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THE LAWS

RELATING TO

GRAMMAR AND COMMON SCHOOLS,

IN

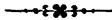
CITIES, TOWNS, AND VILLAGES IN UPPER CANADA;

TOGETHER WITH THE

Forms, General Regulations and Instructions,

FOR EXECUTING THEIR PROVISIONS,

PREPARED ACCORDING TO LAW.



[Arranged with Notes and References.]



TORONTO:

Printed for the Department of Public Instruction for Upper Canada,

By LOVELL AND GIBSON,

CORNER OF YONGE AND MELINDA STREETS,

1855.

1855
(18)

PREFATORY NOTE.

It has been considered advisable to collect and arrange for easy reference all the provisions of the law, the general regulations and instructions for the maintenance and good government of Grammar and Common Schools in the cities, towns and villages of Upper Canada. This has been done in the present manual; which, by means of notes and references, will be found to contain a complete digest of the existing laws and regulations affecting our public schools in cities, towns and villages. Sections of the Common School Act which had been merely referred to in the Statute, have been, for greater convenience, quoted at length and arranged in the body of the text.

The want of such a manual has been very much felt,* especially in the larger cities and towns, where success and progress mark the history of the schools, and where public spirit and devotion to the cause of public education characterize the efforts of the trustees. Indeed, it is truly gratifying to observe the manner in which the whole tone and character of the public schools in some of our cities and towns have been raised within the last few years. And it is to be hoped that their future prosperity will afford the strongest evidence to the Legislature, that the trustees are anxious to avail themselves, to the fullest extent, of the ample provisions of the law, to adapt our schools to the highest wants of the

* It had been deferred until the passing of the recent acts affecting the Grammar and Common Schools.

community, and place them in a state of efficiency not yet surpassed by any schools in the world. This can easily be done if a true spirit of educational zeal animates us, and if a thorough appreciation of the great Christian and national objects contemplated in the establishment of a public system of education for all classes guides us in our efforts.

The Legislature has generously provided means to sustain the schools, and the public as nobly second its efforts.* It has also provided means for the supply of all our public schools with the most approved library books, maps, charts, diagrams and apparatus. No want need therefore be felt on this point.

A liberal standard of education has also been fixed for our public schools; and the programme of study prescribed for Grammar Schools, which will be found on pages 61 and 62, shews that the greatest care has been bestowed upon this subject.

By an union between the Grammar and Common School Boards of Trustees, a highly efficient system of schools can be introduced, and a gradation of schools determined on and fixed—making the Grammar School the superior or high school of the city or town, with intermediate and primary school for both boys and girls. By adopting this course, an important element of success might be incorporated into the system of schools; while each school would have its appropriate sphere, and its own fixed standard or boundary of instruction. The pupil, on reaching this boundary in the primary school, could be drafted into the intermediate school, and from thence to the superior or high school. Thus uniformity in the quality of instruction and the classification of pupils would be secured in each school, and the pupils would be gradually and thoroughly prepared for the great business of life.

* Upwards of \$800,000 was expended in 1854 to sustain the public schools of Upper Canada.

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THE LAWS

RELATING TO

GRAMMAR AND COMMON SCHOOLS.

I. THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL ACT OF 1853.

An Act to amend the law relating to Grammar Schools in Upper Canada.

16TH VICTORIA, CHAPTER 186.

[Received Royal Assent, 14th June, 1853.]

1. THE U. C. GRAMMAR SCHOOL FUND.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make further pro- Preamble.
vision for the better establishment and main-
tenance of Grammar Schools in the several counties
and cities in Upper Canada; Be it therefore enacted
by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with
the advice and consent of the Legislative Council
and 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 all moneys arising from the sale of
lands set apart, or which may hereafter be set apart
for the encouragement of Grammar Schools in Upper
Canada, and which shall not have been specially

Grammar
School Fund
how consti-
tuted.

granted to or vested in or for the benefit of any particular College, Grammar School, or other Seminary or place of education, or otherwise departed with by the Crown, and all annual grants which have been or may hereafter be made by Parliament, or which may be or become otherwise available from any other sources for that purpose, shall form a fund to be called *The Upper Canada Grammar School Fund*, and shall be investsd in Government or other securities by the direction of the Governor in Council: and the annual income thereof, after the deduction therefrom of one hundred pounds yearly for a Senior Treasurer, and to fix the time and places of their Grammar School for each county or union of counties in Upper Canada, and certain sums of money otherwise specially appropriated by this Act, shall be, with the said sum of one hundred pounds for each such Senior Grammar School as aforesaid, annually apportioned to the several counties and unions of counties in Upper Canada, by the Chief Superintendent of Schools, according to the ratio of population in each county and union of counties as compared with the population of Upper Canada; or if he shall think it expedient in case of a defective census, he shall, with the approbation of the Governor in Council, apportion such moneys according to the best evidence which he can obtain of the relative proportions of such population, having respect to an equitable apportionment thereof, according to the said ratio of population: Provided always, that when the Senior County Grammar School of any county or union of counties is situate within the limits of any city, the said sum of one hundred pounds a year shall be paid to such school, although the same may continue within the limits of such city.

In what securities it shall be invested.

Annual income to be apportioned annually by the Chief Superintendent of Schools.

£100 to Senior Grammar School.

Proviso: When the Senior Grammar School is in a City.

2. CITY, TOWN AND VILLAGE COUNCILS.

Municipal Councils may levy as-

II. And be it enacted, That it may and shall be lawful for the Municipal Council of each county, city,

township, town or incorporated village, from time to time, to levy and collect by assessment, such sum or sums as it shall judge expedient, to purchase the site or sites of, to rent, build, repair, furnish, warm and keep in order, a Grammar School-house or Grammar School-houses, and its or their appendages, grounds and enclosures, for procuring apparatus and text-books, for providing the salary of the teacher or teachers, and all other necessary expenses of such County Grammar School or Schools,* and all sums so collected shall be paid over to the Treasurer of the County Grammar School for which the said assessment was made.

assessments for supporting Grammar Schools and their appendages.

Sums so collected to whom to be paid over.

3. GRAMMAR SCHOOL APPORTIONMENT.

III. And be it enacted, That the Chief Superintendent of Schools for Upper Canada shall, on or before the first day of May in each year, notify each County Council, through the Clerk of the Council, of the annual apportionment of Grammar School moneys to such county, and shall give notice of the same to the Inspector General; and such moneys shall be payable to the Treasurer of each county entitled to receive it, one half on or before the first day of July, and the other half on or before the thirty-first day of December, in each year, in such manner as may be determined by the Governor: Provided always, that the sum or sums raised by

Notice to be given touching the apportionment aforesaid.

Payable half yearly.

Proviso: Lo-

* When an union shall have been effected between the Grammar and Common School Boards in cities, towns and villages, as authorised by the fourth clause of the eleventh section of this Act, it shall be the duty of the Council of each municipality concerned, upon the requisition of the joint Board, to provide such sums as may be desired by the Board, according to an estimate which the Board shall lay before the Council.—See sixth clause of the twelfth section of the Upper Canada School Act of 1850, quoted on page 20. The Board can also exercise its own authority to collect these sums by direct assessment.—See ninth clause of the twelfth section of the Upper Canada School Act of 1850, quoted in connection with the fourth clause of the eleventh section of the Grammar School Act, page 21.

cal assessments, &c., payable the 14th December.

local assessment or subscriptions for the support of Grammar Schools shall be payable each year on or before the fourteenth day of December.

Apportionment to be expended solely in paying Teachers.

IV. And be it enacted, that the sum or sums of money annually apportioned to each county, as provided in the first section of this Act, shall be expended in the payment of the salaries of teachers, and for no other purpose.

4. BRANCHES TO BE TAUGHT IN GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Certain subjects to be taught in each Grammar School.

V. And be it enacted, That in each County Grammar School provision shall be made for giving instruction, by a teacher or teachers of competent ability and good morals, in all the higher branches of a practical English and commercial education including the Elements of Natural Philosophy and Mechanics, and also in the Latin and Greek languages and mathematics so far as to prepare students for University College or any College affiliated to the University of Toronto, according to a programme of studies and general rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Council of Public Instruction for Upper Canada, and approved by the Governor in Council:* Provided always, that no Grammar School shall be entitled to receive any part of the Grammar School Fund, which shall not be conducted according to such programme, rules and regulations.

Proviso:

5. COUNCIL OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION FOR U. C.

Council of Public Instruction to select Books and prepare a programme of studies.

VI. And be it enacted, That the Council of Public Instruction for Upper Canada, (of which the President of University College and the President or other head of each of the Colleges in Upper Canada affiliated to the University of Toronto, shall be members for the purposes of this act,) shall prepare and prescribe a list of text-books, programme of studies,

* These General Rules and Regulations, list of text-books, &c., are appended to this Act—See page 59.

and general rules and regulations for the organization and government of the County Grammar Schools, to be approved by the Governor in Council.

6. THE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.

VII. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Chief Superintendent of Schools to make annually to the Governor on or before the first day of July, a report of the actual state of the Grammar Schools in Upper Canada, shewing the amount of moneys expended in connection with each, and from what sources derived, with such suggestions for their improvement as he shall deem useful and expedient; to see that the County Grammar School Fund apportioned by him, is, in all cases, applied to the purposes hereinbefore prescribed, and that each County Grammar School is conducted according to the rule and regulations provided according to law; and to prepare suitable forms, and to give such instructions as he shall judge necessary and proper for making all reports and conducting all proceedings under this Act, and to cause the same with a sufficient number of copies of this Act and such general rules and regulations as shall be approved of as aforesaid for the better organization and government of Grammar Schools, to be printed in a convenient form and transmitted to the parties required to execute the provisions of this Act.

Duties of the Chief Superintendent with regard to Grammar Schools.

7. APPOINTMENT OF THE BOARD OF GRAMMAR SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

VIII. And be it enacted, That the trustees of the several Grammar Schools in Upper Canada appointed before this Act shall come into force, shall continue and be *ex-officio* trustees of the respective schools for which they shall have been appointed, and shall continue to discharge their duties as such until the appointment and organization of new boards of trustees for their respective schools as herein provided.

Present Trustees remain in office until others are appointed and Board organized.

Appoint-
ment of
Board of
Trustees :

IX. And be it enacted, That the several Grammar School Trustees for each county and union of counties in Upper Canada, shall meet together on the first Wednesday in January next after the passing of this Act, and select from amongst themselves three Trustees, (one of whom shall retire annually from the said Board, on the thirty-first day of January in each year,) for each of the Grammar Schools within such county or union of counties, who, with three other Trustees for each such school, to be chosen as hereinafter provided by the Municipal Council of the county or union of counties, shall compose the Board of Trustees (consisting of six members, three of whom shall constitute a *quorum*) for each such Grammar School, and the order in which the persons so selected by the said Trustees shall retire from the said Board shall be decided by lot: And the several County Municipalities in Upper Canada, at their first sittings to be held after the said first day of January next, shall select and appoint three fit and proper persons, one of whom shall also retire annually from the said Board on the thirty-first day of January in each year, to be Trustees for each of the Grammar Schools within their counties or union of counties, and shall also decide the order in which the said persons so chosen, and all persons to be chosen by them as Trustees, shall retire from the said Board: And the vacancy occasioned by the retirement of the said two Trustees annually, as also any occasional vacancy in the said Board, shall be filled up by such County Municipality, provided that the person appointed to fill such occasional vacancy shall hold office only for the unexpired part of the term for which the person whose place shall become vacant was appointed to serve, and the places of the two persons who shall retire from office annually, (but may be re-elected) shall be filled up by the County Municipality at its first meeting to be held after the first day of January in each year, although the year

Quorum.

Retirement
of Members.

Appoint-
ment of
three Trus-
tees by the
County
Council.

Vacancies
how to be
filled up.

within which such two Trustees shall retire may not then have wholly expired.

X. And be it enacted, That it may and shall be lawful for the Municipal Council of each county or union of counties hereafter to be formed or set apart in Upper Canada, to appoint not less than six, or more than eight fit and proper persons (three of whom shall be a *quorum*, for the transaction of business,) as a Board of Trustees for each Grammar School in such county or union of counties: Provided always, that two of the persons thus appointed (to be determined by such Council) shall retire from office annually on the thirty-first day of January in each year, (but may be re-appointed,) and their places, as also any occasional vacancy, shall be filled up by such Councils: Provided also, that the person appointed to fill such vacancy shall hold office only for the unexpired part of the term for which the person whose place shall have become vacant, was appointed to serve: Provided likewise that such Municipal Councils shall appoint such Trustees at their first or other meeting after the Municipal Elections in each year, although the time may not then have expired for the retiring of the two Trustees who are to go out annually, and all Trustees under this Act shall hold their offices until their successors shall be appointed as herein provided.

Board of Trustees to be appointed for each Grammar School by the Municipal Council of the County hereafter to be formed.

Proviso:

Proviso:

8. BOARDS OF GRAMMAR SCHOOL TRUSTEES INCORPORATED.

XI. And be it enacted, That the Board of Trustees of each County Grammar School shall be and is hereby declared to be a Corporation, and to have and possess all the powers which are usually enjoyed by Corporations so far as the same are necessary for carrying out the purposes of this Act;* they shall

Boards of Trustees incorporated.

* By the Interpretation Act, 12th Vict., chap. 10, Corporations are required to have a Common Seal, which should be attached to all documents emanating from the Board, all agreements, contracts, &c., otherwise the Trustees become personally liable. For corporate name of each Board of Grammar School Trustees, see the twelfth section of this act, page 26.

meet at or near the place where each such school is held, on the first Wednesday in February in each and every year, and it shall be the duty of such Trustees :*

Duties of such Boards

9. THEIR DUTIES.

Appointing officers.

Firstly. To appoint annually, or oftener, from amongst themselves, a Chairman,† Secretary and Treasurer, and to fix the time and places of their meetings, the mode of calling and conducting such meetings, and of keeping a full and correct account of their proceedings.

Taking charge of Schools; appointing teachers, &c.

Secondly. To take the charge of the County Grammar School for which they are appointed Trustees, and the buildings and lands appertaining to it: to remove, if they see fit, and in case of vacancies, to appoint the master or other teacher or teachers in such school, to fix their salaries and prescribe their duties; [See second Note to the General Regulations, section vi.] to appoint such other officers or servants in such school as they may judge expedient, and fix their remuneration; to do whatever may be expedient with regard to erecting, repairing, warming, furnishing or keeping in order the building or buildings of such school and its appendages, lands and enclosures, and to apply (if necessary) for the requisite sum or sums to be raised by Municipal authority for such purpose or purposes :‡ Provided always, that no person (except a Graduate of some University or University College,) shall hereafter be appointed master of a Grammar School unless he shall have previously obtained a Certificate of qualification from a Committee of Examiners (one of whom shall be

Taking care of building, &c.

Applying to the Municipality for funds.

Proviso: Masters to be examined, unless Graduates.

* The twenty-eighth section of the Upper Canada School Act of 1850, makes Grammar School Trustees members of the County Board of Public Instruction.

† See proviso to the first section of the Supplementary School Act of 1853, page 23.

‡ See note to the second section of this Act.

the head master of the Normal School,) appointed by the Council of Public Instruction.

Thirdly. To settle the amount to be paid by parents and guardians for each pupil attending such school, and to fix the time or times of payment,* and to apply the moneys received therefor as they shall judge expedient towards making up the salaries of teachers, providing the proper apparatus, maps, text-books and registers, and for any other necessary expenses of such school; and they shall have authority to sue for and recover such amounts, and when collected the same shall be paid over to the Treasurer of the said Board of Trustees.

Regulate the fees and apply moneys to certain object

10. UNION OF GRAMMAR AND COMMON SCHOOL BOARDS.

Fourthly. To employ such means as they may judge expedient, in concurrence with the Trustees of the School Section or the Board of Common School Trustees in the township, village, town, or city in which such Grammar School may be situate, for uniting one or more of the Common Schools of such township, village, town or city, or departments of them, with such Grammar School:† Provided always, that no such union shall take place without ample

Uniting Grammar School with Common Schools.

Proviso.

* By the sixth clause of the fifth section of the General regulations appended to this Act, all school fees are payable in advance.

† The powers of the Joint Board include the direct levying of property-rates, by the exercise of their own authority; or the Board can apply to the Municipal Council to levy and collect whatever sums they may require; see the several clauses of the 12th and 24th sections of the School Act of 1850; and the 1st section of the Supplementary Act of 1853, as quoted in connection with this clause of the Grammar School Act. The union of the Boards implies a harmonious system and gradation of schools; the Grammar School being the high school of the city, town or village, and the Common School being the primary and secondary, and being open to all without examination; the Grammar School teaching the higher branches, with the classics and mathematics, and being open to those Common School pupils, and others, whose literary qualifications enable them to pass the required examination.

Schools so
united to be
under man-
agement of
Joint Board

provision being made for giving instruction to the pupils in the elementary English branches, by a duly qualified English teacher or teachers; And provided also, that the schools thus united shall be under the management of the Joint Board of Grammar and Common School Trustees, who shall have the powers of the Trustees of both the Common and Grammar Schools, but when the Trustees of the Common School shall exceed six in number, then they shall reduce their number to six in the Joint Board.

11. DUTIES OF JOINT BOARD.

[NOTE.—*The duties of the "Joint Board of Grammar and Common School Trustees," in addition to those specified in the Grammar School Act, include the following,—so far as they are not already anticipated by the Grammar School Act, and so far as they are applicable to the circumstances of the Joint Board:]*

Extract from the Upper Canada School Act of 1850, 13th and 14th Vic. Cap. 48, Section 24—

And [be it enacted, That] it shall be the duty of the Board of School Trustees of the [city, town or village [section 26, page 36] of ———]

To appoint
certain offi-
cers, &c.

Firstly. To appoint annually or oftener, a Chairman, Secretary, Superintendent of Schools, and one or more collectors of school rates, (if required); and to appoint the times and places of their meetings, and the mode of calling them, of conducting and recording their proceedings, and of keeping all their School accounts.

To hold
School Prop-
erty, &c.

Secondly. To take possession of all Common School property, and to accept and hold as a Corporation all property which may have been acquired or given for Common School purposes in such city or town, by any title whatsoever; to manage or dispose of such property, and all moneys or income for Common School purposes, until the power hereby given shall

be taken away or modified by law, and to apply the same, or the proceeds, to the objects for which they have been given or acquired.*

Thirdly. To do whatever they may judge expedient with regard to purchasing or renting school sites and premises; building, repairing, furnishing, warming and keeping in order the school-house or school-houses, and its or their appendages, lands, enclosures and moveable property; for procuring suitable apparatus and text-books; and for the establishment and maintenance of a school library or school libraries.†

To make all needful provisions in respect to Common School premises, text-books, &c.

Fourthly. To determine the number, sites, kind and description of schools which shall be established and maintained in such city or town;‡ the Teacher or Teachers who shall be employed, the terms of employing them, the amount of their remuneration, and the duties which they are to perform;§ the salary of the Superintendent of Schools appointed by them and his duties; and to adopt, at their discretion, such measures as they shall judge expedient, in concurrence with the Trustees of the County Grammar School, for uniting one or more of the Common Schools of the city or town with such Grammar School.

To determine the number and kind of Schools; employ Teachers, &c.

Can unite with Grammar School

[The 8th Section of the Supplementary School Act of 1853, also enacts: "That the Trustees of each school section shall have authority to take such steps

Union of Common with Grammar Schools

* This clause vests all the Common School property of the Municipality in the Board of Trustees.

† One hundred per cent. is added by the Chief Superintendent on all local appropriations for library books, maps and apparatus. See departmental notice at the end.

‡ Boards of School Trustees have unlimited discretion as to the number and kind of Schools to be established in their Municipality, (9 U. C. Q. B. R., 302,) whether primary, intermediate or superior, and are not subjected to the restrictions in this respect imposed upon trustees of school sections who can only establish one male and female school in the same section.

§ For mode of settling any difference between trustees and teachers, see the 17th section of the School Act of 1850, as amended, *infra*.

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.”]

To appoint a committee of three to take the special charge of each School.

Fifthly. To appoint annually, or oftener, if they shall judge expedient, for the special charge, oversight, and management of each school within such city or town, and under such regulations as they shall think proper to prescribe, a committee of not more than three persons for each school.

To make an estimate of the expenses of the Schools.

Sixthly. To prepare from time to time, and lay before the Municipal Council of such city or town, an estimate of the sum or sums which they shall judge expedient, for paying the whole or part of the salaries of teachers; for purchasing or renting school premises; for building, renting, repairing, warming, furnishing and keeping in order the school-houses and their appendages and grounds; for procuring suitable apparatus and text-books for the schools; for the establishment and maintenance of school libraries; and for all the necessary expenses of the schools under their charge; and it shall be the duty of the Common Council or Council of such city or town, [or village: See section 26th, *infra*,] to provide such sum or sums in such manner as shall be desired by said Board of School Trustees.*

The Municipal Council to provide for such expenses.

To levy school rate-bills at their discretion.

Seventhly. To levy at their discretion, any rates upon the parents or guardians of children attending any school under their charge; and to employ the same means for collecting such rates, as Trustees of Common Schools in any Township may do under the twelfth section of this Act: Provided always, that all

* A Municipal Council has no discretion to reject or modify the estimate of the Board. *Ibid* Q. B. R. The Board may, however, levy the amount by its own authority. See ninth clause of the twelfth section of the Upper Canada School Act of 1850, quoted in connection with the first section of the Supplementary School Act of 1853—See page 24.

moneys thus collected shall be paid into the hands of the Chamberlain or Treasurer, of such city or town for the Common School purposes of the same, and shall be subject to the order of the said Board of School Trustees.*

The sums thus collected to be paid into the hands of the Chamberlain or Treasurer.

Eighthly. To give orders to teachers and other school officers and creditors upon the Chamberlain or Treasurer of such city or town, for the sum or sums which shall be due them.†

To give orders for the payment of Teachers,

Ninthly. To call and give notice of annual and special school meetings [for common school purposes] of the taxable inhabitants of such city or town, or of any ward in it, in the same manner and under the same regulations as are prescribed in the twelfth section of this Act, for the appointment of annual and special school meetings in the school sections of Townships: [*i. e.*, by giving six days notice in at least three public places in the ward, specifying the objects of the meeting, &c.] Provided always, that any person elected at any special ward school meeting, to fill a vacancy which shall have occurred in the Board of Trustees, from any cause whatever, shall hold office only during the unexpired part of the term for which the person whose place shall have become vacant, was elected to serve.

To call annual or special school meetings.

Continuance in office of persons elected to fill vacancies.

Tenthly. To see that all the pupils in the schools are duly supplied with an uniform series of authorized text-books;‡ to appoint a Librarian, and take

To see that the pupils are duly supplied with proper

* The collection of rate-bills upon parents and guardians must be by warrant of the Board alone. No rate-bill for the Common School department of the united School can exceed 25 cents per month or 75 cents per quarter. As the rate-bill is payable in advance, it must be paid for an entire month or quarter, even although the pupil may only attend one day of such month or quarter.

† In case the Chamberlain or Treasurer refuses to honor the lawful order of the Board, he is liable to be sued for the amount of the order dishonored.

‡ The authorized list of text-books for Common Schools is appended in a note to section 29, of the Upper Canada School Act of 1850, *infra*. The list for Grammar Schools is appended to this Act.

text-books, charge of the school library or libraries, whenever
&c. established.*

To have
their school
conducted
according to
law.

To prepare
and publish
annual
school re-
ports, &c.

To prepare
and trans-
mit an an-
nual report
to the Chief
Superinten-
dent of
Schools.

Contents of
such report.

Powers of
City, Town,
and Village
Trustees ex-
tended.

Eleventhly. To see that all the schools under their charge are conducted, according to the regulations authorized by law;† and, at the close of each year, to prepare and publish, in one or more of the public papers, or otherwise, for the information of the inhabitants of such city or town, an annual report of their proceedings, and of the progress and state of the schools under their charge; of the receipts and expenditure of all school moneys;‡ and to prepare and transmit annually, before the fifteenth of January, to the Chief Superintendent of Schools, a report, signed by a majority of the Trustees, and containing all the information required in the reports of Common School Trustees, by the twelfth section of this Act, and any additional items of information which may be lawfully required, and made according to a form which shall be provided for that purpose by the Chief Superintendent of Schools, [and relating to the Common School department of the united School only.]

*The first Section of the Upper Canada Supplemen-
tary School Act of 1853 in addition to the foregoing,
enacts, "That the Board of School Trustees in each
city, town and incorporated village, shall, in addition
to the powers with which they are now legally invest-
ed, possess and exercise, as far as they shall judge
expedient, in regard to each such city, town and in-
corporated village, all the powers with which the*

* Ample provision being now made for public Libraries in every part of Upper Canada, the Trustees should not neglect to employ so valuable an agent to promote the object they have in view. See note to third clause of this section, page 19.

† These regulations are appended.

‡ This is the corresponding salutary provision of the law which requires Trustees in rural School Sections to render an annual public account of their proceedings during the year. It should be strictly complied with, with a view no less to satisfy the public as to the lawful expenditure of the funds committed to their care, as to create and sustain public interest in the schools.

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 *præsumitur pro negante* [it is decided in the negative] shall prevail.”

Powers of the Chairman of the Board.

These increased powers are chiefly enumerated in the following clauses of the twelfth section of the Supplementary School Act of 1850 :

Secondly. To appoint, if they shall think it expedient, a Collector (who may also be Secretary-Treasurer)* to collect the rates they have imposed, or shall impose upon the inhabitants of their school section, or which the said inhabitants may have subscribed; and to pay to such Collector, at the rate of not less than five or more than ten per cent., on the moneys collected by him for his trouble in collecting; and every Collector shall give such security as may be satisfactory to the Trustees, and shall have the same powers, by virtue of a warrant, signed by a majority of the Trustees, [and sealed with their corporate seal,] in collecting the school-rate or subscription, and shall proceed in the same manner, as ordinary Collectors of County and Township rates or assessments.

To appoint a Collector: his duties.

His remuneration.

Collector to give security.

Collector's powers.

Eighthly. To make out a list of the names of all persons rated by them for the School purposes of such section, and the amount payable by each, and to annex to such list a Warrant, directed to the Collector of the school section, for the collection of the several sums mentioned in such list: Provided always, that any school rate imposed by Trustees, according

To make out a rate-list and warrant for the Collector.

Proviso: Such school rate to be

* By the twenty-first section of the Upper Canada Supplementary School Act of 1853, Board of Trustees in cities, towns and villages can appoint one of their own number to act as a Collector of School fees.

payable monthly, quarterly, half-yearly, or yearly.

To apply to the Township Council at their discretion for the raising of school moneys.

Duty of Township Clerk or other officer in certain cases.

To exempt indigent persons.

Teacher's salary not to be lessened thereby.

To sue defaulters residing out of the school section.

to this Act, may be made payable monthly, quarterly, half-yearly, or yearly, as they may think expedient *

Ninthly. To apply to the Municipality of the Township, or employ their own lawful authority, as they may judge expedient, for the raising and collecting of all sums authorized in the manner hereinbefore provided, to be collected from the freeholders and householders of such section, by rate, according to the valuation of taxable property, as expressed in the Assessor or Collector's Roll; and the Township Clerk or other officer having possession of such roll, is hereby required to allow any one of the Trustees, or their authorized Collector, to make a copy of such roll, as far as it shall relate to their school section. †

Tenthly. To exempt wholly or in part, from the payment of school-rates, such indigent persons as they shall think proper, and the amount of the same shall be a charge upon the other rateable inhabitants of the school section, and shall not be deducted from the salary of a teacher.

Eleventhly. To sue for and recover by their name of office, the amounts of school-rates or subscriptions due from persons residing without the limits of their school section, and making default of payment. ‡

* By the third clause of this Grammar School Act, the Board can fix the amount of the Grammar School fees, which, by the general regulations, (6th clause 5th section) are payable in advance. The fees for the Common School department cannot exceed 75 cents per quarter.—See note to seventh clause of the twenty-fourth section, page 21.

† Property-rates must be levied equally on all taxable property whether of residents or non-residents. See also first clause of the eighteenth section, page 32, and the sixth clause of the twenty-fourth section of the Upper Canada School Act of 1850, page 20. The 17th section of the Supplementary School Act of 1853, restricts this clause in its special application to Trustees of rural school sections.

‡ The amount of the school-rate to be levied upon the property of a person whose property may be within, but whose residence may be "without the limits" of a school section, can be definitely fixed under the provisions of the sixteenth section of the Supplementary School Act of 1853. The

Thirteenthly. To permit all residents in such section between the ages of five and twenty-one years of age, to attend the school, so long as their conduct shall be agreeable to the rules of such school, and as long as the fees or rates required to be paid on their behalf, are duly discharged: Provided always, that this requirement shall not extend to the children of persons in whose behalf a separate school shall have been established, according to the nineteenth section of this Act, [and the Roman Catholic Separate School Act, 18 Vic. Cap. 131.]

To admit persons from 5 to 21 years of age to attend the school, on certain conditions.

Exception in certain cases.

Fourteenthly. To visit the school from time to time, and see that it is conducted according to the regulations authorized by law.

To visit the school, &c,

Fifteenthly. To see that no unauthorized books are used in the school, but that the pupils are duly supplied with an uniform series of text-books, sanctioned and recommended according to law;* and to procure, annually, for the benefit of their school section, some periodical devoted to education.

To prohibit improper, and provide proper books for the school.

Sixteenthly. To exercise all the corporate powers vested in them by this Act, for the fulfilment of any contract or agreement made by them; and in case any of the Trustees shall wilfully neglect or refuse to exercise such powers, he or they shall be personally responsible for the fulfilment of such contract or agreement.†

To be personally responsible in the case of refusing or neglecting to exercise corporate powers for the fulfilment of contracts.

Seventeenthly. To appoint a Librarian, and to take such steps as they may judge expedient, and as may be authorized according to law, for the establishment, safe-keeping, and proper management of a school library, whenever provision shall have been made and carried into effect for the establishment of school

To appoint a Librarian, and provide for the establishment and support of a school library.

provisions of the section does not, however, apply to an "undivided occupied lot." The amount can be collected as pointed out in the twenty second section of the Supplementary Act, *infra*.

* See notes to the tenth clause of the twenty-fourth section, page 21.

† By the ninth section of the Supplementary School Act of 1853, Trustees are made personally responsible for moneys lost to the Section by their neglect of duty.

libraries. [For additional sections of the School Acts of general application to joint Boards of Trustees and Common School Boards in cities, towns and villages, see the end of the Grammar School Act.]

(*Grammar School Act continued.*)

Books, Examinations, &c.

Fifthly. To see that the pupils of such Grammar School are supplied with proper text-books;* that public half-yearly examinations of the pupils are held, and due notice given of them; and that such School is conducted in accordance with the regulations which shall be provided according to law. †

Giving orders for money on the County and other Treasurer.

Sixthly. To give the necessary orders upon the County Treasurer for the amount of public money to which such School is entitled, and upon their own Treasurer for any moneys in his hands for the payment of the salaries of the officers of such School and of any necessary expenses; ‡ to prepare and transmit, before the fifteenth day of January, to the Chief Superintendent of Schools, an annual report, which shall contain a full and accurate account of all matters appertaining to such school, in accordance with a form of report which shall be provided according to law. §

Reporting yearly to Chief Superintendent.

12. DESIGNATION OF EACH GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Names by which grammar schools shall be designated.

XII. And be it enacted, That each County Grammar School shall be distinguished by prefixing to the term "County," the name of the City, Town or Village within the limits of which it may be situate; and that the Trustees of all such Grammar Schools shall severally use such distinguishing titles as their corporate name.

13. SENIOR COUNTY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Which shall be the senior grammar school of any County.

XIII. And be it enacted, That the Grammar School of the County or Union of Counties situate at the County Town of every County or Union of Counties

* See List appended to this Act.

† These Regulations are appended.

‡ See note to the eighth clause of the twenty-fourth section of the U. C. school act of 1850, page 21.

§ See the conclusion of the eleventh clause of the same section and act, p. 22.

in Upper Canada, shall be the Senior County Grammar School of such County or Union of Counties, and if the Courts of Assize and Nisi Prius for any of such Counties or Union of Counties are usually held in a City, such City for the purposes of this section shall be considered a County Town.

14. NEW GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

XIV. And be it enacted, That from and after the time when this Act shall come into force, the several County Municipalities shall have power and authority to establish additional Grammar Schools within their limits, and appoint Trustees therefor according to the tenth Section of this Act, but no new Grammar School shall be established until the state of the Grammar School Fund shall permit the application of a sum, equal at the least to Fifty Pounds annually to such new School, after paying to each Senior County Grammar School the sum of One Hundred Pounds annually, and to all other Grammar Schools within such County, an amount which on the average would equal at least the annual sum of Fifty Pounds to each of such Schools; Provided always, that the sum or sums of money apportioned out of the Grammar School Fund to each County, shall be distributed amongst the several Grammar Schools of such County within the restrictions imposed by this Act under such rules and regulations as may from time to time be made by the Council of Public Instruction for Upper Canada and approved by the Governor in Council.

County Municipalities may establish additional grammar schools in certain cases, and on certain conditions.

Proviso: as to apportionment of public moneys for grammar schools.

15. CHANGE OF SITE AUTHORIZED.

XV. And be it enacted, That the Grammar Schools at present established, or which may be established at the time this Act comes into force, shall be continued at the places where they are respectively held; but the Board of Trustees of each of the said Schools may change the place of holding such School by a

Where grammar schools now existing shall be kept

Change of site.

Grammar schools established after this act is in force.

resolution to be passed for that purpose and approved by the Governor in Council : * But the place of holding any Grammar Schools to be established after this act comes into force, may be changed by the County Council of the County within which it is established.

16. METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TO BE MADE AT EACH SENIOR COUNTY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Recital.

Masters of senior grammar schools to keep Meteorological Journals.

XVI. And whereas it is desirable at Seminaries and places of Education to direct attention to natural phenomena, and to encourage habits of observation ; And whereas a better knowledge of the climate and meteorology of Canada will be serviceable to agriculture and other pursuits, and be of value to scientific enquirers : Be it therefore enacted, That it shall be part of the duty of the Master of every Senior County Grammar School, to make the requisite observations for keeping and to keep a Meteorological Journal embracing such observations and kept according to such form as shall from time to time be directed by the Council of Public Instruction ; and all such Journals or Abstracts of them shall be presented annually by the Chief Superintendent of Schools to the Governor with his Annual Report :

And to be supplied with certain instruments

Every senior county grammar school shall, on or before the last day of November, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, be provided, at the expense of the county municipality, with the following instruments :

The instruments.

One barometer.

One thermometer for the temperature of the air.

One Daniel's hygrometer, or other instrument for shewing the dew-point.

* All communications with the government relating to schools in Upper Canada, conducted under the authority of any act of the Legislature should be enclosed to the Educational Department, Toronto ; otherwise they will be referred back to that Department to be brought before His Excellency through the proper officer.

One rain-guage and measure.

One wind-vané.

And it shall be the duty of the Chief Superintendent of Schools to procure these instruments at the request and expense of the Municipal Council of any county, and to furnish the master of the senior county grammar school with a book for registering observations, and with forms for abstracts thereof, to be transmitted to the Chief Superintendent by such master, who shall certify that the observations required have been made with due care and regularity.

ChiefSuperintendent to provide instruments at the request and cost of the Municipality.

17. FORMER GRAMMAR SCHOOL ACTS REPEALED.

XVII. And be it enacted, That the act of the Parliament of Upper Canada, passed in the forty-seventh year of the reign of King George the Third, and intituled, *An Act to establish Public Schools in each and every District of this Province*, and the act of the said Parliament, passed in the forty-eighth year of the same reign, and intituled, *An Act to amend an Act passed in the forty-seventh year of His Majesty's Reign intituled, "An Act to establish Public Schools in each and every District of this Province,"* and the act of the said Parliament, passed in the second session held in the fifty-ninth year of the same reign, and intituled, *An Act to repeal part of and to amend the Laws now in force for establishing Public Schools in the several Districts of this Province, and to extend the provisions of the same*, and the act of the said Parliament, passed in the seventh year of the reign of King William the Fourth, and intituled, *An Act to repeal part of an Act passed in the fifty-ninth year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, intituled, "An Act to repeal part of and to amend the Laws now in force for establishing Public Schools in the several Districts of the Province," and to establish the Public School for the London District, in the Town of London*, and the act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the

Acts of U.C.
47 Geo. III.,
c. 6.

48 Geo. III.,
c. 16.

59 Geo. III.,
c. 4.

7 Wm. IV.,
c. 106.

And of Canada, 4 & 5 V., c. 19.

9 V., c. 19.

13 & 14 V. c. 91.

14 & 15 V., c. 105, and other laws inconsistent with this act repealed

Proviso.

Commencement of act.

session held in the fourth and fifth years of Her Majesty's reign, and intituled, *An Act to make temporary provision for the appropriation of the Funds derived from the Sale of School Lands in that part of the Province formerly Upper Canada, and for other purposes*, and the act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the ninth year of Her Majesty's reign, and intituled, *An Act to amend the Act therein mentioned, relating to the appropriation of moneys derived from the Sale of School Lands in Upper Canada*, and the act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the session held in the thirteenth and fourteenth years of Her Majesty's reign, and intituled, *An Act to provide for the payment of a sum of money therein mentioned, for the use and support of three additional Grammar Schools in the County of York, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine*, and the act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the session held in the fourteenth and fifteenth years of Her Majesty's reign, and intituled, *An Act to repeal the provisions limiting the distance between the County Town and any additional Grammar School in the same County, in Upper Canada*, and all other laws and statutes relating to the grammar schools or grammar school moneys in Upper Canada, so far as they are contrary to the provisions of this act, shall be and the same are hereby repealed from and after the day this act shall come into force: Provided always, that all appointments of trustees, masters or teachers of grammar schools shall continue in force, as if made under the authority of this act, until revoked or changed according to the provisions of the same.

XVIII. And be it enacted, That this act shall have force and effect upon, from and after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and not before.

II. ADDITIONAL EXTRACTS FROM THE
COMMON SCHOOL ACTS RELATING TO OR AFFECT-
ING THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OR THEIR TRUSTEES, IN
THE CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES OF UPPER
CANADA.

1. OBLIGATIONS OF CITY, TOWN AND VILLAGE
COUNCILS.

(From the U.C. School Act of 1850.)

XXI. And be it enacted, That the Council or Com- Powers of
Municipal
Councils in
cities and
towns.
mon Council of each city or incorporated town in
Upper Canada, shall be, and is hereby invested, within
its limits and liberties as prescribed by law, and shall
be subject to the same obligations as are the Munici-
pal Council of each county and the Municipality of
each township by the eighteenth and twenty-seventh
sections of this act: Provided, nevertheless, that the
appointment of the local Superintendent of Schools
for such city or town, shall be made by the Board of
School Trustees for such city or town.

XXV. And be it enacted, That the Municipality Powers of
Municipal
Councils in
incorporat-
ed villages.
of every incorporated village, shall possess and exer-
cise all the powers, and be subject to all the obliga-
tions with regard to the levying and raising of moneys
for common school purposes, and for the establish-
ment and maintenance of school libraries, within the
limits of such incorporated village, as are conferred
and imposed by this act upon the Municipal Corpo-
rations of cities.*

[*These obligations, mutatis mutandis, are as follows :
cities, towns and villages being counties for school
purposes.*]

XVIII. And be it enacted, That it shall be the Duties of
Township
Councils.
duty of the Municipality of each township in Upper
Canada :

* The remainder of this Section will be found on page 36, where it is, as
is this part of it, quoted in its natural order.

To levy assessments for common school purposes, as desired by Trustees.

Firstly. To levy such sum, by assessment, upon the taxable property in any school section, for the purchase of a school-site, the erection, repairs, renting and furnishing of a school-house, the purchase of apparatus and text-books for the school, books for the library, salary for the teacher, as shall be desired by the Trustees of such school section, on behalf of the majority of the freeholders or householders at a public meeting called for such purpose or purposes, as provided for by the twelfth section of this act:* Provided always, that such Municipality may, if it shall judge expedient, grant to the Trustees of any school section, on their application, authority to borrow any sum or sums of money which may be necessary for the purposes herein mentioned, in respect to school-sites, school-houses and their appendages, or for the purchase or erection of a teacher's residence, and cause to be levied upon the taxable property in such section, such sum in each year as shall be necessary for the payment of the interest thereon, and as shall be sufficient to pay off the principal within ten years.

To authorize a loan, at its discretion, for the purchase and erection of school buildings.

[The remaining clauses of this section do not apply to cities, towns and villages.]

Duties of County Councils.

XXVII. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Municipal Council of each county:

To raise by assessment in each year, a sum equal to the legislative school grant apportioned to such county

Firstly. To cause to be levied each year upon the several townships of such county, such sum or sums of money for the payment of the salaries of legally qualified common school teachers as shall at least be equal (clear of all charges of collection) to the amount

* By this clause (restricted, however, in its application to school sections by the seventeenth section of the Supplementary School Act of 1853) it is imperative on Township (and by the twenty-first section upon City, Town and Village) Councils to levy and collect, by a general rate upon the property of the municipality, such sums as may be desired by the School Trustees, according to an estimate prepared and laid before such Council. In case of refusal, application can be made to the Queen's Bench for the issue of a mandamus to enforce compliance.

of school money apportioned to the several townships thereof for such year, by the Chief Superintendent of Schools, as notified by him to such Council, through the County Clerk: Provided always, that the sum or sums so levied, may be increased at the discretion of such Council, either to increase the county school fund, or to give special or additional aid to new or needy school sections, on the recommendation of one or more local Superintendents: Provided, also, that the sum required to be levied in such county in each year, for the salaries of legally qualified teachers, shall be collected and paid into the hands of the County Treasurer, on or before the fourteenth day of December; and provided likewise, that in case of the non-payment of any part of such sum into the hands of the County Treasurer at that time, no teacher shall, upon application, be refused the payment of the sum to which he may be entitled from such year's county school fund, but the County Treasurer shall pay any local Superintendent's lawful order in behalf of such teacher, in anticipation of the payment of the county school assessment; and the County Council shall make the necessary provision to enable the County Treasurer to pay the amount of such lawful order.*

Such sum may be increased at the discretion of the Council; and the additional sum raised may be disposed of at the pleasure of the Council, to aid poor school sections or increase the county school fund. Time for the payment of the county school assessment.

No teacher to be refused the payment of his due, on account of the non-collection of any part of the county school assessment.

Secondly. To raise by assessment such sum or sums of money, as it shall judge expedient, for the establishment and maintenance of a County Common School Library.†

To raise money for county common school libraries.

[The third clause relates to local Superintendents, the appointment of whom, and their duties, rest with the Board of School Trustees in cities, towns and villages.]

Fourthly. To see that sufficient security be given by all officers of such Council to whom school moneys

To secure all school moneys.

* See note to the eighth clause of the twenty-fourth section of this act, page 21.

† See notes to the third and tenth clauses of the twenty-fourth section of this act, pages 19 and 22.

To see that no deduction be made from the county common school und. shall be entrusted :* to see that no deduction be made from the school fund by the County Treasurer or Sub-treasurer, for the receipt and payment of school moneys:† to appoint, if it shall judge expedient, one or more Sub-treasurers of school moneys for one or more townships of such county : Provided always, that each such Sub-treasurer shall be subject to the same responsibilities and obligations in respect to the accounting for school moneys and the payment of lawful orders for such moneys given by any local Superintendent within the parts of the county for which he is appointed Sub-treasurer, as are imposed by this act upon each County Treasurer, in respect to the paying and accounting for school moneys [by the first clause of this section].

To appoint a Sub-treasurer of school moneys at its discretion.

To cause the school accounts to be audited, &c.

County Clerk to transmit to the Chief Superintendent an abstract of such accounts, &c.

Fifthly. To appoint annually, or oftener, Auditors, whose duty it shall be to audit the accounts of the County Treasurer and other officers to whom school moneys shall have been intrusted, and report to such Council; and the County Clerk shall transmit to the Chief Superintendent of Schools, on or before the first day of March in each year, a certified copy of the abstract of such report, and also give any explanations relating thereto, as far as he is able, which may be required by the Chief Superintendent.

2. ELECTION OF BOARDS OF COMMON SCHOOL TRUSTEES IN CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

Two Trustees to be elected in each ward of cities and towns. **XXII.** And be it enacted, That in each ward into which any city or town is or shall be divided according to law, two fit and proper persons shall be elected School Trustees by a majority of all the taxable inhabitants of such ward ;‡ one of which Trustees (to

* The forty-third section of this act makes the person or persons responsible whose duty it is to take this security, but who neglect to do so, should any loss accrue to the school fund in consequence: See also the eighty-seventh section of the Consolidated Assessment Act.

† See fortieth section in regard to deductions, etc.

‡ Taxable inhabitants, *i. e.*, freeholders and householders properly rated

be determined by lot, at the first Trustee meeting after their election) shall retire from office the second Wednesday of January following his election; and the second of whom shall continue in office one year longer, and until his successor is elected; and the persons thus elected shall form one Board of School Trustees for such city or town.*

tiring from office.

Persons thus elected to form a Board of Trustees,

XXIII. And be it enacted, That on the second Wednesday in January of each year, at the time prescribed by the second section of this act, one fit and proper person shall be elected Trustee in each ward of every city and town, and shall continue in office two years, and until his successor is elected: Provided always, that such election shall be held at the place where the last municipal election was held for such ward, and under the direction of the same returning officer, or, in his default, of such person as the electors present shall choose; and such election shall be conducted in the same manner as an ordinary municipal election in each ward of such city or town.†

One Trustee to be elected in each ward of a city or town, the 2nd Wednesday in January of each year.

Mode of holding such election.

XXIV. And be it enacted, That the Board of School Trustees for each city and town, shall be a corporation under the name of "Board of School Trustees of the City (or Town) of _____, in the County of _____;" (the first meeting thereof may be called in the City or Town Council room by any Trustee.)‡

To be a corporation.

as such—not persons rated for statute labor only.—9 U. C. Q. B. R., 682. In the third section of the Supplementary School Act of 1853, a declaratory test can be applied to doubtful voters. The second section of the Grammar and Common School Improvement Act of 1855 provides for the trial of contested school elections by the County Judge. Supporters of Separate Schools are excluded from voting at Public School meetings.

* New incorporations, *i. e.*, of villages and towns, &c., or new wards added, require new elections *de novo* in such municipality or ward.

† The second section of the Grammar and Common School Improvement Act of 1855 authorizes the County Judge to settle contested school election cases. See *infra*.

‡ Trustees being a corporation must use a *corporate seal* in all their acts, otherwise, they may become personally liable for contracts or rates.—4 U. C. P. R., No. 373. The remainder of Section 24 will be found on pp. 18–22.

Two Trustees to be elected at each ensuing annual school meeting.

Mode of calling the first annual school meeting.

The Trustees thus elected in each incorporated village to be a corporation.

Their powers, obligations, and duties the same as those of trustees in cities and towns.

Election, 2nd Wednesday in January.

First election to be called by

XXV. And be it enacted, * * * * That there shall be a school meeting annually [on the second Wednesday in January] in each such incorporated village, at which two persons shall be chosen Trustees, in the place of the two retiring from office, and shall continue in office three years,* and until their successors are elected: Provided thirdly, that the first annual school meeting in each incorporated village, shall be called by the [Returning Officer appointed to hold the first municipal election in†] such village, who shall cause notices to be posted in at least six public places of such village, at least six days before the time of holding such meeting.

XXVI. And be it enacted, That the Trustees elected in each incorporated village, according to the provisions of the preceding section, * * * * shall be a corporation under the title of the "Board of School Trustees of the incorporated Village of—— in the County of——;" and shall possess all the powers, and be subject to all the obligations, within the limits of such incorporated village, as are conferred and imposed by the twenty-fourth section of this act, upon the Trustees of cities and towns.‡

Sections from the Supplementary School Act of 1853, 16th Vict., cap. 185.

3. SCHOOL SECTIONS IN TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

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 [second Wednesday in January of each year]: Provided always, that the first election of such Board of

* Changed from "two" to "three" years by the proviso to the second section of the Supplementary School Act of 1853.

† See second section of the Supplementary School Act of 1853, page 37.

‡ These powers and obligations are given on pp. 18-26.

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 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.

Municipal
Returning
Officer.

Proviso—or,
in default,
by two free-
holders.

Proviso:
Former
elections
confirmed.

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:—

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

“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 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.”†

Form.

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

Proviso: Pe-
nalty for
false decla-
ration.

* See extract from the twenty-fifth section of the act of 1850, page 36.

† See first note to the twenty-second section of the School Act of 1850, page 34.

vote, shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and punishable by fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of any Court of Quarter Sessions, or by a penalty of not less than one pound five shillings, or more than two pounds ten shillings, to be sued for and recovered, with costs, by the Trustees, for the use of the schools, before any Justice of the Peace, having jurisdiction within the locality.*

Mode of recovering such penalty and its application.

4. MAXIMUM SCHOOL RATE-BILL.

No rate *per capita* shall be imposed upon children.

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.†

How school expenses shall be provided.

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

5. TRUSTEE CAN BE A COLLECTOR OF SCHOOL RATES.

Recital.

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 number, Collector or Collectors of school rates;‡ For the removal thereof,

Power of C. Be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the

* See nineteenth section of the Supplementary School Act of 1853.

† This proviso being of general application, repeals the implied *discretionary* authority to levy *rate bills*, given to Boards of School Trustees in the the seventh clause of the twenty-fourth section of the Act of 1850. Boards of Trustees can, however, impose school-rates *upon property* "at their discretion," to any indefinite amount. It limits rate-bills on parerets and guardians, however, to 25 cts. per month—See note to seventh clause of the twenty-fourth section, page 21.

‡ See notes to the seventh clause of the twenty-fourth section, and the eighth clause of the twelfth section of the School Act of 1850, pages 21 and 24.

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.*

S. Trustees to appoint one of themselves Collectors, confirmed.

III. MISCELLANEOUS GENERAL PROVISIONS OF THE SCHOOL LAW.

(From the *Upper Canada School Act of 1850.*)

1. FOREIGN BOOKS.—RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

XIV. And be it enacted, That no foreign books in the English branches of education shall be used in any model or common school, without the express permission of the Council of Public Instruction; † nor shall any pupil in any such school be required to read or study in or from any religious book, or join in any exercise of devotion or religion, which shall be objected to by his or her parents or guardians: Provided always, that, within this limitation, pupils shall be allowed to receive such religious instruction as their parents and guardians shall desire, according to the general regulations which shall be provided according to law.‡

Foreign books to be used only in certain cases.

Parental religious rights protected.

Proviso.

2. COMMON SCHOOL TEACHERS, AND THEIR DUTIES.

XV. And be it enacted, That no Teacher shall be deemed a qualified Teacher within the meaning of this Act, who shall not, at the time of his engaging with the Trustees, and applying for payment from the School Fund, hold a Certificate of qualification, as hereinafter provided by this Act.||

A qualified Teacher defined.

* See note to second clause of the twelfth section of the School Act of 1850, page 23.

† For list see note to the third clause of the twenty-ninth section of act, pages 45 and 46.

‡ These regulations are appended.

|| These Certificates are of three kinds: 1st. Provincial Certificates of two classes only, granted by the Chief Superintendent to teachers who attend the Normal School; (see forty-fourth section p. 50.) 2nd. County Certificates,

Duties of
Teachers.

XVI. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of every Teacher of a Common School,—

To act according to law and agreement.

Firstly. To teach diligently and faithfully all the branches required to be taught in the School* according to the terms of his engagement with the Trustees, and according to the provisions of this Act.

To keep registers.
To maintain discipline.

Secondly. To keep the daily, weekly, and monthly or quarterly registers of the School; to maintain proper order and discipline therein, according to the forms and regulations which shall be provided according to law†; also to keep a visitors' book (which the Trustees shall cause to be provided for that purpose,) and he shall enter therein the visits made to his school, and shall present such book to each Visitor, and request him to make such remarks as may have been suggested by such visit.

To keep a Visitors' book, &c.

To have quarterly examinations, &c.

Thirdly. To have, at the end of each quarter, a public examination of his school, of which he shall give due notice, through the pupils, to their parents and guardians, and the Trustees of the school, and of which he shall also give due notice to any School Visitors who shall reside in or adjacent to such school section.

To give information to the Local or Chief Superintendent.

Fourthly. To furnish to the Local or Chief Superintendent of Schools, when desired, any information which it may be in his power to give respecting any thing connected with the operations of his school, or in anywise affecting its interests or character.

To deliver papers, &c.

Fifthly. To keep carefully, and at the time of his

of three classes, granted by the County Boards of Public Instruction (See twenty-ninth section, page 44.) 3rd. Temporary Certificates granted by local Superintendents, until the next meeting of the County Board; See seventh proviso of the fourteenth section of the Supplementary School Act of 1853.)

* The National School Books are the text-books for "all the branches required to be taught in the School," See list appended to the third clause of the twenty-ninth Section of the Common School Act of 1850, pages 45, 46.

† These Forms and Regulations are appended.

leaving a school, to deliver up to the order of the Trustees, the registers' and visitors' book, appertaining to the school: Provided always, that he shall, at all times, when desired by them, give trustees or visitors access to such registers' and visitors' book. Proviso.

3. PENALTY FOR FALSE RETURNS.

XIII. And be it enacted, That every Trustee of a Common School who shall knowingly sign a false report, and every Teacher of a Common School who shall keep a false school register, or make a false return, with the view of obtaining a larger sum than the just proportion of school moneys coming to such Common School, shall, for each offence, forfeit to the Common School Fund of the Township, the sum of five pounds,* and may be prosecuted before any such Justice of the Peace, by any person whatever, and convicted on the oath of one credible witness other than the prosecutor, and if convicted, the said penalty shall, if not forthwith paid, be levied with costs, by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the offender, under warrant of such Justice, and paid over by him to the said Common School Fund, or the said offender shall be liable to be tried and punished for the misdemeanor.†

Penalty of signing a false report by a Trustee; or of keeping a false register and making false returns by a Teacher.

4. MODE OF SETTLING TEACHER'S CLAIMS AGAINST TRUSTEES.

XVII. And be it enacted, That any teacher shall be entitled to be paid at the same rate mentioned in his agreement with the trustees, even at the expiration of the period of his agreement, until the trustees shall have paid him the whole of his salary, as teacher of the school, according to their engagement with him:‡ Provided always, that in case of any difference between trustees and a teacher in regard to

Protection of teachers in case of dismissal.

Mode of settling any difference in

* This applies alike to the Trustees and Teachers of both Common and Separate Schools—See Roman Catholic Separate School Act of 1855, section eight.

† See the nineteenth section of the Supplementary School Act of 1853.

‡ For form of agreement, see Common School Regulations appended.

financial matters between trustees and teachers.

his salary, the sum due to him, or any other matter in dispute between them, it shall be lawful to submit such matter in dispute to arbitration, and each party shall choose one arbitrator, and in case either party in the first instance shall neglect or refuse to name and appoint an arbitrator on his behalf, it shall be lawful for the party requiring such arbitration, by a notice in writing to be served upon the party so neglecting or refusing to make such appointment, to require the opposite party within three days, inclusive of the day of the service of such notice, to name and appoint an arbitrator on his behalf, which notice shall name the arbitrator of the party serving such notice; and in case the party upon whom such notice is served shall not, within the three days mentioned in such notice, name and appoint such arbitrator, then the party requiring such arbitration shall and may nominate and appoint the second arbitrator, and the two arbitrators in either way chosen, and the Local Superintendent, or any person chosen by him to act on his behalf, in case he cannot attend, or any two of them, shall have full authority to make an award between them, and such award shall be final.

[The Supplementary School Act of 1853, also enacts] 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

Arbitrators between teachers and trustees invested with full powers to decide disputes.

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.

No appeal from their decision to another court.

5. BOARDS OF TRUSTEES FOR TOWNSHIPS, SIMILAR TO THOSE IN CITIES AND TOWNS.

XX. And be it enacted, That whenever the majority of the resident householders of the several school sections of any township, at public meetings called by trustees for that purpose, shall desire to abolish local school section divisions, and have all their schools conducted under one system, and one management, like the schools in cities and towns, the municipality of such township shall have authority to comply with their request thus expressed, by passing a by-law to that effect;* and all the common schools of such township shall be managed by one Board of Trustees, one of whom shall be chosen in and for each ward of the township, if the township be divided into wards, and if not then the whole number shall be chosen in and for the whole township, and invested with the same powers, and subject to the same obligations, as are provided and required, in respect to trustees in cities and towns, by the twenty-fourth section of this Act.†

May unite all the school sections in a township under the management of one Board of Trustees, at the request of a majority of the sections concerned.

* As a basis for this union, it is necessary that it should be concurred in by a majority of the resident householders of the several school sections, at public meetings to be called in convenient divisions of the township for that purpose, by the trustees resident in the sections of such divisions. The first election of five trustees follows the passing of the by-law (unless its operation is deferred to a fixed date,) as the change is equivalent to the *union* of sections. All the trustees retire at each annual meeting, the same as township councillors, but may be re-elected, subject to the provisos of the third section of this Act, and the wishes of the electors.

† See pages 18 and 26.

6. CONSTITUTION AND DUTIES OF BOARDS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Trustees of the county grammar school and local superintendents to constitute a county board of public instruction. More than one county board may be appointed in certain cases.

Three (including a superintendent) to be quorum for the examination of teachers—five for other purposes.

Incidental expenses to be defrayed by the county council.

Duties of each county board of public instruction. To meet quarterly, &c.

To examine and give certificates of qualification to teachers.

XXVIII. And be it enacted, That the Board of Trustees for the County Grammar School and the Local Superintendent or Superintendents of Schools in each County, shall constitute a Board of Public Instruction for such County: Provided always, that where there is more than one Grammar School in a County, the County Council shall have authority to divide such County into as many Circuits as there are County Grammar Schools, and the Trustees of each County Grammar School and the Local Superintendent or Superintendents of Schools in each circuit, shall be a Board of Public Instruction for such circuit:* Provided also, that at any lawful meeting of such Board, not less than three members, including a Local Superintendent of Schools, shall constitute a *quorum* for examining and giving certificates of qualification to Common School Teachers, and not less than five members shall constitute a *quorum* for the transaction of any other business: Provided likewise, that the incidental expenses connected with the meeting and proceedings of each County Board of Public Instruction shall be provided for by the Municipal Council of such County.

XXIX. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of each County Board of Public Instruction:

Firstly. To meet not less than four times a year; to determine the time and places of its own meetings, and the order of its proceedings, and the manner of recording them.

Secondly. To examine and give certificates of qualification to Teachers of Common Schools, arranging such Teachers into three classes according to their attainments and ability, as shall be prescribed in a programme of examination and instruction to be pro-

* Each Circuit board thus constituted is a distinct and independent body.

vided according to law :* also to annul any such certificate as it shall judge expedient: Provided always, that no certificate of qualification shall be given to any person as a Teacher, who shall not furnish satisfactory proof of good moral character; nor to any person who shall not, at the time of applying for such certificate of qualification, be a natural born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty, or who shall not, produce a certificate of having taken the oath of allegiance to Her Majesty, before some one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County in which he shall be a resident; and all Justices of the Peace are hereby authorized to administer such oath of allegiance: Provided also, that any such certificate of qualification, shall be general, as regards the County or limited as to time or place, at the pleasure of the majority of the members of the County Board of Public Instruction present at such examination: Provided likewise, that every such certificate shall have the signature of at least one local Superintendent of Schools.†

Proviso:
Teacher must give proof of good moral character; must be a British subject.

Certificate may be general or limited.

Must have the signature of one local Superintendent of Schools.

Thirdly. To select (if deemed expedient), from a list of text-books recommended or authorized by the Council of Public Instruction, such books as they shall think best adapted for the use of the Common Schools of such County or Circuit; and to ascertain and recommend the best facilities for procuring such books.‡

To select text-books for schools, from the general authorized list.

To facilitate the procuring of such books.

Fourthly. To adopt all such lawful means in their To provide

* For programme, see general Forms and Instructions for Common Schools hereto appended. The Programme states the minimum amount of qualifications required.

† The seventh proviso of the fourteenth section of the Supplementary School Act of 1853 authorises local Superintendents to grant special certificates of qualification in certain cases until the next meeting of the County Board.

‡ This list is as follows: List of text Books, published under the direction of the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland—prepared by practical and experienced Masters—and recommended by the Council of Public In-

for county school libraries. To promote diffusion of useful knowledge. power as they shall judge expedient, to advance the interests and usefulness of Common Schools, to promote the establishment of School Libraries, and to diffuse useful knowledge in such County or Circuit.

struction for Upper Canada, to be used in Canadian Schools; together with the *maximum prices* at which those Books will be sold, at the Educational Depository, Toronto. (The Council of Public Instruction has also recommended *Lennie's English Grammar*, and sanctioned the use of *Kirkham's English Grammar* and *Morse's Geography*.) The following are the Dublin Editions:

First Book of Lessons,	2 cts. each,	16 cts. per doz.
Second ditto	13 " "	\$1 10. "
Sequel to Second Book,	13 " "	\$1 10. "
Third Book of Lessons,	20 " "	\$2 15. "
Fourth ditto	25 " "	\$2 40. "
Fifth ditto (Boys')	25 " "	\$2 40. "
Reading Books for Girls' School,	25 " "	\$2 40. "
Introduction to the Art of Reading,	20 " "	\$1 90. "
Spelling Book Superseded, by Professor Sullivan	25 " "	\$2 40. "
English Grammar,	13 " "	\$1 10. "
Key to ditto,	3 " "	16 cts. "
Epitome of Geographical Knowledge,	35 " "	\$3 60. "
Compendium of ditto,	13 " "	\$1 10. "
Geography Generalized, by Professor Sullivan..	50 " "	\$4 50. "
Introduction to Geography & History, by ditto..	18 " "	\$1 80. "
First Arithmetic,	13 " "	\$1 10. "
Key to ditto,	13 " "	\$1 10. "
Arithmetic, in Theory and Practice,	30 " "	\$2 70. "
Book-Keeping,	14 " "	\$1 35. "
Key to ditto,	13 " "	\$1 10. "
Elements of Geometry,	13 " "	\$1 10. "
Mensuration,	22 " "	\$1 90. "
Appendix to ditto,	14 " "	\$1 35. "
Scripture Lessons, (O. T.) No. 1, ...		
Ditto (O. T.) No. 2, ...		
Ditto (N. T.) No. 1, ...		
Ditto (N. T.) No. 2, ...		
Sacred Poetry,	5 cts. each,	35 cts. per doz.
Lessons on the Truth of Christianity,	10 " "	\$1 00. "
Lennie's English Grammar,	24 " "	\$3 60. "
Morse's Geography, (Am. Ed.)	50 " "	\$4 80. "
Kirkham's English Grammar, (Am. Ed.)	38 " "	\$4 20. "
Set Tablet Lessons, Arithmetic,	25 " "	
Ditto Spelling and Reading,	40 " "	
Ditto Copy Lines,	38 " "	
Map of the World,	\$3 50. "	
" Ancient World,	\$3 00. "	
" Europe,	\$3 00. "	
" Asia,	\$3 00. "	
" Africa,	\$3 00. "	
" America,	\$3 00. "	
" England,	\$3 00. "	
" Scotland,	\$3 00. "	
" Ireland,	\$3 00. "	
" Palestine,	\$3 00. "	

7. SCHOOL VISITORS AND THEIR DUTIES.*

XXXII. And be it enacted, That all Clergymen Who shall be school visitors. recognised by law, of whatever denomination, Judges, Members of the Legislature, Magistrates, Members of County Councils and Aldermen, shall be School visitors in the Townships, Cities, Towns and Villages where they shall respectively reside: Provided Proviso: as to county magistrates. always, that persons holding the Commission of the Peace for the County only, shall not be School Visitors within Towns and Cities: Provided also, that each Clergyman shall be a School Visitor in any Township, Town or City where he may have pastoral charge.†

XXXIII. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for each of said School Visitors, to visit, as far as practicable, all the Public Schools in such Township, City, Town or Village; especially to attend the quarterly examinations of Schools, and, at the time of any such visit, to examine the progress of the pupils, and the state and management of the School, and to give such advice to the Teachers and pupils, and any others present, as he may think advisable, in accordance with the regulations and instructions which shall be provided in regard to School Visitors according to law: Provided always, that a General Meeting of such Visitors may be held at any time or place which may be appointed by any two Visitors, on sufficient notice being given to the other Visitors in the Township, City, Town or Village; and it shall be lawful for such Visitors, thus assembled, to devise such means as they may deem expedient for the efficient visitation of the Schools, and to promote the establishment of Libraries and the diffusion of useful knowledge. School visitors authorized to visit the schools, attend examinations, and examine into the state of each school, &c. Proviso: General meetings may be called. Duties and objects of such meetings.

* See also the Forms and Regulations relating to Common Schools, *infra*.

† Roman Catholic Separate Schools are under the same regulations in respect to the persons for whom these are established, as are Common Schools.

8. DEFINITION OF THE TERM "SCHOOL FUND."— DEFICIENCIES.

What moneys to constitute the common school fund.

Conditions of its apportionment.

Proviso: in case of any deficiency.

XL. And be it enacted, That the sum of money apportioned annually by the Chief Superintendent of Schools to each County, Township, City, Town or Village, and at least an equal sum raised annually by local assessment, shall constitute the Common School Fund of such County, Township, City, Town or Village, and shall be expended for no other purpose than that of paying the salaries of qualified Teachers of Common Schools: Provided always, that no County, City, Town or Village shall be entitled to a share of the Legislative School Grant without raising by assessment, a sum at least equal (clear of all charges for collection) to the share of the said School Grant apportioned to it: and provided also, that should the Municipal Corporation of any County, City, Town, or Village, raise in any one year a less sum than that apportioned to it out of the Legislative School Grant, the Chief Superintendent of Schools shall deduct a sum equal to the deficiency, from the apportionment to such County City, Town or Village in the following year.*

9. SCHOOL FUND PAYABLE YEARLY IN JULY.

The moneys apportioned annually in aid of common schools to be payable the first day of July.

XLII. And be it enacted, That the sum of money annually apportioned in aid of Common Schools in the several Counties, Cities, Towns and Villages in Upper Canada, shall be payable on or before the first day, of July, in each year, to the Treasurer of each County, City, Town and Village, in such way as the Governor in Council shall from time to time direct.†

* The fifth clause of the twenty-seventh section of the Upper Canada School Act of 1850, page 34, requires the clerk of the Municipality to transmit an abstract of the Auditors' accounts to the Chief Superintendent by the 1st of March. Unless this abstract be sent, the Chief Superintendent cannot learn whether the conditions of the law have been complied with. The apportionment must therefore be withheld, until the abstract be sent in.

† At present, all School moneys granted by the Legislature for Upper

10. PROTECTION AGAINST DISHONESTY AND UN-FAITHFULNESS.

XLIII. And be it enacted, That if any part of the Common School Fund shall be embezzled or lost through the dishonesty or faithlessness of any party to whom it shall have been entrusted, and proper security against such loss shall not have been taken, the person or persons whose duty it was to have exacted such security, shall be responsible for the sum or sums thus embezzled or lost, and the same may be recovered from them by Civil Suit in any Court of Law having jurisdiction to the amount claimed, by the party or parties entitled to receive such sum or sums, or at the suit of the Crown.* Provided always that if any Secretary-treasurer appointed by the School Trustees of any school division, or any person having been such Secretary-treasurer, and having in his possession any books, papers, chattels, or moneys, which shall have come into his possession, as such Secretary-treasurer, shall wrongfully withhold or refuse to deliver up, or to account for and pay over the same or any part thereof to such person, and in such manner as he may have been lawfully directed by any majority of the School Trustees for such School division then in office, such withholding or refusal shall be a misdemeanor; and upon the application of the majority of such Trustees, supported by affidavit of such wrongful withholding or refusal made by them before some justice of the Peace to the Judge of the County Court, such Judge shall thereupon make an order that such Secretary-treasurer or person having

Protection of the common school fund against loss.

Proviso.

Application of trustees to County Judge.

Canada are payable at the Educational Department, Toronto. It is necessary, therefore, that each Local Treasurer should have an Agent or Attorney in Toronto authorised to receive it. Each Treasurer, before applying through his Agent, for the Legislative School Grant should assure himself by communication with the Clerk of the Municipality that all the School moneys of the preceding year had been properly accounted for to the Educational Department, as required by law.

* See first note to fourth clause of the twenty-seventh section of the Upper Canada School Act of 1850, page 34.

been such, do appear before such Judge at a time and place to be appointed in such order, which shall, by a Bailiff of any Division Court, be personally served on the party complained against, or left with a grown up person at his residence, and at the time and place so appointed, the Judge being satisfied that such service has been made, shall in a summary manner and whether the party complained of do or do not appear, hear the complaint; and if he shall be of opinion that the complaint is well founded, he shall order the party complained of to deliver up, account for and pay over the books, papers, chattels, or moneys, as aforesaid, by a certain day, to be named by the Judge in such order, together with reasonable costs incurred in making such application, as the Judge may tax, and in the event of a noncompliance with the terms specified in the said order or any or either of them, then to order the said party to be forthwith arrested by the Sheriff of any County in which such party shall be found, and be by him committed to the Common Gaol of his County, there to remain without bail or mainprize until such Judge shall be satisfied that such party has delivered up, accounted for or paid over the books, papers, chattels, or moneys in question in the manner directed by the majority of the Trustees as aforesaid, upon proof of his having done which, such Judge shall make an order for his discharge, and he shall be discharged accordingly; provided always, that no proceeding under this proviso shall be construed to impair or affect any other remedy which the said Trustees may have against such Secretary-treasurer, or person having been such, or his sureties.

Hearing of complaint.

Judgment.

In default, to be arrested by the Sheriff.

Discharge.

Proviso not to affect other remedy.

11. U. C. PROVINCIAL CERTIFICATES OF QUALIFICATION.

Certificates of qualification for U. C. granted to teachers

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.

under certain circumstances.

Proviso.

12. TEACHERS ALONE TO PARTICIPATE IN SCHOOL FUND.

XLV. And be it enacted, That no part of the salaries of the Chief or Local Superintendents of schools, nor of any other persons employed, or expenses incurred, in the execution of this act, shall be paid out of the common school fund, which shall, wholly and without diminution, be expended in the payment of teachers' salaries, as hereinbefore provided.

No salary of Superintendents or expenses incurred in execution of school law to be paid out of school fund.

13. PUNISHMENT FOR DISTURBING SCHOOL MEETINGS OR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

XLVI. And be it enacted, That any person who shall wilfully disturb, interrupt, or disquiet the proceedings of any school meeting authorized to be held by this act or any school established and conducted under its authority, shall, for each offence, forfeit for common school purposes, to the school section, city, town or village, within the limits of which such offence shall have been committed, a sum not exceeding five pounds, and may be prosecuted before any Justice of the Peace, by any person whatever, and convicted on the oath of one credible witness other than the prosecutor, and if convicted, the said penalty shall, if not forthwith paid, be levied with costs by distress and sale of goods and chattels of the offender, under a warrant of such Justice, and paid over by him to the school treasurer of such section, city, town or Village; or the said offender shall be liable to be indicted and punished for the same as a misdemeanor.

Punishment of persons disturbing meetings, &c

The Supplementary School Act of 1853, section XIX, also enacts, "That if any person shall wilfully disturb

Penalty for disturbing any public school.

or disquiet any common or 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.

£5 and cost.

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

14. COLLECTING RATES CHARGED ON THE LANDS OF NON-RESIDENTS.

(From the Supplementary School Act of 1853.)

Provision
for obtain-
ing the
school rates
due on the
lands of
non-resi-
dents.

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.

15. APPEALS FROM COUNTY JUDGES TO THE SUPERIOR COURTS.

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 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.

Recital—
Chief Superintendent may appeal from decisions of Division

Courts in School matters to the superior courts of common law at Toronto.

Mode of proceeding.

* Trustees being a corporation and the school representatives of their locality, can include the costs of any legal suit in which they may be involved as Trustees, in the “other expenses” of their school, as authorised by the seventh clause of the twelfth section of the U. C. School Act of 1850.

Proviso—
Costs to be
paid by Ed-
ucation Of-
fice, Upper
Canada.

Division
Court pro-
ceedings to
be stayed in
case of ap-
peal.

ment 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 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.

IV. GENERAL PROVISIONS OF THE LAW AND REGULATIONS FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF PUBLIC SCHOOL LIBRARIES IN UPPER CANADA.

“Township and County Libraries are becoming the crown and glory of the Institutions of the Province.”—*Lord Elgin, at the Provincial Exhibition, September, 1854.*

It has been thought advisable to collect and arrange the general provisions of the law relating to the establishment of public school libraries. The accompanying selection has therefore been prepared for the information and guidance of all parties concerned or interested in the promotion of libraries in Upper Canada.

1. BOARDS OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES IN CITIES AND TOWNS.

Section twenty-four of the Upper Canada School Act of 1850 enacts, “That it shall be the duty of Boards of School Trustees in cities and towns, *Thirdly*, To do whatever they may judge expedient for procuring suitable apparatus and text-books, and for the establishment and maintenance of a school library or

school libraries. *Tenthly*, To appoint a librarian to take charge of the school library or libraries whenever established”—p. 19.

N.B.—The first section of the Supplementary School Act of 1853 invests Boards of School Trustees with power, either to apply to their municipality, or to employ their own lawful authority to raise by a general rate upon property, or otherwise, such sum or sums as they shall judge expedient for the establishment and maintenance of school libraries, etc.—page 22.

2. BOARDS OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES IN INCORPORATED VILLAGES.

The twenty-sixth section of the School Act of 1850, and the first section of the Supplementary School Act of 1853, confer upon Boards of School Trustees in incorporated villages, all the powers possessed by city and town boards enumerated in the foregoing paragraph—pages 22 and 36.

3. CITY AND TOWN MUNICIPAL COUNCILS.

Section twenty-one of the act of 1850 enacts, “That the Council or Common Council of each city or incorporated town in Upper Canada shall be and is hereby invested, within its limits and liberties as prescribed by law, and shall be subject to the same obligations as are the Municipal Council of each county, and the Municipality of each township, by the eighteenth and twenty-seventh section of this act” just quoted—pages 31 and 32.

4. VILLAGE MUNICIPAL COUNCILS.

Section twenty-five enacts, “That the Municipality of every incorporated village shall possess and exercise all the powers, and be subject to all the obligations with regard to the levying and raising of moneys for the establishment and maintenance of school libraries within the limits of such incorporated village, as are conferred and imposed by this act upon the municipal corporations of cities”—pages 31 and 32.

5. SCHOOL VISITORS.

Section thirty-three enacts that school visitors shall have authority at any lawful meeting “to devise such means as they

may deem expedient, to promote the establishment of libraries and the diffusion of useful knowledge"—page 47.

6. BOARDS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Section twenty-nine enacts that "it shall be the duty of each county or circuit board of public instruction, *Fourthly*, To adopt all such lawful means in their power, as they shall judge expedient, to promote the establishment of school libraries, and to diffuse useful knowledge in such county or circuit"—page 45.

7. COUNTY MUNICIPAL COUNCILS.

Section twenty-seven enacts that "it shall be the duty of the municipal council of each county, *Secondly*, To raise by assessment such sum or sums of money, as it shall judge expedient for the establishment and maintenance of a county common school library"—page 33.

8. TOWNSHIP MUNICIPAL COUNCILS.

Section eighteen enacts that "it shall be the duty of the municipality of each township in Upper Canada, *Secondly*, To levy at its discretion such sum or sums as it shall judge expedient for purchasing books for a township library, under such regulations, as shall be provided according to law."

9. TRUSTEES OF SCHOOL SECTIONS.

Section twelve enacts, "that it shall be the duty of the trustees of such school section, *Seventeenthly*, to appoint a librarian, and to take such steps as they may judge expedient, and as may be authorized according to law, for the establishment, safe-keeping, and proper management of a school library, whenever provision shall have been made and carried into effect for the establishment of school libraries"—page 25.

N.B.—By the ninth clause of the twelfth section, in connection with the first clause of the eighteenth section of the School Act of 1850, Trustees are authorized to provide means for the establishment and support of public School Libraries—pages 24 and 32.

10. PUBLIC BODIES WHICH CAN ESTABLISH SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

From the foregoing extracts from the School law, it will be seen that the following Municipalities and school corporations are authorized to provide means for the establishment and support of public school libraries in Upper Canada :*

1. Boards of School Trustees in Cities.
2. Boards of School Trustees in Towns.
3. Boards of School Trustees in Incorporated Villages.
4. City Councils.
5. Town Councils.
6. Village Councils.
7. County Councils.
8. Township Councils.
9. Trustees of School Sections in Townships.

11. DUTIES OF SCHOOL AUTHORITIES IN REGARD TO LIBRARIES.

It will also be seen from the above that it is the official duty and privilege of local Superintendents, school visitors, and boards of public instruction to aid with their council and advice in the general establishment of public libraries throughout the country.

12. GENERAL PRINCIPLE UPON WHICH BOOKS HAVE BEEN SELECTED FOR THE PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

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*Extracted from the Minutes of the Council of Public Instruction,
2nd August, 1853.*

The Council of Public Instruction for Upper Canada deems it proper to state its principles of proceeding in performing the important and responsible task of selecting books for these public school libraries.

1. The council regards it as imperative, that no works of a

* See Departmental Notices at the end.

licentious, vicious, or immoral tendency, and no works hostile to the christian religion, should be admitted into the libraries.

2. Nor is it, in the opinion of the council, compatible with the objects of the public school libraries, to introduce into them controversial works on theology, or works of denominational controversy; although it would not be desirable to exclude all historical and other works in which such topics are referred to and discussed; and it is desirable to include a selection of suitable works on the evidences of natural and revealed religion.

3. In regard to books on ecclesiastical history, the council agrees in a selection from the most approved works on each side.

4. With these exceptions, and within these limitations, it is the opinion of the council that as wide a selection as possible should be made of useful and entertaining books of permanent value, adapted to popular reading in the various departments of human knowledge—leaving each municipality to consult its own taste and exercise its own discretion in selecting books from the general catalogue.

5. The including of any books in the general catalogue, is not to be understood as the expression of any opinion by the council in regard to any sentiments inculcated or combated in such books; but merely as an acquiescence on the part of the council in the purchase of such books by any municipality, should it think proper to do so.

6. The general catalogue of books for public school libraries may be modified and enlarged from year to year, as circumstances may suggest, and as suitable new works of value may appear.

N.B.—No book mentioned in the general catalogue will be disposed of to any private individual; or for any other purpose than for that of public libraries in Upper Canada. The only exception which can be made is in favor of teachers and local Superintendents, to whom professional works on teaching and education may be supplied.

V. GRAMMAR SCHOOL PROGRAMME AND REGULATIONS.

PROGRAMME OF STUDIES, AND GENERAL RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF GRAMMAR SCHOOLS IN UPPER CANADA.

Prescribed by the Council of Public Instruction, under the authority of the Grammar School Act, 16 Vict. cap. 186, and approved by the Governor General in Council.

PREFATORY EXPLANATION.

The fifth Section of the Grammar School Act requires, "That in each County Grammar School provision shall be made for giving instruction, by a teacher or teachers of competent ability and good morals, in all the higher branches of a practical English and commercial education, including the elements of mechanics and Natural Philosophy, and also in the Greek and Latin languages, and mathematics, so far as to prepare students for University College, or for any College affiliated to the University of Toronto, according to a Programme of Studies, and General Rules and Regulations, to be prescribed by the Council of Public Instruction for Upper Canada, and approved of by the Governor General in Council: Provided always, that no Grammar School shall be entitled to receive any part of the Grammar School Fund, which shall not be conducted according to such Programme, Rules and Regulations." In the fourth clause of the eleventh section of the Act (after providing for the union of the Grammar and one or more common schools in any municipality) it is provided, "That no such union shall take place without ample provision being made for giving instruction to the pupils in the elementary English branches, by a duly qualified teacher or teachers."

2. From these provisions of the law, it is clearly the object and function of Grammar Schools, not to teach the elementary branches of English, and especially to teach the subjects necessary for matriculation into the University. With a view to the promotion of these objects, and for the greater efficiency of the Grammar Schools, the council of public instruction for Upper Canada, after mature deliberation, have adopted the following

Regulations, which, according to the fifth section, and the fifth clause of the eleventh section of the Grammar School Act, 16 Victoria, chapter 186, are binding upon all Boards of Trustees and officers of grammar schools throughout Upper Canada.

SECTION I.—QUALIFICATIONS FOR THE ADMISSION OF PUPILS INTO THE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

1. The regular periods for the admission of pupils commencing classical studies, shall be immediately after the Christmas and after the Summer Vacations; but the admission of pupils in English studies alone, or of those pupils who have already commenced the study of the Latin language, may take place at the commencement of each Term. The examinations for the admission of pupils shall be conducted by the Head Master: as also examinations for such scholarships, exhibitions and prizes as may have been instituted by municipal councils as authorized by law,* or by other corporate bodies, or by private individuals. But the Board of Trustees may, if they shall think proper, associate other persons with the Head Master in the examinations for such scholarships, exhibitions or prizes.

2. Pupils in order to be admitted to the grammar school, must be able, 1. To read intelligibly and correctly any passage from any common reading book. 2. To spell correctly the words of an ordinary sentence. 3. To write a fair hand. 4. To work readily questions in the simple and compound rules of arithmetic, and in reduction and simple proportion. 5. Must know the elements of English Grammar, and be able to parse any easy sentence in prose; and 6. Must be acquainted with the definitions and outlines of Geography.

* The *Upper Canada Municipal Corporations Act*, 12 Vict., chap. 81, section 41, enacts that the Municipal Council of each County shall have power and authority to make a By-law or By laws for each, all, or any of the following purposes, that is to say:—

Thirdly. For the purchase and acquirement of such real property as may be required for County Grammar School purposes, and for the erection, preservation, improvement and repair of County School Houses for the use of Grammar Schools in such parts of the County, or within any City or the liberties thereof, lying within the boundaries of such County, as the wants

[For Section II, containing the Programme of Studies, &c., see following pages, 62 and 63.*]

* The Grammar and Common School Improvement Act of 1855, page 76, authorizes the appointment of Grammar School Inspectors to visit the Grammar Schools, and to report upon their character and efficiency; and also to see, page 81, "how far the course of studies and method of discipline prescribed according to law, have been introduced and are pursued in the schools." For appointment and duties of these Inspectors, see pages 78 and 81.

of the people most require; for the sale and disposal of the same when no longer required, and for making such provision in aid of such Grammar Schools as they may deem expedient for the advancement of education in the same.

Fourthly. For making some permanent provision for defraying, out of the public funds of each County, the expense of the attendance at the seat of the University of Toronto, and of that of Upper Canada College and Royal Grammar School there, of such and so many of the pupils of the different Public Grammar Schools of such County, as shall be desirous of, and in the opinion of the respective Masters of such Grammar Schools, shall be of competent attainments for entering into competition for any of the Scholarships, Exhibitions or other similar Prizes offered by such University or College to competition amongst such pupils; but which pupils, from the inability of their parents or guardians to incur the necessary expense of such attendance, might otherwise be deprived of the opportunity of competing for the same.

Fifthly. For the endowment of such and so many Fellowships, Scholarships, Exhibitions and other similar Prizes in the University of Toronto, or in Upper Canada College and Royal Grammar School there, to be open to competition amongst the pupils of the different Public Grammar Schools of such County, as they shall deem expedient for the encouragement of learning amongst the youth of such County.

SECTION II.—PROGRAMME OF STUDIES IN

CLASS.	I. LATIN.*	II. GREEK.*	III. FRENCH.*
FIRST OR LOWEST.....	Arnold's First and Second Latin Book. Latin Grammar. Cornelius Nepos.	None.	None.
SECOND.....	Latin Grammar and Exercises. Cæsar's Commentaries.	Arnold's First Greek Book.	None.
THIRD.....	Ovid and Virgil. Latin Prosody and Exercises.	Greek Grammar and Exercises. Xenophon's Anabasis.	Elements of French Grammar, to end of Irregular Verbs, with Exercises. Oral and Written Translations.
FOURTH.....	Virgil and Cicero. Exercises and Composition in Prose and Verse.	Homer's Iliad. Greek Testament. Lucian. Greek Prosody, and Exercises.	Rules on the use of the Pronouns and Participles, with Exercises. Oral and Written Translations.
FIFTH.....	Horace. Composition in Prose and Verse. Previous subjects reviewed.	Homer's Odyssey. Greek Prosody. Previous subjects reviewed.	Syntax & Idioms. Composition. Oral and Written Translations. Fénelon. Dialogues des Morts Molière, Les Fourberies de Scapin. Previous subjects reviewed.

* The list of Text-books prescribed by the Council of Public Instruction
sical Maps and other School Requisites, see the

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS OF UPPER CANADA.

IV. ENGLISH.*	V. MATHEMATICS.*	VI. GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY.*	VII. PHYSICAL SCIENCE.*	VIII. MISCELLANEOUS.*
<p>English Grammar and Composition.</p> <p>Reading, and Sullivan's Spelling-book superseded.</p>	<p>Arithmetic.</p> <p>Algebra, (first four rules.)</p>	<p>Outlines of Geography and General History.</p>	<p>None.</p>	<p>Writing.</p> <p>Drawing.</p> <p>Vocal Music.</p>
<p>Grammar (continued.)</p> <p>Etymology of Words and Verification.</p> <p>Art of Reading, (national series) and Sullivan's Dictionary of Derivations.</p>	<p>Practical Arithmetic.</p> <p>Algebra, (simple equations.)</p>	<p>Outlines of Ancient Geography.</p> <p>History of Rome.</p> <p>History of Great Britain and Ireland.</p>	<p>Elements of Natural History as far as contained in the 3rd and 4th National Readers.</p>	<p>Writing.</p> <p>Drawing.</p> <p>Vocal Music.</p>
<p>Elementary Principles of Rhetoric and Logic.</p> <p>Art of Reading and Fifth Book, (national series.)</p>	<p>Commercial Arithmetic.</p> <p>Algebra, (quadratics.)</p> <p>Euclid, Bb. I. II.</p>	<p>Ancient Geography.</p> <p>Roman Antiquities.</p> <p>History of Greece.</p>	<p>Elements of Natural Philosophy and Geology as contained in the 5th National Reader.</p>	<p>Drawing.</p> <p>Vocal Music.</p>
<p>Christian Morals and Evidences.</p> <p>Reading in Sullivan's Literary Class Book.</p>	<p>Algebra.</p> <p>Euclid, Bb. III. IV., definitions of B. V. and B. VI.</p>	<p>Ancient and Mediæval Geography.</p> <p>Grecian Antiquities.</p> <p>History of France.</p> <p>History of Canada.</p>	<p>Physiology, as contained in the 5th National Reader.</p> <p>Elements of Chemistry.</p>	<p>Drawing.</p> <p>Book Keeping.</p> <p>Vocal Music.</p>
<p>Outlines of English Literature.</p> <p>Composition.</p> <p>Elements of Civil Polity, Political Economy, (Fifth Reader.)</p> <p>Previous subjects reviewed.</p>	<p>Elements of Plane Trigonometry.</p> <p>Mensuration and Surveying.</p> <p>Previous subjects reviewed.</p>	<p>Outlines of Egyptian History to Death of Cleopatra.</p> <p>History of Spain and Portugal in the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella.</p> <p>Previous subjects reviewed.</p>	<p>Previous subjects reviewed.</p>	<p>Drawing.</p> <p>Vocal Music.</p>

is hereto appended—pages 68 and 71. For list of Classical Authors, Class last pages of this pamphlet.

Explanatory Memoranda to the foregoing Programme :

1. Pupils preparing for the University are *required* to study those subjects only, which will qualify them for matriculation.

2. Any pupil studying the English branches alone, may have an option as to the particular subjects of his study; but he may not, without the special permission of the Head Master select any subject not included amongst those prescribed for the class, in which he has been placed on examination.

3. The Pupils shall be arranged in classes corresponding to their respective degrees of proficiency. There may be two or more divisions in each class; and each pupil shall be advanced from one class or division to another, according to attainments in scholarship, and no faster.

4. Drawing includes Linear, Map, Geometrical, and Ornamental Drawing.

5. Instructions shall be given to each pupil in penmanship as long as the Head Master shall think it necessary.

6. It is recommended, that the Elements of Vocal Music shall form part of the course of instruction for all pupils capable of learning to sing.

SECTION III.—OPENING AND CLOSING EXERCISES OF EACH DAY.

The arrangements for the daily religious exercises of each Grammar School shall be left to the judgment of the Board of Trustees.*

SECTION IV.—DUTIES OF THE HEAD MASTER AND TEACHERS.

1. Each Head Master and Teacher of a Grammar School shall punctually observe the hours for opening and dismissing the school; shall, during school hours, faithfully devote himself to the public service; shall see that the exercises of the school be opened and closed each morning and evening as stated in the preceding section: shall daily exert his best endeavors, by

* The Trustees can avail themselves of the recommendations on this subject, and the forms provided by the Council of Public Instruction for Upper Canada in regard to Common Schools. See Common School Regulations appended.

example and precept, to impress upon the minds of the pupils the principles and morals of the Christian religion, especially those virtues of piety, truth, patriotism and humanity, which are the basis of law and freedom, and the cement and ornament of society.

2. Every Head Master shall keep the daily, weekly and quarterly register of his school, according to the forms and instructions authorised by law. The Head Master of every senior county grammar school shall also make the observations and keep the Meteorological Journal required by the 16th section of the Grammar School Act, 16 Vict. chap. 186; in addition to which every Head Master shall keep, and cause to be kept, a class register, in which are to be noted the class exercises of each pupil, so as to exhibit a view of the advancement and standing of such pupil in each subject of his studies. The Head Master shall also prepare the annual and semi-annual returns of his school required according to law.

3. The Head Master shall practise such discipline in his school as would be exercised by a judicious parent in his family; avoiding corporal punishment, except when it shall appear to him to be imperatively required; and in all such cases he shall keep a record of the offences and punishments, for the inspection of the trustees at or before the next public examination, when said record shall be destroyed.

4. For gross misconduct, or a violent or wilful opposition to his authority, the Head Master may suspend a pupil from attending at the school, forthwith informing the parent or guardian of the fact, and the reason of it, and communicating the same to the Chairman of the Board of Trustees. But no boy shall be expelled without the authority of the Board of Trustees.

5. When the example of any pupil is very hurtful to the school, and in all cases where reformation appears hopeless, it shall be the duty of the Head Master, with the approbation of the Board of Trustees, to suspend or expel such pupil from the school. But any pupil under this public censure, who shall

express to the Head Master his regret for such course of conduct, as openly and as explicitly as the case may require, shall, with the approbation of the Board and Head Master, be re-admitted to the school.

6. The Trustees having made such provisions relative to the school house and its appendages, as are required by the second clause of the eleventh section of the Grammar School Act, 16 Vict., chap. 186, it shall be the duty of the Head Master to give strict attention to the proper ventilation and temperature, as well as to the cleanliness of the school-house; he shall also prescribe such rules for the use of the yard and out-buildings connected with the school-house, as will ensure their being kept in a neat and proper condition; and he shall be held responsible for any want of neatness and cleanliness about the premises.

7. Care shall be taken to have the school-house ready for the reception of pupils at least *fifteen minutes* before the time prescribed for opening the school; in order to afford shelter to those that may arrive before the appointed hour.

SECTION V.—DUTIES OF PUPILS.

1. Pupils must come to the school clean in their persons and clothes.

2. Tardiness on the part of pupils shall be considered a violation of the rules of the school, and shall subject the delinquents to such penalty as the nature of the case may require, at the discretion of the Head Master.

3. No pupil shall be allowed to depart before the hour appointed for closing school, except in case of sickness or some pressing emergency; and then the Head Master's consent must first be obtained.

4. A pupil absenting himself from school, except on account of sickness, or other urgent reason satisfactory to the Head Master, forfeits his standing in his class and his right to attend the school for the term.

5. No pupil shall be allowed to remain in the school unless

he is furnished with the books and requisites required to be used by him in the school; but in case of a pupil being in danger of losing the advantages of the school by reason of his inability to obtain the necessary books or requisites through the poverty of his parent or guardian, the Board of Trustees have power to procure and supply such pupil with the books and requisites needed.

6. The tuition fees, as fixed by the Board of Trustees, whether monthly or quarterly, shall be payable in advance; and no pupil shall have a right to enter or continue in the school or class until he shall have paid the appointed fee.

SECTION VI.—TERMS, VACATIONS, DAILY EXERCISES AND HOLIDAYS.*

1. There shall be four terms each year, to be designated, the winter, spring, summer and autumn terms. The winter term shall begin the 7th January, and end the Tuesday next before Easter; the spring term shall begin the Wednesday after Easter, and close the last Friday in June; the summer term shall begin the second Monday in August, and end the Friday next before the 15th October; the autumn term shall begin the Monday following the close of the summer term, and shall end the 22nd December.

2. The exercises of each day shall not commence later than nine o'clock, a.m., and shall not exceed six hours in duration, exclusive of all the time allowed at noon for recreation, and of not more than ten minutes during each forenoon and each after-

* 1. This regulation applies to union grammar and common schools, as the law provides for the union of common schools with grammar schools, not the union of the latter with the former. In all cases therefore in which common schools are united with the grammar schools, the union schools are subjected to the regulations which are here prescribed in respect to grammar schools.

2. It should be observed that the several clauses of the *eleventh* section of the Grammar School Act empower Boards of Trustees to prescribe any duties, or make any regulations, in connexion with their respective schools, which are not provided for by, or are not inconsistent with, the general regulations prescribed by the Council of Public Instruction, and approved by the Governor in Council.

noon. Nevertheless, a less number of hours for daily teaching may be determined upon in any Grammar School, at the option of the Board of Trustees.

3. Every Saturday shall be a holiday; or if preferred by the Board of Trustees and Head Master of any Grammar School, the afternoons of Wednesday and Saturday in each week shall be half holidays. All days declared by law to be public holidays, shall be holidays in each Grammar School.

4. The public half-yearly examinations required to be held in each Grammar School by the fifth clause of the eleventh section of Act, 16 Vict., chap. 186, shall take place, the one immediately before the Christmas holidays, and the other immediately before the summer vacation.

Adopted by the Council of Public Instruction for Upper Canada, on the 26th day of December, 1854.

Approved by the Governor General in Council, as intimated to the Chief Superintendent of Schools on the 15th day of February, 1855.

VI. LIST OF TEXT-BOOKS FOR GRAMMAR SCHOOLS IN UPPER CANADA, PRESCRIBED BY THE COUNCIL OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE 6TH SECTION OF THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL ACT, 16 VIC. CH, 186.

[NOTE.—The Grammar School Trustees can select such text books from the following list as they may approve; but in no case should more than one series of books be permitted to be used in each school.]

I. LATIN.

- Arnold's First and Second Book, 63 cts. each, \$6.75 per doz.
- Arnold's Prose Composition, 87 cts. each, \$9.50 per doz.
- Author's Latin and English Dictionary. 12mo. \$1.70 each, \$17.25 per doz.
- Bullions' Adam's Grammar, 75 cts. each, \$8.50 per doz.
- Edinburgh Academy Rudiments, 45 cts. each, \$4.75 per doz.
- Eton Grammar, *lc.* White's, Yonge's, etc. 60 cts. each, \$6.90 per doz.
- Kaltschmidt's Latin and English Dictionary. 12mo. (Chambers' Educational Course.) \$1.80 each, bound together; \$1.00 each, Latin part; 90 cts. each, English part.

II. GREEK.

- Arnold's First Book, 63 cts. each, \$6.75 per doz.
- Arnold's First Prose Composition, 63 cts. each, \$6.75 per doz.
- Arnold's Second Prose Composition, 63 cts. each, \$6.75 per doz.
- Arnold's Reading Book, \$1.00 each, \$11. per doz
- Bullions' Grammar, 90 cts. each, \$10.25 per doz.
- Edinburgh Academy Rudiments, 75 cts. each, \$8.40 per doz.

Eton Grammar. Homer's, Routledge's, etc. 90 cts. each, \$10.25 per doz.
 Anthon's Prosody, Eng. Edi. 55 cts. each, Am. Edi. 63 cts.
 Liddell & Scott's Greek Lexicon. (Abridged.) Eng. Edi. \$2.00 each, \$20.40 per doz.
 Donnegan's Greek Lexicon. 8vo. \$3.25 cloth, \$3.75 sheep, each.

Classical Dictionaries, etc.

Smith's Classical Dictionary; illustrated. 8vo. Eng. Edi. \$3.20 each, \$37.00 per doz.
 Smith's Smaller Classical Dictionary. } Illustrated, 12mo. Eng. Edi. \$1.60 each,
 Smith's Smaller Dictionary of Antiquities. } \$18.60 per doz.
 Rich's Companion to Latin Dictionary and Greek Lexicon, \$3.75 each, \$43.20 per doz.
 Baird's Classical Manual, 40 cts. each, \$4.50 per doz.

III. FRENCH.

Merlet's Grammar. Eng. Edi. \$1.20 each, \$14.00 per doz.
 Merlet's La Traducteur. Eng. Edi. \$1.20 each, \$14.00 per doz.
 Merlet's Dictionary of Difficulties. Eng. Edi. \$1.45 each, \$16.50 per doz.
 Also, in parts as follows:

Grammar:

Pronunciation and Accidence, 80 cts. each, \$9.00 per doz.
 Syntax, 80 cts. each, \$9.00 per doz.
 Key to Grammar, 80 cts. each, \$9.00 per doz.

La Traducteur:

Synonyms, explained, 60 cts. each, \$6.40 per doz.
 Stories from French Writers, 50 cts. each, \$5.20 per doz.
 Synopsis of the Language, 60 cts. each, \$6.40 per doz.
 Table of Verbs on a Card, 13 cts. each, \$1.35 per doz.

Arnold's First Book

Arnold's Vocabulary.

Noël and Chapsal's Grammar, (in French,) 70 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz. (in English.)
 65 cts. each, \$7.20 per doz.

Collot's Levizac's Grammar,.....	} 50 cts. each, \$5.25 per doz. Am. Ed. <i>hz.</i>
Collot's Pronouncing Reader,	
Collot's Interlinear Reader,	
Collot's Anecdotes and Questions,	
Collot's Dialogues and Phrases,	

Key to Collot's Exercises in Grammar, 30 cts. each.

Collot's French and English Dictionary. 8vo. \$3.00 each,

Surrenne's New Manual, Am. Edi. 55 cts. \$6.00 per doz. Eng. Edi. 75 cts. \$8.40 per doz.

Spiers and Surrenne's French and English Dictionary. (12mo.) Am. Edi. \$1.25 each,
 \$14.00 per doz. Eng. Edi. \$2.10 each, \$24.00 per doz.

IV. ENGLISH.

Lennie's Grammar, 34 cts. each, \$3.00 per doz.—(Key, 80 cts. each.)

Bullions' Grammar, 50 cts. \$5.50 per doz.

National or Sullivan's Grammar: National 13 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz; Sullivan's 20
 cts. each, \$1.80 per doz.

Art of Reading. (National Series.) 20 cts. each, \$1.90 per doz.

Sullivan's Dictionary of Derivations, 50 cts. each, \$4.80 per doz.

Sullivan's English Dictionary, 70 cts. each, \$6.60 per doz.

The National Readers. English Editions, Price as follows: *

First Book,	3 cts. each,	25 cts. per doz.
Second "	10 "	\$1.10 "
Third "	20 "	\$2.15 "
Fourth "	25 "	\$2.40 "
Fifth "	25 "	\$2.40 "
Sixth "	25 "	\$2.40 "

* The first and second books are not required to be used in the Grammar Schools, but they are inserted here in order to give the series complete. The sixth book is designed for girls.

Sullivan's Spelling Book Superseded, 25 cts. each, \$2.40 per doz.

Sullivan's Literary Class Book, 62 cts. each, \$6.00 per doz.

Whately's Lessons on Reasoning, Eng. Edi. *4th ed.* 38 cts. each, \$3.95 per doz.

Whately's Lessons on Christian Evidences, or the Truth of Christianity. (Appendix to 4th National Reader.) Eng. Edi. 10 cts each, \$1.00 per doz. Am. Edi. 25 cts. each, \$2.75 per doz. including Questions in a separate pamphlet.

Whately's Introductory Lessons on the British Constitution, 13 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.

Political Economy in Chambers' Educational Course, 40 cts. each, \$4.20 per doz.

Spalding's English Literature. Eng. or Am. Edi. 75 cts. each, \$8.40 per doz.

Reid's Rudiments of English Composition, 45 cts. each, \$4.75 per doz.—(Key, 75 cts. each.)

V. MATHEMATICS.

Arithmetic in Theory and Practice. (National Series.) Eng. Edi. 30 cts. each, \$2.70 per doz.

Thompson's, (James, LL.D., Glasgow) Arithmetic.

Thompson's, (James, LL.D., Glasgow) Algebra, 95 cts. each, \$10.80 per doz.

Loomis' Treatise on Algebra, 88 cts. each, \$9.60 per doz.

Colenso's Simson's Euclid, \$1.05 each, \$12.00 per doz.

Colenso's Algebra, Part I., 85 cts., \$9.60 per doz.

Potts' Euclid, 75 cts. each, \$8.15 per doz.

Mensuration and Appendix (National Series.) Mensuration 22 cts. each, \$1.90 per doz.; Appendix 14 cts. each, \$1.35 per doz.

(For Mathematical Instruments and Geometrical Forms and Solids, see "Miscellaneous." No. 4, at the end.)

VI. GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY.

Sullivan's Introduction to Geography and History, 18 cts. each, \$1.80 per doz.

Sullivan's Geography Generalised, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 per dozen.

Epitome of Geographical Knowledge (National Series) 35 cts. each, \$3.60 per doz.

White's Elements of General History, Parts I. II. III., (Ancient, Middle Ages, and Modern) bound together, 95 cts. each, \$10.80 per dozen. In parts, 55 cts. each, \$6.00 per doz.

White's History of Great Britain and Ireland, 65 cts. each, \$6.90 per doz.

White's History of France, 65 cts. each, \$6.90 per doz.

Putz's Ancient Geography and History. By Arnold & Paul. 87 cts. ea, \$9.50 per doz.

Putz's Mediæval Geography and History. Ditto. 63 cts. ea, \$6.75 per doz.

Putz's Modern Geography and History. Ditto. 87 cts. ea, \$9.50 per doz.

Johnston's General School Atlas.

Johnston's Physical School Atlas. } \$2.50 each, \$27.00 per doz.

Johnston's Classical School Atlas. }

Pillans' Physical and Classical Geography, (Companion to Johnston's Classical Atlas) 80 cts. each, \$8.60 per dozen.

VII. PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Third, Fourth and Fifth National Readers.

Youman's Chemical Atlas, with thirteen coloured plates, 4to pp. 105; Am. Edi. \$1.60 each singly; \$1.50 each, per half doz.

Youman's Chemistry, 63 cts. each, \$6.75 per doz.

Olmsted's School Philosophy, 75 cts. each, \$8.60 per doz.

Johnston's four Charts of Natural Philosophy, with Hand-Books, \$8.50 per set.

Patterson's Zoology, Parts I. and II.

VIII. MISCELLANEOUS.

Hullah's Manual of Vocal Music, \$1.00 each, \$10.80 per doz.; also Charts, books of School Songs, &c.

Mulhauser's Writing Manual, 50 cts. each, \$5.40 per doz.; Models No. one, 50 cts. each per doz., Nos. 2, 3 and 4, 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

National Copy Lines, 38 cts. per set. Latin or English, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

National Book-keeping, 14 cts. each, \$1.35 per doz.

Drawing-books and materials authorised by the Department of Science and Art, England; and those in the Catalogue of the Educational Depository. Various prices.

N. B.—The above text-books can be procured at the Educational Depository, Toronto, at the prices annexed. For a further list of classical authors, and maps, apparatus, and other schools requisites, see the one appended to the common school forms and regulations.

VII. OFFICIAL CIRCULAR FROM THE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS TO THE BOARDS OF TRUSTEES OF GRAMMAR SCHOOLS THROUGHOUT UPPER CANADA, EXPLANATORY OF THE FOREGOING REGULATIONS.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honor to transmit you, herewith, the regulations which have been adopted by the Council of Public Instruction, and approved by the Governor General in Council, for the better organization and government of grammar schools in Upper Canada—including rules as to the qualifications for admission to each grammar school, the exercises and discipline to be observed, the course of studies to be pursued, and the text-books to be used. These regulations have been very carefully considered; and they will, I am persuaded, contribute much to the improvement of the grammar schools, and greatly facilitate their management on the part of boards of trustees and head masters.

1. GRAMMAR SCHOOL TEXT-BOOKS.

2. In regard to the text-books sanctioned for use in the grammar schools, three remarks may be made: The first is, that in the English branches, the national books, with one or two additions, have been selected and authorized, as they are, upon the whole, the best series of English text-books published, are in use in the common schools, and are easily obtained. The second remark is, that in the Greek and Latin languages, more than one text-book on the same subject has, in some cases, been authorized—especially grammars. The reason is, that each of the books mentioned is used and preferred by a large class of teachers; and the first object of the council of public instruction being to secure the use of an uniform series of text-books in each grammar school; and then after the test of comparison and experiment, (which may be made under the new

system,) to secure the use of the same Greek and Latin grammars in all the schools. This is, indeed, effected in part by the regulations requiring Arnold's first lessons in Latin and Greek alone to be used by the pupils in commencing the study of those languages. My third remark is, that while each board of trustees will, of course, determine which of the books authorized (where there is an option) shall be used in their school, some regard should be had to the circumstances of individual parents and pupils, in superseding the use of some books now in use, by the introduction of new ones. In first introducing an uniform series of text-books into the common schools, I stated that the authorized books should be introduced as the old and unauthorized books might become worn out, and as new classes should be formed in each school. I think it best for the board of trustees to adopt the same method in introducing an uniform series of text-books into the grammar schools. They have authority under the present grammar school act and accompanying regulations, to determine not only which of the text-books authorized should be used in each school, but also that each pupil shall be provided with such books. I may, however, add, that it is the teacher, rather than the books, that makes the school, whether it be an elementary, or high school, or even college.

2. COURSE OF STUDIES FOR GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

3. In respect to the course of studies and the order of subjects prescribed by these regulations, it is important that the board of trustees and head master should exercise a philosophical as well as parental discretion in recommending or sanctioning the selection and pursuit of *optional* subjects by pupils. In preparing this programme of studies, it has been sought to keep the following educational axioms in view:—First, "That a course of studies should be adapted to exercise and improve the various intellectual powers of children, according to the natural order of their development." Secondly, "That the subjects of study should be so arranged that the knowledge of the first prepares the mind of the pupil for the acquisition of the second, the second for attaining the third, and so on in regard to all the subjects of the course." In the exercise of

options in regard to one or more subjects of study, (as is allowed in the accompanying programme) trustees and head masters cannot too sedulously exert their influence upon parents and pupils to direct their preferences in harmony with the foregoing axioms, and to that which is most practical and useful in ordinary life.

3. PRACTICAL REMARKS ON THE OBJECTS AND METHODS OF TEACHERS.

4. In giving practical effect to the accompanying regulations and programme of studies, I beg to offer for the consideration of the boards of trustees and head masters, two or three remarks on the objects and methods of teaching, which I think should be insisted upon and pursued in every grammar school. As the office of the grammar school is that of a *preparatory* school to the University for one class of pupils, and that of a *finishing* school to another and larger class of pupils, *thoroughness* should characterize the teaching of all the subjects of the course of studies. *Every* pupil should be taught the language of his country,—should be able to read it with accuracy, intelligence and grace—should know the orthography and the meaning of its more difficult, as well as of its more easy words—should understand its grammatical structure, and should learn to use it with skill, and to appreciate its excellencies, by the practice of speaking it accurately in ordinary conversation, by frequent composition in writing, and by the critical reading and analysis of portions of the English classic authors, in both prose and poetry. The foundation of sound scholarship in *foreign languages* can only be laid in an accurate knowledge of their grammatical forms and principles, their proper pronunciation, and a clear perception of their differences of structure and idiom from the English and from each other—objects which cannot be accomplished without the practice of oral and written exercises and compositions in the language taught, as well as of accurate and free translations of their standard authors. In *Mathematics* the pupil should be familiar with the definitions, should perfectly understand the reason, as well as the practice, of each step of the process in the solution of every question, from simple cases in arithmetic to the more dif-

ficult problems of algebra and propositions of geometry. In *teaching all the other subjects* of the course, there should be like accuracy and thoroughness. No pupil should be allowed to advance from one rule or subject to another in any of the branches taught, without a thorough knowledge of that which precedes it. The progress of the pupils should be judged, (and will be judged in practical life,) not by the number of pages of *books* they may have gone through, but by the nature and number of the *subjects* they have mastered; and the thorough teaching and study of a few subjects is better for the purposes of mental discipline, solid learning, and success in life, than the superficial teaching and study of many subjects.

ELEMENTS OF SUCCESS.

5. The success and efficiency of the grammar schools must now chiefly depend upon the manner in which you, gentlemen, discharge your duties in the selection of masters and teachers, and in the oversight and provisions for the furnishing and support of the schools. All the text-books, maps and apparatus required, can be procured at the Educational Depository connected with this department, at the cost prices. I had hoped, that before the adjournment of the Legislature in December, a bill would have been passed amending the "Grammar School Act," so as to facilitate the discharge of their duties by boards of trustees, and greatly contribute to the interests of grammar schools. I think we may now anticipate the passing of such a bill in the course of a few weeks,* as I believe there is no less ardent desire on the part of the government and legislature, than throughout the country, to do all in their power to promote the success and usefulness of all our educational institutions.

I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

E. RYERSON.

EDUCATION OFFICE,
Toronto, 17th February, 1855.

* Deferred for the present—See next circular—page 78.

VIII. GRAMMAR AND COMMON SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 1855.

An Act to make further provision for the Grammar and Common Schools of Upper Canada.

18 VICTORIA, CHAPTER 132.

[Received Royal Assent, 30th May, 1855.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to make further pro- Preamble.
 vision for the promotion of education and the diffusion of useful knowledge in connection with the Grammar and Common Schools of Upper Canada: 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, as follows:

1. SPECIAL GRANTS.

1. The additional grants which have been made or may be made during the present Session of the Legislature for Grammar and Common School purposes in Upper Canada, shall be annually disposed of in the following manner:

How additional grants shall be disposed of.

1. A sum not exceeding one thousand pounds per annum, may be expended under the direction of the Council of Public Instruction for the establishment and maintenance of a Model Grammar School, in connexion with the Normal and Model Schools for Upper Canada, including also any expenses which may be incurred in the examination of Candidates for Masterships of Grammar Schools;

£1000 a year for Model Grammar School.

2. A sum not exceeding two hundred and fifty £250 for G.

S. Inspectors.

pounds per annum, may be expended in the payment of Inspectors of Grammar Schools, who shall be appointed, their duties prescribed, and their remuneration fixed by the Council of Public Instruction ;*

£2,500 for Maps and apparatus, for G. and C. Schools.

3. A sum not exceeding two thousand and five hundred pounds per annum, may be expended in providing the Grammar and Common Schools in Upper Canada, with maps and apparatus, upon the same terms and in the same manner as books are or may be provided for Public School Libraries ;†

£3,500 additional for Public Libraries.

4. A sum not exceeding three thousand five hundred pounds per annum, may be expended as heretofore provided by law, in further aiding in the establishment and extension of Public Libraries in connexion with the Grammar and Common Schools in Upper Canada ;‡

£350 for Clerks and a Salesman Educational Depositories.

5. A sum not exceeding three hundred and fifty pounds per annum, shall be allowed for the payment of two assistant clerks and a salesman of the Public Library, map and school apparatus depositories, in connexion with the department of Public Instruction in Upper Canada ;

£500 additional for Superannuated Teachers.

6. A sum not exceeding five hundred pounds per annum, shall be allowed for the support and maintenance of superannuated Teachers ;‡

Balance for Common Schools.

7. The whole of the remainder of the said grants shall be expended as further aid to common schools in

* See the fourth paragraph of the circular which follows this Act.

† See departmental notices at the end.

‡ No teacher shall be eligible to receive a pension from this fund, who shall not have been disabled for further service, while teaching a common school, or who shall not have been worn out in the work of a common school teacher.

Every teacher now engaged in teaching, in order to be entitled, when he shall have become superannuated, to share in this fund, must contribute to it at the rate of one pound per annum ; and no teacher now engaged in teaching shall be entitled to share in this fund who shall not thus contribute to it annually.

Upper Canada, according to the provisions of the Common School Acts of Upper Canada, and of this Act.

2. TRIAL OF CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

II. The Judge of any County Court shall have authority, within twenty days after the meeting for the election of a Common School Trustee in any City, Town or incorporated Village of such County, 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 holding a new election, as he shall judge right and proper: Provided always, that if the returning officer at such election shall be clearly convicted before such County Judge of disregarding the requirements of the law or acting partially in the execution of his office, he shall be fined a sum of not less than five pounds, nor more than twenty-five pounds, at the discretion of such County Judge; Provided also, that the expenses of such School election contest shall be paid by the parties concerned in it, as may be decided by the said County Judge.*

County Judge may try contested elections of C. S. Trustees in cities towns and villages.

Proviso:

Penalty.

Proviso: costs.

3. ACCOUNTING SECTION.

III. The Chief Superintendent of Education in Upper Canada shall annually lay before the Legislature, at each sitting thereof, a correct and full account of the disposition and expenditure of all moneys that may come into his hands as such Chief Superintendent.

Chief Supt. to account to Legislature.

IX. CIRCULAR TO BOARDS OF TRUSTEES OF GRAMMAR SCHOOLS, ACCOMPANYING THE FOREGOING ACT.

GENTLEMEN,

The Regulations and Programme of Studies for the better organization and management of Grammar Schools will take effect immediately after the summer vacation. It is not

* See twenty-second and twenty-fifth sections of the Common School Act of 1850, and the second section of the Supplementary School Act of 1853—pages 34 and 36.

necessary for me to offer any further explanatory remarks or suggestions in addition to those which were contained in my circular of the 17th of last February—See pages 71 and 74.

1. AMENDMENTS DEFERRED.

2. I had every reason to expect that some amendments would have been made to the Grammar School Act during the late Session of the Legislature, but the consideration of amendments proposed were deferred for further consideration. The provisions of the Grammar School Act, therefore, remain unchanged.

PROVISIONS TO SUPPLY MAPS AND APPARATUS.

3. But one provision has been made which enables me to apportion one hundred per cent. upon whatever sum or sums may be forwarded by Boards of Trustees for *Maps, Apparatus,* and *Libraries* (not text-books) for the Grammar Schools. These facilities and encouragements will, I have no doubt, soon result in furnishing the schools with all needful appliances to render them both attractive and efficient.*

2. INSPECTORS OF GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

4. Provision has also been made for the inspection of Grammar Schools; and the Council of Public Instruction have appointed the Masters of the Normal School to that office, gentlemen whose attainments and experience peculiarly qualify them for the important duty of visiting the Grammar Schools, ascertaining and reporting upon their condition and character, and to offer useful suggestions for their improvement, where practicable. I hereto annex the Instructions which are to guide the inspectors in the discharge of their duties. I trust the inspectors will meet with such a reception on the part of both trustees and masters of Grammar Schools as the importance and delicacy of their office demands.

I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

E. RYERSON.

EDUCATION OFFICE,

Toronto, 25th June, 1855.

* For Maps and Apparatus, see list at the end.

X. DUTIES OF INSPECTORS OF GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

It shall be the duty of the Inspectors of the Grammar Schools to visit each Grammar School in the course of the year, and to make enquiry and examination, in such manner as they shall think proper, into all matters affecting the character and operations of the school, and especially in regard to the following things:—

I. *Mechanical Arrangements.*—The tenure of the property; the materials, plan and dimensions of the buildings; when erected and with what funds built; neighbourhood; how lighted, warmed, and ventilated; if any class-rooms are provided for the separate instruction of part of the pupils; if there is a lobby, or closet, for hats, cloaks, book-presses, &c.; how the desks and seats are arranged and constructed, and with what conveniences; what arrangements for the teacher; what play-ground is provided; what gymnastic apparatus—if any; whether there be a well, and proper conveniences for private purposes.

II. *Means of Instruction.*—The books used in the several classes, under the heads of Latin, Greek, English, Arithmetic, Geography, &c., the apparatus provided, as maps, globes, black-boards, models, cabinets, library, &c.

III. *Organization.*—Arrangement of classes; whether each pupil is taught by the same teacher; if any assistant or assistants are employed; to what extent; how remunerated; how qualified.

IV. *Discipline.*—Hours of attendance; usual ages of pupils admitted; if the pupils change places in their several classes; or whether they are marked at each lesson or exercise, according to their relative merits; if distinction depends on intellectual proficiency, or on a mixed estimate of intellectual proficiency and moral conduct, or on moral conduct only; what rewards, if any; whether corporeal punishments are employed—if so, their nature, and whether inflicted publicly or privately; what other punishments are used; management in play hours; whether attendance is regular; what religious exercises are observed; and what religious instruction is given, if any.

V. *Method of Instruction.*—Whether mutual, or simultaneous, or individual, or mixed; if mutual, the number of monitors, their attainments, how appointed, how employed; if simultaneous, that is by classes, in what subjects of instruction; whether the simultaneous method is not more or less mingled with individual teaching, and on what subjects; to what extent the intellectual, or the mere rote method is pursued, and on what subjects; how far the interrogative

method only is used; whether the suggestive method is employed; whether the elliptical method is resorted to; how the attainments in the lessons are variously tested—by individual oral interrogation—by requiring written answers to written questions, or by requiring an abstract of the lesson to be written from memory.

VI. *Attainments of Pupils*.—1. Reading; whether they can read with ordinary facility only, or with ease and expression. Art of reading, as prescribed in the programme—meaning and derivation of words. 2. Writing; whether they can write with ordinary correctness, or with ease and elegance. 3. Drawing—Linear, Ornamental, Architectural, Geometrical; whether taught, and in what manner. 4. Arithmetic; whether acquainted with the simple rules, and skilful in them; whether acquainted with the tables of moneys, weights, measures, and skilful in them; whether acquainted with the compound rules, and skilful in them; whether acquainted with the higher rules, and skilful in them. 5. Book-keeping. 6. English Grammar; whether acquainted with the rules of orthography, parts of speech, their nature and modifications, parsing, composition; whether acquainted with the grammatical structure and excellencies of the language by frequent composition in writing, and the critical reading and analysis of the English Classic authors, in both prose and poetry. 7. Geography and history; whether taught as prescribed in the official programme, and by questions suggested by the nature of the subject. 8. Outlines of English Literature; how far taught, and in what manner. 9. The Languages—Latin, Greek and French: how many pupils in each of these languages; whether well grounded in an accurate knowledge of their grammatical forms and principles; their proper pronunciation, peculiar structure and idioms, and whether taught by oral and written exercises and compositions in these languages as well as by accurate and free translations of the standard authors. 10. Algebra and Geometry; how many pupils and how far advanced in; whether they are familiar with the definitions, and perfectly understand the reason, as well as practice, of each step in the process of solving each problem and demonstrating each proposition. 11. Elements of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, as prescribed in the programme; whether taught; what apparatus for teaching them; how many pupils in each. 12. Vocal Music; whether taught, and in what manner.

VII. *Miscellaneous*.—How many pupils have been sent from the school to, and how many are preparing to matriculate in some University College. 2. Whether a register and visitors' book is kept, as required by the regulations, and whether the trustees visit the school.

3. Whether the pupils have been examined before being admitted to the school, and arranged in forms and divisions, as prescribed by the regulations; and whether the required public examinations have been held. 4. What prizes or other means are offered or employed to excite pupils to competition and study. 5. How far the course of studies and method of discipline prescribed according to law, have been introduced and are pursued in the school; and such other information in regard to the condition of the schools as may be useful in promoting the interest of grammar schools generally.

XI. INVESTMENT OF SCHOOL SITES ACT OF 1854.

An Act to provide for vesting in Trustees the Sites of Schools in that part of this Province called Upper Canada.

9TH VICTORIA, CHAPTER 17.

[Received Royal Assent, 18th May, 1846.]

WHEREAS difficulties have been experienced by Preamble.
 persons interested in schools in that part of this Province called Upper Canada, in securing the titles to real property, for the use of such schools, for want of a corporate capacity to take and hold the same in perpetual succession, and whereas it is expedient and proper to provide relief in such cases: Be it therefore enacted, &c., that it shall and may be lawful for any number of persons, residing in that part of this Province called Upper Canada, who may be interested in any school established, or to be established, in any Town or Township therein, whether as parents of children frequenting such schools, or as contributors to the same, or both, when, and as often as they may have occasion, or be desirous to take a conveyance of real property for the use of such schools, to elect from among themselves, and to appoint any number of Trustees, not exceeding seven or less than five, to whom and to whose successors, to be appointed in such manner as shall be specified in the Deed of Conveyance, the real property requisite for such school may be conveyed; and such Trustees, and their successors in perpetual succes-

Persons interested in a school may name Trustees to take conveyance of site.

Such Trustees to have certain cor-

porate powers.

sion, by the name expressed in such Deed, shall be capable of taking, holding, and possessing, such real property, and of commencing and maintaining any action or actions at law or in equity for the protection thereof, and of their right thereto: Provided always, that there shall not be held in trust, as aforesaid, more than ten acres of land at any one time for any one school: Provided also, that nothing in this Act contained, shall be construed to extend to common schools.

Proviso:

Act not to extend to common schools.

Deed to be registered.

II. And be it enacted, That such Trustees shall, within twelve calendar months after the execution of such Deed, cause the same to be registered in the office of the Register of the County in which the land lies.

XII. SALE OF EDUCATIONAL LANDS ACT OF 1855.

An Act to provide means for the Sale of Lands held for the purposes of Public Educational Institutions in Upper Canada, when such Lands cannot be conveniently used for such purposes.

18TH VICTORIA, CHAPTER 121.

[*Received Royal Assent, 19th May, 1855.*]

Preamble.

WHEREAS it hath happened and may happen, that lands have been or may hereafter be surrendered, granted, devised or otherwise conveyed to the crown, or to the trustees of any district or county grammar school, or to some other party, in trust for the purposes of, or as a site for any such grammar school, or of any other educational institution established in some county or place, and for the benefit of the inhabitants thereof generally,—and that such lands may be found not to afford the most advantageous site for such school or institution, or there may be no school or institution bearing the precise designation mentioned in the deed of surrender, grant, devise or other conveyance, or that it may be for the

benefit of such school or institution that such lands be disposed of and others acquired in their stead for the same purpose, or the proceeds of the sale applied thereto; 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, as follows:

I. That in any of the cases mentioned in the preamble of this act, it shall be lawful for the trustees of any grammar school or institution or other party in whom any lands shall be vested in trust as therein mentioned, with the consent of the municipal council of the municipality in which such school or institution is or is to be established, to surrender and convey such lands to the crown unconditionally; and any lands so surrendered, as well as any lands which have been or may hereafter be surrendered, granted, devised or otherwise conveyed to the Crown for any such purpose as aforesaid, may be sold by order of the governor in council, and the proceeds applied to the purchase of other lands to be vested in the Crown for the purposes of the same school or institution, or in the case of there being no school bearing the precise designation intended as aforesaid by the party from which the lands so sold came to the Crown, then for the purposes of the grammar school or other public educational institution established for the benefit of the inhabitants of the municipality generally, which shall, in the opinion of the governor in council come nearest in its purposes and designs to that intended by such party as aforesaid; and if such proceeds are applied to the purchase of lands

Lands held in trust for Educational purposes, and not conveniently situated for these purposes may be surrendered to the Crown, and sold, and the proceeds applied to the purchase of other lands.

If there be a surplus or no other

lands
required.

for grammar school purposes, the title to such lands may be vested in the board of trustees for any grammar school, by their corporate name: and if there be any surplus of such proceeds after such purchase, or if it be found that no lands are required as a site for or for other purposes of such school or institution, then such surplus or proceeds (as the case may be) may be invested or applied for the purposes of such school or institution in such manner as the governor in council shall deem most for the advantage thereof.

Surrender,
&c., to the
Crown need
not be for-
mally ac-
cepted.

II. It shall not be necessary that any such surrender, grant, devise or other conveyance to the Crown as aforesaid, be formally accepted by the Crown or by the governor or other officer or person for the Crown, but the same shall be valid, and shall vest the lands absolutely in the Crown, without such acceptance; and a certificate under the hand of the head of the municipality, and the corporate seal thereof, that the municipal council hath, by a majority of its members present at any legal meeting thereof, consented to any surrender for which such consent is necessary under this act, shall be sufficient evidence of such consent.

Purchaser
not bound
to see to
trusts.

III. No purchaser of land from the Crown under this act shall be in any way bound to see to the application of the purchase money by him paid, to the purpose to which it is to be applied.

Rights of
private
parties not
affected.

IV. Nothing in this act shall be construed to impair the rights of any private party in or upon any lands, in so far as such rights would have existed and could be exercised without this act.

Lands so
surrender-
ed, &c., may
be granted
to Trustees
of Grammar
Schools, &c.

V. It shall be lawful for the Crown to grant to the trustees of any grammar school or of any other public educational institution established for the benefit of the inhabitants of the municipality, generally, any lands which have been or may hereafter be surren-

dered, granted, devised or otherwise conveyed to the Crown as aforesaid.

VI. This act shall apply only to lands and educational institutions in Upper Canada. Extent of Act.

XIII. GENERAL REGULATIONS FOR THE ORGANIZATION, GOVERNMENT AND DISCIPLINE OF COMMON SCHOOLS IN UPPFR CANADA.

Adopted after mature consideration, by the Council of Public Instruction, as authorized by the Act 13th and 14th Victoria, Chapter 48, Section 38.

1. HOURS OF DAILY TEACHING, HOLIDAYS AND VACATIONS.

The hours of teaching each day shall not exceed six, exclusive of all the time allowed at noon for recreation. Nevertheless, a less number of hours for daily teaching may be determined upon in any school, at the option of the trustees.

2. Every alternate Saturday shall be an holiday in each school.

3. There shall be three vacations during each year; the first, eight days, at Easter; the second, the first two weeks in August; the third, eight days, at Christmas.

4. All agreements between trustees and teachers shall be subject to the foregoing regulations; and no teacher shall be deprived of any part of his salary on account of observing allowed holidays and vacations.

N.B.—Union grammar and common schools are subject to the regulations affecting grammar schools, which see page 67.

2. RELIGIOUS AND MORAL INSTRUCTION.

As Christianity is the basis of our whole system of elementary education, that principle should pervade it throughout. The common school act of 1850, fourteenth section, securing individual rights, as well as recognizing Christianity, provides, "That in any model or common school established under this act, no child shall be required to read or study in or from any religious book, or to join in any exercise of devotion or religion, which shall be objected to by his or her parents or guardians :

Provided always, that within this limitation, pupils shall be allowed to receive such religious instruction as their parents or guardians shall desire, according to the general regulations which shall be provided according to law."

In the section of the act thus quoted, the principle of religious instruction in the schools is recognized, the restrictions within which it is to be given is stated, and the exclusive right of each parent and guardian on the subject is secured, without any interposition from trustees, superintendents, or the government itself. Therefore, it shall be a matter of mutual arrangement between the teacher and the parent or guardian of each pupil, as to whether the teacher shall hear such pupil recite from the catechism, or other summary of religious doctrine and duty of the persuasion of such parent or guardian.

The common school being a *day*, and not a *boarding* school, rules arising from domestic relations and duties are not required; and as the pupils are under the care of their parents and guardians on sabbaths, no regulations are called for in respect to their attendance at public worship.

The following regulations in regard to the "opening and closing exercises of the day," the "duties of Masters and Teachers," and the "duties of Pupils," have been adopted by the Council, and apply to all common schools in Upper Canada.

3.—OPENING AND CLOSING EXERCISES OF EACH DAY.

1. With a view to secure the Divine blessing, and impress upon the pupils the importance of religious duties, and their entire dependence on their Maker, the Council of Public Instruction recommend that the daily exercises of each Common School be opened and closed by reading a portion of Scripture and by Prayer. The Lord's Prayer, alone, or the Forms of Prayer hereto annexed, may be used, or any other prayer preferred by the Trustees and Master of each school. But the Lord's Prayer should form a part of the opening exercises; and the Ten Commandments be taught to all the pupils, and be repeated at least once a week. But no pupil shall be compelled to be present at these exercises against the wish of his

parent or guardian, expressed in writing to the Master of the School.

FORMS OF PRAYER.

BEFORE ENTERING UPON THE BUSINESS OF THE DAY.

Let us pray.

O Lord, our Heavenly Father, Almighty and Everlasting God, who hast safely brought us to the beginning of this day, defend us in the same by Thy mighty power; and grant that this day we fall into no sin, neither run into any kind of danger, but that all our doings may be ordered by Thy governance, to do always that is righteous in Thy sight, through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

O Almighty God, the giver of every good and perfect gift the fountain of all wisdom, enlighten, we beseech Thee, our understandings by Thy Holy Spirit, and grant, that whilst with all diligence and sincerity we apply ourselves to the attainment of human knowledge, we fail not constantly to strive after that wisdom which maketh wise unto salvation; that so, through Thy mercy, we may daily be advanced both in learning and godliness, to the honor and praise of Thy name, through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

Our Father, which art in Heaven, hallowed by Thy name, Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done in earth, as it is in Heaven; Give us this day our daily bread; And forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us; And lead us not into temptation; But deliver us from evil; For Thine is the kingdom, the power, and the glory, for ever and ever. *Amen.*

The Grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the Love of God, and Fellowship of the Holy Ghost, be with us all evermore. *Amen.*

AT THE CLOSE OF THE BUSINESS OF THE DAY.

Let us pray.

Most Merciful God, we yield Thee our humble and hearty thanks, for Thy Fatherly care and preservation of us this day,

and for the progress which Thou hast enabled us to make in useful learning; we pray Thee to imprint upon our minds whatever good instructions we have received, and to bless them to the advancement of our temporal and eternal welfare; and pardon, we implore Thee, all that Thou hast seen amiss in our thoughts, words and actions. May Thy good Providence still guide and keep us during the approaching interval of rest and relaxation, so that we may be thereby prepared to enter on the duties of the morrow, with renewed vigor, both of body and mind; and preserve us, we beseech Thee, now and ever, both outwardly in our bodies, and inwardly in our souls, for the sake of Jesus Christ, Thy Son, our Lord. *Amen.*

Lighten our darkness, we beseech Thee, O Lord; and by Thy great mercy, defend us from all perils and dangers of this night, for the love of Thy only Son, our Saviour, Jesus Christ. *Amen.*

Our Father, which art in Heaven, hallowed be Thy Name, Thy Kingdom come, Thy will be done in Earth as it is in Heaven; give us this day our daily bread; and forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us; and lead us not into temptation; but deliver us from evil; for Thine is the Kingdom, the Power, and the Glory, for ever and ever. *Amen.*

The Grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the Love of God, and the Fellowship of the Holy Ghost, be with us all evermore. *Amen.*

4. DUTIES OF MASTERS—pp. 39, 43.

The sixteenth section of the School Act prescribes, in explicit and comprehensive terms, the duties of teachers; and no teacher can legally claim his salary who disregards the requirements of the law. Among other things, the Act requires each teacher to "maintain proper order and discipline in his school, according to the forms and regulations which shall be provided according to law." The law makes it the duty of the *Chief Superintendent of Schools* to provide the forms; and the *Council of Public Instruction* prescribe the following regulations for

the guidance of teachers in the conduct and discipline of their schools.

It shall be the duty of each master of a common school:—

1. To receive courteously the visitors appointed by law, and to afford them every facility for inspecting the books used, and to examine into the state of the school; to have the visitors' book open, that the visitors may, if they choose, enter remarks in it. The frequency of visits to the school by intelligent persons, animates the pupils, and greatly aids the faithful teacher.

2. To keep the registers accurately and neatly, according to the prescribed forms; which is the more important under the present School Act, as the 31st section of it authorizes the distribution of the local school fund according to the average attendance of pupils attending each school.

3. To classify the children according to the books used; to study those books himself; and to teach according to the improved method recommended in their prefaces.

4. To observe himself, and to impress upon the minds of the pupils, the great rule of regularity and order,—A TIME AND A PLACE FOR EVERYTHING, AND EVERYTHING IN ITS PROPER TIME AND PLACE.

5. To promote, both by precept and example, CLEANLINESS, NEATNESS, and DECENCY. To effect this, the teacher should set an example of cleanliness and neatness in his own person, and in the state and general appearance of the school. He should also satisfy himself by personal inspection every morning, that the children have had their hands and faces washed, their hair combed, and clothes cleaned and, when necessary, mended. The school apartments, too, should be swept and dusted every evening.

6. To pay the strictest attention to the morals and general conduct of his pupils, and to omit no opportunity of inculcating the principles of TRUTH AND HONESTY; the duties of

respect to superiors, and obedience to all persons placed in authority over them.

7. To evince a regard for the improvement and general welfare of his pupils, to treat them with kindness combined with firmness; and to aim at governing them by their affections and reason, rather than by harshness and severity.

8. To cultivate kindly and affectionate feelings among his pupils; to discountenance quarrelling, cruelty to animals, and every approach to vice.

9. Punctually to observe the hours for opening and dismissing the school; shall, during the school hours, faithfully devote himself to the public service; shall see that the exercises of the school be opened and closed each morning and evening as stated in the preceding part of this section; shall daily exert his best endeavors, by example and precept, to impress upon the minds of the pupils the principles and morals of the Christian religion, especially those virtues of piety, truth, patriotism and humanity, which are the basis of law and freedom, and the cement and ornament of society.

10. To practise such discipline in his school as would be exercised by a judicious parent in his family; avoiding corporal punishment, except when it shall appear to him to be imperatively required; and in all such cases, he shall keep a record of the offences and punishments, for the inspection of the trustees at or before the next public examination, when said record shall be destroyed.

11. For gross misconduct, or a violent or wilful opposition to his authority, the master may suspend a pupil from attending at the school, forthwith informing the parent or guardian of the fact, and the reason of it, and communicating the same to the trustees, through the chairman or secretary. But no pupil shall be expelled without the authority of the trustees.

12. When the example of any pupil is very hurtful to the school, and in all cases where reformation appears hopeless, it shall be the duty of the master, with the approbation of the

trustees, to expel such pupil from the school. But any pupil under the public censure, who shall express to the master his regret for such course of conduct, as openly and as explicitly as the case may require, shall with the approbation of the trustees and master, be re-admitted to the school.

13. The Trustees having made such provisions relative to the school-house and its appendages, as are required by the fourth clause of the twelfth section of the Common School Act, 13th and 14th Vict., cap. 48, it shall be the duty of the master to give strict attention to the proper ventilation and temperature, as well as to the cleanliness of the school-house; he shall also prescribe such rules for the use of the yard and out-buildings connected with the school-house, as will insure their being kept in a neat and proper condition; and he shall be held responsible for any want of neatness and cleanliness about the premises.

14. Care shall be taken to have the school-house ready for the reception of pupils at least *fifteen* minutes before the time prescribed for opening the school, in order to afford shelter to those that may arrive before the appointed hour.

5. DUTIES OF PUPILS.

1. Pupils must come to the school clean in their persons and clothes.

2. Tardiness on the part of pupils shall be considered a violation of the rules of the school, and shall subject the delinquents to such penalty as the nature of the case may require, at the discretion of the master.

3. No pupil shall be allowed to depart before the hour appointed for closing school, except in case of sickness or some pressing emergency; and then the master's consent must first be obtained.

4. A pupil absenting himself from school, except on account of sickness, or other urgent reason satisfactory to the master, forfeits his standing in his class and his right to attend the school for the remainder of the quarter.

5. No pupil shall be allowed to remain in the school, unless he is furnished with the books and requisites required to be used by him in the school; but in case of a pupil being in danger of losing the advantages of the school by reason of his inability to obtain the necessary books or requisites through the poverty of his parent or guardian, the Trustees have power to procure and supply such pupils with the books and requisites needed.

6. The tuition fees, as fixed by the Trustees, whether monthly or quarterly, shall be payable in advance; and no pupil shall have a right to enter or continue in the school until he shall have paid the appointed fee.

6. DUTIES OF TRUSTEES—pp. 18, 26.

1. The full and explicit manner in which the duties of Trustees are enumerated and stated in the school acts, renders it unnecessary to do more, in this place, than make some expository remarks on the nature of the general duties of Trustees, and the relations subsisting between them and the teachers whom they employ. The law invests Trustees with most important functions; they are a corporation, and as such, the ownership and control of the school site, school-house, and all the property attached thereto, is vested in them; they are to provide and furnish the school-house and premises, and apparatus and text-books for the school; and they alone have authority to employ the teacher. Their duties are, therefore, of the greatest importance, and they should be well understood.

2. While the Trustees employ the teacher—agree with him as to the period during which he shall teach, and the amount of his remuneration—the *mode of teaching* is at the option of the teacher; and the local Superintendent and visitors alone have a right to advise him on the subject. The teacher is not a mere machine, and no Trustee or parent should attempt to reduce him to that position. His character and his interest alike prompt him to make his instructions as efficient and popular as possible: and if he does not give satisfaction, he can be dismissed according to the terms of his agreement with his employers. To interfere with him, and deprive him of his discretion

as a teacher, and then to dismiss him for inefficiency, which is the natural and usual result, is to inflict upon him a double wrong, and frequently injures the pupils themselves, and all parties concerned. It should then be distinctly understood, as essential to the teacher's character, position and success, that he judge for himself as to the mode of teaching in his school, including, of course, the classification of pupils, as well as the manner of instructing them. It is, nevertheless, the duty of the Trustees to see that the school is conducted according to the regulations authorized by law.

3. It is therefore important that Trustees should select a competent teacher. *The best teacher is always the cheapest.* He teaches most, and inculcates the best habits of learning and mental development, in a given time; and time and proper habits are worth more than money, both to pupils and their parents. Trustees who pay a teacher fairly and punctually, and treat him properly, will seldom want a good teacher. To employ an incompetent person, because he offers his incompetent services for a small sum, is a waste of money, and a mockery and injury of the youth of the neighbourhood. We entirely concur with the *National Board of Education in Ireland*, in the following estimate of the qualities of a good teacher:—

“A teacher should be a person of Christian sentiment, of calm temper, and discretion; he should be imbued with the spirit of peace, of obedience to the law, and of loyalty to his Sovereign; he should not only possess the art of communicating knowledge, but be capable of moulding the mind of youth, and of giving to the power, which education confers, a useful direction. These are the qualities for which patrons [or trustees] of schools, when making choice of a teacher, should anxiously look.”

4. Trustees will always find it the best economy to have a commodious school-house, kept comfortable, and properly furnished. It is as difficult for pupils to learn, as it is for the master to teach, in an unfurnished and comfortless school-house.

5. In the selection of books to be used in the school, from

the general list authorized according to law, p. 46, the Trustees should see that but *one* series of reading books, *one* arithmetic, or one for the beginners and another for the more advanced pupils, *one* geography, &c. should be used in any *one* school, in order that the scholars may be classified in the several branches which they are studying. Heterogeneous school books (however good each book may be in itself) render classification impossible, increase the labour and waste the time of the teacher, and retard the progress of the pupils. But the teacher and pupils labour at the greatest disadvantage, when they are compelled to use books which are as various as the scholars' names.

7. DUTIES OF SCHOOL VISITORS—page 47.

1. The *thirty-second* section of the school act of 1850, provides that all Clergymen recognized by law of whatever denomination, Judges, Members of the Legislature, Magistrates, Members of County Councils, and Aldermen, shall be school visitors; and the *thirty-third* section of the Act prescribes their lawful duties.

2. The parties thus authorized to act as visitors, have it in their power to exert an immense influence in elevating the character and promoting the efficiency of the schools, by identifying themselves with them, by visiting them, encouraging the pupils, aiding and counselling teachers, and impressing upon parents their interests and duties in the education of their offspring. In visiting schools, however, visitors should, in no instance, speak disparagingly of the instructions or management of the teacher in the presence of the pupils; but if they think it necessary to give any advice to the teacher, they should do it privately. They are also desired to communicate to the local or chief superintendent any thing which they shall think important to the interests of any school visited by them. The law recommends visitors, "*especially to attend the Quarterly Examinations of the Schools.*" It is hoped that all visitors will feel it both a duty and a privilege to aid, on such occasions, by their presence and influence. While it is competent to a visitor to engage in any exercises which shall not be objected to by the authorities of the school, it is expected that no visitor will

introduce, on any such occasion, any thing calculated to wound or give offence to the feelings of any class of his fellow christians.

3. The local superintendents are school visitors, by virtue of their office and their comprehensive duties, as such, are stated with sufficient minuteness in the 3rd clause of the 31st section of the school act. While each local superintendent makes the careful inquiries and examinations required by law, and gives privately to the teacher and trustees such advice as he may deem expedient, and such counsel and encouragement to the pupils, as circumstances may suggest, he will exhibit a courteous and conciliatory conduct towards all persons with whom he is to communicate, and pursue such a line of conduct as will tend to uphold the just influence and authority, both of trustees and teachers.

4. Too strong a recommendation cannot be given to the establishment of circulating libraries in the various townships and school sections. A township association, with an auxiliary in each school section, might, by means of a comparatively small sum, supply popular and useful reading for the young people of a whole township. It is submitted to the serious attention of all school visitors, as well as trustees, and other friends of the diffusion of useful knowledge—See Departmental notices at the end—page 108.

XIV. SELECTIONS FROM THE GENERAL FORMS AND INSTRUCTIONS FOR EXECUTING THE PROVISIONS OF THE COMMON SCHOOL ACTS.

[The following selections from the general forms and instructions include only those in constant use by the local school authorities, or are required for reference.]

1. PROGRAMME FOR THE EXAMINATION AND CLASSIFICATION OF TEACHERS OF COMMON SCHOOLS, BY THE COUNTY BOARDS, AS PRESCRIBED BY THE COUNCIL OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION FOR UPPER CANADA—page 44.

To be in Full Force until Repealed or Revised by the Council.

N.B.—Candidates are not eligible to be admitted to exam-

ination, until they shall have furnished the examiners with satisfactory evidence of their strictly temperate habits and good moral character.

MINIMUM QUALIFICATIONS OF THIRD CLASS TEACHERS.

Candidates for certificates as third class teachers, are required:

1. To be able to read intelligibly and correctly any passage from any common reading book.

2. To be able to spell correctly the words of an ordinary sentence dictated by the Examiners.

3. To be able to write a plain hand.

4. To be able to work readily, questions in the simple and compound rules of arithmetic, and in reduction and proportion, and to be familiar with the principles on which these rules depend.

5. To know the elements of English grammar, and to be able to parse any easy sentence in prose.

6. To be acquainted with the elements of geography, and the general outlines of the globe.

7. To have some knowledge of school organization and the classification of pupils.

8. In regard to teachers of French or German, a knowledge of the French or German grammar may be substituted for a knowledge of the English grammar; and the certificates to the teachers expressly limited accordingly.

MINIMUM QUALIFICATIONS OF SECOND CLASS TEACHERS.

Candidates for certificates as second class teachers, in addition to what is required of candidates for third class certificates, are required:

1. To be able to read with ease, intelligence, and expression, and to be familiar with the principles of reading and pronunciation.

2. To write a bold free hand, and to be acquainted with the rules of teaching writing.

3. To know fractions, involution, evolution, and commercial and mental arithmetic.

[Female candidates for this class of certificates will only be examined in practice and mental arithmetic.]

4. To be acquainted with the elements of book-keeping.

5. To know the common rules of orthography, and to be able to parse any sentence in prose or poetry, which may be submitted; write grammatically, with correct spelling and punctuation, the substance of any passages which may be read, or any topics which may be suggested.

6. To be familiar with the elements of mathematical, physical, and civil or political geography, as contained in any school geography.

MINIMUM QUALIFICATIONS OF FIRST CLASS TEACHERS.

Candidates for certificates as first class teachers, in addition to what is required of candidates for third and second class certificates, are required :

1. To be acquainted with the rules for the mensuration of superficies and solids, and the elements of land surveying.

2. To be familiar with the simple rules of algebra, and to be able to solve problems in simple and quadratic equations.

3. To know the first four books of Euclid.

4. To be familiar with the elements and outlines of general history.

5. To have some acquaintance with the elements of vegetable and animal physiology, and natural philosophy, as far as taught in the fifth book of national readers.

6. To understand the proper organization and management of schools and the improved methods of teaching.

N.B.—Female candidates for first class certificates will not

be examined in the subjects mentioned in the first three paragraphs under this head.

Adopted the 3rd day of October, 1850.

2. GENERAL FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATION

For Common School Teachers in Upper Canada, to be granted by County Boards of Public Instruction, in accordance with the foregoing Programme of Examination.

This is to certify that _____ of the _____ faith, having applied to the board of Public Instruction for the [County, School Circuit, or United Counties] of _____ for a certificate of qualification to teach a common school, and having produced "satisfactory proof of good moral character," the board has carefully examined [him or her] in the several branches of study enumerated in the "qualification of [first, second, or third, as the case may be] class teachers," contained in the "programme of the examination and classification of teachers of common schools, prescribed by the council of public instruction for Upper Canada," adopted the 3rd day of October, 1850; and having found the said _____ well qualified to teach the several branches therein named, the board, as authorized by the 29th section of the act, 13th and 14th Victoria, chapter 48, hereby licenses [him or her] to teach any common school in the _____ [If a first class certificate, here insert the name of the county, school circuit, united counties, or city; if a second class certificate, the name of the township; and if a third class certificate, the name of the school section in which the candidate is authorized to teach—all to be determined, at the discretion of the board.]

This certificate of qualification to remain in force [for one year from the date hereof, or until annulled according to law—to be determined by circumstances, and the class of the certificate granted.]

Dated this _____ day of _____, one thousand eight hundred and _____

N. B.—The 2nd clause of the 29th section of the School Act of 1850 requires each certificate to have the signature of a Local

Superintendent of Schools. It should also be signed by the Chairman of the Board.

3. FORM OF WARRANT FOR THE COLLECTION OF SCHOOL FEES.

WE, the undersigned, Trustees of _____, in the city, [town or village as the case may be] _____, in the county of _____, by virtue of the authority vested in us by the common school Acts of Upper Canada, hereby authorise and require you [*Here insert the name and residence of the person appointed to collect the rate-bill,*] after ten days from the date hereof, to collect from the several individuals in the annexed rate-bill, for the period therein mentioned, the sum of money opposite their respective names, and to pay, within thirty days from the date hereof, the amount so collected, after retaining your own fees, to the Treasurer, whose discharge shall be your acquittance for the sum so paid. And in default of payment on demand by any person so rated, you are hereby authorised and required to levy the amount by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the person or persons making default.

W. H. Chairman Board of School
Trustees for the _____ of _____

[*Corporate Seal.*]

Given under our hands and seal of the Corporation, this
day of _____, 18 .

To the Collector of the city, [town or village] of _____

REMARK.—The Trustees being a corporation, the law requires that all warrants and documents issued by them in that capacity, should have the corporate seal attached, otherwise they may be resisted, and the trustees made personally responsible for such neglect.

4. FORM OF RATE-BILL, TO BE ANNEXED TO THE FOREGOING WARRANT.

RATE-BILL of persons liable for School Fees, in the city [town or village] of _____, for the [month or quarter, &c.] commencing the _____ day of _____ and ending the _____ day of _____, 18 .

Names of PARENTS or GUARDIANS.	Number of children attending School.	Amount of rate-bill per [month or quarter, &c.] for tuition.			Amount of rate-bill per [month or quarter, for fuel, rent, &c.]			Amount of Collector's fees at—per cent.			Total amount of rate-bill for the [month or quarter,] &c.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.

Given under our hands and seal of the corporation, this day of _____, 18 .

W. H. chairman Board of School
Trustees for the _____ of _____

[Corporate Seal.]

5. FORM OF COLLECTOR'S RECEIPT—pp. 23 and 38.

Received from [here insert the person's name] the sum of [here write the sum in words] being the amount of his [or her] Rate-Bill, for the [Month or Quarter, &c.,] ending on the day of _____ 18 .

Dated this _____ day of _____ 18 . F. H. Collector.

REMARKS.—1. The Collector should take a receipt from the treasurer, for all moneys paid him. The treasurer should also take a receipt from the teacher for all moneys paid him. The taking and giving receipts for money paid and received will prevent errors and misunderstandings.

2. The trustees can raise the school fees by voluntary subscriptions, if they please. They can also appoint the school teacher to act as collector, if he chooses to accept of the appointment, and to give the required security. The trustees can also, if they judge it expedient, impose any rate-bill which they may

think necessary for renting, and repairing and furnishing a school house, or for the teacher's salary, upon the inhabitants of their city, town or village, or they can apply to their municipality to impose and collect such rate for those purposes. Should the council refuse to comply with the request of the trustee representatives of a city, town or village to impose and collect such rate, the trustees can, without further delay, proceed at once to impose and collect the rate themselves.

3. As the school accounts of each year must be kept separate by the Chief Superintendent of Schools, so must the rate-bills. The rate-bills and the warrants can be made out for a month, or for one or more quarters of a year, at the same time, as the trustees may think expedient.

4. Those parents and guardians who pay the rate-bills to the treasurer, or collector, within ten days from the date of such rate-bill, and without being called upon for it, will be exempt from paying the collector's fees.

5. The collector, by virtue of the warrant from the trustees, can enforce payment of the rate-bill by distress and the sale of goods, from any person who resides, or has goods and chattels within the limits of the municipality. For the mode of proceeding by the trustees, in case of persons rated, who may not at the time of collecting the rate-bill, reside, or have goods and chattels within the limits of the municipality, see eleventh division of the twelfth section of the Act of 1850. Such parties must be sued by the trustees in their name of office. And for the mode of proceeding in the case of an assessment on the land of absentees, see the 22nd section of the Supplementary School Act of 1853.

6. The trustees should make the apportionment for fuel in money, as one item in the rate-bill, and then exercise their own discretion as to whether the item for fuel should be paid in money or wood—fixing the price per cord to be allowed for the wood, describing the kind of wood, and the manner in which it should be prepared for the school. In case any person should

fail to pay the amount of his wood-bill, in the manner and at the time prescribed by the trustees, the payment should, of course, be enforced in the same manner as that of the school teacher's salary, and the amount, thus collected, paid for the purchase of wood.

6. FORM OF DEED FOR THE SITE OF THE COMMON SCHOOL HOUSE, TEACHER'S RESIDENCE.

This indenture, made the day of , in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and , in pursuance of the Act to facilitate the conveyance of real property, between , of the Township, [*Town, City or Village*] of , in the County of , and Province of Canada, of the first part, and the Trustees of School Section Number , in the Township of , in the County of , and Province aforesaid, of the second part.

Witnesseth, that in consideration of , of lawful money of Canada, now paid by the Trustees of the School Section aforesaid, to the said party of the first part, the said party of the first part hereby grants unto the Trustees of the school section aforesaid, their successors and assigns for ever, all that parcel of land, &c.

In trust for the use of a Common School, in and for School Section Number , in the Township of and in the County and Province aforesaid.

The said covenants with the Trustees of the School Section aforesaid, that he hath the right to convey the said lands to the Trustees of the School Section aforesaid; And that the Trustees of the School Section aforesaid shall have quiet possession of the said lands, free from incumbrances. And the said covenants with the Trustees of the School Section aforesaid, that he will execute such further assurances of the said lands as may be requisite.

In witness whereof, the said parties to these presents have

hereunto set their hands and affixed their seals in the day and year before mentioned.

W. H. [*Seal.*]

F. H. }
J. G. } Trustees.
F. R. }

[*Corporate Seal.*]

Signed, sealed, and delivered in presence of

W. E. }
F. E. } Witnesses.

REMARKS.—1. If the grantor be a married man, his wife's name must be inserted in the deed, and this phrase added after the word "requisite:" "And _____, wife of the said _____, hereby bars her dower in the said lands.

2. When, however, the land has descended to the wife in her own right, she must, besides joining with her husband in the conveyance, appear before two Justices of the Peace, to declare that she has parted with her estate in the lands intended to be conveyed without any coercion or fear thereof by or on the part of her husband; and the certificates of such Justices must appear on the back of the conveyance the day of its execution. The form of the certificate is as follows: "We, the undersigned Justices of the Peace for _____, do hereby certify that on the _____ day of _____, 18 _____, at _____, the within deed was duly executed in the presence of _____ by _____, wife of _____, one of the grantors therein named; and that the said _____, at the same time and place, being examined by us, apart from her husband, did appear to give her consent to depart with her estate in the lands mentioned in the said deed, freely and voluntarily, and without coercion or fear of coercion on the part of her husband, or of any other person or persons whatsoever.

"R. W——, J. P.

"W. H——, J. P."

3. If the deed be for the site of a school-house in a city, town, or incorporated village, the words, "Board of School Trustees for such city, town, or village," should be inserted instead of

the words "Trustees of school section number," &c., in the foregoing form. See the twenty-fourth and twenty-sixth sections of the act.

7. FORM OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN TRUSTEES AND TEACHER.

We, the Board of Trustees of the city [town or village] of _____, by virtue of the authority vested in us by the school acts of Upper Canada, have chosen [*here insert the teacher's name*] who holds a _____ class certificate of qualification, to be a teacher in _____; and we do hereby contract with and employ such teacher, at the rate of [*here insert the sum in words in currency,*] per annum, from and after the day hereof; and we further bind and oblige ourselves, and our successors in office, faithfully to employ the powers with which we are legally invested by the said section of said act, to collect and pay the said teacher, during the continuance of this agreement, the sum for which we hereby become bound—the said sum to be paid to the said teacher, *quarterly*, [*&c., as the case may be.*] And the said teacher hereby contracts and binds himself [*or herself*] to teach and conduct the school, in _____, according to the regulations provided for by the said school acts. This agreement to continue [*here insert the period of agreement*] from the date hereof.

Given under our hands and seal of the corporation, this
day of _____, 18 .

O. K.

A. B., Chairman Board of School
Trustees for the _____ of _____.

[*Corporate Seal.*]

G. H., Teacher. [Seal.]

REMARKS.—This agreement must be signed by the Chairman of the Trustees and the teacher, and must also have the *corporate seal* of the Trustees attached to it, otherwise the Trustees may be made *personally responsible* for the fulfilment 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; and should they refuse or wilfully neglect to exercise the corporate powers vested in them, they can be made personally liable for the amount due a teacher—see sixteenth clause of the twelfth section. And on the other hand, the teacher is equally bound to faithfulness in the performance of his duties, according to the school law and regulations. See sixteenth section of the School Act of 1850, and the general regulations on the *Duties of Teachers*. No dispute between trustees and a teacher can be brought into any court of law or equity, but must be settled by arbitration, as provided in the seventeenth section of the Act of 1850, and the fifteenth section of the Supplementary Act of 1853.

8. INSTRUCTIONS FOR COUNCILS AND TRUSTEES IN CITIES, TOWNS, AND INCORPORATED VILLAGES.

1. The *forty-seventh and twenty-fifth*, sections of the School Act of 1850, require the mayors of cities and towns and the town reeves of incorporated villages to call the first school meetings in their respective municipalities for the election of trustees. The sections of the Act referred to are so explicit as to the manner in which such notices should be given, that it would be superfluous to insert any form for them in this place.

2. According to the *twenty-sixth* section and the *ninth clause* of the *twenty-fourth* section, the *annual* and *special* meetings for the election of trustees, and for any other school purpose, are to be called by the board of school trustees of each city, town, or incorporated village. The notices in every such case should be signed, in behalf of the board of trustees, by the chairman or secretary,—should be given to the *taxable inhabitants* of the city, town, ward, or village concerned, and should specify the object of the meeting called. The forms of school rate-bills, warrants, and agreements with teachers, thereto annexed, can be employed as far as it may be thought expedient to adopt them.

3. School Trustees of cities, towns and incorporated villages, will also adopt such forms as they may think proper, in laying,

from time to time, before their respective councils estimates of the sums required by them for common school purposes; likewise in preparing for publication the annual reports of their proceedings, as required by the *eleventh clause* of the *twenty-fourth* section. To facilitate the performance of the duty required by the latter part of the same clause, a *blank annual report* will be prepared and transmitted to the board of trustees in each city, town and incorporated village.

4. The school registers and visitors' books kept in each common school of any city, town, or incorporated village, are the same as those required to be kept in each common school of a township.

CITY, TOWN AND VILLAGE COUNCILS.

5. *The duties of city, town and village councils*, are so clearly stated in the twenty-first and twenty fifth sections in connection with the several clauses of the *twenty-seventh* section of the Act, that it is needless to make any explanatory remarks in reference to them; nor is it necessary to furnish any forms for bonds of security required of the treasurer of school moneys, or forms of notice required of each Clerk to the Chief Superintendent of the name and address of that officer, and also transmitting to the Chief Superintendent a copy of all the proceedings of the city or town council on school matters, and an abstract of the auditors' annual report to the council.

6. The treasurer of each county, city, town or village (see section 42) should either apply personally to, and receive from the Chief Superintendent of Schools the legislative school grant apportioned to such county, city or town. The proper form of a power of attorney for that purpose will be furnished upon application. The power of attorney must be witnessed, signed, and forwarded to the Educational Department in duplicate.

9. COUNTY BOARDS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

7. *On the fidelity and ability with which County Boards of Public Instruction* fulfil the duties assigned to them in the 29th section of the School Act of 1850, depend the character and efficiency of the schools as affected by the character and

qualifications of the teachers. Much has been said about incompetent trustees and their employment of incompetent teachers; but trustees cannot employ *such* teachers by *means of the school fund*, unless *such* teachers are *licensed* to teach. It therefore remains with the county boards to say whether a penny of the school fund shall be misapplied in payment of any intemperate, immoral, or incompetent teacher. In giving certificates of qualification, county boards should not, therefore, regard individual applicants, but the interests of youth, the destinies of the rising and future generations of the country. The programme for the examination and classification of common school teachers, with the form of certificate, will be found among the forms hereto appended.

10. COMMUNICATIONS TO THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION FOR UPPER CANADA.

1. *Appeals to the Chief Superintendent of Schools.*—All parties concerned in the operations of the Grammar and Common School Acts have the right of appeal to the Chief Superintendent of Schools; and he is authorised to decide on such questions as are not otherwise provided for by law. But for the ends of justice—to prevent delay, and to save expense—it will be necessary for any party thus appealing to the Chief Superintendent of Schools: 1. To furnish the party against whom they may appeal with a correct copy of their communication to the Chief Superintendent, in order that such party may have an opportunity of transmitting any explanation or answer they may judge expedient. 2. To state expressly, in the appeal to the Chief Superintendent, that the opposite party has been thus notified; as it must not be supposed that the Chief Superintendent will decide, or form an opinion, on any point affecting different parties, without hearing both sides—whatever delay may at any time be occasioned in order to secure such hearing. Application for advice in common school matters, should, in all cases, be *first* made to the local Superintendent having jurisdiction in the locality.

2. *Communications with the Government relating to Schools*, should be made through the Education Office, Toronto; as all

such communications, not so made, are referred to the Chief Superintendent, to be brought before his Excellency through the proper Department—which occasions unnecessary delay and expense.

3. *Communications generally.*—The parties concerned are left to their own discretion as to the forms of all communications, relating to schools, for which specific instructions are not furnished by the Department; but they are requested to use large sized, or foolscap, paper. In *all* communications, however, the *number* of the SCHOOL SECTION and the *name* of the TOWNSHIP and POST OFFICE, and the OFFICIAL TITLE of the writer, should be given, and also, the *numbers* and *dates* of any previous correspondence on the same subject.

4. *Communications relating to the Journal of Education, to the Educational Depository, to Public Libraries, or to the Superannuated Teachers' Fund,* should be written on *separate sheets* from letters of appeal, or on legal questions, in order that they may be separated and classified.

XV. DEPARTMENTAL NOTICES.

1. PUBLIC SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

To Municipal and School Corporations in Upper Canada.

Until further notice, the Chief Superintendent of Schools will apportion *one hundred per cent.* upon all sums which shall be raised from local sources by Municipal Councils and School Corporations, for the establishment or increase of Public Libraries in Upper Canada, under the regulations provided according to law.

In selecting from the General and Supplementary Catalogues, parties will be particular to give merely the catalogue number of the book required, and the department from which it is selected. To give the names of books without their number and department, (as is frequently done,) causes great delay in the selection and despatch of a library. The list should be on a distinct sheet of paper from the letter.

2. SCHOOL MAPS AND APPARATUS.

The Legislature having granted annually, from the commencement of the current year, a sufficient sum of money to enable this Department to supply Maps and Apparatus (not text-books) to Grammar and Common Schools, upon the same terms as Library Books are now supplied to Trustees and Municipalities, the Chief Superintendent of Schools will be happy to add one hundred per cent. to any sum or sums, not less than five dollars, transmitted to the Department, and to forward Maps, Apparatus, Charts and Diagrams to the value of the amount thus augmented, upon receiving a list of the articles required by the Trustees. Parties applying for articles under this regulation, must produce written authority to do so from the Trustees, verified with their corporate seal.

EDUCATION OFFICE,

Toronto, 18th June, 1855.

XVI. CLASSICAL TEXT BOOKS, CLASSICAL MAPS, APPARATUS AND SCHOOL REQUISITES.

THE FOLLOWING BOOKS AND SCHOOL REQUISITES, ALTHOUGH NOT PRESCRIBED,
ARE SUITABLE FOR GRAMMAR SCHOOLS, &c.

1. LATIN AUTHORS.

Cornelius Nepos.

Arnold's Cornelius Nepos, Am. Edi., *dac.*, 88 cts. each, \$9.50 per doz.

Anthon's Cornelius Nepos, Am. Edi., *hb.*, 88 cts. each, \$9.50 per doz.

Cornelius Nepos: Oxford Pocket Classics, Eng. Edi., *jhp.*, 40 cts. each, \$4.25 per doz

Cornelius Nepos: Chambers' (Educational Course), Eng. Edi., 50 cts. each

Caius Julius Cæsar.

Spencer's Cæsar's Commentaries, Am. Edi., *dac.*, 88 cts. each, \$9.50 per doz.

Anthon's Cæsar's Commentaries, Am. Edi., *hb.*, 88 cts. each, \$9.50 per doz.

Anthon's Cæsar's Commentaries, by Wheeler, Eng. Edi., *wtc.*, \$1.25 each, \$13.50 per doz.

Cæsar's Commentaries: Oxford Pocket Classics, Eng. Edi., *jhp.*, 50 cts. each, \$5.70 per doz.

Cæsar's Commentaries; Chambers' (Educational Course), Eng. Edi., 50 cts. each.

Cæsar's Commentaries:—Parker's Classical Texts, (five books,) from Herzog, Eng. Edi., *jwp.*, paper covers, 34 cts. each, \$3.60 per doz.

Bullions' Cæsar's Commentaries, Am. Ed., *fb.*, 80 cts. each, \$9.00 per doz.

Publius Ovidius Naso.

Ovid's Fasti, from Krebs:—Parker's Classical Texts, Eng. Edi., *jwp.*, paper covers, 45 cts. each, \$4.80 per doz.

Ovid's works; Chambers' (Educational Course), Eng. Edi. 70 cts. each.

Publius Virgilius Maro.

Antho'n's Virgil's *Æneid*, with metrical clavis and index, Am. Edi., *hb.*, \$1.05 each, \$12.00 per doz.

Antho'n's Virgil's *Æneid*, with metrical clavis and index, by Trollope, Eng. Edi., *wtc.*, \$1.60 each, \$17.40 per doz.

Antho'n's Virgil's *Æneid*, without clavis or index, by Major, Eng. Edi., *jwp.*, \$1.15 each, \$12.60 per doz.

Hunter's Virgil's *Æneid*. 24mo. Eng. Edi., *ob.*, 75 cts. each, \$8.40 per doz.

Cooper's Virgil's Entire Works, 8vo. Am. Edi., *fb.*, \$1.63 each.

Virgil's Entire Works:—Oxford Pocket Classics, Eng. Edi., *jhp.*, 50 cts. each, \$5.70 per doz.

Thompson's Virgil's Entire Works, with 200 beautiful Illustrations, 12mo. Eng. Edi., *rg.*, \$1.50 each, \$18.00 per doz.

Virgil's Entire Works; Chambers' (Edu. Course), 16mo., Eng. Edi., *wrch.*, 90 cts. each.

Antho'n's Virgil's Eclogues and Georgics, Am. Edi., *hb.*, \$1.05 each, \$12.00 per doz.

Antho'n's Virgil's Eclogues and Georgics, by Nichols, Eng. Edi., *wtc.*, \$1.25, \$13.50 per doz.

Virgil's Georgics, from Forbiger:—Parker's Classical Texts, Eng. Edi., *jwp.*, paper covers, 34 cts. \$3.60 per doz.

Marcus Tullius Cicero.

Antho'n's Cicero's Orations, Am. Edi., *hb.*, 88 cts. each, \$9.50 per doz.

Antho'n's Cicero's Orations, by Boyd, Eng. Edi., *wtc.*, \$1.25 each, \$13.50 per doz.

Bullions' Cicero's Orations, Am. Edi., *fb.*, 88 cts. each, \$9.50 per doz.

Cicero's Orations: Chambers' (Edu. Course), Eng. Edi., *wrch.*, 70 cts. each.

Johnson's Cicero's Orations, Am. Ed., *dac.*, 88 cts. each, \$9.50 per doz.

Ferguson's Cicero's (7) Select Orations. 24mo., Eng. Edi., *ob.*, 33 cts. each, \$3.60 per doz.

Cicero's Select Works; Edinburgh Academy, 24mo., *ob.*, 65 cts. each, \$7.20 per doz.

Quintus Horatius Flaccus.

Antho'n's Horace, Entire Works, Am., Ed., *hb.*, \$1.05 each, \$12.00 per doz.

Antho'n's Horace, Entire works, by Boyd, Eng. Edi. *wtc.*, \$1.60 cts. each, \$17.40 per doz.

Horace's Entire Works:—Oxford Pocket Classics, Eng. Edi., *jhp.*, 40 cts. each, \$4.25 per doz.

Thompson's Horace, Entire Works, 250 beautiful Illustrations, Eng. Ed., *rg.*, \$1.25 each, \$14.00 per doz.

Hunter's Horace, Entire Works, 24mo., Eng. Edi., *ob.*, 65 cts.. \$7.20 per doz.

Horace, (Carmina):—Parker's Classical Texts, 24mo., Eng. Edi., *jwp.*, paper covers 34 cts. each, \$3.60 per doz. *Ars Poetica*, (paper) 12 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.; *Satiræ*, Horace of Chamber's Edu. Course, 75 cts. each, (paper) 25 cts. each, \$2.40 per doz.

Caius Cornelius Tacitus.

Tyler's History of Tacitus, Am. Edi., *dac.*, \$1.10 each, \$12.60 per doz.

Tyler's Germania and Agricola of Tacitus, Am. Edi., *dac.*, 55 cts. each, \$5.75 per doz.

DICTIONARIES, LEXICONS, ETC.

Freund's Leverett's Lexicon, Am. Edi., *zkc-lbc.*, \$4.50 each, \$4.20 each, per half doz.

Antho'n's Latin English Lexicon, \$4.25 cts. each.

Antho'n's Classical Dictionary, \$3.25 cts. each.

Andrew's Latin English Lexicon, \$4.25 cts. each.

Bojesen's Grecian and Roman Antiquities, by Arnold, 87 cts. each, \$9.50 cts. per doz.

2. GREEK AUTHORS.

Xenophon.

- Anthon's Xenophon's Anabasis, Am. Edi., *hb.*, \$1.05 each, \$12.00 per doz.
 Anthon's Xenophon's Anabasis, by Doran. Eng. Edi., *wtc.* \$1.60 each, \$17.40 per doz.
 Hardy and Adam's Xenophon's Anabasis, Eng. Edi., *twm.*, \$1.00 each, \$11.50 per doz.
 Tergusson's Xenophon, Bk. I. & II., 45 cts. each, \$6.00 per doz.
 Xenophon's Memorabilia Oxford Pocket Classics, 40 cts. each, \$4.25 per doz.

Homer, etc.

- Anthon's Homer's Iliad, (six books) Am. Edi., *hb.* \$1.05 each, \$12.00 per doz.
 Anthon's Homer's Iliad, Bb. I. II. III., by Davis, Eng. Edi., *wtc.*, \$1.60 each, \$17.40 per doz.
 Anthon's Homer's Iliad, Bb. I. II. III., by Major, Eng. Edi., *jwp.*, \$1.00 each, \$11.40 per doz.
 Homer's Iliad:—Oxford Pocket Classics, Eng. Edi., *jhp.*, 60 cts. each, \$7.00 per doz.
 Homer's Odyssey.—Oxford Pocket Classics, Eng. Edi., *jhp.*, 60 cts. each, \$7.00 per doz.
 Testament, Oxford Edition. 18mo., Eng. Edi., *jhp.*, 60 cts. each; ditto, with references, 75cts. Bloomfield's Edition, 12mo., Eng. Edi. \$1.75 each, — per doz.
 Lucian.
 Also other Classical Texts, Authors, and Works, authorised by the University, and useful to masters, as works of reference, &c., &c. [See No. 4, *Miscellaneous.*]

LEXICONS.

- Liddell & Scott's Lexicon. 8vo., Am. Edi., *hb.*, \$4.25 each, \$4.00 each per half doz.
 Pickering's Lexicon. 8vo., *ric-lic.*, \$3.25 each, \$3.00 each per half doz.

3. FRENCH AUTHORS.

- Collot's Dramatic Reader, *dac.*, 87 cts. each, \$9.50 per doz.
 De Fivas' Classic Reader, *dac.*, 87 cts. each, \$9.50 per doz.
 Ollendorff's Method of Learning French, *dac.* 87 cts. each, \$9.50 per doz.
 Key to Ollendorff *dac.*, 63 cts. each.
 Fénelon, Dialogues des morts. Fr. Ed., 12mo., 60 cts. each.
 Molière, Les Fourberies de Scapin.
 Alzire, Tragédie de Voltaire. Fr. Ed., 24mo. 25 cts. each.
 Zaire, Tragédie de Voltaire. Fr. Ed., 24mo. 15 cts.
 Le Brun's Fénelon's Telemaque. 12mo, Am. Edi., *lgc.*, 60 cts. each, \$6.50 per doz.
 Surrenne's Fénelon's Telemaque. 18mo. Am. Edi., *dac.*, 40 cts. each, \$4.50 per doz.
 Surrenne's Fénelon's Telemaque. 24mo. Eng. Edi., *ob.*, 55 cts. each, \$6.00 per doz.
 Surrenne's Voltaire's Charles XII., 18mo., Am. Edi., *dac.*, 40 cts. each, \$4.50 per doz.
 Surrenne's Voltaire's Charles XII., 24mo., Eng. Edi., *ob.*, 33 cts. each, \$3.60 per doz.
 Spier's French and English Dictionary by J. L. Jewett, unabridged, 8vo., Am. Edi. *mb.*, \$2.25 each.
 Spier's French and English Dictionary, School Edition, by J. L. Jewett, 12mo., Am. Edi., *mb.*, \$1.38 each.

4. MISCELLANEOUS.

- Donaldson's Cratylus, 8vo. Eng. Edi. *jwp.* \$3.88 each.
 Donaldson's Varronianus, 8vo. Eng. Edi. *jwp.* \$3.10 each.
 Donaldson's Theatre of the Greeks, 8vo., Eng. Ed., *lc.* \$3.25 each.
 Becker's Gallus, 8vo. Eng. Edi. *jwp.* \$2.10 each.
 Becker's Charicles, 8vo. Eng. Edi. *jwp.* \$2.00 each.
 Ramshorn's Latin Synonyms, by Lieber, Am. Ed., *lsc.*, 89 cts. each.
 Bevan's Ancient Geography, Eng. Edi., *jwp.*, 18mo., pp. 153, 60 cts.
 Pillans' First Steps in Classical Geography, 18mo. Eng. Edi. *acb.* 38 cts. each, \$4.00 per doz.

- Butler's Geographica Classica. Am. Edi, *ib.*, 70 cts. each.
 Worcester's Elements of Classical Geography, &c., with Atlas, Am. Edi., *psc.*, 63 cts. each, \$5.50 per doz.
 Latin and English Writing Copy Slips. Per book 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.
 Mangnall's Questions, by Wright and Gay, Eng. Edi., *wtc.*, 85 cts. each, \$9.50 per doz.
 Mangnall's Questions, by Mrs. Lawrence. Am. Edi., *dac.*, 80 cts. each, \$9.00 per doz.
 Parker's Geographical Questions, Am. Edi., *hb.*, 20 cts. each \$2.00 per doz.
 Keith on the Globes, Eng. Edi., \$1.00 each, *wtc.*, \$11.50 per doz.
 Lord Kames' Elements of Criticism, *mb.*, \$1.05 each.

Anglo Saxon Hand Books :—

1. Of Engrafted Words, 87 cts. each, \$9.50 per doz.
2. Of Derivations, 63 " \$7.15 "
3. Of Roots. 44 " \$4.75 "

White's Outlines of Universal History, 16mo., Eng. Edi. pp. 264, 45 cts. each, \$4.80 cts. per doz.

White's History of England for junior classes. *Ibid.* pp. 190, 35 cts. each, \$3.60 cts. per doz.

Hughes' Tabular View of European Geography. Printed on a large linen sheet and folded in a cover. Price 30 cts.

Reynold's Stream of History. On a large sheet folded in a cover. Price 25 cts.

Fitch's Chronological Tablets, representing the principal epochs in English History. (1.) Constitution and Laws. (2.) Literature and Learning. (3.) Military and Naval affairs. In three sheets. Price per packet 24 cts.

Tegetmeier's School Tablets, in three Sheets; viz., (1) Specific Gravities, 30 in. by 20. (2) Temperatures, 30 in. by 20. (3) Diagrams of Thermometer—Fahrenheit and Centigrade, 60 in. by 10 *Eng. gs.* Price per packet, 23 cts.

Brand's Tables of Chemical Equivalents, Weights, Measures, etc. In five sheets, Eng. Ed. *jwp.* Price per packet 75 cts.

Model Lessons in three volumes, \$1.60 per set.

Roth's Ling's Gymnastics: a chart containing a series of illustrations of Gymnastic exercises without apparatus; with explanatory text-book, also illustrated, Price for the two 35 cts.

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