

same authority as the local superintendents under the former law. The remuneration—not less than \$5 per school per an.—shall be provided by the County Council, or by the board in a city or town. The L. G. in C. may add a like amount to the pay of the county inspectors. The County Council or city or town board shall appoint boards of examiners for teachers of not less than 3 and not more than 5, whose qualification shall be prescribed by the Council of public instruction,—the inspector to be a member of the board. The Council of P.I. will prescribe uniform examinations for, and classification of teachers; the C.P.I. awarding the 1st class certificates, and the board of examiners the 2nd and 3rd. The 1st and 2nd to be permanent and valid throughout the province. Certificates already granted not to be interfered with, and local superintendents to hold their offices till others are appointed under this Act. The Municipal Council of any Township may, on a vote of a majority in two thirds of its School Sections, establish a Township Board of Trustees. No School District is to contain less than 50 resident children between 5 and 15, or contain an area of more than four square miles. An appeal against the formation or alteration of boundaries of a school section may be taken by a majority of school trustees, or any 5 ratepayers, to the County Council, who shall appoint a committee of 3 to 5, of whom the County Judge shall be one, to confirm or disallow it; and the Council, on the petition of the trustees, or a majority of the ratepayers of two or more sections, may allow the boundaries. The value of land selected for a school site may be determined by the Inspector and two Arbitrators appointed by the trustees and the proprietor; in case of refusal to sell or dispute as to price, if the trustees or proprietor neglect to appoint one, the Inspector may act with the other, and will have a casting vote. If an Arbitrator be absent from a meeting properly called, the other two may make their award or adjourn for two days. But no site may be taken without leave of the proprietor in a city, town or village, or within a hundred yards of a house, garden or pleasure ground. A clerk neglecting to furnish the map of the school divisions of his school municipality is liable to a fine of \$10. The trustees may provide residences for the teachers. School Trustees' report is to contain a summary of proceedings, state of the school and detailed statement of receipts and expenditure of the school, signed by the two auditors, or by one with the Inspector. A Trustee may give notice of a meeting, if the Secretary-Treasurer neglect. The latter shall receive all moneys collected; and if the trustees do not take proper security they are personally liable. Differences between teachers and trustees are to be settled by the County Judge sitting in the Division Court,—subject to appeal to the Superintendent, to whom the Judge must report his proceedings upon appeals under C.S.U.C., c. 64, ss. 108 to 113. Holidays to be from 15 July to 15 August. Any 2 ratepayers may sue for the fine upon trustees elect refusing or neglecting to serve. The Collector of the Trustees has the same power to proceed in same way to collect rates as a township collector. Trustees cannot give orders for the payment of salaries of teachers except for the term during which they hold a certificate of qualification. A township council may correct an assessment or collector's roll furnished to trustees. The Local Superintendent is to apportion

but not to pay money to trustees who neglect to send in returns of average attendance. Grammar Schools are hereafter to be designated as High Schools and the boards as High School Boards. Provision shall be made for teaching in these to male and female pupils, the higher branches of English and commercial education, together with Latin, Greek, French and German when parents desire it. The provisions of the Grammar School Act not inconsistent with this are to apply to the High Schools and the Grammar School grant used for their maintenance. A sum equal to one half the government grant (over and above the provision for the accommodation of the school) is to be raised by a city or town forming a separate municipality; and in other towns, villages or townships, one-half the local grant is to be raised by the local municipality and one-half by the county, on the application of the High School Board. A High School, if conducted according to law, is entitled to a share of the fund, receiving not less than \$400 per annum, according to attendance, proficiency of pupils, &c. The Inspector, Chairman of the Board, and the Head Master form a Board of Examiners of those seeking admission to High Schools. County Councils are authorized to form school districts and appoint 6 duly qualified persons to form the board. The L.G. in C. may confer the title, "Collegiate Institute," on any High school having 60 male pupils studying Latin and Greek, and not less than four masters constantly employed, and may grant an additional sum not exceeding \$750 per an. If the number of masters or pupils fall below the prescribed number, this grant is forfeited for that year; if for two years the title as well as the grant is lost. The public school board, in any city, town or village, may establish Industrial Schools, for otherwise neglected children. Each teacher is to pay yearly \$4 into the superannuated teachers' fund. The Inspector may deduct half this sum semi-annually from payments made to male teachers. A teacher retiring from his profession is entitled to receive one half the amount so paid in, and on his decease, his wife or other legal representative, the full amount with seven per cent. interest. The Treasurer of the High School board submits his accounts for examination to the County auditors. The County judge is given jurisdiction over trustees and others receiving school moneys, as he has now over Secretary Treasurers.

PHARMACY ACT.

Cap. 34—Provides that all Chemists, Drug-gists, &c., shall take a license and be registered under this Act. No one shall sell prussic acid or aconite and compounds thereof, tartrate of antimony, arsenic and compounds, atropine, conia and compounds, corrosive sublimate, digitalis, ergot, indian hemp, morphia and its salts and solutions, cedar oil, strychnine, nux vomica, savine and preparations and veratria, without labelling them as poison; and if sold by retail adding the name and address of the seller; nor shall any one, without such license, sell or keep for sale, oxalic acid, belladonna and compounds, calabar beans, cantharides, chloral hydrat, chloroform and ether, conium and preparations, croton oil and seeds, cyanide of potassium, euphorbium, elaterium, goulard extract, hyosciamus and preparations, hellebore, iodine, opium and preparations, including laudanum, &c.,