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## AN ACT

SUPPLEMENTARY TO THE COMMON SCHOOL ACT FOR UPPER CANADA.  
*Anno Sexto-Decimo, Victoria Regina, caput CLXXXV.*

[14th June, 1853.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make some further provision for the improvement of Common Schools in Upper Canada, and to modify and extend some of the provisions of the Act passed in the session held in the thirteenth and fourteenth years of Her Majesty's Reign, chaptered forty-eight, and intituled, *An Act for the better establishment and maintenance of Common Schools in Upper Canada*, hereinafter called "the

Upper Canada School Act of 1850:" Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and intituled, *An Act to re-unite the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, and for the Government of Canada*, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the Board of School Trustees in each

13 and 14 Victoria, ch. 48, cited.  
 Title of.  
 Power of City, Town, and Village trustees extended.

City, Town and incorporated Village, shall, in addition to the powers with which they are now legally invested, possess and exercise, as far as they shall judge expedient, in regard to each such City, Town and incorporated Village, all the powers with which the Trustees of each School Section are or may be invested by law in regard to

each such School Section: Provided always, that the Chairman of each such Board of School Trustees shall be elected by the Trustees from their own number, and shall have a right to vote at all times, and in case of an equality of votes, the maxim *prosumitur pro negante* [it is decided in the negative] shall prevail.

Powers of the Chairman of the Board.

II. And be it enacted, that in any Village or Town not divided into Wards in Upper Canada, which shall become incorporated according to Law, an Election of a Board of School Trustees for such Village or Town shall take place at the time specified in the second section of the said Upper Canada School Act of 1850; Provided always, that the first Election of such Board of School Trustees shall be called by the Returning Officer appointed to hold the first Municipal Election in such Village or Town, or in case of his neglecting to do so for one month, by any two Freeholders in such Village or Town, on giving six days' notice in at least three public places in such Village or Town; Provided, also, that all Elections of School Trustees that have taken place in Villages and Towns not divided into Wards, which have been incorporated

Election. Second Wednesday in January.

First Election to be called by Municipal Returning Officer.

Proviso— or, in default, by two Freeholders.

Proviso—Former Election confirmed.

since one thousand eight hundred and fifty, shall be and are hereby confirmed, and the acts of Boards of School Trustees so elected in such Villages and Towns, are hereby made as valid as if such Boards had been elected for Villages and Towns incorporated before one thousand eight hundred and fifty; Provided likewise, that in the words "two years" which occur in the second proviso of the twenty-fifth section of the said Act,† the word "three" shall be substituted for the word "two," and the said proviso shall be held to have and to have had effect as if the word "three" had been originally inserted therein instead of the word "two;" Provided, nevertheless, that the twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth sections of the said Act shall be construed to apply to all such Boards of School Trustees.

School Act, 1850, error in Proviso 2 of Sec. 25 corrected.

Proviso.

Declaration to be made by person to whose vote objection is made.

III. And be it enacted, That in case an objection be made to the right of any person to vote at an Election of a School Trustee or Trustees in any City, Town, or Incorporated Village, or upon any other subject connected with School purposes, the Returning Officer presiding at such Election shall require the person whose right of voting is thus objected to, to make the following declaration:—

"I do declare and affirm that I have been rated "on the Assessment-Roll of this City (Town or Village, as the case may be) as a Freeholder (or Householder, as

Form.

\* See pamphlet edition of the School Act, 1850, page 21; also 14 and 15 Victoria, chapter 111.

† Ibid, page 27.

"the case may be), and that I have paid a public School tax in "this Ward, (or Village, as the case may be), within the last "twelve months, and that I am legally qualified to vote at this "Election."

And the person making such declaration shall be permitted to vote :  
Provided always, that any person who shall, on the complaint of any person, be convicted of wilfully making a false declaration of his right to vote, shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and punishable by fine and imprisonment in the manner provided for similar cases in the seventh section of the said Upper Canada School Act of 1850.\*

Persons sending children to or subscribing a certain amount to separate schools to be exempted from Common School rates.

Persons sending children to or subscribing a certain amount to separate schools to be exempted from Common School rates.

or supporting such School by subscribing thereto annually an amount equal to the sum which each such person would be liable to pay (if such separate School did not exist) on any assessment to obtain the annual Common School grant for each such City, Town, incorporated Village or Township, shall be exempted from the payment of all Rates imposed for the support of the common public Schools of each such City, Town, incorporated Village or School Section, and of all Rates imposed for the purpose of obtaining the Legislative Common School Grant for such City, Town, incorporated Village or Township; and each such separate School shall share in such Legislative Common School Grant only (and not in any School money raised by Local Municipal Assessment) according to the average attendance of pupils attending each such separate School, (the mean attendance of pupils for winter and summer being taken) as compared with the whole average attendance of pupils attending the Common Schools in each such City, Town, incorporated Village or Township; and a certificate of qualification signed by the majority of the Trustees of such separate School shall be sufficient for any teacher of such School; Provided always, firstly, that the exemption from the payment of such School Rates, as herein provided, shall not extend beyond the period of such persons sending children to or subscribing as aforesaid for the support of such separate School; nor shall such exemption extend to School rates or taxes imposed

1st Provision—Exemption from the payment of C. School Rates. Conditional Exemption.

or to be imposed to pay for School-houses, the erection of which was undertaken

3d Provision—Returns from Separate Schools to local Superintendent. Names of supporters—names of children—amount subscribed.

as aforesaid for the support of such separate School during the six months previous, and the names of the children sent, and amounts subscribed by them respectively, together with the average attendance of pupils in such separate School during such period; And the Superintendent shall forthwith make a return to the Clerk of the Municipality and to the Trustees of the School Section or Municipality in which such separate School is established, stating the names of

all the persons who, being members of the same religious denomination, contribute

Local Superintendent to make return to Clerk of Municipality.

all the persons who, being members of the same religious denomination, contribute or send children to such separate School, and the Clerk shall not include in the Collector's Roll for the general or other School Rate, and the Trustees or Board of Trustees shall not include in their School Rolls, except for any rate for the building of School-houses undertaken before the estab-

\* See Pamphlet Edition, School Act, 1850, p. 9.

† Ibid., pp. 11-16.

of the Municipality within which such separate School is established, having possession of the Assessor's or Collector's Roll of the said Municipality, is hereby required to allow any one of the said Trustees, or their authorized Collector, to make a copy of such Roll as far as it shall relate to their School Section; Provided thirdly, that the provisions of the thirteenth section of the said Upper Canada School Act of 1850, shall apply to the Trustees and Teachers of separate Schools, the same as to Trustees and Teachers of other Common Schools: Provided fourthly, that the Trustees of each such separate School shall be a corporation and shall have the same power to impose, levy and collect School Rates or subscriptions upon and from persons sending children to or subscribing towards the support of such separate School, as the Trustees of a School Section have to impose, levy and collect School Rates or subscriptions from persons having property in such Section or sending children to or subscribing towards the support of School of such section: Provided fifthly, that the foregoing provisions in this clause shall take effect from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, and shall extend to the separate Schools established or intended to be established under the provisions of the Upper Canada Common School Acts: Provided sixthly, that no person belonging to the religious persuasion of such separate School, and sending a child or children thereto or subscribing towards the support thereof, shall be allowed to vote at the election of any Trustee for a public Common School in the City, Town, incorporated Village or School Section within the limits of which such separate School shall be situate.

Access to Roll allowed.

3rd Provision. Sect. 13 School Act, 1850, shall apply to separate Schools.

4th Provision. Trustees of separate Schools to be a corporation.

Their power to collect rates &c.

5th Provision. To have effect from Jan. 1853.

6th Provision. Supporters of separate Schools not permitted to vote for Common School Trustees.

#### COMMON SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

V. And be it enacted, That the Trustees of each School Section shall, on or before the thirtieth day of June, and the thirty-first day of December in each year, transmit to the local Superintendent, a correct return of the average attendance of pupil in the School or Schools under their charge during the six months then immediately preceding; nor shall any School Section be entitled to 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; Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to repeal the provisions of the thirty-first section of the said Upper Canada School Act of 1850 †

Trustees of Com. Schools to transmit half-yearly returns of average attendance to local Supt.

Penalty for omission to do so

Proviso.

VI. And be it enacted, That the Trustees of each School Section shall have the same authority to assess and collect School Rates for the purpose of purchasing School sites and the erection of School Houses, as they are now or may be invested with by law to assess and collect Rates for other School purposes: Provided always, that they shall take no steps for procuring a School site on which to erect a new School House, or changing the site of a School House established, or that may be hereafter established, without calling a Special Meeting of the Freeholders and Householdors of their Section to consider the matter; and if a majority of such Freeholders and Householdors present at such Meeting, differ from a majority of the Trustees as to the site of a School House, the question shall be disposed of in the manner prescribed by the eleventh section of the said Upper Canada School Act of 1850: † Provided that such Trustees shall, whenever they impose any rate for School purposes, make a return to the Clerk of the Municipality of the amount of the rate so imposed by them.

C. School Trustees may assess for sites and School-houses.

Proviso. Must call a Special Meeting thereof.

\* See pamphlet edition School Act, 1850, page 16.

† Ibid., page 12 and 13, 18th clause of the 12th section.

‡ See pamphlet edition of the Act of 1850, pp. 31-35.

§ Ibid., page 10.

Register and Visitor's Book to be provided by Trustees.

Union of Common with Grammar Schools.

Personal responsibility of Trustees in case of neglect of duty.

Penalty on Trustees for delaying their Annual Report.

Agreements with teachers not valid in certain cases.

Liability of persons sending children from other sections than the one in which they reside; how regulated.

Such attendance, how reported.

Exception in certain cases.

VII. And be it enacted, That the Trustees of each School Section shall see that each School under their charge is, at all times, duly provided with a Register and Visitor's Book, in the form prepared according to law.

VIII. And be it enacted, That the Trustees of each School Section shall have authority to take such steps as they may judge expedient to unite their School with any public Grammar School, which shall be situate within or adjacent to the limits of their School Section.

IX. And be it enacted, That the Trustees of each School Section, shall be personally responsible for the amount of any School moneys which shall be forfeited and lost to such School Section during the period of their continuance in office, in consequence of their neglect of duty; and the amount thus forfeited or lost shall be collected and applied in the manner provided by the ninth section of the said Upper Canada School Act of 1850, for the collection and application of the fines imposed by the said section.\*

X. And be it enacted, That the Trustees of each School section shall each personally forfeit the sum of One Pound Five Shillings for each and every week that they shall neglect, after the thirty-first day of January in each year, to prepare and forward to their local Superintendent of Schools, their School Report, as required by law, for the year ending the thirty-first of December immediately preceding; and which sum or sums thus forfeited, shall be sued for by such local Superintendent, and collected and applied in the manner provided by the ninth section of the said Upper Canada School Act of 1850.

XI. And be it enacted, That no agreement between Trustees and a Teacher in any School Section, made between the first of October and the second Wednesday in January, shall be valid or binding on either party after the second Wednesday in January then next, unless such agreement shall have been signed by the two Trustees of such School Section, whose period of office shall extend to one year beyond the second Wednesday of January, after the signing of such agreement.†

XII. And be it enacted, That any person residing in one School Section, and sending a child or children to the School of a neighboring School Section, shall nevertheless be liable for payment of all rates assessed for the School purposes of the Section in which he resides, the same as if he sent his child or children to the School of such Section; and such child or children shall not be returned as attending any other than the School of the Section in which the parents or guardians of such child or children reside; but this clause shall not be held to apply to persons sending children to or supporting separate schools, or to prevent any person who may be taxed for Common School purposes on property situate in a different School Section from that in which he resides, from sending his children to the School of the Section in which such property may be situate, on as favorable terms as if he resided in such Section.

XIII. And be it enacted, That no rate shall be imposed upon the inhabitants of any School Section according to the whole number of children, or to the number of children of legal school age, residing in such section; but all the School expenses of such section shall be provided for by any or all of the three authorized methods of voluntary subscription, rate-bill for each pupil attending the School, or by rate upon property: Provided always, that no rate-bill shall be imposed exceeding One Shilling and Three Pence per month for each pupil attending the School.

#### LOCAL SUPERINTENDENTS.

XIV. And be it enacted, That any person who has been or may be appointed Local Superintendent of Schools, shall continue in office (unless he resigns or is removed from office for neglect of duty, improper conduct, or incompetency) until the first day of April of the year following that of his appointment: Provided always, that no Local Superintendent shall be a Teacher or Trustee of any Common School during the period of his being in office: Provided, secondly, that no Local Superintendent shall be required unless he shall judge it expedient (except with a view to the adjustment of disputes), or unless directed to do so by the Municipality appointing him, to make more than two official visits to each School Section under his charge, one of which visits shall be made some time between the first of April and the first of October, and the other sometime between the first of October and the first of April: Provided, thirdly, that the Local Superintendents of adjoining Townships shall have authority and are hereby required to determine the sum or sums which shall be payable from the School apportionment and assessment of each Township in support of Schools of Union School Sections consisting of portions of such Townships; and they shall also determine the manner in which such sum or sums shall be paid: Provided, fourthly, that in the event of one person being Local Superintendent of both of the Townships concerned, he shall act in behalf of such Townships; and in the event of the Local Superintendents of Townships thus concerned not being able to agree as to the sum or sums to be paid to each such Township, the matter shall be referred to the Warden of the County or Union of Counties for final decision: Provided, fifthly, that each Local Superintendent of Schools shall have authority to appoint the time and place of a Special School Section Meeting, at any time and for any lawful purpose, should he deem it expedient to do so: Provided, sixthly, that each Local Superintendent of Schools shall have authority, within twenty days after any meeting for the Election of Common School Section Trustees within the limits of his charge, to receive and investigate any complaint respecting the mode of conducting such Election, and to confirm it or set it aside, and appoint the time and place of a new Election, as he shall judge right and proper: Provided, seventhly, that each Local Superintendent shall have authority, on due examination (according to the programme authorized by law for the examination of Teachers), to give any candidate a certificate of qualification to teach a School within the limits of the charge of such Local Superintendent, until the next ensuing meeting (and no longer) of the County Board of Public Instruction of which such Local Superintendent is a Member; but no such certificate of qualification shall be given a second time, or shall be valid, if given a second time to the same person in the same County: Provided, eighthly, that in the event of a Local Superintendent of Schools resigning his office, the Warden of the County or Union of Counties within such Superintendent shall have held office, shall have authority, if he shall deem it expedient, to appoint a fit and proper person to the office thus vacated until the next ensuing meeting of the Council of such County or Union of Counties.

No rate per capita shall be imposed upon children.

How school expenses shall be provided.

No rate-bill shall exceed 1s. 3d. per month.

Local Supts. to continue in office till April or longer.

1st Proviso. Shall not be a Teacher or Trustee.

Powers and obligations.

2d Proviso—Reporting to Visits.

the Municipality appointing him, to make more than two official visits to each School Section under his charge, one of which visits shall be made some time between the first of April and the first of October, and the other sometime between the first of October and the first of April: Provided, thirdly, that the Local Superintendents of adjoining Townships shall have authority and are hereby required to determine the sum or sums which shall be payable from the School apportionment and assessment of each Township in support of Schools of Union School Sections consisting of portions of such Townships; and they shall also determine the manner in which such sum or sums shall be paid: Provided, fourthly, that in the event of one person being Local Superintendent of both of the Townships concerned, he shall act in behalf of such Townships; and in the event of the Local Superintendents of Townships thus concerned not being able to agree as to the sum or sums to be paid to each such Township, the matter shall be referred to the Warden of the County or Union of Counties for final decision: Provided, fifthly, that each Local Superintendent of Schools shall have authority to appoint the time and place of a Special School Section Meeting, at any time and for any lawful purpose, should he deem it expedient to do so: Provided, sixthly, that each Local Superintendent of Schools shall have authority, within twenty days after any meeting for the Election of Common School Section Trustees within the limits of his charge, to receive and investigate any complaint respecting the mode of conducting such Election, and to confirm it or set it aside, and appoint the time and place of a new Election, as he shall judge right and proper: Provided, seventhly, that each Local Superintendent shall have authority, on due examination (according to the programme authorized by law for the examination of Teachers), to give any candidate a certificate of qualification to teach a School within the limits of the charge of such Local Superintendent, until the next ensuing meeting (and no longer) of the County Board of Public Instruction of which such Local Superintendent is a Member; but no such certificate of qualification shall be given a second time, or shall be valid, if given a second time to the same person in the same County: Provided, eighthly, that in the event of a Local Superintendent of Schools resigning his office, the Warden of the County or Union of Counties within such Superintendent shall have held office, shall have authority, if he shall deem it expedient, to appoint a fit and proper person to the office thus vacated until the next ensuing meeting of the Council of such County or Union of Counties.

3d Proviso—Apportionment to Union Schools.

4th Proviso.

5th Proviso—Special School Section Meetings.

6th Proviso—Investigating Election Complaints.

7th Proviso—Special and limited certificates to Teachers.

8th Proviso—Warden may fill vacancy in office of Local Supt.

\* See pamphlet edition of the Act of 1850, page 10.

† All agreements between trustees and a teacher should be signed by at least two of the trustees, and the teacher; and must have the corporate seal of the section attached to it otherwise the trustees may be made personally responsible for the fulfillment of their agreement, should they be sued by the teacher. It should also be entered in the trustees' book, and a copy of it given to the teacher. The trustees being a corporation, their agreement with their teacher is binding on their successors in office, if made in accordance with the foregoing section; and should they refuse or wilfully neglect to exercise the corporate powers vested on them, they would be personally liable for the amount due a teacher—see sixteenth clause of the twelfth section of the School Act of 1851. As to the mode of settling disputes between trustees and a teacher, see the seventeenth section of the Act of 1850, (pamphlet edition, page 18), in connection with the fifteenth section of this Act.

\* See pamphlet edition of the Act of 1850, pp. 101-103.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Last Proviso of 17th section of C. School Act of 1850 repealed.

Arbitrators between Teachers and Trustees invested with full powers to decide disputes.

XV. And be it enacted, That the last proviso of the seventeenth Section of the Upper Canada School Act of 1850, shall be and is hereby repealed; \* And be it also enacted, That the Arbitrators mentioned in the said seventeenth Section of the said Act, shall have authority to administer oaths to and to require the attendance of all or any of the parties interested in the said reference, and of their witnesses, with all such books, papers and writings as such Arbitrators may require them or either of them to produce; and the said Arbitrators, or any two of them, may issue their warrant to any person to be named therein, to enforce the collection of any sum or sums of money by them awarded to be paid, and the person named in such warrant shall have the same power and authority to enforce the collection of the money or moneys mentioned in the said warrant, with all reasonable costs, by seizure and sale of the property of the party or corporation against whom the same is rendered, as any Bailiff of a Division Court has in enforcing a judgment and execution issued out of such Court; and no action shall be brought in any Court of Law or Equity, to enforce any claim or demand which by the said seventeenth Section of the said in part recited Act, may be referred to arbitration as therein mentioned.

XVI. And be it enacted, That whenever the lands or property of any individual or company shall be situate within the limits of two or more School Sections, it shall be the duty of each Assessor appointed by any Municipality, to assess and return on his Roll, separately, the parts of such lands or property according to the divisions of the School Sections within the limits of which such lands or property may be situate: Provided always, that every undivided occupied lot or part of a lot shall only be liable to be assessed for School purposes in the School Section where the occupant resides.

XVII. And be it enacted, That no Township Council shall have authority to levy and collect in any School Section during any one year, more than one School Section rate, except for the purchase of a School site or the erection of a School House; nor shall any such Council have authority to give effect to the ninth clause of the twelfth section of the Upper Canada School Act of 1850, † for the levying and collection of rates for School purposes of any School Section in any one year, unless the Trustees of such School Section make application to the Council at or before its meeting in August of such year: Provided also, that each such Township Council shall have authority, under the restrictions imposed by law in regard to the alteration of School Sections, to form such part of any Union School Section as is situated within the limits of its jurisdiction, into a distinct School Section, or attach it to one or more existing School Sections or parts of Sections, as such Council shall judge expedient. ‡

Application from trustees for rates shall be made before August.

Proviso in regard to Union Sections

XVIII. And be it enacted, That for and notwithstanding anything contained in the Upper Canada School Act of 1850, || the Chief Superintendent of Schools shall have authority to direct the distribution of the Common School Fund of any Township, among the several School Sections and parts of Sections entitled to share in the said Fund, according to the length of time in each year, during which a School shall have been kept open by a legally qualified Teacher in each of such Sections or parts of Sections.

Chief Supt. may direct the distribution of the C. S. Fund according to length of time a School is kept open.

Penalty for disturbing any Public School.

XIX. And be it enacted, That if any person shall wilfully disturb, interrupt or disquiet any Common or other Public School, by rude or indecent behaviour, or by making a noise either within the place where such School is kept or held, or so near thereto as to disturb the order or exercises of such School, such person shall, on conviction thereof

before any Justice of the Peace, on the oath of one or more credible witnesses, forfeit and pay such a sum of money not exceeding Five Pounds, together with the costs of and attending the conviction, as the said Justice shall think fit; such conviction and all other convictions before a Justice or Justices of the Peace under this Act or the Upper Canada School Act of 1850, and the costs thereof, to be levied and collected from the offender, who, in default of payment, may be imprisoned for any time not exceeding thirty days, unless such fine and costs, and the reasonable expenses of endeavoring to collect the same, shall be sooner paid.

XX. And be it further enacted, That the Certificates of Qualification which have heretofore been granted to Teachers of Common Schools by any County or Circuit Board of Public Instruction in Upper Canada, or at any meeting of any Members not less than three of the Members of such Boards, and which have not been cancelled, shall at all times be considered as duly and legally granted, notwithstanding any want of notice to the several Members of the said Board, of the times and places of meeting for the purpose of granting such certificates, and notwithstanding any other want of form in the organizing or conducting of the business of any such County or Circuit Board; and any certificate purporting to be granted by any such Board, or any three Members thereof, and having the signature of at least one Local Superintendent of Schools, shall be considered a good and valid certificate of qualification, according to the effect thereof, until the same shall be annulled.

XXI. And whereas doubts have arisen whether the Trustees of any School Section, or the Board of School Trustees of any City, Town or Village, can appoint any one or more of their own number, Collector or Collectors of School rates; \* For the removal thereof, Be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the Trustees of any School Section, or the Board of School Trustees in any City, Town or incorporated Village, to appoint one or more of their number a Collector or Collectors to collect the School rates of any such Section, City, Town or Village.

XXII. And be it enacted, That if the Collector appointed by the Trustees of any School Section, shall have been unable to collect that portion of any School rate which was charged on any parcel of land liable to assessment, by reason of there being no person resident thereon, or no goods and chattels to distrain, the Trustees shall make a return to the Clerk of the Municipality before the end of the then current year, of all such parcels of land and the uncollected rates thereon; and the Clerk shall make a return to the County Treasurer of all such lands and the arrears of School rates thereon, and such arrears shall be collected and accounted for by such Treasurer in the same manner as the arrears of other taxes; and the Township, Village, Town or City in which such School Section is situate, shall make up the deficiency arising from the uncollected rate on lands liable to assessment, out of the General Funds of the Municipality.

XXIII. And be it enacted, That whatever additional sum or sums of money may be payable to Upper Canada out of the Legislative School Grant, or may be granted during the present session of this Parliament for Common School purposes in Upper Canada, shall be expended in the following manner: Firstly, a sum of not less than Four Thousand Pounds shall be apportioned and expended for the support of Common Schools, as provided in the thirty-fifth Section of the Upper Canada School Act of 1850; Provided always, that not more than Five Hundred Pounds of the said sum may be expended in special aid of Common Schools in new and poor Townships; Secondly, a sum not exceeding One Thousand Pounds per annum shall be expended in further support of the Normal and Model Schools for Upper Canada, and in supplying a copy of the *Journal of Education* to each School Corporation and each Local Superintendent of Schools in Upper

£5 and costs.

Authority of J. P. under the Com. School Acts.

Validity of Certificates granted to Teachers under certain circumstances recognized and proceedings of Board of Public Instruction confirmed.

Recital.

Power of C. S. Trustees to appoint one of themselves Collector confirmed.

Provision for obtaining the School rates due on the lands of non-residents.

£4000 per annum additional to be apportioned to C. Schools in U. C.

£1000 per annum additional in aid of Normal School & supplying the *Journal of Education* to each School Corp., &c.

\* See pamphlet edition of the Act of 1850, page 18.

† Ibid, page 18.

‡ Ibid, page 21.

§ Ibid, page 32, 1st clause & 31st section.

\* See 2nd clause of the School Act of 1850, pamphlet edition, page 11: and 8th clause of the 24th Section, page 25.

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

Proviso.

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 present year 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 intitled, *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

religious teacher,) I showed them the law of the gospel as well as I could. I am not much of a scholar myself, and therefore I could not cultivate their intellects much.

"You consider that some person should, like yourself, be placed in the position of a parent, to give them good moral principle?" That is what we want. I contend that the great cause of juvenile crime is the effects of a bad mother's training.

"Have you had any boys that you have been obliged to give up, whom you positively could not reclaim?" I have never seen such a case, and I have confidence that if I had any boy who had his right senses about him, I could reform him.

"How long have these boys been under your superintendence?" I have known them these seven years, but it is four years since we formed the class. They had been in my house above two years and a half; the committee gave them up. I got places for them, and some of the more expert ones in the business are now paying me back what they have cost me, and they have all solemnly pledged themselves to pay me back by their labour every furthering which they have cost me.

When moral dignity and Scriptural charity is manifested by human beings a child will see it and adore it. Though I never use the rod or anything else of that sort, there is a feeling in those lads that brings them to perfect submission; they dread my looks, or frown, or a word from me, more than they would dread the lash.

"Finally," says Mr. Ellis, "these lads, who were once a disgrace, and a curse to society, are now as decent and fine young men as ever you saw." No experiment could have been more completely successful.

#### HINTS TO TEACHERS.—BY A PUPIL.

Every teacher should adopt a mild, mutual plan of government, treating all scholars justly and impartially, whether the children of rich parents or of poor. And from this rule of action let nothing divert him. Be mild and even-tempered at all times, and under all circumstances. As like produces like, anger is productive of anger. If scholars find it exhibited towards them by the teacher, they, in return, will reciprocate its manifestation, and consequently hatred or discord is engendered, which renders a school worse than useless to the extent of such exhibitions. Anger ever acts as a law of repulsion, unfitting the teacher for giving, and the scholar for receiving instruction—destroying that harmony of feeling that should ever exist between them.

But let a teacher once thoroughly convince scholars that he loves them, and is striving to promote their best educational interests, and how soon does he receive in return their love and esteem, that grows brighter and stronger as time wears away, and which can never be obliterated. Then, there is nothing that can induce them to wrong him in any way, or to disobey what he requires of them, but on the contrary his very wishes are anticipated, and meet not a verbal request to have them complied with. Their minds are fully prepared to receive any instruction he may wish to impart, and he is much better prepared to instruct them, and when laboring under the degrading influences just spoken of. How tractable and easily governed does he find them when they are bound to him by the attracting principle of love. Order and harmony reigns, and the school is a prosperous and happy one. Should not those who have the care of training youthful minds—those tender souls that depend upon the goodness and faithfulness of your cultivation for what manner of fruit they shall bring forth, whether of good or evil—pay particular attention to that little word, love, and see that they act out in everything they do, its every requirement? Let its principles ever have a home in their breast, and never drive them hence, but let them ever govern those who would govern others.

#### POWER OF THE VOICE OVER CHILDREN.

It is usual to attempt the management of children either by corporal punishment, or by rewards addressed to the senses, or by words alone. There is one other means of government, the power and importance of which are seldom regarded. I refer to the human voice. A blow may be inflicted on a child, accompanied by words so uttered as to counteract entirely its intended effect: or the parent may use language in the correction of the child, not objectionable in itself, yet spoken in a tone which more than defeats its influence. Let any one endeavor to recall the image of a fond mother, long since at rest in heaven. Her sweet smile and ever clear countenance are brought vividly to recollection; and so also in her voice—and blessed is that parent who is endowed with a pleasing utterance. What is it which lulls the infant to repose? It is no array of mean words. There is no charm to the untaught one in letters, syllables, and sentences. It is the sound which strikes its little ear that soothes and composes it to sleep. A few notes, however unskillfully arranged, if uttered in a soft tone, are found to possess a magic influence. Think we that this influence is confined to the cradle? No, it is diffused over every age, and ceases not while the child remains under the parental roof. Is the boy growing rude in manner and boisterous in speech? I know of no instrument so sure to control these tendencies as the gentle tones of a mother. She who speaks to her son harshly, does but give to his conduct the sanction of

her own example. She pours oil on the already raging flame. In the pressure of duty, we are liable to utter our selves hastily to our children. Perhaps a threat is expressed in a loud and irritating tone; instead of allaying the passions of the child, it serves directly to increase them. Every trefful expression awakens in him the same spirit which produced it. So does a pleasant voice call up agreeable feelings. Whatever disposition, therefore, we would encourage in a child, the same we should manifest in the tone in which we address him.—*Church of England Magazine.*

#### PUBLIC EDUCATION—ITS VALUE TO A FREE PEOPLE.

That the people must be educated, in order to the permanence of free institutions, is, at this hour so evident a truism, that it were ridiculous to insist upon it with any degree of persistency. The participation and supervision, with which each citizen is indirectly invested, with regard to those institutions, will naturally impress upon them the character of the people, whatever that character may prove. Now to participate in the government, and to supervise its action, they must understand its mechanism; and to understand that mechanism, they must be furnished a certain amount of necessary knowledge, which cannot exist out of the conditions of primary education. By right of sovereignty they hold the political power in their hands; and if it be suffered in violation of our duty, to become an ignorant and increasing power, we shall be preparing days of difficulty, and if not of disasters, for the Republic. The best enactments of your constitutions shall prove but frail monuments against the dissolving influence of general ignorance and of the moral debasement which it fatally involves; they will sink and crumble away from the moment that they shall cease to rest upon public and private virtue, developed by universal intelligence. If knowledge, as maintained by one of the master intellects of modern times, be power; most essentially does it behove republics to turn into a power fruitful of good.

These truths, so obvious in themselves, appeal with peculiar solemnity to those, upon whom is devolved the responsibility of framing the laws of society. Their duty, when they have enacted laws to govern the people, is but half discharged. There is yet higher and more difficult duty to perform in devising such a system of legislation as shall have the effect of converting the people into a law—a good, safe and living law—to themselves. The most efficient laws, after all, are those which control, not by the power of the sword, but by the influence of enlightened principle. Without this principle, vivified by the touch of education, there can be no peace in the community, no morals in society, no wisdom in the legislator. By the probation, which it imposes upon every one, to become a good and useful citizen, it contributes to the abatement of the vices, which deform the body social—dignifies the plainness of republican morality—exalts the character of private worth—fosters the development of public virtue—check the inroads of grasping cupidity, and in the opening which it affords for every social merit, opens a source of general prosperity. Such a principle can grow out of no elements but those of a vigorous system of free public education, which is the common share of the patrimony that the State is bound to dispense to its younger members. As their necessary introduction, therefore, to the membership of society, that form of education is absolutely necessary to all of them. The State, therefore, owes that form of training to all; and not only does it owe the means of training, but it also owes the application of those means.—*Prof. Dinitry.*

OPENING THE GATE.—HINTS TO PARENTS.—"I wish that you would send a boy to open the gate for me," said a well-grown boy of ten, to his mother, as he paused with his satchel upon his back, and surveyed its clasped fastenings.

"Why, John, can't you open the gate for yourself?" said Mrs. Easy. "A boy of your age and strength, ought certainly be able to do that."

"I could do it, I suppose," said the child, "but it's heavy, and I don't like the trouble. The servant can open it for me just as well. Pray, what is the use of having servants, if they are not to wait upon us?"

The servant was sent to open the gate. The boy passed out, and went whistling on his way to school. When he reached his seat in the academy he drew from his satchel his arithmetic, and began to inspect his sums.

"I cannot do these," he whispered to his seat-mate; they are too hard."

"But you can try," replied his companion.

"I know that I can," said John, "but it's too much trouble. Pray, what are teachers for, if not to help us out of difficulties? I shall carry my slate to Professor Helpwell."

Alas! poor John. He had come to another closed gate—a gate leading into a beautiful science, "the laws of which are the mode in which God acts, in sustaining all the works of his hands"—the science of mathematics. He could have opened the gate, and entered in alone and explored the riches of the realm, but his mother had injudiciously let him rest with the idea that it is as well to have the gates opened for us as to exert our own strength. The result was, her son, like the young hopeful sent to Mr. Wiseman, soon concluded that he had no "genius" for mathematics, and threw up the study.

The same was true of Latin. He could have learned the declensions of the nouns and the conjugation of the verbs as well as other boys of his age, but his seat-mate very kindly volunteered to "tell him in class," and what was the use in opening the gate into the Latin language when another would do it for him? Oh, no! John Easy had no idea of tasking mental or physical strength when he could avoid it, and the consequence was that numerous gates remained closed to him all of his life—*gates to honor—gates to riches—gates to happiness!* Children ought to be early taught that it is always best to help themselves.—*Family Visitor, Madison, Georgia.*

## Literary and Scientific Intelligence.

### THE VALLEY OF THE OTTAWA.

The quiet stream within a few rods of us, at this moment slowly and silently finding its way eastward to the ocean, forming as it does, the main artery of the valley of the Ottawa, traverses an extent of country eight times as large as the whole State of Vermont, and ten times that of the State of Massachusetts: in length of its course it almost equals the Rhine, and in magnitude the Danube; it drains an area of about 80,000 square miles, nearly the extent of England and Scotland, and from its origin or source about latitude 49 N. and 76 W. longitude, to its outlet or mixture with the waters of the St. Lawrence, at Bout de l'Isle, below Montreal, its course is nearly eight hundred miles in length; as far as our knowledge of the country generally extends, it appears the greater part of it is covered with luxurious growths of white and red pine, making the most valuable timber forests in the world; other portions, if not so valuably wooded, present a very extensive and advantageous field for settlement. In the diversity of resources the Ottawa country presents unusual inducements, alike to agricultural industry and commercial enterprise. If this be the case now, how much more will it be so, when, in addition to the more extensive prosecution of agriculture, the unlimited water-power which the Ottawa and its tributaries afford, will be (if even partially) applied to general manufactures, as well as to that of deals. The mineral resources of the Ottawa country are not either to be overlooked, only a few miles from the mouth of the Gatineau, an unlimited supply of excellent iron is known to exist, within a mile of its lowest fls. affording unlimited water-power, with abundance of timber for fuel. Plumbago, lead, copper, marble, and the ochrous earths of the Ottawa are also destined to become of commercial importance.

### GEOLOGY OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Geological Society of London.—Jan'y 19.—Sir C. Lyell, V. P., in the chair.—The following communication was read:—

"Notice of the Discovery of Reptilian Remains and a Land Shell in an upright Fossil Tree in the Coal of Nova Scotia," by Sir C. Lyell and J. W. Dawson, Esq.—"Notes on these Reptilian Remains," by Prof. Wynam and Prof. Owen.—In September last Sir C. Lyell and Mr. Dawson revisited the strata of the coal formation at the South Joggins, Nova Scotia, with a view of ascertaining what may have been the particular circumstances which favour the preservation of so many fossil trees, at so many different levels, in an erect position (such a position being a rare and very exceptional fact in the coal strata of North America generally). They were also desirous of obtaining additional evidence with regard to the relation of the Sigillaria as a root to the Sigillaria;—and also directed special attention to the difference of the deposits enveloping the upright trees, and those that fill the trunks themselves. In examining the stony contents of these fossil trees, the remains of plants, such as Ferns, Flabellaria, Sigillaria, Calamites, and Stigmara, were met with; and in one of the trees were found, near the base of the trunk, several small bones intermingled with fragments of carbonized wood. The whole were imbedded in a dark-colored stony matrix, in breaking up which, besides the bones, was found a small shell, referable to the well-known group of hand shells, Pupa and Clausilia; the osseous remains consist of the bones of the head and extremities, jaw, teeth, vertebra, and dermal plates of one or more small reptiles. These have been examined by Prof. J. Wynam, of Harvard University, and Prof. Owen, who pronounce them to have belonged to a Batrachian reptile allied to the Menobranchus and Menopoma at present inhabiting the rivers and lakes of North America. These eminent comparative anatomists also point out that the fossil reptiles bear some interesting relations to the Labyrinthodontoid type of reptiles.—*Athenæum.*

### THE SEVEN ANCIENT WONDERS OF THE WORLD.

These were, 1st. The brass Colossus of Rhodes, 120 feet high, built by Carac, A. D., 288, occupying twelve years in making. It stood across the harbour of Rhodes 66 years, and was then thrown down by an earthquake. It was bought by a Jew from the Saracens, who loaded 900 camels with the brass. 2nd. The Pyramids of Egypt. The largest one engaged 360,000 workmen

30 years in building, and has now stood at least 3000 years. 3d. The Aqueducts of Rome, invented by Appius Claudius, the censor. 4th. The Labyrinth of Psalmetichus, on the banks of the Nile, containing within one continued wall 1000 houses, and 12 royal palaces, all covered with marble, and having only one entrance. The building was said to contain 3000 chambers, and a hall built of marble, adorned with statues of the gods. 5th. The Pharos of Alexandria, a tower built by order of Ptolemy Philadelphus, in the year 282 B. C. It was erected as a light-house, and contained magnificent galleries of marble—a large lantern at the top, the light of which was seen near a hundred miles off; mirrors of enormous sizes were fixed round the galleries, reflecting everything on the sea. A common tower is now erected in its place. 6th. The Walls of Babylon, built by order of Semiramis, or Nebuchadnezzar, and finished in one year, by 200,000 men. They were of immense thickness. 7th. The Temple of Diana, at Ephesus, completed in the reign of Servius, the 6th king of Rome. It was 450 feet long, 200 broad, and supported by 126 marble pillars, 70 feet high. The beams and doors were of cedar, the rest of the timber cyprus. It was destroyed by fire B. C. 365

### MR. LAYARD—NINEVEH.

At a meeting of the Northampton Mechanic's Institute, in England, Mr. Layard, who has gained so much fame by his explorations of the ruins of Ancient Nineveh, was present, and made the following remarks, which we publish that they may induce our young readers to peruse the printed account of his discoveries.

Mr. Layard said he was about going to regions where there were no Mechanic's Institutes, but where men, still wild, wandered over the face of the earth. Those men, however, wandered among the remains of great cities, the existence of which indicated a state of civilization which equalled if it did not excel our own. That was a solemn reflection. In speaking of the ruins of Babylon and Assyria, they must not picture to themselves temples and monuments such as were to be seen in Italy. Those ruins, on the contrary consisted of vast mounds of earth, something like the ancient barrows to be found in this country, and some of them were as much as three thousand yards in length, and occupied many square acres of ground. Those vast mounds were literally the heaps to which the prophet Isaiah referred when speaking of the ultimate fate of those cities which were, in his days, as flourishing, as great, and as populous as our own London was at present. The words which the prophet used in speaking of Nineveh, in particular, had literally been fulfilled; so much so, that if he wished to convey to them a correct idea of the present state of the ruins of Babylon and Assyria, he could not do so to greater advantage than by quoting the words prophetically employed in the sacred Scriptures. They must remember that the mounds to which he had referred, consisted of vast platforms of earth, beneath which the remains of palaces lay entombed. The mode of construction employed in those edifices, accounted for the present state of their ruins. They were chiefly erected in the midst of great plains, where the want of stone rendered solid masonry exceedingly difficult and expensive. The consequence was, that the builders were driven to the use of mere mud in the erection of those palaces, mixing it up with chopped straw, and making it into bricks, which they dried in the sun. These temples were used as great national records. Upon these walls the people of those days engraved the history of their national exploits. The art of printing being unknown, they were compelled to record their history on the walls of their public edifices. With that view, the lower stories of those edifices were built of alabaster, a substance exceedingly well calculated to perpetuate the pictorial representations of their great national events, and the explanatory descriptions with which they are accompanied. The upper parts of the building were constructed of the sun-dried bricks which he had described, and the consequence was, that in the lapse of time, they eventually fell in, and buried in their debris the imperishable memorials beneath. So soon as the sun-dried bricks, which had once formed part of the masonry, were exposed to the atmosphere, they returned to their original state, which was nothing but earth, and thus those heaps of ruins became covered with a kind of soil susceptible of various kinds of cultivation adapted to the wants of the population. That would explain to them the state of those ruins, also account for the excellent preservation of the monuments which were found beneath them. The result of those discoveries had been completely to silence the common remark, that there was no human confirmation of many of the historic facts related in the Bible. They possessed now a valuable collection of contemporary records executed at the time when many of the most important events mentioned in the Scriptures were performed, inscribed by those who were actors in those events, and completely tallying with the facts described by the sacred historians.





**JOURNAL OF**      **EDUCATION**  
 Upper                      Canada.

TORONTO: JUNE, 1853.

The Notices of Books for Public School Libraries, intended to have been commenced in this number, are excluded, (though prepared,) until next month, by the Circulars and apportionment of the Legislative School Grant for the current year. These, together with the Supplementary School Act, are of general and immediate interest to all School authorities, and to the public generally.

THE ACT SUPPLEMENTARY TO THE COMMON SCHOOL ACT FOR UPPER CANADA, is published in this number of the *Journal of Education*, and is destined, in our opinion, to exert a more powerful influence in extending and elevating the system of Elementary Education in Upper Canada, than any School Act, which has preceded it.

We will not here repeat the remarks which have been made on the several provisions of this Act in the five Circulars (given elsewhere in this number) addressed to County Councils, Local Superintendents, and Trustees of Common Schools. We will offer in this place a few general observations:—

1. We observe, in the first place, that the Supplementary Act does not repeal or alter any of the general provisions of the School Act of 1850, but provides for wants which the progress of the school system has created, and remedies defects which observation and experience have detected. The one act does not supersede, but supplements the other. The latter act is the completion of the former. The two form a whole.

2. By the provisions of the latter act, combined with those of the former, the whole system of Elementary Instruction in Upper Canada is placed upon a broad, deep, and permanent foundation. An addition of one-sixth is made to the Legislative School Grant for Upper Canada; the completion and support of the Normal School are fully provided for; provision is made for the gratuitous circulation of the *Journal of Education* to all the School Sections and School Superintendents in Upper Canada; an annual sum is granted to commence a Provincial Museum and Library; the commencement of an annual fund is made for the support of superannuated or worn-out School Teachers,—a provision of the utmost importance towards establishing and elevating the noble profession of school teaching.

3. The office of School Trustee is invested with great power; and is, therefore, one of great respectability as well as of responsibility. The effect will soon be the selection of the best qualified men in each School Division to this vitally important and powerful office. Motives of economy will dictate this, no less than regard for the interests of the rising generation. Many ignorant men, feeling their own deficiencies, would do good as School Trustees, if they knew how. Educated Trustees can manage a school and its interests more economically, as well as more efficiently, than uneducated Trustees. A school must be kept open in each School Section six months in each year by a legally qualified Teacher, or the Trustees of such Section incur personally the forfeiture of the amount of the School Fund apportioned to such Section for the year. No opposition of individuals or of meetings can prevent Trustees from levying and collecting, from time to time, such sum or sums as they may think necessary for school purposes; and the most formidable obstruction which can be erected in any School Section against the general attendance of pupils at School, is the voting of a rate bill of one shilling and three pence a month, or about three pence half-penny a week, for each pupil,—a charge too small to prevent a full attendance of pupils at every well-taught and well-furnished school.

4. The several sections of the supplementary Act which remove doubts as to certain provisions of the School Act of 1850, which secure to each school division the advantage of all the taxable property situated within its limits, and the collection of all rates on the lands of absentees, which provide for proper descriptions of all school sections in each township, which relate to disturbances of schools and law-suits, &c. &c., cannot fail to be eminently promotive of the interests of schools.

5. The same remark may be made in regard to the 4th section of the Supplementary Act which relates to separate schools. It will be seen by this section. 1. That no separate school can be established or continued, otherwise than on the conditions and under the circumstances specified in the 19th section of the School Act of 1850. 2. That no part of any Municipal Assessment can be applied, and no Municipal Authority or officer can be employed to collect rates for the support of any separate school—a great restriction and improvement in the School Law, as it has hitherto existed on this subject. 3. That if any persons, whether Roman Catholic or Protestant, demand a separate School in the circumstances under which it may be allowed, they must tax themselves for its support, and they must make returns of the sums they raise, and the children they teach—a regulation which has not heretofore been required, but which is rendered necessary in order to make out the School Assessment Roll, and to determine the School Collector's duties. 4. That separate Schools are subject to the same inspections and visits as are all Common Schools. 5. That all ground and semblance of a complaint of injustice is taken away from the supporters of a separate School, while they cannot any longer employ Municipal authority and Municipal assessments for sustaining their school. 6. That the supporters of separate Schools cannot interfere in the affairs of the Public Schools.

If separate Schools have not hitherto endangered our School system, there is still less danger of their being able to do so under the Supplementary Act, the provisions of which put it out of the power of any opposers to shake the foundations of that system, or get up a plausible pretext of agitation against it on the plea of religion or justice. The withdrawal of a few persons, here and there, from the support of the public schools, will scarcely be felt by the people at large, even in a pecuniary sense, while they will have the advantage of making the public schools more perfectly what they wish them to be in a religious and moral point of view.

Upon the whole we anticipate the happiest results from the operations of the Supplementary School Act, and recommend its attentive perusal by all friends of universal education, and its careful study by all councillors, superintendents, and trustees of schools in Upper Canada.

[OFFICIAL.]

*Circular to Clerks of Counties, notifying them of the Apportionment of the Legislative School Grant for the year 1853.*

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit herewith a certified copy of the Apportionment of the Legislative School Grant for the current year, to the several Townships of the County Municipality of which you are clerk. You will please lay this communication before your County Council at its next meeting, and notify each local Superintendent of Schools in your County of this apportionment, so far as it relates to his charge, as provided in the 1st clause of the 31st section of the School Act of 1850.

2. I have delayed the making of this apportionment six weeks beyond the time contemplated by the School Act. I have done so because it was not until last week that the Legislature decided upon a proposition which I submitted to the favorable consideration of the Government some months since, to increase the Legislative Annual School Grant. I am happy to say that by the enlightened liberality of the Government and Legislature, I am enabled to apportion an aggregate sum of £4,000 more this year than last to the several Municipalities of Upper Canada in aid of Common Schools, besides an additional sum of £500 in "special aid of Common Schools in new and poor Townships," besides an appro-

priation of £1000 per annum in further aid of the Normal and Model Schools, and for supplying, gratuitously, a copy of the *Journal of Education* to each School Corporation and local Superintendent in Upper Canada, and £500 per annum towards the establishment of a Provincial Museum and Library, and £500 per annum towards forming a fund for the support of superannuated or worn-out Common School Teachers in Upper Canada. I am sure every friend of education will rejoice with me at these increased means and facilities for sustaining and extending our school system, and placing our beloved country in the first rank of educating and educated countries on the face of the globe.

3. The last general census of the population, recently revised and corrected in the statistical department of the Government, is the basis on which I have made the School apportionment for the current year.

4. I must again solicit the special attention of your County Council to the 1st, 4th, and 5th clauses of the 27th section of the School Act, requiring each County Council to provide for the punctual payment, the security, and the proper accounts of the expenditure of all School moneys within its jurisdiction. In my Circular to County Clerks last year, (printed in my Annual School Report for 1851, pp. 158-162), I showed how impossible it is for me to know whether the conditions and requirements of the law have been fulfilled in any County or Township, without full and accurate accounts of the expenditure of School moneys. I afterwards transmitted to each County Clerk a printed blank account of School moneys, with full and minute directions for filling it up. Yet this year's County returns of the expenditure of School moneys are almost as defective as were those of last year. In about three-fourths of these returns, the expenditure of considerable sums is imperfectly or not at all accounted for; defects in financial accounts which, were they to occur in the returns of any of the Executive Departments of the Government, would be the subject of reprobation in the Legislature and by the press generally. The frequent and accurate accounting for the expenditures of all public moneys, is one of the essential means of securing their faithful application, and one of the essential conditions of good government; but if it should continue to appear that in those bodies which are directly elected by the people, and in regard to moneys specially devoted to the intellectual improvement of the country, there is the least strictness and accuracy in accounting for the expenditure of School moneys, the fact will go far to prove the inefficiency of elective bodies, or that our country is not prepared for the operation of the elective system, in such affairs. I trust that every friend to that system in your Council, and every friend to the progress of education, will see that punctual, accurate, and full returns be made of all School moneys expended within its jurisdiction, and that the portion of the School Fund to be provided by your Council will be punctually payable at the times prescribed by law.

5. I have reason to believe that in many, if not in most, instances, there has been no want of attention in preparing the returns of School moneys required by law; but I am assured that the irregularity chiefly arises from the want of punctuality or faithfulness on the part of sub-Treasurers, who, in many cases, I am told, are regarded as Township Officers, and who give no security to the County Council for School moneys placed in their hands. On this point I beg to remark, that if any Township Treasurer acts as sub-Treasurer of School moneys, he does so, not as a Township Officer, but as a County Officer, and by virtue of appointment of the County Council, as provided for by the 4th clause of the 27th section of the School Act of 1850, and to which Council he is to give security for the safe-keeping and punctual payment of School moneys entrusted to him, and in the case of the loss of any part of such moneys, on account of proper security not having been taken by the County Council, the 43d section of the Act makes the members of the County Council personally responsible for such moneys.

6. On this important subject I would offer the following suggestions for the consideration of your County Council. *Firstly*: Whether it

be necessary at all to appoint any sub-treasurers of school moneys in your county. Most of the Counties are much smaller than in former years—facilities for travelling and business are greater—a Local Superintendent's check to a school teacher is as good as a bank note, and can easily be cashed by shopkeepers or other men of business in any part of a county. *Secondly*,—That if it be still deemed necessary to appoint sub-treasurers of school moneys, they be each required to lodge their bonds for the security of such moneys with the County Clerk. *Thirdly*,—That each sub-treasurer be directed to keep accounts of the Legislative Grant and Municipal Assessment parts of the School Fund *separate*, and carry forward the balances of former years. *Fourthly*—That no sub-treasurer be paid the Legislative Grant for the current year, until he shall have satisfactorily accounted for the school moneys in his hands for the preceding year; that in each such case, the County Treasurer pay out all school moneys belonging to the Townships concerned. *Fifthly*—That in order to secure uniformity in the accounting for school moneys, the treasurer or sub-treasurers be required to make up their accounts to the 1st of March in each year, accompanied with vouchers to the County Auditors; and I will extend the time for the Auditors to examine them, and the County Clerk to transmit to this Department the abstract of them, together with the Auditors' general Report, as required by law, until the 1st of April, leaving myself but one month instead of two to examine the returns before making the annual apportionment of the Legislative School grant. *Sixthly*—That each Local Superintendent be instructed to transmit to the County Auditors a statement of the apportionment made, and the checks issued by him, that the Auditors may thus be able to detect any error, (or fraud, if any should be attempted,) on the part of teachers or treasurers. Thus will all parties concerned, stand above suspicion, and the accurate accounting for school moneys will be satisfactory and complete. I may add, that I practise the same careful and accurate system of accounting for all public moneys that pass through my hands, which I wish to see observed in each Municipality in Upper Canada.

7. In conclusion, I have great pleasure in referring to the Supplementary School Bill, which has just been passed by the Legislature, and the provisions of which remedy nearly all the defects which the experience of three years, and a tour of consultation to the several counties of Upper Canada, have pointed out in the School Act of 1850, without changing any of the organic principles or general provisions of that Act. I have no doubt that the provisions of the Supplementary School Act will greatly contribute to the removal of doubts and embarrassments, the lessening of disputes, the increase of facilities, in the administration of the School Law, and the rapid diffusion of education and general knowledge throughout Upper Canada. The increase this year in the Legislative Grant for the support of Common Schools will require a corresponding increase in the amount of Municipal School Assessments; and as the 13th Section of the Supplementary School Act does not permit in any School Division in Upper Canada, any rate-bill imposed to exceed one shilling and threepence per month for each pupil; and as an Act has been passed, enabling each County Council to equalize all assessments on property, it may deserve the consideration of your County Council, how far it may be advisable to increase the Municipal assessment for the support of Schools—thus relieving the Trustees, to a great degree, from an onerous part of their duty, and rendering the Schools virtually free to every child in the land.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

E. RYERSON.

EDUCATION OFFICE,

Toronto, 18th June, 1853.

P.S.—You will please intimate this apportionment of the School Grant to your County Treasurer, and report his name to this Department; and on his sending a Power of Attorney, signed in duplicate (if he has not already done so), according to the form which I furnished last year, I will pay to his Attorney, after the 1st day of July, the amount apportioned to your County, less the amount apportioned to Townships from which returns of the expenditure of last year's School moneys have not been received.

E. R.

SUMMARY of Apportionment to the Counties, Cities, Towns and Villages for 1852 and 1853.

Table with columns: APPORTIONED TO, POPULATION, APPORTIONMENT IN 1853. Rows include Counties\*, Cities, Towns, Town Municipalities, Villages, and a Gross Total.

\* Indians omitted not being tax payers.
† To be accounted for in Municipal Assessment of 1853.
‡ Total population of Upper Canada, 933 215.

APPORTIONMENT TO COUNTIES FOR 1853.

Table with columns: COUNTIES, COUNTY POPULATION, MUNICIPALITY POPULAT, COUNTY APPORTIONMENT, MUNICIPALITY APPORTIONMENT. Lists counties from 1 to 10.

APPORTIONMENT TO COUNTIES.—continued.

Table with columns: COUNTIES, COUNTY POPULATION, MUNICIPALITY POPULAT, COUNTY APPORTIONMENT, MUNICIPALITY APPORTIONMENT. Lists counties from 11 to 42.

1. COUNTY OF GLENGARRY TOWNSHIPS. Charlottenburgh, Kenyon, Lancaster, Lennox, Cornwall, Fince, Onabrook, Roxborough. 2. COUNTY OF STORMONT. Cornwall, Fince, Onabrook, Roxborough. 3. COUNTY OF DUNDAS. Matilda, Mountain, Williamsburgh, Winchester. 4. COUNTY OF PRESCOTT. Alfred, Caledonia, Hawkesbury East, Hawkesbury West, Longueuil, Plantagenet North, Plantagenet South. 5. COUNTY OF RUSSELL. Cambridge, Clarence, Cumberland, Russell. 6. COUNTY OF CARLETON. Fitzroy, Gloucester.

CARLETON—continued. TOWNSHIPS. Goulbourn, Gower North, Huntley, March, Marlborough, Nepean, Osgood, Torbolton. 7. COUNTY OF GRENVILLE. Augusta, Elwarlsburgh, Gower South, Oxford, Wolford. 8. COUNTY OF LEEDS. Bastard, Burgess South, Crosby North, Crosby South, Elizabethwn, Elmley South, Escott, Kidley, Leeds & Lansdown front, Leeds & Lansdown rear, Yonge. 9. COUNTY OF LANARK. Bathurst, Beckwith, Burgess North, Dalhousie, Darling, Drummond, Elmsley North, Lanark, Lavant.

LANARK—continued. TOWNSHIPS. Montague, Pakenham, Ramsay, Sherbrooke North, Sherbrooke South. 10. COUNTY OF RENFREW. Admaston, Bagot, Blithfield, Bromley, Brougham, Grattan, Horton, McNab, Pembroke, Ross, Stafford, Westmeath, Wilberforce. 11. COUNTY OF FRONTENAC. Bedford, Hinchinbrooke, Kingston, Loughborough, Pittsburgh, Portland, Storrington, Wolfe Island. 12. COUNTY OF ADDINGTON. Amherst Island, Camden East, Ernestown, Saeffield.

\* 54 Indians not included.

\* 24 Indians each, omitted, not being tax-payers.

13. COUNTY OF LENNOX.			
TOWNSHIPS.	POPULA- TION.	APPORTIONMENT.	
		£	s. d.
Adolphustown,.....	718 @ 5 <sup>th</sup> d.	17	4 0
Frederick-burgh,.....	3,166	75	17 0
Richmond,.....	4,071	97	10 8
	7,955	190	11 8
14. COUNTY OF PRINCE EDWARD.			
Ameliasburgh,.....	3,286	78	14 6
Athol,.....	1,621	38	16 8
Hallowell,.....	3,203	76	14 9
Hillier,.....	2,962	70	19 3
Marysburgh,.....	3,512	84	2 10
Sophiasburgh,.....	2,734	65	10 0
	17,318	414	18 0
15. COUNTY OF HASTINGS.			
Elzevir, Madoc & Tudor,	2,761	66	2 11
Hungerford,.....	3,121	74	16 11
Huntingdon,.....	2,548	61	0 11
Manora,.....	635	15	4 3
Rawdon,.....	3,097	74	3 11
Sahey, including part of Trenton population only	4,574	105	7 8
Thurlow,.....	4,469	107	1 4
Tyendinaga,.....	6,200	148	10 10
	27,408	652	8 9
16. COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.			
Alnwick,.....	614*	14	14 2
Brighton,.....	3,725	89	4 10
Cramahe,.....	2,993	71	14 1
Haldimand,.....	4,634	111	0 5
Hamilton,.....	5,008	119	19 8
Monaghan, South,.....	1,051	25	3 7
Percy,.....	2,605	62	8 2
Murray, including part of Trenton population only	3,725	70	12 5
Scymour,.....	2,781	66	12 6
	27,136	631	9 10
17. COUNTY OF DURHAM.			
Cartwright,.....	1,756	42	1 5
Cavan,.....	4,433	106	6 6
Carke,.....	6,190	148	6 0
Darlington,.....	5,655	135	9 8
Hope,.....	5,299	126	19 1
Mauners,.....	2,563	61	10 6
	25,906	620	13 2
18. COUNTY OF PETERBOROUGH.			
Asphodel,.....	1,678	40	4 0
Belmont and Methuen,.....	218	5	13 10
Douro,.....	1,636	40	3 1
Dummer and Burleigh,.....	1,600	38	6 8
Emmimore,.....	675	16	3 5
Monaghan, North,.....	965	21	13 7
Otonabee,.....	3,872	92	15 4
Smith and Harvey,.....	2,392	57	6 2
	13,046	312	11 1
19. COUNTY OF VICTORIA.			
Elton,.....	1,320	31	12 6
Emily,.....	2,763	66	3 11
Fenelon,.....	596	14	5 7
Mariposa,.....	3,895	93	6 4
Oss,.....	2,512	60	3 8
Verulam,.....	571	13	13 7
	11,657	279	5 7
20. COUNTY OF ONTARIO.			
Brock,.....	3,518	84	5 8
Georgina,.....	1,005	24	1 6
Marathon Rama,.....	1,403	33	12 3
Pickering,.....	6,737	161	8 1
Reach,.....	3,897	93	7 3
Scott,.....	1,028	24	12 7
Seabrook Island,.....	415	9	18 10
Thorah,.....	1,146	27	9 1
Uxbridge,.....	2,289	54	16 9
Whitby,.....	7,996	191	11 5
	29,434	705	3 5

\* 222 Indians not included.

21. COUNTY OF YORK.			
TOWNSHIPS.	POPULA- TION.	APPORTIONMENT.	
		£	s. d.
Etobicoke,.....	3,483 @ 5 <sup>th</sup> d.	83	8 11
Gwillimbury, North,.....	1,176	28	3 6
Gwillimbury, East,.....	3,208	76	17 2
King,.....	6,565	157	5 8
Markham,.....	7,752	185	14 6
Scarborough,.....	4,214	101	13 7
Vaughan,.....	7,723	185	0 7
Whitechurch,.....	4,758	113	19 10
York, including Yorkville, population only	10,035	208	13 8
	48,944	1,140	17 5
22. COUNTY OF PEEL.			
Albion,.....	4,281	102	11 3
Caledon,.....	3,707	88	16 3
Congucousy, including Brampton popula'n. only	7,469	161	13 10
Gore of Toronto,.....	1,820	43	12 1
Toronto,.....	7,539	180	12 5
	24,816	577	5 10
23. COUNTY OF SIMCOE.			
Adjala,.....	1,994	47	15 5
Essa,.....	1,507	36	2 1
Flos,.....	545	13	1 1
Gailimbury, West,.....	3,894	93	5 10
Imperial,.....	2,341	56	1 8
Medonte,.....	1,116	26	14 9
Mono,.....	2,689	64	5 5
Mulmur,.....	766	18	7 0
Nottawasaga,.....	1,887	45	4 2
Orillia and Matchedash,.....	725	17	7 4
Oro,.....	2,027	48	11 3
Sunnidale,.....	203	4	17 3
Tay,.....	600	14	7 6
Tecumseth,.....	3,998	95	15 8
Tiny,.....	748	17	18 5
To-soronto,.....	492	11	15 9
Vespra,.....	1,633	39	2 5
	27,165	650	16 0
24. COUNTY OF HALTON.			
E.quesing,.....	5,225	125	3 7
Nasagawaya,.....	2,297	53	11 10
Nelson,.....	4,073	97	14 0
Trafalgar,.....	6,782	162	9 8
	18,322	438	19 1
25. COUNTY OF WENTWORTH.			
Arceater,.....	4,653	111	9 6
Barton,.....	1,735	41	11 4
Bevelly,.....	5,620	134	12 11
Bimbrock,.....	1,737	41	12 3
Flamborough, East,.....	2,903	69	11 0
Flamborough, West,.....	3,533	84	12 10
Ghaiford,.....	2,008	48	2 2
Saltfleet,.....	2,801	67	2 1
	24,990	598	14 1
26. COUNTY OF BRANT.			
Brantford,*.....	6,363	152	8 11
Burford,.....	4,433	106	4 1
Dumfries, South,.....	4,297	102	18 11
Oakland,.....	840	20	2 6
Onondaga,†.....	1,731	41	9 5
	17,664	423	3 9
27. COUNTY OF LINCOLN.			
Caistor,.....	1,998	33	9 10
Clinton,.....	2,462	58	19 8
Gainsborough,.....	2,538	60	16 1
Grantham,.....	3,216	77	1 0
Grimsby,.....	2,448	58	13 0
Louth,.....	1,848	44	5 6
Niagara,.....	2,250	53	18 1
	16,160	387	3 2

\* 47 Indians not included.

† 127 Indians not included.

28. COUNTY OF WELLAND.			
TOWNSHIPS.	POPULA- TION.	APPORTIONMENT.	
		£	s. d.
Bertie,.....	2,737 @ 5 <sup>th</sup> d.	65	11 5
Crowland,.....	1,478	35	8 2
Humberstone,.....	2,201	52	14 7
Pelham,.....	2,400	57	10 0
Stamford,.....	3,113	74	11 7
Thorold,.....	2,735	65	10 6
Wainfleet,.....	1,841	44	2 1
Willoughby,.....	1,352	32	7 10
	17,857	427	16 2
29. COUNTY OF HALDIMAND.			
Canborough,.....	1,251	27	11 6
Cayuga, North,*.....	1,974	47	5 10
Cayuga, South,.....	824	19	14 10
Dunn,.....	828	19	16 9
Moulton,.....	1,984	47	0 8
Oneida,†.....	2,591	62	1 6
Rainham,.....	1,618	38	15 3
Seneca, including Caledonia, population only†	3,610	66	2 7
Sherbrooke,.....	334	8	0 0
Walpole,.....	3,583	85	16 10
	18,497	422	15 9
30. COUNTY OF NORFOLK.			
Charlotteville,.....	2,780	66	12 1
Houghton,.....	1,509	36	3 0
Middleton,.....	1,721	41	4 7
Townsend,.....	4,935	118	4 8
Walsingham,.....	3,090	74	0 7
Windham,.....	2,900	69	9 7
Woodhouse,.....	2,894	69	6 8
	19,829	475	1 2
31. COUNTY OF OXFORD.			
Blandford,.....	1,356	22	9 9
Blenheim,.....	4,935	119	13 5
Dereham,.....	3,614	87	6 1
Nissouri, East,.....	2,118	50	14 10
Norwich,.....	5,239	125	10 4
Oxford, North,.....	1,378	33	0 3
Oxford, East,.....	2,210	52	18 11
Oxford, West,.....	1,894	45	7 6
Zorra, East,.....	3,200	76	13 4
Zorra, West,.....	3,302	79	2 2
	29,336	702	16 7
32. COUNTY OF WATERLOO.			
Dumfries, North,.....	3,476	83	5 7
W.terloo,.....	7,693	184	8 7
Well-sley,.....	3,546	84	19 1
Wilmot,.....	5,297	126	18 1
Woodwich,.....	3,092	74	1 7
	23,109	553	12 11
33. COUNTY OF WELLINGTON.			
Amaranth,.....	500	11	19 7
Arthur, Luther & Minto,.....	1,863	43	3 11
Eramosa,.....	2,350	56	6 0
Erin,.....	3,590	86	0 2
Garafaxa,.....	2,083	49	18 1
Guclph,.....	2,879	68	19 6
Maryborough,.....	994	23	16 3
Nichol,.....	2,450	58	13 11
Peel,.....	2,435	58	6 9
Pikington,.....	1,990	47	13 6
Puslinch,.....	3,862	92	10 6
	24,936	597	8 2
34. COUNTY OF GREY.			
Artemesia,.....	733	17	11 2
Bentinck,.....	1,272	30	1 6
Collingwood,.....	545	13	1 1
Derby,.....	471	11	5 8
Egremout,.....	665	15	18 7
Euphrasia,.....	603	14	8 11
Glencelg,.....	1,250	29	18 11
Holland,.....	954	22	17 1

\* 39 Indians not included.

† 226 Indians omitted.

‡ 26 Indians omitted.

GRAY—continued.

TOWNSHIPS.	POPULATION.	APPORTIONMENT.		
		£	s.	d.
Melancthon & Proton..	450 @ 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	10	15	7
Normanby, .....	539 ..	12	18	8
Osprey, .....	486 ..	11	12	10
St. Vincent, .....	1,601 ..	38	7	1
Sullivan, .....	538 ..	12	17	9
Sydenham, .....	2,432 ..	58	5	4
	12,539	300	7	9

35. COUNTY OF PERTH.

Blanchard, .....	2,780 ..	66	12	1
Downie, .....	2,727 ..	65	6	8
Easthope, North, .....	2,341 ..	56	1	8
Easthope, South, .....	1,797 ..	43	1	0
Elma, .....	1,328 ..	31	16	4
Fullarton, .....	1,750 ..	41	18	6
Hibbert, .....	1,191 ..	28	10	8
Logan, .....	698 ..	16	14	5
Mornington, .....	933 ..	22	7	0
	15,545	372	8	4

36. COUNTY OF HURON.

Ashfield, .....	907 ..	21	14	7
Biddulph, .....	2,081 ..	49	17	1
Colborne, .....	921 ..	22	1	3
Goderich, .....	2,715 ..	65	0	11
Hay, .....	985 ..	23	11	11
Hullet, .....	955 ..	22	17	7
McGillivray, .....	1,718 ..	41	3	2
McKillop, .....	848 ..	20	6	4
Stanley, .....	2,064 ..	49	9	0
Stephen, .....	742 ..	17	15	6
Tuckersmith, .....	1,727 ..	41	7	6
Usborne, .....	1,484 ..	35	11	1
Wawanosh, .....	722 ..	17	5	11
	17,869	428	1	10

37. COUNTY OF BRUCE.

Arran, .....	149 ..	3	11	4
Brant, .....	621 ..	14	17	6
Bruce, .....	100 ..	2	7	11
Elderslie, .....	14 ..	0	6	8
Greenock, .....	244 ..	5	6	11
Huron, .....	236 ..	5	13	1
Kincardine, .....	1,149 ..	27	10	6
Kinloss, .....	47 ..	1	2	6
Saugeen, .....	277 ..	6	12	8
	2,837	67	19	1

38. COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

Adelaide, .....	1,979 ..	47	8	3
Caradoc*, .....	2,496 ..	59	16	0
Delaware†, .....	1,397 ..	33	9	4
Dorchester, North, .....	2,570 ..	61	11	5
Ekfrid, .....	1,792 ..	42	18	8
Lobo, .....	2,447 ..	58	12	6
London, .....	6,735 ..	161	7	2
Metcalfe, .....	1,096 ..	26	5	2
Mosa, .....	2,075 ..	49	14	3
Niassouri, West, .....	1,832 ..	43	17	10
Westminster, .....	5,069 ..	121	8	10
Williams, .....	2,290 ..	54	17	3
	31,778	761	6	8

\* 622 Indians not included. † 464 Indians not included.

39. COUNTY OF ELGIN.

TOWNSHIPS.	POPULATION.	APPORTIONMENT.		
		£	s.	d.
Aldbrough, .....	1,226 @ 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	29	7	5
Bayham, including Vienna population only, .....	5,092 ..	97	16	11
Dorchester, South, .....	1,477 ..	35	7	
Dunwich, .....	1,948 ..	46	13	5
Malahide, .....	4,050 ..	97	0	7
Southwold, .....	5,063 ..	121	6	0
Yarmouth, .....	5,288 ..	126	13	10
	24,144	554	5	10

40. COUNTY OF KENT.

Camden and Zone, †, ..	1,393 ..	33	7	5
Chatham, .....	1,768 ..	42	7	2
Dover, East & West, ..	1,723 ..	41	5	7
Harwich, .....	2,627 ..	62	18	9
Howard, .....	2,798 ..	67	0	8
Orford, †, .....	1,348 ..	32	5	11
Raleigh, .....	2,460 ..	58	18	9
Romey & Tilbury, East, ..	1,023 ..	24	10	2
	15,140	362	14	5

41. COUNTY OF LAMBTON.

Bosanquet, .....	1,093 ..	26	3	8
Brooke, .....	511 ..	12	4	10
Dawn, .....	556 ..	13	6	5
Enniskillen, .....	238 ..	5	14	0
Euphemia, .....	1,457 ..	34	18	1
Moore, .....	1,702 ..	40	15	6
Plympton, .....	1,511 ..	36	4	0
Sarnia, .....	1,384 ..	33	3	2
Sombra, .....	1,519 ..	36	7	10
Warwick, .....	2,069 ..	49	11	4
	12,040	288	8	10
Moore, for error in Census 1852		8	15	9
Sombra, for error in Census 1852		15	8	1
		312	12	8

32. COUNTY OF ESSEX.

Anderdon, .....	1,199 ..	28	14	6
Colchester, .....	1,870 ..	44	16	0
Gosfield, .....	1,802 ..	43	3	5
Maidstone, .....	1,167 ..	27	19	2
Malden, .....	1,315 ..	31	10	1
Mersea, .....	1,193 ..	28	11	7
Rochester, .....	788 ..	18	17	7
Sandwich, .....	4,928 ..	118	1	4
Tilbury, West, .....	675 ..	16	3	5
	14,937	357	17	1

Official Circular to Clerks of Cities, Towns, and Incorporated Villages in Upper Canada notifying them of the apportionment of the Legislative School Grant for 1853.

SIR,—I have the honor to intimate to you, as provided in the 35th section of the School Act for 1850, for the information of the Municipal Council of which you are clerk, and of your Board of Common 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

† 41 Indians not included. †† 218 Indians not included.

manner, and under the same regulations as were explained in my Circular to you, dated 10th July, 1852. You will please report to me the name of your Treasurer, and in case of his not having an attorney in Toronto duly authorized to receive the money apportioned to your Municipality, it will be necessary for him to transmit the requisite power of an attorney for that purpose.

I have the honor to be Sir,  
Your obedient Servant,  
E. RYERSON.  
Education Office,  
Toronto, 18th June, 1853.

Apportionment to Cities, Towns, and Villages, for 1853.

CITIES.	POPULATION.	APPORTIONMENT.		
		£	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
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
	52,950	1,268	11	5

TOWN MUNICIPALITIES.

Amherstburgh, .....	1,880 ..	45	0	10
Chatham, .....	2,070 ..	49	11	10
Guelph, .....	1,860 ..	44	11	3
Perth, .....	1,916 ..	45	18	1
Simcoe, .....	1,452 ..	34	15	9
Woodstock, .....	2,112 ..	50	12	0
	11,290	270	9	9

INCORPORATED VILLAGES.

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
Thorold, .....	1,091 ..	26	2	9
Trenton, .....		22	16	5
Vienna, .....		24	3	0
Yorkville, .....		31	14	9
	13,992	451	10	6

[OFFICIAL.]  
Circular to Local Superintendents of Schools on the apportionment of the Legislative School Grant, for 1853.

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 June, 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 a 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 1851, that determines the distribution of the School Fund for 1852, and so on; whereas each Teacher, (or year,) ought to receive the reward of his own labour. I think this objection is well founded; and therefore the 5th section of the Supplementary School Act, (just passed by the Legislature) 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 June, 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.\*

4. But the 18th section of the Supplementary School Act provides another mode of distributing the School Fund among the School Sections of a Township. It enacts, "That for and notwithstanding any thing contained in the Upper Canada School Act of 1850, the Chief Superintendent of Schools shall have authority to direct the distribution of the Common School Fund in any Township among the several School Sections or parts of School Sections entitled to share in said Fund, according to the length of time in each year, during which the school shall have been kept open by a legally qualified Teacher in each of such sections or parts of sections." In the course of my visits to the several counties of

\* The following extract from the *Journal of Education* for August, 1852, page 120, will serve to illustrate the principle upon which this distribution is based. "A Local Superintendent enquires:—One school is kept open six months of a year—three months in winter, and three months in summer—with an average attendance of forty pupils during each three months. Another school is kept open twelve months in a year—six months in winter and six months in summer—with an average attendance of forty pupils during each six months. Are both schools to receive alike? Or is the latter to receive twice the amount of the former, having performed twice the amount of labor?" "The answer is, the latter school is entitled to twice as large a sum as the former; the principle of the law being to help those that help themselves, and in proportion as they help themselves." See also my annual Report for 1851, pages 170-174.

Upper Canada, last winter, I was assured by practical and experienced persons, that in some Townships, thinly settled School Sections could not complete with thickly settled ones in regard to the average attendance of pupils at school, but they could, if each school was aided according to the length of time the school is kept open by a qualified Teacher. To give the weak every facility possible to compete with the strong, this provision has been introduced into the Act; and it appears to me to be equitable, especially since the Supplementary School Act (13th section) *limits all rate-bills throughout Upper Canada, to one shilling and three pence per month, for each pupil attending school*, and leaves it with the school electors in each section, to decide whether they will even retain a rate-bill to that amount or not. It is therefore no longer in the power of short-sighted and selfish persons, to exclude any class of children from the schools, by imposing high rate-bills; and as the schools are now by the general law of the land, so nearly made free to all classes of children, it is most desirable to encourage the keeping of each school open, by a legally qualified Teacher, during as large a portion of the year as possible.

5. But I must request and authorise you to exercise your own discretion, aided by the advice of Councillors or other persons of experience in your neighborhood, as to which of these two modes you will adopt the present year in the distribution of the School Fund, to the schools under your superintendence. I must, however, remark that the two modes of distributing of the School Fund cannot both be adopted in any one Township; the one or the other mode must be adopted for all the schools in each Township, and be based upon either the *length of time* or *average attendance* reported in the semi-annual return of the Trustees.

6. As to Union School Sections, I have not been able to learn or devise any one general regulation that could be justly applied to to them all, without entailing upon the Trustees and other parties a great deal of trouble. Therefore, the 14th section of the Supplementary School Act provides "that the Local Superintendents of adjoining Townships shall have authority, and they are hereby required, to determine the sum or sums which shall be payable from the School apportionment and assessment of each Township in support of Schools of Union School Sections, consisting of portions of such Townships; and they shall determine the manner in which such sum or sums shall be paid; and in the event of one person being Local Superintendent of two or more Townships, he shall act in behalf of such Townships; and in the event of the Local Superintendents of Townships thus concerned not being able to agree as to the sum or sums to be paid to each such Township, the matter shall be referred to the Warden of the County or Union of Counties for final decision."

7. In regard to the apportionment to Separate Schools, the provisions of the 4th section of the Supplementary School Act, in connection with the 19th section of the School Act of 1850, are so explicit, that I need only observe that one-half of what a Separate School may be entitled to for the year, according to average attendance, should be paid at the end of the first half year, and the other half (more or less) should be paid at the end of the second half year—in each case after receiving the semi-annual return required by the *second* proviso in the 4th Section of the Supplementary Act, and on being satisfied of its accuracy. It is to be observed that Separate Schools are subject to the same inspections, visits, and regulations in regard to reports, &c., as are public Common Schools.

8. The Supplementary School Act provides for the expenditure of a sum not exceeding £500 per annum "in special aid of Com-

mon Schools in *new and poor Townships.*" The Local Superintendent of any such Township is requested to communicate to me before the end of August, at the latest, any cases of peculiar need and desert, and the circumstances connected with it; and when I shall have examined and compared all the cases thus submitted, I will make the best distribution in my power of the £500 in question, and notify the parties concerned accordingly.

9. In my Circular to the Clerks of County Councils, I have suggested that each Local Superintendent be instructed to transmit to the County Auditors, by the 1st of March in each year, a statement of the apportionments made and the checks issued by him, that the Auditors may be able to detect any error (or fraud, if any should be attempted) on the part of Teacher or Treasurer. This you can easily do; and it will tend to secure perfect accuracy in a vital part of the School system, as yet so defective, and place all parties concerned above suspicion and above the reach of calumny.

10. The provisions of the Supplementary School Act will greatly facilitate the discharge of your duties, will greatly reduce the occasions of difference and disputes in School Sections, and will, I think, greatly promote the interests of schools throughout Upper Canada. We can all unite with renewed confidence and zeal in this great work, assured that our labors will not be in vain.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

E. RYERSON.

Education Office,

Toronto, 22d June, 1853.

[OFFICIAL.]

*Circular to Trustees of Common Schools in the several Townships of Upper Canada.*

GENTLEMEN,

In order to aid you in the discharge of your important duties, I address you a few words respecting the provisions of the Supplementary Common School Act, which has just been passed by the Legislature, and which is published in the *Journal of Education* for June—an Act which, while it leaves unchanged the general provisions of the School Act of 1850, remedies defects which the experience of the last three years has detected.

1. My first remark is, that, as enacted in the 27th Section, the Supplementary Act applies to all School affairs of the current year. All the School proceedings, therefore, which have taken place since the 1st of January, are subject to the provisions of this Act.

2. By the 13th section of this Act, no rate-bill can be imposed exceeding one shilling and threepence per month for each pupil attending school. All other expenses of each school must be provided for by voluntary subscription or rate on property. Reducing the maximum of all School rate-bills to one shilling and threepence per month for each pupil, is the next thing to establishing Free Schools throughout Upper Canada; and all the hitherto agitating questions at School meetings as to the mode of providing for the support of schools, are now narrowed down to the simple question, as to whether a rate bill of one shilling and threepence (or less, or nothing) per month for each pupil shall be imposed. This provision will largely increase the attendance of pupils at school, as no parent will now keep his children from school for fear of a heavy rate-bill; it will vastly lessen the topics and causes of differences and disputes at School meetings; it will render the duties of Trustees more simple and easy to discharge, and the salaries of School Teachers more uniform and secure. The real design of this noble provision of the law, and the legitimate inference from it, ought never to be forgotten by Trustees. A law providing that a school should be supported wholly or mostly by the property of all, could not have been enacted, except with the design that a Teacher should be employed who is qualified to teach the children of all—*that is, the several branches of an English education to all persons of school*

age residing in the section. If each man contributes according to his property to support a school, each man's child has a right to be taught in such school. Should Trustees employ a Teacher (for the sake of getting a "cheap" one) who is not qualified to teach all children of their section the subjects required to be taught in Common Schools, they would virtually exclude a portion of the children of their section from the benefits of the school; they would abuse the principles and pervert the great objects of the Free School system; they would, I am inclined to think, render themselves liable to a fine for neglect of duty, and to a prosecution for damages on the part of parents of children deprived of the advantages of the school in consequence of the incompetence of the teacher employed. All Trustees should bear in mind, that the principle of Free Schools aims as much to improve the quality of teaching and to elevate the character of the school, as it does to render them accessible, without let or hindrance, to all the children of the land.

3. While the 16th Section of this Act secures to each School Section the benefit of all the taxable property situated within its limits, the 23d section provides a prompt and easy mode of securing the payment of all school rates on the lands of absentees. These two provisions will be of great advantage to a large proportion of the School Sections throughout Upper Canada.

4. The 6th section of this Act invests the Trustees of each School Section with the same authority to assess and collect rates for the purpose of purchasing school sites and the erection of school-houses, as they are invested with by law to assess and collect for other school purposes; so that the Trustees need not, unless they choose to do so, apply to a Municipal Council for any purpose whatever, except in reference to the boundaries of their School Section; nor has any Municipal Council any right to interfere in any affairs of a School Section (except in altering its boundaries), unless at the request of such section, made through its Trustees.

5. There are but two particulars in which the powers of Trustees are limited. 1. They cannot change the present school site, or select a new one, without calling a public meeting of their Section to consider it. See 6th section of the Supplementary School Act. 2. They must also consult the annual or a special meeting of their section, as to whether a rate-bill (of one shilling and threepence, or less, per month for each pupil) should be imposed or not. The selection of a new school site does not often occur; the decision as to the rate-bill is annual, and should be made at the annual School Section meeting. With this single exception—and it is reduced to the simple question of a small monthly rate-bill—the management of all the affairs of each School Section belongs wholly to the Trustees as the elective representatives of such Section. They, and they only, are authorised by law, to determine the sum or sums that shall be raised, and when and how paid, for all School purposes, whether for the procuring of a school site, the erection, repairs, or furnishing of a school-house, the payment of a teacher, the purchase of apparatus, text-books, library-books, or for any other school purpose whatever.

6. With these almost unlimited powers, Trustees will be the responsible and blameable parties in every case in which there is not a good and well-furnished school-house, and a school kept open by a qualified teacher. The 16th clause of the 12th section of the School Act of 1850 makes each Trustee personally liable, if he neglects to exercise the powers invested in him by law, for the fulfilment of any contract or agreement made by his corporation; and the 9th section of the Supplementary School Act makes Trustees personally responsible to their Section, for the amount of any moneys which shall be forfeited or lost to their school through their neglect of duty. If, therefore, a school is not kept open in each section six months of each year by a legally qualified teacher, the Trustees of such section will be personally liable, on the complaint of any one of their constituents, for the payment of the amount of the School Fund forfeited through their neglect of duty.

7. I desire also to direct your particular attention to the semi annual returns of the average attendance of pupils required by the 5th section of the Supplementary School Act. With the number of the *Journal of Education* containing this Circular, you will receive a blank return for the first half of the current year, which you will forthwith fill up

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. Juliette 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. Amanda 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. Phæoe 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.



## THIRD CLASS.

[Certificates in this Class are valid until 1st July, 1854, and no longer.]

46. Edward J. R. Curry.  
47. Anne Caldwell.  
48. Charity Anne Vanalstine.  
49. Elvira Wilson.  
50. Caroline Lemon.  
51. Mary Stuart.  
52. Annie C. Hume.  
53. Pamela Wilson.  
54. Charlotte Sophia Smith.  
55. Esther Wilson.  
56. Mary Simmons.  
57. Elizannah Vanalstine.  
58. Margaret Buyers.

## THIRD CLASS (continued).

59. Anne J. Quinn.  
60. James D. Trousdale.  
61. Daniel L. Simmons.  
62. Richard Jones.  
63. Charles Minchin.  
64. Angus McDiarmid.  
65. Frederick Felker.  
66. John Campbell.  
67. William Henry King.  
68. Edward Pew.  
69. William Freeman.  
70. Alexander McKenzie.  
71. Charles Howe.  
72. Frederick H. S. Pritchard.

E. RYERSON,

Chief Superintendent of Schools, U. C.

## FIRST CLASS TEACHER WANTED.

THE situation of FIRST CLASS TEACHER (Common School) in this place having unexpectedly become vacant, notice is hereby given, that said situation is now open for applicants, the salary being eighty-four pounds Currency, per annum to 1st January next, with the probability of an advance from that time, should the services of the party have proved sufficiently satisfactory.

A superior Teacher is required, and none need apply without satisfactory testimonials as to ability and character.

Applications (pre-paid) will be received by the undersigned until the 1st July next.

Prescott, June 14, 1853.

Wm. HILLYARD,

Chairman Bd. Sc. Trustees.

## TO GRAMMAR SCHOOL TEACHERS.

CANDIDATES for the situation of Masters of the Grammar School, who will also be Principal of the Public School, Perth, now vacant, are requested to forward their applications with testimonials of moral character, and success in teaching, by the First of July, and present themselves, if required, for examination at the Grammar School in Perth, on the Ninth day of July next. Lowest Salary £200. The subjects of examination will be from

- Homer, Iliad Book VI.  
Lucian, Life and Timon.  
Horace, Odes.  
Sallust.  
Translations from English into Latin and Greek.  
Ancient Geography and Mythology.  
Greek and Roman History and Antiquities.  
Arithmetic, Algebra to Quadratics inclusive.  
Geometry, First Six Books Euclid.  
Elements of Natural Philosophy.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

Perth, County of Lanark, May 10, 1853.

Also—Candidates for the situation of Principal of the Female Department of the Perth Public School—Salary liberal—will please forward similar testimonials—and if possible, present themselves at the same time for examination as to qualification.

By order of the Board of Trustees, Town of Perth.

WANTED immediately, a SCHOOL TEACHER for School Section No. 7, in the Township of Mono, County of Simcoe. Apply to the Trustees, Mono.—25th June, 1853.

## WILLIAM HODGINS,

ARCHITECT AND CIVIL ENGINEER,

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF JAMES AND HENRY STS., HAMILTON, C. W.

HAVING acquired much experience in the practice of ECCLIASTICAL, DOMESTIC, and SCHOOL ARCHITECTURE, in Great Britain, is prepared to receive Commissions from persons intending to erect Buildings of these descriptions in Canada, and requiring Professional assistance.

Designs for GRAMMAR and COMMON SCHOOLS and their appendages, of different Classes, with detailed Plans and Specifications, and in accordance with the recommendations of the best authorities of the day, will be prepared and forwarded to any part of the Province, on receipt of the necessary instructions. Parties interested are referred to the Public School-houses at Perth, St. Catharines, and the Primary Ward Schools of the City of Hamilton, recently erected or now in the course of erection, under his superintendence.

W. H. does not confine himself solely to these departments, but tenders his services in every other branch of his profession; assuring those who may favor him with their instructions, that in the Designs he may have the honor to submit, Purity of style, Strength of construction, and Economy of space and material, shall always be most carefully studied, and the most unremitting attention paid to the efficient supervision of any work entrusted to him.

Hamilton, June 5th, 1853.

## VENTILATION.

TO SCHOOL TRUSTEES AND SCHOOL TEACHERS, AND TO THE PARENTS OF SCHOOL CHILDREN THROUGHOUT THE PROVINCE.

IN order to disseminate as early and as widely as possible the advantages to the health of the Teachers and Children, certain to result from the VENTILATION OF SCHOOL HOUSES, the Subscriber thinks it necessary to refer you to two Extracts only—taken from a large number which have been sent him, and published—referring to the VENTILATION OF DWELLING as well as SCHOOL HOUSES.

Extract of a Letter from Robert Newbery, Esq., Teacher of School No. 3, Belleville, and dated 14th March, 1853:

"Having tested your Ventilating Apparatus in my School-rooms during the past winter, I cannot but recommend it as being the best boon ever conferred upon society, especially for School-rooms, where, I believe, most diseases which affect us in after life are engendered. There is now an expression of health and cheerfulness among my pupils never before witnessed. As regards warming, I consider it to be a saving in fuel, consuming no more than half a cord of wood in both stoves per week during the coldest weather. The room is in size 60 x 35 feet, and 14 feet between joists, and is warmed equally throughout; this I attribute to the exhaustion of the warmed and outgoing air under the floor and scholars' feet."

Extract from a Report of the Board of School Trustees for Belleville, dated 18th April, 1853:

"The Heating and Ventilating process invented by Mr. Ruttan, of Cobourg, has been introduced in the School-house (No. 3) in Samson ward, and has already been found to be so well adapted towards the comfort, and so promotive of the health of the scholars, and at the same time is so economizing in the consumption of fuel, that the Board intend to apply it to the other buildings, which have been prepared for the purpose. They (the Trustees) avail themselves with pleasure of this opportunity publicly to acknowledge the laudable zeal of the inventor, and the great utility of his invention."

The Subscriber can only further say that if the Trustees of any School Section will furnish him with a rough sketch of the Building they design to erect, he will, with much pleasure, furnish them with ample instructions and drawings necessary to combine the Ventilating process; he has further to state that Messrs. J. R. Armstrong and Company, Ironfounders, Toronto, will furnish the Ventilating stoves, &c.

Cobourg, 29th April, 1853.

H. RUTTAN

## PROFESSOR SULLIVAN'S SCHOOL-BOOKS.

PROFESSOR SULLIVAN, of the Irish Education Board, begs to inform the BOOKSELLERS and HEADS OF EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS in British America, that he has made arrangements by which Mr. DARLING of Montreal, who will be enabled to supply them with the NEW and IMPROVED Editions of his School-Books, on the same terms as the Messrs. Longman supply them to the Trade in England. The following are the titles, and latest editions of those books, with the prices at which they are sold to the public in Great Britain and Ireland:—

1. Geography Generalized. 16th Edition. Price 2s. sterling.
2. Introduction to Geography and History. 20th Edition. Price 1s. ster.
3. The Spelling-Book Superseded. 27th Edition. Price 1s. 4d. sterling.
4. An Attempt to Simplify English Grammar. 16th Edition. Price 1s. ster.
5. The Dictionary of Derivations. 6th Edition. Price 2s. sterling.
6. A Dictionary of the English Language. Price 3s. 6d. sterling.
7. The Literary Class-Book, or Readings in English Literature. Price 2s 6d. sterling.

Irish Education Office, Dublin, April, 1853.

## MAPS OF CANADA AND BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, GLOBES, &amp;c. &amp;c.

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All communications to be addressed to Mr. J. GEORGE HODGINS, Education Office, Toronto.