficient and suitable Apparatus are provided, as Tablets, Maps, Globes, Blackboards, Models, Cabinets, &c.

(c) *Organization.*—Arrangement of classes; whether each child is taught by the same teacher; if any assistant or assistants are employed; to what extent; how remunerated, and how qualified.

(d) *Discipline.*—Hours of attendance; usual ages of pupils; if the pupils change places in their several classes, or whether they are marked at each lesson, or exercise, according to their respective merits; if distinction depends on intellectual proficiency, or on a mixed estimate of intellectual proficiency and moral conduct, or on moral conduct only; what system of merit marks, or records of standing (if any) is used; whether corporal punishments are employed—if so, their nature, and whether inflicted publicly or privately; what other punishments are used (See regulations 3 and 4, “*Duties of Masters*,” and 3, “*Duties of Assistant Teachers*”); whether attendance is regular; how many attend one month—how many two, three, or more months, &c.; is school opened and closed with reading and prayer, as provided in the regulations; whether the Ten Commandments are regularly taught, as required, and what separate religious instruction is given, if any.

(e) *Methods of Instruction.*—Whether simultaneous, or individual, or mixed; if simultaneous (that is, by classes), in what subjects of instruction; whether the simultaneous method is not more or less mingled with individual teaching, and on what subjects; to what extent the intellectual, or the mere rote method, is pursued, and on what subjects; how far the interrogative method only is used; how the attainments in the lessons are variously tested in the daily recitations and the quarterly examinations—by individual oral interrogation—by requiring written answers to written questions, or by requiring an abstract of the lesson to be written from memory.

(f) *Attainments of Pupils.*—1. *In Reading*; whether the higher pupils can read with ordinary facility only, or with ease and expression, as prescribed in the programme. 2. *Spelling*; whether they can spell correctly, and give the meaning and derivation of words. 3. *Writing*; whether they can write with ordinary correctness, or with ease and elegance. 4. *Drawing*; linear, ornamental, architectural, or geometrical; whether taught, and in what manner. 5. *Arithmetic*; whether acquainted with the simple rules, and skilful in them; whether acquainted with the tables of moneys, weights, measures, and skilful in them; whether acquainted with the compound rules, and skilful in them; whether acquainted with the higher rules, and skilful in them. 6. *Book-keeping*; how far taught. 7. *English Grammar*; whether acquainted with the rules of orthography, parts of speech, their nature and modifications, parsing. 8. *Composition*; whether acquainted with the grammatical structure of the language by frequent composition in writing, and the critical reading and analysis of the reading lessons in both prose and poetry. 9. *Geography and History*; whether taught as prescribed in the official programme, and by questions suggested by the nature of the subject. 10. *Christian Morals and Elements of Civil Government*; how far taught, and in what manner. 11. *Algebra and Geometry*; how many pupils, and how far advanced in; whether they are familiar with the definitions, and perfectly understand the reason, as well as practice, of each step in the process of solving each problem and demonstrating each proposition. 12. *Elements of Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Agriculture and Natural History*, as prescribed in the programme; whether taught; what apparatus for teaching them; how many pupils in each. 13. *Vocal Music*; whether taught, and in what manner. The order of questions is to be suggested by the nature of the subject. The extent and degree of minuteness with which the inspection will be prosecuted, in respect to any, or all of the foregoing and kindred subjects, must, of course, depend on circumstances.

(g) *Miscellaneous.*—How many pupils have been sent to the High School during the year. 2. Whether a visitors' book and register are kept, as required by law. 3. Whether the *Journal of Education* is regularly received by the trustees. 4. Whether the pupils have been examined before being admitted to the school, and arranged in classes, as prescribed by the regulations; and whether the required public examinations have been held. 5. What prizes or other means are offered to excite pupils to competition and study; and whether the merit system of cards issued by the Department is employed. 6. *Library.*—Is a library maintained in the section; number of volumes taken out during the year; are books covered and labelled as required; are books kept in library case; is catalogue kept for reference by applicants; are fines duly collected, and books kept in good order; are library regulations observed. 7. How far the course of studies and method of discipline prescribed according to law, have been introduced, and are pursued in the school; and

such other information in regard to the condition of the schools as may be useful in promoting the interests of Public Schools generally."

5. *Authority of an Inspector in a School.*—The authority of an Inspector in a school, while visiting it, is supreme; the Masters, Teachers and pupils, are subject to his direction; and he shall examine the classes and pupils, and direct the Masters or Teachers to examine them, or to proceed with the usual exercises of the school, as he may think proper, in order that he may judge of the mode of teaching, management and discipline in the school, as well as of the progress and attainments of the pupils.

6. *Procedure in the Visitation of Schools.*—On entering a school, with a view to its inspection, and having courteously introduced himself to the teacher (if a stranger), or, if otherwise, having suitably addressed him, the Inspector shall:

(1.)—note in the Inspector's book, the time of his entrance, and on leaving, the time of departure from the school.

(2.)—see whether the business going on corresponds with that assigned to that particular hour on the time table, and generally whether the arrangements which it indicates agree with the prescribed programme of studies, and are really carried out in practice. If not, he should at once privately notify the Master or Teacher of the omission, and the penalty for neglect to observe the regulations.

(3.)—examine the register, and other school records, and take notes of the attendance of pupils, number of classes in the schools at the time of his visit, &c.

(4.)—observe the mode of teaching, the management of the school, and generally its tone and spirit; also whether the bearing, manner, and language of the teacher, his command over the pupils, and their deportment at the time of his visit are satisfactory.

7. *Intercourse with Teachers and Pupils.*—*Inspection.*—In his intercourse with Masters and Teachers, and during his visit to their schools, the Inspector should treat them with kindness and respect, counselling them privately on whatever he may deem defective or faulty in their manner and teaching; but by no means should he address them authoritatively, or in a fault-finding spirit, in the presence or hearing of the pupils.

8. *See to Attendance of Children at School.*—The Inspector should see that the provisions in the third section of the School Act of 1871, in regard to the right of every child in the municipality under his jurisdiction to attend some school, are not allowed to remain a dead letter; but he should, where necessary, frequently call attention to the subject.

9. *Teachers Visiting other Schools.*—County and City Inspectors shall have authority to allow teachers to visit schools, under the restrictions contained in regulation eight of the "Additional Duties of Masters and Teachers."

10. *Payments to Teachers' Superannuation Fund.*—The forty-second section of the School Act of 1871, declares that "each Inspector of schools is hereby authorized and required to deduct [two dollars] half yearly from any payments made by him to any male teacher under his jurisdiction, and transmit the same to the Education Department." As a City or Town Inspector under the new law possesses all the powers of a County Inspector, such City or Town Inspector will be required to perform the corresponding duty of the County Inspector, and sign or countersign with the chairman, or other officer of the board of trustees, all checks for the salaries of teachers. In doing so, he will have to see that the sum of two dollars, payable semi-annually to the Superannuated Teachers' Fund by each male teacher, is deducted from such teacher's half yearly salary, and transmitted promptly, with the names of the teachers, and other information required, to the Education Department, in each January and July. This may be done in registered letters, or by deposit to the credit of the Chief Superintendent of Education, in any of the branches of the Bank of Montreal. In this latter case the deposit certificate should be transmitted, with the list of names, without delay, to the Education Department.

[NOTE.—If the Board of Trustees in cities and towns prefer it, they can direct the treasurer to deduct the full amount of the male teachers' half yearly subscription in one sum from the salaries payable to such teachers, and transmit it, as above, through the Inspector (who is by law responsible for the performance of this duty) to the Department.]

11. *Granting Special Certificates.*—The School Law authorizes Inspectors "to give to any candidate, on due examination, according to the programme authorized for the examination of teachers, a certificate of qualification to teach school within the limits of the charge of the Inspector, until (but no longer than) the next ensuing meeting of the board of examiners of which such Inspector is a member; but no such certificate shall be given a second time, or be valid if given a second time, to the same person in the same county." In giving effect to this provision of the Act, Inspectors

will observe: (1) that they are required to examine all candidates desiring special certificates; (2) that they are not authorized to grant "permits," or endorse as good any previous certificates of the applicant; (3) that the special certificates given can only have the value of those of the third class and be valid "within the limits of the charge of the Inspector;" (4) that under no circumstances can they give a special certificate to a teacher who has already previously received one from any (Local Superintendent or) Inspector in the same county; and (5) that no certificate can be given to a teacher who has been rejected by the Board of Examiners.

12. *Suspension of Certificates.*—When an Inspector finds it necessary to suspend the certificate of a Master or Teacher, he should not do so on the mere report of improper conduct, immorality or incompetency, but he should give the master or teacher due notice of the charge against him, and afford him a full opportunity for defence; and he should also examine carefully into the alleged facts of the case, and, if necessary, visit the school and assure himself personally of their truth before proceeding to suspension.

[NOTE.—Officers required by law to exercise their judgments, are not answerable for mistakes in law, or mere errors of judgment, without any fraud or malice.

13. *Blank Forms of Returns.*—Inspectors are responsible for obtaining reports from the Education Department, through the County Clerks, and supplying them to the Public Schools, and also for the prompt despatch of the blank forms of yearly and half-yearly returns directly to the trustees; and the trustees are equally responsible (in addition to the penalty imposed by law) for the delivery of the returns and reports to their Inspector, within ten days after the close of the year or half year.*

14. *Attendance of Pupils.*—The Inspector should see that the aggregate attendance of each school is correctly added up, and divided by the divisor for the half year, and that no lost time is made up by teaching on Saturdays, or other holidays, or vacations. (See note to regulation 4, of "Terms, Hours of Teaching, etc.") Under regulation eight, of the "Additional Duties of Masters and Teachers," teachers may employ certain days in the year in visiting other schools. In order that the school may not lose a corresponding proportion of the School Fund, the Inspector is authorized to add a proportionate amount of average attendance for time so employed, or by using a smaller divisor. After having examined and tested the correctness of the return, the Inspector should file away and carefully preserve it, so that it may be handed over, with other school documents, to his successor, when he retires from office.

15. *Check against incorrect Returns.*—The half yearly return of the pupils' names, and number of days on which they attended during each month, will be a check against false or exaggerated returns; as the Inspector can, in his visit to any school, take the return with him, compare it with the school register, and make any further enquiries he may deem necessary. He should also, at his visits to the school, take notes in his book of the school attendance, &c. The return, carefully compiled, will furnish materials for the statistical tables in the Inspector's report, and will show at what periods of the year the attendance of pupils at the schools is the largest, and how many attend school two, four, six, &c., months of the year.

16. *Apportionment to Schools.*—The returns in the trustees' half yearly reports must form the basis for apportioning the School Fund to the several public schools of each township. The Legislative Grant forms the School Fund for the first half year, and the Municipal Assessment the School Fund for the second half year. The Inspector is required to apportion each half year's School Fund to every section, whether in operation or not, for that half year. In making the apportionment, the attendance of non-resident† pupils (authorized by the one hundred and twenty-sixth section of the Consolidated School Act,) is to be reckoned as belonging to the

* DEPARTMENTAL NOTE.—The School Law does not require the Education Department to furnish Registers or blank forms to the trustees, but for the convenience of all parties concerned, it has done so gratuitously.

† Non-resident pupils are those whose parents or guardians are not residents of the section or school division. Such pupils do not become residents by boarding in the section or division while attending school, until the expiration of a year. (This rule does not apply to apprentices, or to parties who move into the section with a view to become bona fide residents.) A ratepayer in a section or division employing temporarily a minor (whose parents or guardians reside outside of the section, &c.), cannot lawfully report such minor in the school census, nor claim to send him as a resident unless he is duly apprenticed to such ratepayer. Adopted children and orphans, having guardians, who are bona fide residents, and other children who are bona fide residents of the school section or division, not having parents or guardians shall not be admitted until the guardian, adopted parent, friend or person with whom they reside, shall furnish the trustees with satisfactory evidence of such adoption, guardianship or bona fide residence.

section in which they are actual residents, and not to the section in which they may attend school. See regulation 15 of "*Duties of Trustees.*"

17. *No Omission in Apportioning.*—The Inspector is required to make an apportionment of the School Fund to all the Public Schools under his jurisdiction, whether entitled to it or not; but he should not give an order to pay any portion of the fund to a section the trustees and teacher of which have not complied with the requirements of the law and regulations. (See Sections two and clause six of section thirty of the School Act of 1871, and note to (a) of regulation 4, as well as of regulation 19 of this chapter.) All forfeited balances are to be disposed of as directed by the one hundred and sixth section of the Consolidated School Act, sub-section eight.

18. *Union School Sections.*—(See the ninety-second and ninety-third sections of the Consolidated School Law, the eighteenth section of the School Act of 1871, and regulation 18 of *Duties of Trustees.*)

19. *Cheques to Teachers.*—Any cheques for school money due a section, must be made payable to the (qualified) teacher or his order, and to no other person; (see ninety-first section of the Consolidated School Act, sub-section two;) and no cheque can be given to such teacher except on an order signed by a majority of the trustees of the school section, and attested by a lawful corporate seal, and then only for the time during which the teacher has held a legal certificate of qualification, not cancelled, suspended, recalled or expired. (See clause four of section thirty of the School Act of 1871.) In giving cheques to male teachers the half-yearly payment of two dollars to the Superannuated Teachers' Fund must be deducted. (See regulations 10 and 25 of this chapter.)

20. *Authorized Text Books required.*—Inspectors should see that the law and regulations on the subject of text books are carried out. The Act declares that inspectors are required "to prevent the use of unauthorized text books," and schools using them are not entitled to be paid any part of the fund; and the Council has given notice that it "disapproves of the use, in any High or Public School, of any text book which is not included in the list of text books authorized by it, as provided by law."

21. *The Inspector as Umpire, and ex-officio Examiner.*—The law virtually makes inspectors umpires in all arbitrations relating to school sites, and differences of opinion between auditors in regard to school section accounts. It also authorizes them to call the meetings of Reeves and Inspectors, for the formation or alteration of union school sections, and requires them to transmit to the township clerk information of all such changes as they may make in the boundaries of school sections. It further authorizes them to settle all local school disputes, school elections, &c., subject to an appeal to the Education Department against their decision. The inspectors are also members of the Board of Examiners for the examination of teachers, also for the admission of pupils to the High Schools.

22. The Inspector shall act as Chairman of the Board of Examiners, and shall perform such other duties as are prescribed for him in the *Powers and Duties of Public School Examiners*; and the Inspector shall notify the Education Department at least two weeks before the half-yearly examination, of the number of copies of the examination papers which will be required for his county.

23. *School Meetings and Elections.*—The law requires County Inspectors "to decide upon any complaints which may be made [within twenty days], in regard to the election of [rural] school trustees, or in regard to any proceedings at school meetings." The law declares that the decision must be either "to confirm" or "set aside" the election or proceeding (subject to an appeal to the Chief Superintendent), and not to dismiss the complaint, or refuse to entertain it. If the proceedings be set aside, a reasonable time should be allowed to permit the parties concerned to appeal before calling another meeting, or otherwise carrying out the decision of the Inspector. The decision should be given as soon as possible, but not necessarily within the twenty days. A reasonable time may be taken by the Inspector to investigate the complaint, and, if he desires it, to apply to the Chief Superintendent for advice on any doubtful point.

24. *Decide Cases, and give Counsel and Advice.*—The Inspector should promptly adjudicate upon all cases submitted to him, after hearing both sides, and give such counsel and advice (in harmony with the School Law and Regulations) as shall, in his judgment, best promote the interests of the schools, and prevent disputes and litigation in the various neighbourhoods.*

25. *Conditions of Payment of Inspector's Salary.*—The proportion of each County Inspector's salary, payable by the Government, will be certified quarterly to the Provincial Treasurer by the Chief Superintendent, on the following conditions:—

*A public officer who is required by law to act in certain cases, according to his judgment or opinion, and subject to penalties for his neglect, is not liable to a party for an omission arising from a mistake or want of skill, if acting in good faith.

(1) That the name and address of the Inspector appointed by the County Council has been duly certified to the Education Department by the County Clerk.

(2) That such Inspector possesses a legal certificate of qualification from the Education Department.

(3) That he has faithfully performed the duties of his office during the time specified in regulation two of this chapter, and in the manner prescribed by the law and regulations.

(4) That he has promptly transmitted half-yearly to the Education Department, with the names of the Teachers, (to be afterwards certified from his cheques by the County Auditors at the end of each year), the semi-annual subscriptions to the Superannuated Teachers' Fund by the male teachers under his jurisdiction.

(5) That the required reports and returns have been duly sent in to the Education Department, and found to be correct (including his annual special report on each school, as provided for in regulation five of this chapter).

[NOTE.—Each Public or Separate School house in use for a school, in a legally established (or duly recognized) school section or division, within the jurisdiction of the Inspector, shall be counted as one school, (whether such school be in actual operation, or temporarily closed for not longer than six months).

VI. Powers and Duties of Boards of Public School Examiners.

1. *Constitution of the Board.*—The eleventh section of the School Law of 1871 provides that "each County Council, and the Board of Public School Trustees in each City, shall appoint a county or city Board of Examiners, (for the examination and licensing of teachers, in accordance with the regulations provided by law), consisting of the county, or city, Inspector (as the case may be,) and two or more other competent persons, whose qualifications shall, from time to time, be prescribed by the Council of Public Instruction; Provided always, that in no such county or city Board of Examiners, the number of members shall exceed five; and in all cases, the majority of the members appointed shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business; and the payment of their expenses shall be provided for as authorized by the sixteenth section of the School Law Amendment Act of 1860," as follows:—"Each county or city Board of Examiners shall meet half-yearly, and each of its members shall be entitled to the same recompense for his time and expenses, as are members of the county corporation for their attendance at county council meetings; and the incidental expenses attending the meeting of such county or city board, shall include the recompense to its members, the stationery, room, fuel, light, printing of notices, examination papers, and certificates, and such remuneration to the secretary of such board as the board may deem just and expedient."

2. The Examiners shall be appointed annually by the county council, from among persons holding the legal certificates of qualification granted by the Education Department.

3. *Granting of Certificates.*—The School Law of 1871 provides "that first class certificates of qualifications of teachers shall be awarded by the Council of Public Instruction only, and second and third class certificates by county and city boards of examiners only; And provided also, that first and second class certificates, given under the authority of this Act, shall be permanent during the good behaviour of the holders, and valid in all the municipalities of the Province." The Consolidated School Act also gives the board authority "to annul any such certificate as the board may judge expedient," but within the above-mentioned limitations. It also provides that "every such certificate of qualification shall have the signature of at least one Inspector of Schools; but no such certificate shall be given to any person as a teacher, who does not furnish satisfactory proof of good moral character, or who, is not a natural born or at the time of applying for such certificate, is not a naturalized subject of Her Majesty, or who does not produce a certificate of having taken the oath of allegiance to Her Majesty, before a Justice of the Peace for the county in which such person resides."

4. *Duties of Inspectors.*—The Inspector shall be Chairman of the Board of Examiners, and, as such, shall receive and be responsible for the safe keeping, unopened, of the examination

papers, until the day of the examination. He shall also, at the close of the examination of candidates for first-class certificates, seal up separately, and transmit, without delay, to the Education Department (by express, receipted,) the answers received from each candidate, together with all certificates of character, ability and experience in teaching, which such candidates may have presented to the board. He shall further see that the written answers received from candidates for second and third class certificates, and all reports thereon, as approved by the board, together with the list of certificates issued by it are also, as soon as possible after the close of the half yearly examinations, transmitted by express to the Education Department.

5. The presiding Inspector shall convene meetings of the Examiners, for the purpose of arranging and determining on all matters relative to the examinations, and he shall preside at all such meetings, or, in his absence, any other Inspector present shall preside, or should no Inspector be present, the examiners may elect their own temporary chairman.

6. The presiding Inspector shall transmit to the Chief Superintendent, on the first day of the examination, a copy of the following declaration, signed by himself and the other examiners (but such declaration shall not be required more than once from any examiner) :—

“ I solemnly declare that I will perform my duty of examiner without fear, favour, affection or partiality towards any candidate, and that I will not knowingly allow to any candidate any advantage which is not equally allowed to all.”

7. Each Examiner, by his acceptance of office, binds himself in honour to give no information to candidates, directly or indirectly, by which the approaching examination of that candidate might be affected.

8. *Time and place of each Examination.*—The half yearly examination of candidates for second and third class certificates, shall be held in each County Town at 9 o'clock a.m., on the second day of January (or on the third day, should the second fall on Sunday), and on the third Tuesday in July in each year, and shall continue for not more than six hours each for five days. It shall be held in such building as may be appointed by the Inspector, who shall give at least three weeks' public notice thereof in such manner as he shall deem expedient. The examination of candidates for first class certificates shall be held at the same place on the Tuesday next after the close of the other examination; but all candidates for first class certificates, who do not already possess second class Provincial certificates, shall be required to previously pass the examination for such second class certificate.

9. *Proceedings at each Examination.*—The Inspector shall preside at the opening of the examination; and, at 9 o'clock on the morning of the first day, in the presence of such of his colleagues as may be there, and of the candidates, he shall break the seal of the package of examination papers received for that examination, from the Education Department. He shall also break open the seal of each additional packet of examination papers as required, in the presence of a co-examiner and of the candidates. He shall further see that at least one examiner is present during the whole time of the examination, in each room occupied by the candidates. He shall, if desirable, appoint one or more of his co-examiners (1) to preside at the examination in any of the subjects named in the programme: (2) to read and report upon the answers as they are received; but under no circumstances shall a certificate of qualification be awarded to any candidate until the report on his answers, together with his certificates of character and service, etc., shall have been considered and approved by a majority of the board, the Inspector being present.

10. *Viva voce, and Special Examinations in certain subjects.*—The Board of Examiners shall subject the candidates to *viva voce* examination in reading, of the result of which a record shall be made. It shall also have authority to obtain the services of special examiners in vocal music and linear drawing, in case members of the board are not familiar with those subjects. The report of the examiners on these subjects shall be

in writing, addressed to the Inspector. The payment for such services shall be certified by the Inspector to the county treasurer, under the authority of the sixteenth section of the School Act of 1860.

11. *Recalling Certificates.*—The Board of Examiners shall have authority to recall, at its discretion, any certificates issued by the former county or circuit board within its jurisdiction, and which are valid only during the pleasure of such boards. In regard to all other certificates formerly issued, the School Law of 1871 provides “ that all existing certificates of qualification of teachers shall remain in force in their respective counties on the terms and conditions of the Act under which they were granted, and that upon their ceasing to be valid as provided by law, they shall be renewed from time to time under the regulations and programmes prepared under the authority of this Act.”

12. *Suspended Certificates.*—The Board of Examiners shall investigate all cases of appeal to it, against the act of the Inspector in suspending a teacher's second or third class certificate, and shall transmit to the Chief Superintendent, through the Inspector, its report, together with the evidence taken thereon, in the case of second class certificates (which are provincial in their character), and the Chief Superintendent shall either confirm or annul such suspension of a second-class certificate, but the action of the Board of Examiners shall be final with respect to third-class certificates, which are not valid beyond the county.

VII. General Regulations respecting the Examination of Candidates for Certificates as Public School Teachers.

1. Every candidate, who proposes to present himself at any examination, shall send in to the presiding Inspector, at least three weeks* before the day appointed for the commencement of the examination, a notice stating the class of certificate for which he is a candidate, and the description of certificate he already possesses, if any; such notice to be accompanied by the testimonial required by the programme.

2. The examination, except in reading, shall be conducted wholly on paper; but the special examinations in linear drawing and vocal music, provided for in Regulation 10 of the *Powers and Duties of Examiners*, may be also *viva voce*.

3. The Inspector shall furnish to the Chief Superintendent, full numerical returns in all doubtful matters relating to the results of the examinations, and any points relative to the examinations, on which a majority of the Examiners do not agree, shall be referred to the Chief Superintendent for decision.

4. The candidates, in preparing their answers, will write only on one page of each sheet. They will also write their names on each sheet, and, having arranged their papers in the order of the questions, will fold them once across and write on the outside sheet their names, and the class of certificate for which they are competing. After the papers are once handed in, the examiners will not allow any alteration thereof, and the presiding Inspector is responsible for the subsequent safe-keeping of the same, until he has transmitted them to the Education Department.

5. The presiding Inspector or Examiner must be punctual to the moment in distributing the papers, and in directing the candidates to sign their papers at the close of the allotted time. No writing, other than the signature, should be permitted after the order to sign is given. The candidates are required to be in their allotted places in the room before the hour appointed for the commencement of the examination. If a candidate be not present till after the commencement of the examinations he cannot be allowed any additional time on account of such absence.

6. In examining the answers of candidates it is desirable that at least two examiners should look over each paper.

* One week's notice will be sufficient in 1871; but at least three weeks' notice will be required hereafter, in order to enable the Inspector to notify the Department, in good time, of the number of copies of the examination papers which shall be required for his county, and make other arrangements. See regulation 22, *Duties of Inspectors*.

7. The Central Committee of Examiners appointed by the Council of Public Instruction will, in a paper, assign numerical values to each question or part of a question, according to their judgment of its relative importance. The local Examiners will give marks for the answer to any question in correspondence with the number assigned to the question, and the completeness and accuracy of the answer.

8. In order that a candidate may obtain a second class certificate, the sum of his marks must amount, for grade A, to at least two-thirds, and for grade B, to one-half of the aggregate value of all the papers; in both cases, accurate spelling will be required. In order to obtain a third class certificate, the marks must be not less than one-half of the aggregate value of all the papers for certificates of that rank; or should the marks of a candidate for a second class certificate fall below one-half the value of all the papers for second class certificates, a third class certificate may be awarded to him at the discretion of the examiners.

9. The names of successful candidates shall be arranged alphabetically, in classes and grades.

10. In the event of a candidate copying from another, or allowing another to copy from him, or taking into the room any book, notes, or anything from which he might derive assistance in the examination, it shall be the duty of the presiding Examiner, if he obtain clear evidence of the fact at the time of its occurrence, to cause such candidate at once to leave the room; neither shall such candidate be permitted to enter during the remaining part of the examination, and his name shall be struck off the list. If, however, the evidence of such case be not clear at the time, or be obtained after the conclusion of the examination, the Examiners shall report the case at a general meeting of the Examiners, who shall reject the candidate if they deem the evidence conclusive.

2. Conditions required of Candidates for Certificates of Qualification as Teachers.

1. To be eligible for examination for a Third Class (County) Certificate, the Candidate, if a female, must be 16 years of age; if a male, must be 18 years of age; and must furnish satisfactory proof of temperate habits and good moral character.

2. Candidates for Second Class (Provincial) Certificates must furnish satisfactory proof of temperate habits and good moral character, and of having successfully taught in a school three years, except in the special cases hereinafter provided.

3. Candidates for First Class (Provincial) Certificates must furnish satisfactory proof of temperate habits and good moral character, and of having successfully taught in a school five years, or two years if during that period he has held a Second Class Certificate, granted under these regulations, and all candidates for First Class Certificates, who do not already possess Second Class Provincial Certificates, shall be required to previously pass the examination for such Second Class Certificate.

3. Value and Duration of Certificates.

1. First and Second Class Certificates are valid during good behaviour and throughout the Province of Ontario; and a First Class Certificate of the highest grade (A), renders the holder eligible for the office of County Inspector.

2. Third Class Certificates are valid only in the county where given, and for three years, and not renewable, except on the recommendation of the County Inspector; but a teacher, holding a Third Class Certificate, may be eligible in less than three years, for examination for a Second Class Certificate, on the special recommendation of his County Inspector.

Explanatory Note.—1. Attendance at the Normal School for Ontario, with the required practice in the Model Schools, and passing the requisite examinations for a First Class Certificate, shall be considered equivalent to teaching five years in a public or private school. So also, attendance at the Normal School, with the required practice in the Model Schools, and passing the requisite examinations for a Second Class Certificate, shall be

considered equivalent to teaching three years in a public or private school.

2. In regard to teachers in French or German settlements, a knowledge of the French or German grammar respectively may be substituted for a knowledge of the English grammar, and the certificates to the teachers expressly limited accordingly.

VIII Powers and Duties of Masters and Teachers of Public Schools.

The *eightieth* and the *seven* following sections of the Consolidated Public School Act, prescribe, in explicit and comprehensive terms, the duties of teachers; and no teacher can legally claim his salary who disregards the requirements of the law. Among other things, the Act requires each teacher to "maintain proper order and discipline in his school, according to the authorized forms and regulations." The law makes it the duty of the Chief Superintendent of Education to provide the forms; and the Council of Public Instruction prescribes the following regulations for the guidance of masters and teachers in the conduct and discipline of their schools.

1. *Number of Teachers.*—In every school in which there are two or more teachers employed therein, the trustees shall determine who shall be considered as the master of the school.

[NOTE.—*Designation.*—The head teacher employed in any Public School, in which there is more than one teacher, shall be designated and known as the *master*, and the others shall be named first, second, or third, &c., *assistant teacher*.]

(1) POWERS AND DUTIES OF MASTERS.

Authority as a Public Officer.—The master of every school is a public officer, and, as such, shall have power, and it shall be his duty to observe and enforce the following rules:—

1. *See that the Rules are observed.*—He shall see that these general rules and regulations, and any special rules (not inconsistent with them) which may be approved by the trustees for their respective schools, are duly and faithfully carried out, subject to appeal, in case of dissatisfaction, to the Inspector.

2. *Prescribe Duties of Teachers.*—He shall prescribe (with the assent of the trustees) the duties of the several teachers in his school, but he shall be responsible for the control and management of the classes under their charge.

3. *Power to Suspend Pupils.*—He shall suspend (subject to appeal, by the parent or guardian, to the trustees,) any pupil, for any of the following reasons:

(1.) Truancy persisted in.

(2.) Violent opposition to authority.

(3.) Repetition of any offence after notice.

(4.) Habitual and determined neglect of duty.

(5.) The use of profane, obscene, or other improper language.

(6.) General bad conduct, and bad example, to the injury of the school.

(7.) Cutting, marring, destroying, defacing, or injuring any of the Public School property, such as buildings, furniture, fences, trees, shrubbery, seats, &c.; or writing any obscene or improper words on the fences, privies, or any part of the premises; provided that any master suspending a pupil for any of the causes above named, shall immediately, after such suspension, give notice thereof, in writing, to the parent or guardian of such pupil, and to the trustees, in which notice shall be stated the reason for such suspension; but no pupil shall be expelled without the authority of the trustees. [See also regulation 2 of the "Duties of Assistant Teachers," which also applies to Masters.]

4. *Expulsion of Pupils.*—When the example of any pupil is very hurtful to the school, and in all cases where reformation appears hopeless, it shall be the duty of the master, with the approbation of the trustees, to expel such pupil from the school. But any pupil under public censure, who shall express to the master his regret for such a course of conduct, as openly and explicitly as the case may require, shall, with the approbation of the trustees and master, be re-admitted to the school. The third section of the School Law of 1871, declares "that any pupil who shall be adjudged so refractory by the trustees (or a majority of them) and the teacher, that his presence in the school is deemed injurious to the other pupils, may be dismissed from such school, and, where practicable, removed to an Industrial School," etc.

5. *Care of School Property.*—He shall exercise the strictest vigilance over the Public School property under his charge,—the building, outhouses, fences, &c., furniture, apparatus, and books, belonging to the school, so that they may receive no injury; and give prompt notice, in writing, to the trustees, or person appointed by them, under regulation 13, *Duties of Trustees*, (if

in cities, towns, or villages, to the Inspector,) of any repairs which may require to be made to the building, premises, or furniture, &c., and of any furniture or supplies which may be required for the school.

6. *Regulations in regard to School Premises, &c.*—The Trustees having made such provision relative to the school house and its appendages, as are required by the fourth clause of the twenty-seventh section, and the seventh clause of the seventy-ninth section of the Consolidated School Act, and as provided in regulation 9 of the "Duties of Trustees," it shall be the duty of the Master to give strict attention to the proper ventilation and temperature,* as well as to the cleanliness of the school house; he shall also prescribe such rules for the use of the yard and out-buildings connected with the school house, as will insure their being kept in a neat and proper condition; and he shall be held responsible for any want of cleanliness about the premises.

7. *School open for Pupils.*—Care must be taken to have the school house ready for the reception of pupils at least fifteen minutes before the time prescribed for opening the school, in order to afford shelter to those who may arrive before the appointed hour. (See regulation 12, "Duties of Assistant Teachers.")

8. *Out Premises.*—He shall see that the yards, sheds, privies, and other out-buildings are kept in order, and that the school house and premises are locked at all proper times; and that all deposits of sweepings, from rooms or yards, are removed from the premises.

9. *Fires and Sweeping.*—He shall employ, at a compensation to be fixed by the trustees, a suitable person to make fires, to sweep the rooms and halls daily, and dust the windows, walls, seats, desks, and other furniture in the same; but no assistant teacher or pupil shall be required to perform such duty, unless voluntarily, and with suitable compensation.

10. *Librarian.*—He shall act as librarian of the school, and take charge of the books; also make, keep, and preserve a catalogue of the same; deliver, charge, receive, and credit the volumes given out; and keep a register of the same; number, label, and catalogue the books; and make returns of the library, its books, &c., as required by the library regulations.

11. *The Library.*—He shall keep the library open for the distribution (and return) of books to their scholars, and ratepayers of the school division, on Friday afternoon of each week; but this duty shall not be permitted to interfere with the regular exercises of the school.

12. *Reports.*—He shall make the necessary term, special, or annual reports to the Trustees, to the Inspector or Chief Superintendent, at such times and in such manner as may be required.

13. *General Register.*—He shall keep a general register of the school (to be furnished by the trustees), in which shall be entered, in each term, the date of the admission of each pupil, his or her name and age, from whence received; the parent's or guardian's name and residence; the names of each of the classes in the school, together with the names of the pupils in each such classes; the promotion of pupils from one class to another; record of attendance of the pupil; date of his leaving the school, and destination, both as to place and occupation; and such other information as shall at all times give a correct idea of the condition of the school.

15. *Religious Exercises—Ten Commandments.*—He shall see that the regulations in regard to *Opening and Closing Exercises of the Day* (Chapter III.) are observed, and that the Ten Commandments are duly taught to all the pupils and repeated by them once a week.

(2.) DUTIES OF ASSISTANT TEACHERS.

The teacher of each class or department shall observe the following regulations:—

1. *Pupils.*—He shall give the children under his charge constant employment in the studies prescribed in the authorized programme; and endeavour, by judicious and diversified modes, to render the exercises of the school pleasant, as well as profitable.

2. *Discipline.*—He shall practise such discipline in his school, class, or department, as would be exercised by a kind, firm, and judicious parent in his family. It is strictly enjoined upon all teachers in the schools to avoid the appearance of indiscreet haste in the discipline of their pupils; and, in any difficult cases which may occur, to apply to the master, Inspector, or to the trustees (as the case may be) for advice and direction.†

* See note to (a) of regulation 4 of the "Duties of Inspectors."

† The following are modes to be adopted or avoided:—

(a) *Proper.*—Reproof kindly but firmly given, either in private or before the school, as circumstances require it, or such severe punishment as the case really warrants, administered as directed in the above regulation.

(b) *Improper.*—Contemptuous language, reproof administered in passion, personal indignity or torture, and violation of the laws of health.

3. *Regulations.*—He shall read, or cause to be read, to his class, at least once in each quarter, (or otherwise inform the pupils of) so much of the regulations as shall be necessary to give them a proper understanding of the rules by which they are governed.

4. *Register.*—He shall keep the register (provided by the Education Department, and furnished by the Inspector), which shall remain the property of the trustees, in which shall be entered the names and daily attendance of pupils, their proficiency in various studies, and other information.

5. *Returns.*—He shall make such returns, and at such times, as may be required by the master, Inspector, or trustees, relating to his class, school or department.

(3.) ADDITIONAL DUTIES OF MASTERS AND TEACHERS.

It shall also be the duty of each master and teacher of a Public and Separate School to observe the following regulations:—

1. *General Principles of Government.*—Masters and teachers are to evince a regard for the improvement and general welfare of their pupils; treat them with kindness, combined with firmness, and aim at governing them by their affections and reason, rather than by harshness and severity. Teachers shall also, as far as practicable, exercise a general care over their pupils in and out of school, and shall not confine their instruction and superintendence to the usual school studies, but shall, as far as possible, extend the same to the mental and moral training of such pupils, to their personal deportment, to the practice of correct habits and good manners among them, and to omit no opportunity of inculcating the principles of TRUTH and HONESTY, the duties of respect to superiors, and obedience to all persons placed in authority over them.

2. *Merit Cards—Prizes.*—In all the schools, the series of Merit Cards, prepared and authorized by the Education Department, shall be regularly used; and if prizes are given, it must be on the principles laid down in that series of cards.

3. *State of Feeling among Pupils.*—They shall cultivate kindly and affectionate feelings among the pupils; discountenance quarrelling, cruelty to animals, and every approach to vice.

4. *Absence.*—No master or teacher shall be absent from the school in which he or she may be employed, without permission of the trustees or Inspector, except in case of sickness, in which case the absence of such teacher shall be immediately reported to the trustees; and no deduction from the salary of a teacher shall be made on account of sickness, as certified by a medical man.

5. *Subscriptions, Collections, Presents, &c.*—No collection shall be taken up, or subscriptions solicited for any purpose, or notice of shows, or exhibitions given in any Public School, without the consent of the trustees; nor shall the masters or teachers act as agents for books, or sell stationery, &c., or receive presents (unless presented to them on leaving the school), nor award, without the permission of the trustees, medals or other prizes of their own to the pupils under their charge.

6. *Teachers' Meetings.*—All masters and teachers in cities, towns, and villages, shall regularly attend the teachers' meetings, at such times, and under such regulations, as the Inspector shall direct, and by study, recitations, and general exercises, strive to systematize and perfect the modes of discipline and of teaching in the Public Schools.

7. *Teaching.*—They shall classify the children according to the books used; study those books themselves, and teach according to the improved method recommended in their prefaces. In giving out the lessons for the next day, difficult parts should be explained, and where necessary the best mode of studying them pointed out.

8. *Visiting Schools.*—The Inspector may permit a master or teacher to be absent two of the ordinary teaching days in each half-year, for the purpose of visiting and observing the methods of classification, teaching and discipline practised in other schools than that in which he or she teaches; and such visit, with the name of the school or schools visited, shall be duly reported by such master or teacher to the Inspector;* but such permission shall not be given by the Inspector if the absence of the teacher will be, in his judgment, injurious to the interests of the school; nor shall this permission be granted to any master or teacher who fails to report, or who has employed the time heretofore given to

* Each High and Public School Master and Teacher must give at least three days' notice to the trustees; and, in addition, the High School Master must communicate with the Education Department, so that he may not be absent during the visits of the Inspector to his school. In order that no loss of appointment may accrue to any school in consequence of the master's absence under this regulation, a proportionate amount of average attendance will be credited to the school for the time so employed by the teacher; but under no circumstances can lost time be lawfully made up by teaching on any of the prescribed holidays or half holidays, nor will such time be reckoned by the Department, or be allowed by the Inspector.

him otherwise than in visiting schools, as authorized by this regulation.

9. *Time-Table.*—They shall keep in some conspicuous place in the school-room, a Time Table, showing the order of exercises for each day in the week, and the time for each exercise, as prescribed in the programme of studies for Public Schools.

10. *Classes.*—The division of pupils into classes, as prescribed by the programme, shall be strictly observed; and no teacher shall be allowed to take his or her class beyond the limits fixed for the classes taught by such teachers, without the consent of the master or Inspector, except for occasional reviews; but individual pupils, on being qualified, may, with the consent of the master, be advanced from a lower to the higher class.

11. *Quarterly Examination.*—Each class in every school shall be open for public examination and inspection during the last week of every quarter, and the teacher shall call upon every pupil in the school, unless excused, to review or recite in the course of such examination.

12. *In School at 8½ A.M., &c.*—All teachers shall be in their respective schools, and open their rooms for the reception of pupils, at least fifteen minutes in the morning, and five minutes in the afternoon, before the specified time for beginning school; and during school hours they shall faithfully devote themselves to the duties of their office.

13. *Visitors' Book.*—They shall keep the visitors' book (which is required by law to be furnished by the trustees), in which shall be entered the dates of visits and names of visitors, with such remarks as they may choose to make.

14. *Visitors.*—They shall receive courteously the visitors appointed by law, and afford them every facility for inspecting the books used, and examine into the state of the school; shall keep the visitors' book accessible, that the visitors may, if they choose, enter remarks in it. The frequency of visits to the school by intelligent persons animates the pupils, and greatly aids the faithful teacher.

IX. Duties of Pupils in the Public Schools.

1. *Cleanliness and Good Conduct.*—Pupils must come to school clean and neat in their persons and clothes. They must avoid idleness, profanity, falsehood and deceit, quarrelling and fighting, cruelty to dumb animals; be kind and courteous to each other, obedient to their instructors, diligent in their studies, and conform to the rules of their school.

2. *Tardiness* on the part of pupils shall be considered a violation of the rules of the school, and shall subject the delinquents to such penalty as the nature of the case may require, at the discretion of the master.

3. *Leaving before Closing.*—No pupil shall be allowed to depart before the hour appointed for closing school, except in case of sickness, or some pressing emergency; and then the master or teacher's consent must first be obtained.

4. *Absence.*—A pupil absenting himself from school, except on account of sickness, or other urgent reasons satisfactory to the master, forfeits his standing in the class, and his right to attend the school for the remainder of the quarter.

5. *Excuses.*—Any pupil not appearing at the regular hour of commencing any class of the school which he may be attending, without a written excuse from his parent or guardian, may be denied admittance to such school for the day, or half-day, at the discretion of the teacher.

6. *Punctual Attendance.*—Every pupil, once admitted to school, and duly registered, shall attend at the commencement of each term, and continue in punctual attendance until its close, or until he is regularly withdrawn by notice to the teachers to that effect; and no pupil violating this rule shall be entitled to continue in such school, or be admitted to any other, until such violation is certified by the parents or guardian to have been necessary and unavoidable, which shall be done personally or in writing.

7. *School to Attend.*—Pupils in cities, towns, and villages shall be required to attend any particular school which may be designated for them by the Inspector, with the consent of the trustees. And the Inspector alone, under the same authority, shall have the power to make transfers of pupils from one school to another.

8. *Absence from Examination.*—Any pupil absenting himself from examination, or any portion thereof, without permission of the master, shall not thereafter be admitted to any Public School, except by authority of the Inspector, in writing; and the names of all such absentees shall be reported by the master immediately to the trustees; and this rule shall be read to the school just before the examination days, at the close of each quarter.

9. *Going to and from School.*—Pupils shall be responsible to the master for any misconduct on the school premises, or in going

to or returning from school, except when accompanied by their parents or guardians, or some person appointed by them.

10. *Supply of Books.*—No pupil shall be allowed to remain in the school unless he is furnished with the books and requisites required to be used by him in the school; but in case of a pupil being in danger of losing the advantages of the school, by reason of his inability to obtain the necessary books or requisites, through the poverty of his parent or guardian, the trustees have power to procure and supply such pupil with the books and requisites needed.

11. *Fees for Books.*—The fees for books and stationery, &c., as fixed by the trustees in cities and towns, whether monthly or quarterly, shall be payable in advance; and no pupil shall have right to enter or continue in the school until he shall have paid the appointed fee.

12. *Property Injured.*—Any property of the schools that may be injured or destroyed by pupils, must be made good forthwith by the parent or guardian, under a penalty of the suspension of the delinquent pupil. (See (7) of regulation 3 of the "Powers and Duties of Masters.")

13. *Contagious Diseases.*—No pupil shall be admitted to, or continue in any of the Public Schools who has not been vaccinated, or who is afflicted with, or has been exposed to, any contagious disease, until all danger of contagion from such pupil, or from the disease or exposure, shall have passed away, as certified in writing by a medical man.

14. *Effects of Expulsion.*—No pupil shall be admitted to any Public School who has been expelled from any school, unless by the written authority of the Inspector. See regulation 4, *Duties of Masters.*

15. *Certificate on Leaving.*—Every pupil entitled thereto shall, when he leaves, or removes from, a school, receive a certificate of good conduct and standing, in the form prescribed, if deserving of it.

X.—Public School Boards in Cities, Towns and Incorporated Villages.

1. *Constitution of the Board.*—(1) In cities and towns divided into wards there shall be two trustees for each ward, one of whom, after the first election, shall be elected annually for the ward and shall hold office for two years. (2) In towns not divided into wards and in incorporated villages, there shall be six trustees, two of whom, after the first election, shall be elected annually and shall hold office for three years.

2. *Officers of the Board.*—The law requires that there shall be elected annually by the Board from among its own members (1) a *Chairman*. The Board is also required to appoint for such period as it may decide (2) a *Secretary*, and (3) an *Inspector of Schools*. It may also at its discretion appoint (4) a *Collector of school [fees for contingency]*, and (5) a *Secretary-Treasurer*.

3. *Proceedings of the Board.*—The Board is authorized by law "to appoint the times and places of their meetings and the mode of calling them; and of conducting and recording their proceedings, and of keeping all their school accounts."

4. *Committees of the Board.*—In addition to the officers of the Board mentioned, the Board can most conveniently supervise the details of its work by means of committees, viz., (1) on Finance, (2) School Buildings, (3) Appointments of Teachers, (4) Printing, (5) Repairs and Supplies, (6) School Management and any others desired. The Board is authorized to "appoint a special committee of not more than three persons [not necessarily members of the Board] for the special charge, oversight and management of each school within the city, town or village."

5. *Order of Business.*—At every regular meeting of the Board the order of proceeding should be:—

- (1) Reading and confirming the minutes.
- (2) Reading and referring letters, memorials, &c.
- (3) Giving notices of motion.
- (4) Taking up unfinished business and former notices.
- (5) Presenting and adopting reports of committees.
- (6) Miscellaneous business.

6. *Rules of Order:—*

- (1) *Quorum*—A majority of the members of the Board shall form a quorum.
- (2) *The Chairman* shall have one vote on all questions; but in case of a tie, the question shall be considered lost.
- (3) *The Inspector* shall be entitled to a seat within the bar and

shall have the privilege of speaking on any matter connected with this department, but shall have no vote on any question.

(4) *Addressing Chairman*—Every member, previous to speaking, shall rise and address himself to the Chairman.

(5) *Questions and Replies*—Questions asked and replies to members, shall be through the Chairman.

(6) *Order of Speaking*—When two or more members rise at once, the Chairman shall name the member who shall speak first, after which the other member or members shall have the right to address the meeting in the order named by the Chairman.

(7) *Speaking Twice*—No member shall speak more than—minutes or twice (except in Committee) on the same question or amendment, without leave of the meeting, except in explanation of something which may have been misunderstood, or in reply to a question, until every one desiring to speak should have spoken.

(8) *Motion to be Read*—Each member may require the question or motion under discussion to be read for his information at any time, but not so as to interrupt a member when speaking.

(9) *Filling Blanks*—In filling blanks the largest sum and the longest time shall be first put.

(10) *Non-Debatable Questions*—Motions (1) to adjourn, (2) lie on the table, (3) for the "previous question," or (4) upon the order of business shall not be debatable.

(11) *Previous Question*—When the "previous question" is decided in the negative, the original question shall then remain before the Board to be debated or put, &c.

(12) *Proper Motions*—When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received but (1) to adjourn, (2) lie on the table, (3) for the "previous question," (4) to postpone to a day certain, (5) to commit, or recommit to a committee, (6) to award, or (7) to postpone indefinitely—which several questions shall have precedence in the order in which they are named.

(13) *Questions Decided*—No question decided by the Board shall be again raised during the year, without the consent of a majority of the Board.

(14) *Motions before the Meeting*—All motions made and seconded shall be considered in possession of the Board and shall be reduced to writing, whenever required by a member; they may be withdrawn at any time before decision, with the consent of the meeting.

(15) *Kind of Motion to be Received*—When a motion is under debate, no other motion shall be received, unless to amend it or to postpone it, or for adjournment; but no motion or proposition on a subject different from the one under consideration shall be introduced under colour of an amendment.

(16) *Order of Putting Motions*—All questions shall be put in the order in which they are moved. Amendments shall be put before the main motion; the last amendment first, and so on.

7. *Kinds of Schools Authorized*.—The Board is authorized "to determine the number, sites, kind, and description of schools to be established and maintained in the city, town or village," viz. :—

- (1) A central school for boys } or both combined.
- (2) A central school for girls }
- (3) A primary school for each ward.
- (4) Intermediate schools in convenient localities, &c.
- (5) Infant schools in convenient localities or connected with the ward schools.
- (6) Industrial schools for neglected children.

XI.—Powers and Duties of Public School Trustees in Rural Sections.

1. *School Meetings*.—The notice calling an annual or special school meeting, should specify the place, time and objects of the meeting. It may be signed by the secretary, by direction of the trustees, or by a majority of the trustees themselves. The corporate seal need not be attached to it. Three notices should be put up in conspicuous places in the section, at least six days before the meeting. See chapter viii of the regulations.

2. *Declaration of Office*.—Every trustee, on his election, is required by law to make a verbal declaration of office in presence of the chairman of the meeting. If the chairman himself be elected, he must make the declaration before the secretary of the meeting. In no case is an oath of office, or signed declaration by the trustee elect, required. The act must be verbally performed.* Even if it be not performed, the trustee is never-

*Even should a trustee's election be appealed against to the Inspector, the trustee himself must hold office, and act until his election is legally set aside. The principle is, that an individual coming into office by color of an election or appointment, is an officer *de facto* (in fact), and his acts in relation to the

theless a legal trustee until he is fined by a magistrate for neglect to make the declaration. On being fined, the office is vacated, and a new election should be at once held.

3. *Trustees' Tenure of Office—Vacancies*.—Each rural trustee is elected for three years, "and until his successor is elected." After his term has expired, he may refuse re-election for four years. When in office, he may resign, with the consent (in writing) of his colleagues and of the County Inspector. The removal of himself and family from the section, at once vacates his office; but if his home and his family remain in the section, he may be temporarily absent for six months at a time before his office becomes vacant.

4. *Personal responsibility of Trustees*.—Moneys may be lost to the section through the dishonesty or carelessness of the trustees, or of the individuals to whom they may entrust it, without having taken proper security; or, it may be lost to the section by the neglect or refusal of the trustees to keep open the school during each half-year. In either case, the law makes the trustees personally responsible for the loss, and the amount can be recovered from them for the benefit of the section. As the law of 1871 requires the Inspector to apportion, but not to pay (unless under certain conditions), money to every section under his jurisdiction—whether a school has been kept in it or not—(on the basis of the attendance of pupils during the corresponding period of the previous year,) the amount for which the trustees are responsible can easily be ascertained. Trustees are also personally responsible for any contract entered into by the corporation, which they refuse to fulfil. (See section twenty-three, clause twenty of section twenty-seven, sections thirty-one, and one hundred and thirty-seven of the Consolidated School Act, and section forty-six of the School Law Amendment Act of 1871.)

5. *Corporate Acts, when lawful*.—Trustees' contracts or other corporate acts and business to be lawful and binding upon the corporation, must be agreed to at a trustees' meeting duly called, of which each member of the corporation has had verbal or written notice from the secretary, or any trustee. The presence and consent of a majority of the corporation is necessary to constitute a valid act of such corporation. The law requires that a record of the proceedings of a school corporation "shall be entered in a book" to be kept for that purpose. Contracts or agreements with teachers and other parties must be in writing, and sealed with the corporate seal, otherwise they are mere private agreements, which may be enforced against the individuals making them. This rule does not apply to minor purchases or unimportant orders for work required to be done for the corporation, and involving a small outlay. In such cases trustees may authorize one of themselves or their secretary to attend to such matters on their behalf. (See regulation 13 of this chapter.) No trustee can enter into a contract with the corporation of which he is a member, or have any pecuniary claim on it, except for a school site, or as collector of school rates, when duly appointed by his colleagues.

6. *Trustees cannot give Promissory Notes, nor issue Debentures*.—The law does not authorize trustees to give promissory notes of hand, nor issue debentures. If they do so, the individual members of the corporation who sign them are alone personally responsible for their payment, and they cannot bind the corporation by such note or debenture, even should they affix to it their corporate seal. Trustees who require to borrow money for school purposes, can only do so by permission of the municipal council; and the council is alone authorized to issue debentures to provide for the re-payment of such borrowed money.

7. *Collector and Treasurer*.—The law requires the trustees to take security from their collector and secretary-treasurer (whether they be members of the corporation, or other parties), before they permit them to enter on the duties of their office. Should they neglect to do so, the trustees render themselves

public, are valid until he is removed, although it be conceded that his election or appointment was illegal. When his election is confirmed, he becomes a trustee *de jure* (of right), and no further objection can be made to him. (See regulation 23, *Duties of Inspectors*).

personally responsible for any moneys lost to the section in consequence of such neglect, and will be required to make it good out of their own pockets.

8. *School Section Accounts.*—The law requires trustees or their secretary-treasurer to furnish the school section auditors with all vouchers for the payment of school money during the year, together with such papers, books, &c., and verbal information on the subject as may serve to explain the items in the accounts. "In case of difference of opinion between the auditors on any matter in the accounts, it shall be referred to and decided by the County Inspector."

9. *Adequate School Accommodation.*—The law declares Trustees "shall provide adequate accommodations for all the children of school age [i.e., between the ages of five and twenty-one years, resident] in their school division." (i.e., School section, city, town, or village.) These "accommodations" to be "adequate," should include

(1.) A site of an acre, in extent, but not less than half an acre.

(2.) A school house (with separate rooms where the number of pupils exceeds fifty), the walls of which shall not be less than ten feet high in the clear, and which shall not contain less than nine square feet on the floor for each child in attendance, so as to allow an area in each room, for at least one hundred cubic feet of air for each child.* It shall also be sufficiently warmed, and ventilated, and the premises properly drained.

(3.) A sufficient fence or paling round the school premises.

(4.) A play ground, or other satisfactory provision for physical exercise, within the fences, and off the road.

(5.) A well, or other means of procuring water for the school.

(6.) Proper and separate offices for both sexes, at some little distance from the school house, and suitably enclosed.

(7.) Suitable school furniture and apparatus, viz: desks, seats, blackboards, maps, library, presses and books, etc., necessary for the efficient conduct of the school. (See also note to (a) of regulation 4, of the "Duties of Inspectors.")

10. *Site of School House.* In any school section should a new school site be deemed desirable, the trustees, or the County Inspector, can call a school meeting to decide the question. Should a difference of opinion arise between a majority of the trustees and the ratepayers on the subject, the matter must be referred to arbitration as provided by law; but the trustees alone have the legal right to decide upon the size and enlargement of a school site, as provided in regulation 9 of this chapter.

11. *Erection of School House, Teacher's residence, etc.* The trustees alone have also the power to decide upon the cost, size and description of school house, or teacher's residence, which they shall erect. No ratepayer, public meeting, or committee, has any authority to interfere with them in this matter. They have also full power to decide what fences, outbuildings, sheds and other accommodations shall be provided on the school site, adjacent to the school house, as provided in regulation 9. To them also exclusively belongs the duty of having the school plot planted with shade trees, and properly laid out. The power of the school meeting is limited to the single question as to how the money required by the trustees shall be raised.

12. *Use of School House.*—No school house or lot (unless so provided for in the deed), or any building, furniture, or other thing pertaining thereto, shall be used or occupied for any other purpose than for the use and accommodation of the public schools of the section or division, without the express permission of the trustee corporation, and then only after school hours, and on condition that all damages be made good, and cleaning, sweeping, &c., promptly done.

13. *Care and Repair of School House.*—Trustees should appoint one of their number, or other responsible person, and give him authority, and make it his duty to keep the school-house in good repair. He should also see to it that the windows

are properly filled with glass; that, at a proper season the stove and pipe are in a fit condition, and suitable wood provided; that the desks and seats are in good repair; that the outhouses are properly provided with doors, and are frequently cleaned; that the black-boards are kept painted, the water supply abundant, and everything is provided necessary for the comfort of the pupil and the success of the school.

14. *Right of Trustees in regard to Teacher, Apparatus, Books, etc.*—The trustees alone, and not any public meeting have the right to decide what teacher shall be employed, how much shall be paid to him, what apparatus, library, and prize books shall be purchased, what repairs, &c., shall be authorized (as provided in regulation 13); in short, every thing they may think expedient to do for the interest of the school.

15. *Expenses of the School.*—The majority of the trustees of every school section have the right to decide what expenses they will incur for maps, school apparatus, library and prize books, salaries of teachers, and all other expenses of their school (as provided in regulation 14). The trustees are not required to refer such matters to any public meeting whatever; but they alone have the right to decide as to the nature and amount of any expenses which they may judge it expedient to incur for such purposes.

15. *Half-yearly Returns.*—In filling up the return, the trustees should see that the teacher transcribes from the school register, according to the register number, the name of each pupil admitted to the school during the half year, and the number of days such pupil may have attended during each month of that period. The attendance of no child can exceed the number of authorized teaching days at the head of each monthly column of the return. The names of all children whose parents or guardians reside, or have taxable property in the school section, are to be included as "residents," but no others. "Non-resident children" are those whose parents or guardians do not reside, but have taxable property in the section, and are to be separately reported in the place assigned for such non-resident children in the return. Children who are visitors in the section, or boarders, for less than a year, whose parents or guardians do not live in the section, are non-residents. See note to regulation 16, *Duties of Inspectors.*

17. *Trustees to send in Returns.*—The law requires trustees to transmit their returns, signed by a majority of the corporation and the teacher, (with the corporate seal attached) to the Inspector immediately (or within ten days at farthest), after the close of the year or half-year to which it refers. Trustees neglecting to make their returns, forfeit the amount which might otherwise have been apportioned to their school, and become personally liable to their section for the amount thus forfeited or lost, on the complaint of any person to a magistrate:—See thirty-first section of the Consolidated Public School Act, and regulation *Duties of Inspectors.*

18. *Union School Section Returns.*—The trustees of union school sections will transmit exact copies of their return to the Inspectors concerned,—distinguishing the pupils belonging to each township.

19. *False Returns.*—Every trustee or teacher signing a false return in order to obtain a larger share of the school fund, renders himself liable to a fine of twenty dollars, or punishment for misdemeanor, besides forfeiture of any share in the school fund:—See one hundred and thirty-eighth section of the Consolidated School Act.

20. *Use of Corporate Seal.*—The trustees' seal should not be affixed to mere notices or letters, but only to contracts, agreements, deeds, or other papers which are designed to bind the trustees as a corporation for the payment of money, or the performance of any specified duty.

21. *Free Public School Library.*—The nineteenth clause of the Consolidated School Act declares that "It shall be the duty of the trustees of each school section, and they are hereby empowered: to appoint a librarian and to take such steps authorized by law, as they may judge expedient, for the establishment, safe keeping and proper management of a school

* Thus for instance, a room for fifty children would require space for 5,000 cubic feet of air. This would be equal to a cube of the following dimensions in feet, viz.: 25 x 20 x 10, which is equivalent to a room 25 feet long by 20 wide and 10 feet high.

library for their section," etc. In case they neglect to appoint a librarian, regulations 10 & 11, of the *Duties of Masters* provide that the master shall act as librarian, and shall see that the regulations in regard to the libraries are duly carried out. Trustees are not required to consult a public meeting on the subject; but the law makes it their duty as trustees to provide a library for the school, under the departmental regulations.

XIII. Rules for Public School Meetings in Rural School Sections.

I. MEETING ORGANIZED.—The senior, or other trustee, present, shall at the proper hour (10 o'clock, and not later than 10½) call the meeting to order, and request the ratepayers present to appoint a chairman and secretary from among themselves.

(1) *Chairman's Duty*—The chairman, on election, shall at once take the chair, and shall preserve order and decorum, and shall decide questions of order, subject to an appeal to the meeting. He may give a casting vote, but no other.

(2) *Secretary's Duty*—The secretary shall record in writing all the votes and proceedings of the meeting.

II. ORDER OF BUSINESS to be followed at the meeting:—

- (1) Calling the meeting to order.
- (2) Election of chairman and secretary.
- (3) Reading of trustees' annual report and auditors' statement of receipts and expenditure.
- (4) Reception of trustees' report and auditors' statement.
- (5) Election of trustee to fill the vacancy of the year.
- (6) Election of trustee or trustees to fill any other vacancy.
- (7) Deciding in what manner the school expenses of the school shall be raised (that is by the trustees or by the township council).

NOTE.—The school meeting has no power to alter the trustees' estimate of these expenses or reduce the teacher's salary, &c.

(8) Any other business, of which due notice has been given.

III. RULES TO BE OBSERVED.—The following rules of order are to be observed at the meetings:—

(1) *Addressing Chairman*—Every elector, previous to speaking, shall rise and address himself to the chairman.

(2) *Order of Speaking*—When two or more electors rise at once, the chairman shall name the elector who shall speak first, when the other elector, or electors, shall next have the right to address the meeting in the order named by the chairman.

(3) *Motion to be Read*—Each elector may require the question or motion under discussion to be read for his information at any time, but not so as to interrupt an elector who may be speaking.

(4) *Speaking twice*—No elector shall speak more than twice on the same question or amendment without leave of the meeting, except in explanation of something which may have been misunderstood, or until every one choosing to speak shall have spoken.

(5) *Poll Demanded*—The names of those who vote for, and of those who vote against, the question, shall be entered upon the minutes if two electors require it.

(6) *Votes*—All votes shall be taken in the manner desired by a majority of electors present, and a poll shall be granted if two electors desire it. The votes tendered shall be received by the chairman, unless objection be made to them. In that case the chairman shall require the person, whose vote is questioned, to make the declaration provided by law. After making it the vote must be received and recorded without further question.

(7) *Protest*—No protest against an election, or other proceedings of the school meeting shall be received by the chairman. All protests must be sent to the Inspector at least within twenty days after the meeting.

(8) *Adjournment*—A motion to adjourn an annual school meeting until the business is finished is unlawful; but a motion to adjourn a special school meeting shall always be in order; provided that no second motion to the same effect shall be made until after some intermediate proceedings shall have been had.

(9) *Motions to be Seconded*—A motion cannot be put from the chair, or debated, unless the same be in writing (if required by the chairman), and seconded.

(10) *Withdrawal of Motion*—After a motion has being announced, or read by the chairman, it shall be deemed to be in possession of the meeting; but may be withdrawn at any time before decision, with the consent of the meeting.

(11) *Kind of Motions to be received*—When a motion is under debate, no other motion shall be received unless to amend it, or to postpone it, or for adjournment, except as in No. 8 above.

(12) *Order of putting Motion*—All questions shall be put in the order in which they are moved. Amendments shall all be put before the main motion: the last amendment first, and so on.

(13) *Reconsidering Motion*—A motion to reconsider a vote may

be made by any elector at the same meeting; but no vote of reconsideration shall be taken more than once on the same question at the same meeting.

(14) *Close of the Meeting*—The school meeting must not close before eleven o'clock in the forenoon, nor shall it continue open after four o'clock in the afternoon—beyond which latter hour no business can be lawfully transacted by the meeting.

(15) *Transmitting minutes to Inspector*—At the close of the meeting the chairman should sign the minutes as entered by the secretary in the minute book. Within fourteen days after the meeting the chairman must send to the Inspector a copy of the minutes (signed by himself and the secretary) under a penalty of five dollars.

(16) *Declaration of Office*—The trustee, or trustees elect should at once make the declaration of office before the chairman of the meeting, or within fourteen days after the close of the meeting. In case the chairman is elected trustee he should in like manner make the declaration of office before the secretary.

(Concluded from page 96.)

17th, fog. 18th, robins first observed, though reported as having been seen nine days ago by several persons. Snow, 2nd, 3rd, 12th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 26th, 27th. Rain, 2nd, 3rd, 9th, 11th, 12th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 21st. This has been the mildest March since observations commenced in Peterborough. During the month, the ranges both of barometer and thermometer more than usually narrow for the same month in ordinary years. Many indications of a very early spring. Snow pretty nearly gone.

BELLEVILLE.—On 2nd, lightning, thunder and rain. 3rd, fog. Snow on 1st, 2nd, 23rd, 26th, 27th. Rain, 2nd, 3rd, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 21st.

GODERICH.—On 2nd, thunder alone, and again accompanied by lightning and rain. Hail, 13th, 21st. Lunar halo, 1st, 25th, 29th. 17th, beautiful auroral display from 8 P.M.; streamers from NE and SW of crimson color—maximum of splendor at 9 P.M.; at 9.20 there extended across the sky from E to W, through Z, a wavy zone of white cloud (?) as wide as a rainbow—gradually faded away—unconnected with aurora. Wind storms, 20th, 21st. Fog, 13th. Snow, 3rd, 6th, 14th, 19th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 26th, 27th, 28th. Rain, 2nd, 9th, 10th, 11th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 20th, 30th. Ice broke up on the Maitland River, and went down on 9th. Harbor sufficiently open for navigation on 11th; first vessel arrived on 20th, no ice having been in sight for several days.

STRATFORD.—On 11th, robins seen. 18th, spring birds. 20th, mill pond free from ice. The following is a table of the difference (from normals) of mean daily temperature:—

| Day. | Difference. | Day. | Difference. |
|---------|-------------|---------|-------------|
| 1..... | + 7.5 | 17..... | + 10.3 |
| 2..... | + 13.4 | 18..... | + 9.3 |
| 3..... | + 5.0 | 19..... | |
| 4..... | + 5.1 | 20..... | + 12.1 |
| 5..... | | 21..... | + 1.5 |
| 6..... | + 6.2 | 22..... | - 2.1 |
| 7..... | + 9.5 | 23..... | - 3.0 |
| 8..... | + 20.6 | 24..... | - 2.4 |
| 9..... | + 26.0 | 25..... | + 1.1 |
| 10..... | + 15.4 | 26..... | |
| 11..... | + 13.2 | 27..... | - 0.9 |
| 12..... | | 28..... | - 0.3 |
| 13..... | + 5.1 | 29..... | + 1.5 |
| 14..... | + 4.4 | 30..... | + 5.7 |
| 15..... | + 6.0 | 31..... | - 0.2 |
| 16..... | + 9.1 | | |

Excess of mean monthly temperature over average of 9 years = + 7° 3. Wind storms, 1st, 6th, 9th, 10th, 15th, 19th. Snow, 2nd, 3rd, 6th, 11th, 12th, 14th, 19th, 21st, 23rd, 26th. Rain, 2nd, 3rd, 9th, 11th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 20th, 21st. A few cases of scarlet fever during the first part of March; measles very prevalent during the latter part.

HAMILTON.—On 1st, crows noticed. 4th, at 5.15 P.M., parhelia on east side of sun. 7th, clover just beginning to grow. 8th, robins returned—last year on 29th. 9th, blue birds returned. Hail, 19th, 22nd. Wind storms, 1st, 20th. Fogs, 15th, 16th. Snow, 3rd, 11th, 14th, 21st, 23rd, 26th. Rain, 3rd, 8th, 11th, 12th, 14th—17th, 21st, 23rd. The latter part of the month has been cold and chilly; things have made little progress.

SIMCOE.—A very beautiful phenomenon was observed at this station at 7 P.M. on 4th; a halo of white light, about 30° diameter, encircled the moon, the upper or western part of it being beautifully colored, while a number of colored arcs stretched N and S from its outer circumference like the streamers of an aurora. Another large halo of white light encircled the whole heavens, its centre being the zenith, and its circumference passing through the moon's centre. The moon was about 45° above the horizon, and the large halo was therefore elevated the same height above the horizon, and was like a brilliant comet over the head of the observer. Lightning and thunder with rain on 15th. Wind storms, 1st, 6th, 10th. Snow, 13th, 14th, 26th. Rain, 3rd, 9th, 11th, 13th—17th.

WINDSOR.—On 4th, 8th, 31st, lunar halo. 10th, maple trees observed expanding their buds, and on 11th were fully expanded—almost in leaf, but cold weather followed and they did not come forward. 20th, navigation was resumed to-day with both upper and lower lakes; the river ports were open to traffic some time previous to this date. Wind storms, 1st, 6th, 9th, 14th. Fog, 15th. Snow, 3rd, 13th, 21st, 26th. Rain, 2nd, 3rd, 9th, 11th, 14th—17th, 20th, 22nd.

I. Monthly Report on Meteorology of the Province of Ontario.

I. ABSTRACT OF MONTHLY METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS, compiled from the Returns of the daily observations at ten High School Stations, for MARCH, 1871.

Table with columns for STATION, BAROMETER AT TEMPERATURE OF 32° FAHRENHEIT, TEMPERATURE OF THE AIR, and TENSION OF VAPOUR. Rows include Pembroke, Cornwall, Barrie, Peterborough, Belleville, Goderich, Stratford, Hamilton, Simcoe, Windsor.

Approximation. d On Lake Simcoe e Near Lake Ontario on Bay of Quinte. f On St. Lawrence. g On Lake Huron. h On Lake Ontario. i On the Ottawa River. j Close to Lake Erie. k On the Detroit River. l Inland Towns

Table with columns for STATION, HUMIDITY OF AIR, WINDS, NUMBER OF OBSERVATIONS, VELOCITY OF WIND, AMOUNT OF CLOUDINESS, RAIN, SNOW, and AURORAS. Rows include Pembroke, Cornwall, Barrie, Peterborough, Belleville, Goderich, Stratford, Hamilton, Simcoe, Windsor.

a Where the clouds have contrary motions, the higher current is entered here. b Velocity is estimated, 0 denoting calm or light air; 10 denoting very heavy hurricane

REMARKS.

Pembroke.—On 6th and 7th, solar halo. Wind storm on 1st. Fog, 4th. Snow, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 6th, 12th, 13th, 20th, 21st, 27th, 28th, 29th. Rain, 3rd, 10th, 11th, 12th, 16th, 17th. The sleighing season closed on 29th, but a good deal of snow lies on the ground, and the ice on the lake remains firm. CORNWALL.—Snow, 2nd, 23rd, 27th. Rain, 3rd, 6th, 10th, 16th, 17th, 20th.