

and forward to your Local Superintendent. The object of this provision of the Act is, to make the doings of each School Section during each half year the basis of its participation in the School Fund for such half year. On this subject, I refer you to what I have stated at length in my Circular to Local Superintendents.

8. In the first thirteen sections of the Supplementary School Act, there are other provisions relative to Trustees, on which I need not remark, but all which are designed to increase the efficiency of the office of Trustee. The 15th section of the Supplementary School Act, confers upon School Arbitrators full powers to give effect to their decisions, and prohibits from being brought before a Court of Law, any question of dispute between Trustees and Teachers, which may be referred to arbitration. The office of School Trustee, being now one of great power as well as of responsibility, I trust that you will earnestly labour to fulfil its high objects, and thus become instruments of unspeakable good to the rising and future generations of our country.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
E. RYERSON.

EDUCATION OFFICE,
Toronto, 26th June, 1853.

[OFFICIAL.]

Circular to Boards of School Trustees in Cities, Towns and Incorporated Villages in Upper Canada.

GENTLEMEN,—It may be proper for me to direct your attention to two or three provisions of the Supplementary School Act.

1. By the first section of this Act, each Board of School Trustees is invested with authority (if it shall judge it expedient) to levy and collect rates for any School purpose whatever. This provision does not lessen the obligation of the Municipal Council of any City, Town, or Village to provide, from time to time, such sum or sums, in such manner and at such times, as the Board of School Trustees shall require; and the Court of Queen's Bench have decided that such is the duty of each Municipal Council referred to. I hope it is not likely that any such Municipal Council will hereafter refuse or hesitate to perform this duty. But there have been refusals, especially on the part of several Village Councils, and the Board of School Trustees in such cases have been subjected to expense, embarrassment, and delay. This Section of the Supplementary Act is designed to enable Trustees to proceed immediately in all such cases, if they shall think it advisable, to levy and collect such rates as they may require, instead of proceeding against the Municipal Council before the Court of Queen's Bench; and the responsibility and odium of any additional expenses which a Board of School Trustees may thus incur, will fall upon the Council refusing or neglecting to perform its duty.

2. The 13th Section of the Supplementary Act restricts, from the beginning of the current year, all rate-bills to a sum not exceeding one shilling and three pence per month for each pupil attending school. All the expenses of the schools under your charge, over and above this rate-bill, must be provided for by a rate on property.

3. As all the schools in each city, town, or incorporated village, are under the management of one Board, it is not required to distribute the School Fund to each of such Schools as is required among the several School Sections of a Township. The Board of School Trustees will exercise their own discretion in regard to the sum or sums they may expend in support of each School under their charge.

4. By the provisions of the 4th section of the Supplementary Act, it will be seen that Separate Schools are not to share in the *Municipal Assessment* part of the School Fund. As the average attendance of pupils for the whole year is the basis of distribution under this section of the Act, the one-half of the sum payable to a Separate School for the year, should be paid at the end of the first half year, and the other half (more or less) at the end of the second half year. The Trustees of each Separate School must make to your Local Superintendent the semi-annual returns required by this section of the Act; and he should visit each Separate School to see that the register is properly

kept, and that the attendance corresponds with the returns, in the same manner as he is to visit the other schools under his charge for the same purposes. Where exemption is sought from the payment of the ordinary school rates, care should be taken that no parties be exempted except those who fulfil the conditions in which such exemption is permitted.

5. The provisions of the 4th section of the Supplementary Act, while leaving the applicants for Separate Schools not the slightest pretext of complaint or agitation against the school system, will not, in the least, embarrass you in your proceedings, or retard the noble and successful endeavors which are making to provide suitable school accommodations and good schools for all the children in our cities, towns, and villages in Upper Canada.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
E. RYERSON.

EDUCATION OFFICE,
Toronto, June 27th, 1853.

PROVINCIAL CERTIFICATES GRANTED BY THE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION FOR UPPER CANADA.

EDUCATION OFFICE, TORONTO, 18th June, 1853.

The Chief Superintendent of Schools, under the authority of the Upper Canada School Act of 1850, has granted the undermentioned Students of the Normal School, at the close of the Ninth Session, Provincial Certificates of Qualification as Common School Teachers in any part of Upper Canada.

The Section of the School Act of 1850 (which has not hitherto been acted upon), under the authority of which these Certificates are granted, is as follows:—

XLIV. And be it enacted, That it may and shall be lawful for the Chief Superintendent of Schools, on the recommendation of the teachers in the Normal School, to give to any teacher of Common Schools a certificate of qualification, which shall be valid in any part of Upper Canada, until revoked according to law: Provided always, that no such certificate shall be given to any person who shall not have been a student in the Normal School.

The Certificates are divided into three classes, in accordance with the Programme prescribed by the Council of Public Instructions, as contained in the General Regulations, and according to all which Teachers in Upper Canada are required to be examined and classified. The First and Second Classes are valid until revoked, and the Third Class until the First day of July 1854.

[N. B.—Each Certificate is numbered and recorded in the Register of the Department in the following order:]

FIRST CLASS.	SECOND CLASS (continued).
1. Archibald McCallum.	23. John Clarke.
2. John H. Sangster.	24. John Eison.
3. Sampson Paul Robins.	25. Anna Flemming.
4. Dorcas Clark.	26. Elizabeth R. Robinson.
5. Catharine Johnson.	27. Jeanette Gray Foster.
6. Anna Mills Morrison.	28. Jane Smith.
7. Marie E. Toof.	29. Rose Saunders.
8. Huldah L. Whitecomb.	30. Eliza Barber.
9. Alexander Martia.	31. Minnie Robertson.
10. Warren Rock.	32. Anne Siggins.
11. Benjamin Charlton.	33. Emily M. Clark.
12. Samuel Rathwell.	34. Lydia L. Dugur.
13. Henry T. B. de Scudamore.	35. Elizabeth Maria Magan.
14. William Warren Trull.	36. Annanda Walker.
15. Griffin Patrick Lanou.	37. Eliza J. Farland.
16. Patrick O'Brien.	38. Arabel Dugur.
SECOND CLASS.	39. Melissa Smith.
17. William Taylor Boyd.	40. Phæne Louisa Sharp.
18. Robert Ardenald Campbell.	41. Christian Anne Henry.
19. John Simons.	42. Ellen Daniel.
20. William Vardon.	43. Elizabeth Bell.
21. Niel McTaggart.	44. Emily Rice.
22. Francis Kae.	45. Martha Hoig.