

ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION IN CANADA.

teachers, which are annually reported to the Education Office, where they are compiled, preserved and reported for publication in the meteorological service, in the Proceedings of the Royal Society and the Transactions of the Nova Scotian Institute of Science. There are a school library system, consolidated schools, government night schools, industrial and truant schools, and provision for retarded pupils. Medical and dental inspections of schools are now being introduced into all the cities and some of the towns. There is a school for the Blind, and one for the Deaf; and the Victoria School of Art and Design is co-operating with and stimulating the elementary art work of the public schools.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

General Organization.—The public schools of New Brunswick are free and non-sectarian. School privileges are provided free to all children resident in a district between the ages of six and twenty. The Board of Education, with the Chief Superintendent of Education as secretary, is in supreme control of the public schools. The board is composed of the Lieutenant-Governor, the members of the Executive Council, the Chancellor of the University of New Brunswick and the Chief Superintendent of Education. Three members of the Executive, with the chairman (who must be the Lieutenant-Governor, or, in his absence, the premier) and the Chief Superintendent of Education, constitute a quorum.

Courses of Instruction.—The common school course includes the first eight grades of instruction. The high school course provides for work beyond the eighth grade, and prepares students for the university.

School Districts.—A rural school district must contain an area of at least three and one-half square miles, or must have at least fifty children of school age. Each city and town is usually a school district. In rural districts, schools are under the control of a board of trustees, consisting of three ratepayers of the district, elected for a term of three years. In cities and towns the board of trustees consists of from nine to eleven members, the majority of whom are appointed by the city or town council, and the remainder by the Executive Council of the province. Two of the members may be women, one appointed by the city or town council and one by the Executive Council.

The school year technically begins on July 1 and ends on June 30, and is divided into two terms, one beginning about August 26 and ending on the Friday preceding Christmas week, and the other beginning early in January and ending June 30. There are eight weeks vacation in summer, beginning July 1, and two weeks in winter, between terms. There is also an Easter vacation, extending from Good Friday until the following Wednesday. A compulsory attendance law becomes operative only when adopted by the annual school meeting, which is held on the second Monday in July, or when adopted by the city or town council in urban school districts.

Support of Schools.—Schools are supported from three sources, viz., government grants, county fund grants, and local district assessment. The county fund is provided for by municipal assessment, and is a sum equal to sixty cents per head of the population, according to the last