

of the Municipal Council of which you are clerk, and of your Board of School Trustees, that I have apportioned to your municipality the sum placed opposite to it, as its share of the Legislative School Grant to Upper Canada for the current year. This sum will be payable after the 1st of July to the Treasurer of your Municipality, in the same manner, and under the same regulations as were explained in my circular to you last year. You will please report to me the name of your Treasurer, and in case of his not having an attorney in Toronto duly authorised to receive the money apportioned to your municipality, it will be necessary for him to transmit the requisite power of attorney for that purpose, according to a printed form which can be obtained from this department.

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

APPORTIONMENT of the Legislative School Grant to Cities, Towns and Villages, for 1854.

CITIES.	POPULATION.	APPORTIONMENT.	£. s. d.		
			£.	s.	d.
Toronto, .....	30,775	@ 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	737	6	4
Hamilton, .....	14,112	.....	338	2	0
Kingston, .....	11,585	.....	277	11	1
	56,472		1,352	19	5
TOWNS.					
Belleville, .....	4,569	.....	109	9	3
Brantford, .....	3,877	.....	92	17	8
Brockville, .....	3,246	.....	77	15	4
Bytown, .....	7,760	.....	185	18	4
Cobourg, .....	3,871	.....	92	14	10
Cornwall, .....	1,646	.....	39	8	8
Dundas, .....	3,517	.....	84	5	2
Goderich, .....	1,329	.....	31	16	9
London, .....	7,035	.....	168	10	11
Niagara, .....	3,340	.....	80	0	5
Perth, .....	1,916	.....	45	18	1
Peterborough, .....	2,191	.....	52	9	10
Picton, .....	1,569	.....	37	11	9
Port Hope, .....	2,476	.....	59	6	5
Prescott, .....	2,156	.....	51	13	1
St. Catharines, .....	4,368	.....	104	13	0
	54,866		1,314	9	6
TOWN MUNICIPALITIES.					
Amherstburgh, .....	1,880	.....	45	0	10
Barrie, .....	1,007	.....	24	2	6
Chatham, .....	2,070	.....	49	11	10
Guelph, .....	1,860	.....	44	11	3
Simcoe, .....	1,452	.....	34	15	9
Woodstock, .....	2,112	.....	50	12	0
	10,381		248	14	2
INCORPORATED VILLAGES.					
Berlin, .....		.....	23	6	7
Bowmanville, .....	2,350	.....	56	6	0
Brampton, .....		.....	17	5	0
Caledonia, .....		.....	20	7	2
Chippewa, .....	1,193	.....	28	11	7
Galt, .....	2,248	.....	53	17	2
Ingersoll, .....	1,190	.....	28	10	2
Oshawa, .....	1,142	.....	27	7	2
Paris, .....	1,890	.....	45	5	7
Preston, .....	1,180	.....	28	5	5
Richmond, .....	434	.....	10	7	11
St. Thomas, .....	1,274	.....	30	10	5
Smith's Falls, .....	Included in Township apportionment.				
Stratford, .....		.....	20	18	6
Thorold, .....	1,091	.....	26	2	9
Trenton, .....		.....	22	16	5
Windsor, .....	Included in Township apportionment.				
Vienna, .....		.....	24	3	0
Yorkville, .....		.....	31	14	9
	13,992		495	15	7

No. 3. Circular to Local Superintendents of Schools on the sub-apportionment of the Legislative School Grant, for 1854.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION FOR UPPER CANADA,  
EDUCATION OFFICE, Toronto, 31st May, 1854.

SIR,—I have notified your county council and treasurer, through the county clerk, of the apportionment to the several

municipalities of Upper Canada, of the Legislative School Grant for the current year. Your county clerk will doubtless forthwith notify you of this apportionment, so far as you are concerned. A copy of the apportionment will also be found in the *Journal of Education* for May, together with a copy of my circular to county clerks on the subject.

2. On your being duly notified of this apportionment, your first duty will be to distribute it to the several School Sections under your charge entitled to share in it, as defined in the provisos of the second clause of the 31st section of the School Act of 1850. In former years the basis of distribution was the school population in each section between the ages of 5 and 16 years. The injustice of this principle of distribution is obvious, from the fact, that it is not based upon either the value of property taxed, or the work performed, in each school section, but merely upon the number of children of a certain age resident in each section. It has often happened that in a school section of over 100 children, a school has not been kept open more than six months in a year, while in another section of less than 70 children, the school has been kept open during nine or twelve months; yet the former, more populous, and less working section received one third more money from the school fund than the latter, less populous, but more working and more deserving school section. Besides, the object of the school fund being to develop and aid, but not supersede, local exertion, this object is greatly contravened when any basis not founded on exertion is adopted in the distribution of that fund; and therefore this principle of distributing the school fund among the school sections of a township, was abandoned in the School Act of 1850, except in cases sanctioned by the Chief Superintendent of Schools, in order to make the transition to a better mode of distributing the school fund as easy and fair as possible.

3. Now, there are two legal modes of distributing the school fund among the school sections, based upon exertion. The one mode is that which makes the *average attendance* of pupils at school the basis of distribution to each school, as provided for in the 1st clause of the 31st section of the act of 1850. To the application of this provision of the act, it has been objected that it is the average attendance of 1853 that determines the distribution of the school fund for 1854, and so on; whereas each teacher (or year) ought to receive the reward of his own labor. I think this objection is well founded; and therefore the 6th section of the Supplementary School Act requires "the trustees of each school section, on or before the 30th day of June and the 31st day of December in each year, to transmit to the local superintendent a correct return of the average attendance of pupils in the school or schools under their charge during the six months then immediately preceding; nor shall any school section be entitled to share in the apportionment from the school fund for the said six months, the trustees and teacher of which shall neglect to transmit a verified statement of such average attendance of pupils in their school or schools." In order to enable trustees and teachers to comply with this provision of the law, without delay or embarrassment, I have caused to be printed and transmitted to each of them, with their *Journal of Education* for May, a blank form of the return required, together with the needful directions for filling it up. Upon this return, which you will carefully examine and check, will be based your distribution, according to average attendance for the first half of the current year.\*

\* The following extract from the *Journal of Education* for September, 1853, page 144, will serve to illustrate the principle upon which this distribution is based. "Questions have been proposed by some local superin-