

Proviso.

Canada: Provided always, that not more than Four Hundred and Fifty Pounds of the said sum shall be expended in the circulation of the *Journal of Education*; and the balance of such sum shall be expended as provided for in the thirty-eighth Section of the Upper Canada School Act of 1850; Thirdly, a sum not exceeding Five Hundred Pounds per annum may be expended by the Chief Superintendent of Schools in the purchase, from time to time, of

Books, Publications, Specimens, Models and Objects, suitable for a Canadian Library and Museum, to be kept in the Normal School Buildings, and to consist of Books, Publications, and Objects, relating to Education and other departments of Science and Literature, and Specimens, Models, and Objects illustrating the Physical Resources and Artificial Productions of Canada, especially in reference to Mineralogy, Zoology, Agriculture, and Manufactures; Fourthly, a sum not exceeding Five Hundred Pounds per annum, shall be applied towards forming a fund for the support of superannuated or worn-out

Common School Teachers in Upper Canada, under such regulations as may be adopted, from time to time, by the Council of Public Instruction, and approved of by the Governor in Council: Provided always, that no Teacher shall be entitled to share in the said fund who shall not contribute to such fund at least at the rate of One Pound per annum, for the period of his teaching School, or receiving aid from such fund, and who shall not furnish satisfactory proof to the Council of Public Instruction, of inability, from age or loss of health in teaching to pursue that profession any longer: Provided also, that no allowance to any superannuated or worn-out Teacher shall exceed the rate of One

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Pound Ten Shillings for each year that such Teacher shall have taught a Common School in Upper Canada.

Recital—Chief Supt. may appeal from decisions of Division Courts in School matters to the superior courts of common law at Toronto.

XXIV. And whereas it is highly desirable that uniformity of decision should exist in cases that may arise triable in the Division Courts, against and between Superintendents, Trustees, Teachers and others acting under the provisions of the Common School Acts of Upper Canada—Be it therefore enacted, That the Chief Superintendent of Schools for Upper Canada, may, within one month after the rendering of any Judgment, in any of the said Courts, in any case arising as aforesaid, appeal from the decision of any Judge of the said Courts to either of the Superior Courts of Law, at Toronto, by serving notice, in writing, of such his intention to do so, upon the Clerk of such Division Court, which Appeal shall be entitled, "The Chief Superintendent of Schools for Upper Canada, Appellant, in the matter between (A. B. and C. D.);" and it shall be the duty of the Judge of the said Court, to certify under his hand, to either of the Superior Courts aforesaid, as the case may

Mode of proceeding.

be, 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; whereupon the same matter shall be set down for argument at the next term of such Superior Court, which Court shall give such Order or direction to the Court below, touching the Judgment to be given in such matter, as the law of the land and equity shall require, and shall also award costs in their discretion, against the Appellant, which costs shall be certified to and form part of the Judgment of the Court below; and upon receipt of such Order, direction, and certificate, the Judge of the Division Court shall forthwith proceed in accordance therewith; Provided that all costs awarded against the Appellant, and all costs incurred by him, shall be payable by the Chief Superintendent, and the amount chargeable to the Contingencies of his Office: And the Judge presiding over any Division Court wherein any action of the kind referred to in this section is

Proviso—Costs to be paid by Education Office, Upper Canada.

Division Court proceedings to be stayed in case of appeal.

brought, may order the entering of judgment to be delayed for a sufficient time to permit either party to apply to the Chief Superintendent of Schools to appeal such case, and after Notice of Appeal is served as herein provided, no further proceedings shall be had in such case until the matter of the Appeal shall be decided by such Superior Court.

XXV. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Clerk of each Township Municipality to prepare in duplicate a Map of the Township, showing the divisions of the Township into School Sections and parts of Union School Sections, one copy of which shall be furnished to the County Clerk for the use of the County Council, and the other shall be retained in the Township Clerk's Office, for the use of the Township Municipality.

Township clerks to prepare Map of township in duplicate, showing the Sch. Sections & Unions.

Where deposited

XXVI. And be it enacted, That such of the provisions of the Upper Canada School Act of 1850, as are contrary to the provisions of this Act, shall be and are hereby repealed.

Inconsistent enactments to be repealed.

XXVII. And be it enacted, That the provisions of this Act shall apply to all School affairs and to all persons referred to in the said provisions, for the one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three.

This Act to apply to 1853.

XXVIII. And be it enacted, That in citing or otherwise referring to the said Act passed in the Session held in the thirteenth and fourteenth years of Her Majesty's Reign, and intituled, *An Act for the better establishment and maintenance of Common Schools in Upper Canada*, it shall be sufficient to designate it as "The Upper Canada School Act of 1850;" and that in citing or otherwise referring to this Act, it shall be sufficient to designate it as "The Upper Canada Supplementary School Act of 1853;" and that in citing or otherwise referring to the said Acts generally, or to them and to any other Act or Acts relative to Common Schools, which may at the time of such citation or reference be in force in Upper Canada, it shall be sufficient to use the expression, "The Common School Acts of Upper Canada."

Short Titles to C. S. Acts of Upper Canada.

JUDICIOUS TRAINING OF YOUTH.

During last summer a select committee was appointed by the British House of Commons to investigate the causes and remedies of juvenile delinquencies. A vast amount of testimony was taken, which is now in course of publication. Among the persons examined was a Mr. John Ellis, a shoemaker, who has been a Ragged-School teacher for eight years. A gentleman furnished him with means to take in charge fifteen boys between the ages of twelve and nineteen, of whom some had committed criminal offences, and all were extremely vicious. The character of these boys was very unpromising; the course pursued and the result obtained may be gathered from the following questions and answers.—*Epis. Rec.*

"Will you proceed to state the way in which these boys were treated?" I thought that one cause of their crime was want of employment; they had never been used to work, and no one had ever taken them by the hand to train them into the way of work. I made the employment of shoemaking as amusing to them as I possibly could, and I found that the boys were very fond of making things themselves, such as shoes. I used to go and sit with them for two or three hours a day, and I used to tell them that they might, by governing their tongue, their tempers, and their appetites, and governing themselves generally, be much more happy if they would put themselves in harmony with the laws of their own physical nature; and I showed them how wrong it was to break the social laws that bind society together, and also the laws of God, and so forth. And I considered that my conversation with them, for two or three hours had had a great effect; and I provided them with wholesome food, and I gave them clothes to wear, and I surrounded them with as many comforts as I possibly could.

"Will you explain to the committee what was the effect which you gradually saw attained upon the minds of these three boys, in consequence of the attention which you paid them?" I at once recognised them as my children; they looked upon me as their father; and the latent power of their souls being brought into existence, there was every feeling that I could exact from a child towards me.

"Had they at first any moral sense?" No: when I first took them, they did not know right from wrong.

"Will you explain to the committee up to what point of training you have carried these boys in the school, and how gradually introduced them into your house?" My principal object always was with those lads to put in their power the means of getting a living, by teaching them a business; with regard to their morals, I thought I could not do better than set before them a good example, and I ate with them, and drank with them, and slept with them, and I associated myself with them in every way; and as far as religion goes (I don't profess to be a