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LORD ELGIN'S REPORT TO THE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT ON THE STATE OF ELEMENTARY EDUCATION IN CANADA.

From an admirable and comprehensive report, addressed to the Colonial Secretary by the Earl of Elgin in December last, on the state of the Province, we select those portions relating to the progress of education. His Excellency did not, in his report, confine himself to a mere expression of opinion upon a few leading topics, but has with great skill constructed a valuable statistical paper for future reference relating to the state and progress of Canada during his administration of its affairs. His remarks and statistics extend to a period of seven years, (from 1847 to 1854), and relate to our commercial transactions: imports and exports, shipping, revenue and expenditure, emigration, public lands, municipalities, railways, education, Indian tribes, fisheries, defences, and general system of government. In regard to the progress of education in Upper Canada, Lord Elgin remarks:—

I extract from a general statistical abstract compiled from returns in the educational department for Upper Canada, some interesting details with respect to the comparative state of education in Upper Canada in the years from 1847 to 1853, inclusive. In the former of these years the normal school, which may be considered the foundation of the system, was in-

stituted, and at the close of the latter, the first volume issued from the educational department to the public school libraries, which are its crown and completion. If it may be affirmed of reciprocity with the United States, that it introduces a new era in the commercial history of the province; so may it I think be said of the latter measure, that it introduces a new era in its educational and intellectual history. The subject is so important that I must beg leave to say a few words upon it before proceeding to other matters. In order to prevent misapprehension, however, I may observe that the term school libraries does not imply that the libraries in question are specially designed for the benefit of common school pupils. They are in point of fact, public libraries intended for the use of the general population; and they are entitled school libraries because their establishment has been provided for in the School Acts, and their management confided to the school authorities.

Public school libraries then, similar to those which are now being introduced into Canada, have been in operation for several years in some states of the neighbouring Union, and many of the most valuable features of the Canadian system have been borrowed from them. In most of the states, however, which have appropriated funds for library purposes, the selection of the books has been left to the trustees appointed by the different districts, many of whom are ill qualified for the task, and the consequence has been that the travelling pedlars, who offer the most showy books at the lowest prices, have had the principal share in furnishing the libraries. In introducing the system into Canada, precautions have been taken, which I trust, will have the effect of obviating this great evil.

In the School Act of 1850, which first set apart a sum of money for the establishment and support of school libraries, it is declared to be the duty of the chief superintendent of education to apportion the sum granted for this purpose by the legislature under the following condition, "That no aid should be given towards the establishment and support of any school library unless an equal amount be contributed or expended from local sources for the same object;" and the council of public instruction is required to examine, and at its discretion to recommend or disapprove of text books for the use of schools or books for school libraries. "Provided that no portion of the legislative school grant shall be applied in aid of any school in which any book is used that has been disapproved of by the council, and public notice given of such disapproval."

The council of public instruction in the discharge of the responsibility thus imposed upon it, has adopted, among the general regulations for the establishment and management of public school libraries in Upper Canada, the following rule:—
 "In order to prevent the introduction of improper books into libraries, it is required that no books shall be admitted into any public school library established under these regulations, which is not included in the catalogue of public school library books prepared according to law;" and the principles by which it has been guided in performing the task of selecting books for these libraries, are stated in the following extract from the minutes of its proceedings:

"1. The council regards it as imperative that no work of a 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 works on ecclesiastical history, the council agree on a selection of 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 such 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 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."

The catalogue above referred to, and of which I enclose a copy, affords ample proof of the intelligence and liberal spirit in which the principles above stated have been carried out by the council of public instruction. The chief superintendent observes, that in the case of the libraries established up to the present time, the local authorities have in a large number of instances assigned the task of selecting books to the chief superintendent; that in some they have by a committee of one or more of themselves, chosen all the books desired by them, and that in others they have selected them to the amount of their own appropriation, requesting the chief superintendent to choose the remainder to the amount of the apportionment of the library grant. The chief superintendent recommends the last as a preferable mode. The total number of volumes issued from the educational department to public libraries in Upper Canada from November 1853, when the issue commenced, to the end of August last, was 62,866.

The system of public instruction in Upper Canada is ingrafted upon the municipal institutions of the province, to which an organization very complete in its details, and admirably adapted to develop the resources, confirm the credit, and promote the moral and social interests of a young country, was imparted by an act passed in 1849. The law by which the common schools are regulated was enacted in 1850, and it embraces all the modifications and improvements suggested by experience in the provisions of the several school acts passed subsequently to 1841, when the important principle of granting money to each county, on condition that an equal amount were raised within it by local assessment, was first introduced into the statute book.

The development of individual self-reliance and local exertion, under the superintendence of a central authority exercising an

influence almost exclusively moral, is the ruling principle of the system. Accordingly, it rests with the freeholders and householders of each school section to decide whether they will support their school by voluntary subscription, by rate bill for each pupil attending the school (which must not, however, exceed one shilling per month), or by rates on property. The trustees elected by the same freeholders and householders are required to determine the amount to be raised within their respective school sections for all school purposes whatsoever, to hire teachers from among persons holding legal certificates of qualification, and to agree with them as to salary. On the local superintendents appointed by the county councils is devolved the duty of apportioning the legislative grant among the school sections within the county, of inspecting the schools, and reporting upon them to the chief superintendent. The county boards of public instruction, composed of the local superintendent or superintendents and the trustees of the county grammar school, examine candidates for the office of teacher, and give certificates of qualification, which are valid for the county; the chief superintendent giving certificates to normal school pupils, which are valid for the province; while the chief superintendent, who holds his appointment from the Crown, aided, in specified cases, by the council of public instruction, has under his especial charge the normal and the model schools, besides exercising a general control over the whole system,—duties most efficiently performed by the able head of the department, Dr. Ryerson, to whom the inhabitants of Upper Canada are mainly indebted for the system of public instruction which is now in such successful operation among them.

The question of religious instruction, as connected with the common school system, presented even more than ordinary difficulty in a community where there is so much diversity of public opinion on religious subjects, and where all denominations are in the eye of the law, on a footing of entire equality. It is laid down as a fundamental principle that, as the common schools are not boarding but day schools, and as the pupils are under the care of their parents and guardians during the Sunday and a considerable portion of each week-day, it is not intended that the functions of the common school teacher should supersede those of the parent and pastor of the child. Accordingly, the law contents itself with providing on this head, "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 general regulations which shall be provided according to law;" and it authorizes, under certain regulations, the establishment of a separate school for Protestants or Roman Catholics, as the case may be, when the teacher of the common school is of the opposite persuasion.

The council of public instruction urges the inculcation of the principles of religion and morality upon all the pupils in the schools and prescribes the following regulation upon the subject:—"The public religious exercises of each school shall be a matter of mutual voluntary arrangement between the trustees and the teacher, and it shall be a matter of mutual voluntary arrangement between the teacher and the parent and the parent and guardian of each pupil, as to whether he shall hear such pupil recite from the scripture or catechism, or other summary of religious doctrine and duty of the persuasion of such parent or guardian. Such recitations, however, are not to interfere with the regular exercises of the school."

As a further security that these principles will be adhered to, clergymen recognized by law, of whatever denomination, are made ex-officio visitors of the schools in townships, cities, towns, or villages, where they reside, or have pastoral charge; and the chief superintendent remarks on this head, "The clergy of the country have access to each of its schools, and we know of no instance in which the school has been made the place of religious discord, but many instances, especially on

occasions of quarterly public examinations, in which the school has witnessed the assemblage and friendly intercourse of clergy of various religious persuasions, and thus become the radiating centre of a spirit of Christian charity and potent co-operation in the primary work of a people's civilization and happiness." He adds, with reference to the subject generally, "The more carefully the question of religion, in connection with a system of common schools, is examined, the more clearly I think it will appear that it has been left where it properly belongs,—with the local school municipalities, parents, and managers of schools—the government protecting the right of each parent and child, but beyond this, and beyond the principles and duties of morality common to all classes, neither compelling nor prohibiting; recognizing the duties of pastors and parents as well as of school trustees and teachers, and considering the united labours of all as constituting the system of education for the youth of the country."

The pupils attending the normal school are necessarily brought from their homes to Toronto, where that institution is situated, and, consequently, withdrawn from the care of their natural protectors. In accordance with the principles above laid down, the school authorities themselves are, therefore, bound to exercise in their case a closer surveillance over their religious and moral training. The following are among the rules prescribed by the council of public instruction for the normal school:—

"The teachers in training shall board and lodge in the city, in such houses, and under such regulations as are approved of by the council of public instruction.

"Each teacher in training is required, every Friday afternoon, from three to four o'clock, punctually to attend the classes for separate religious instruction by the clergyman of the religious persuasion to which he or she respectively belongs. Any students absenting themselves from such exercises will be required to forward a written explanation of such absence.

"The teachers in training are expected to lead orderly and regular lives, to be in their respective lodgings every night before half-past nine p. m., and to attend their respective places of worship with strict regularity. Any improprieties of conduct will be brought under the special notice of the chief superintendent of schools."

I visited the normal school in the course of a tour which I recently made through the western section of the province, and the address presented to me on that occasion by the council of public instruction, contains information of so much interest, that I venture to append an extract from it.

"After an interval of three years, we, the members of the council of public instruction for Upper Canada, have great pleasure in again meeting your Excellency.

"We cordially welcome your Excellency on this your first visit to an institution, the erection of which was commenced under your Excellency's auspices.

"On the occasion of the interesting ceremony performed by your Excellency in laying the chief corner stone of the edifice in which we are now assembled, we adverted to the noble and patriotic objects contemplated by the legislature on its establishment. Those objects have been kept steadily and anxiously in view, and we have now much satisfaction in presenting your Excellency with some statistics of the results.

"Since the establishment of the normal school in the autumn of 1847—1,456 candidates for admission have presented themselves, of whom 1,264, after due examination, have been received; of these, about 150 have been carefully trained each year, and sent to different parts of Western Canada. That they have been eminently successful in teaching the youth of the country, and elevating the character of our common schools, we have been repeatedly assured, and the great and increasing demand for trained teachers stimulates us to further exertions to increase the number of these meritorious and valuable public servants.

"The liberality of the legislature in recently providing a fund of £500 per annum towards the relief of superannuated or worn out teachers, the council cannot but believe will prove a strong ground of encouragement to many to enter a profes-

sion hitherto but ill requited, while it cannot fail to provoke increased zeal and exertions on the part of those already engaged therein.

"It will be gratifying to your Excellency to learn that the system of establishing free public libraries throughout Upper Canada has been put into successful operation during 1853 and 1854. Since December of last year nearly 75,000 volumes of books, embracing the more important departments of human knowledge, have been circulated through the agency of the township municipalities and school corporation, from which the council anticipate the most salutary results.

"As an illustration of the cordial co-operation of the people in promoting the system of public education established by the legislature, we are rejoiced to add that the very large sum of half a million of dollars was last year raised by their free action to promote this object, exclusive of legislative aid.

"These facts we are assured will be no less gratifying to your Excellency than they are cheering to ourselves, and worthy of the people of Upper Canada; and we hope that, in the course of a few years, when the grammar schools have been effectually incorporated with our educational system, the general results of our operations will not be less satisfactory."

The total number of teachers employed in the common schools in Upper Canada in 1852 is stated at 3,258; male, 2,451; female, 807.

The total number of common schools reported for that year was 2,914, and of separate schools 18, of which 3 were Protestant, 13 Roman Catholic and 2 coloured schools.

On a comparison of the educational condition of Upper Canada in the years 1847 and 1853, the following results are arrived at:

Population between the ages of 5 and 16:—

1847	-	-	-	-	-	280,975
1853	-	-	-	-	-	268,957
Total common schools	-	{	1847	-	-	2,727
		{	1853	-	-	3,127
Total pupils attending do.	-	{	1847	-	-	124,829
		{	1853	-	-	144,736

Total students and pupils attending universities, colleges, academies, grammar, private and common schools:—

1847	-	-	-	-	-	131,360
1853	-	-	-	-	-	208,896

Total amount available for common school teachers' salaries:—

			£	s.	d.
1847	-	-	-	-	63,780 0 0
1853	-	-	-	-	106,881 7 5

Total amount available for teachers' salaries, school-houses, libraries, apparatus:—

			£	s.	d.
1847	-	-	-	-	No report.
1853	-	-	-	-	132,966 16 5

Average number of months each school has been kept open by a qualified teacher:—

1847	-	-	-	-	8½ months.
1853	-	-	-	-	10 months.

These figures do not, however, adequately represent the progress which the common school system has been making; for it has been the policy of the department rather to encourage the enlargement of the boundaries of existing school sections than to multiply new ones; and, throughout the whole period a very material rise in the standard of qualification of common school teachers has been taking place through the instrumentality of the normal and model schools. Free schools also, as distinguished from schools in part supported by rates levied on the pupils, are rapidly increasing.—No separate return of this particular description of schools was made before 1850. In that year 252 were reported; in 1853, the number had risen to 1,052. Adverting to these and other facts of a like nature, the chief superintendent of schools for Upper Canada, in closing his report for last year, which has just been laid before Parliament, and is not yet in print, thus summarily sketches the result of the educational proceedings of the few past years. "It must ever be a source of satisfaction to your Excellency, that during the period of your admin-

istration of the government of Canada, the laws under which our whole school system is now organized, have been passed; that our normal and model schools have been established and rendered extensively useful; that the increase of pupils in our schools, the sums voluntarily provided by the people for their support, the improvements in the modes of conducting them, in the houses erected for them, as well as their conveniences and furniture, have advanced beyond all precedent; that a general system of public school libraries has been brought into successful operation, and that every feeling of the people is onward in education and knowledge, as well as in railroads, manufactures, commerce and agriculture."

An increase in the legislative provision for school libraries is about to be proposed in the present session, and a sum is to be specially appropriated for the establishment of a model grammar school in connexion with the normal school at Toronto. The grammar schools hold an intermediate place between the University and other collegiate institutions of the province, and the common school. The model grammar school will raise the standard of the instruction afforded by them, and impart to it a certain uniformity of character. When this object shall have been effected it will hardly be too much to affirm that educational facilities, unsurpassed by those provided in any part of the world, will have been placed within the reach of the youth of Upper Canada of all classes.

In regard to Lower Canada, Lord Elgin observes that:—

The position of the lower province in respect of education is not so satisfactory. Neither normal schools nor public school libraries have yet been established in that section of the country, although some preliminary steps have been taken towards the introduction of both. The commissioners of schools are still, in too many instances, uneducated, and the teachers indifferently qualified for their office; and there are parishes where, under one pretence or another, the local contribution for the support of schools is not levied. It is but fair to say, that in some districts of Lower Canada, far removed from the towns, and where the winters are very long and inclement, there is a good deal of poverty among the inhabitants. Nevertheless progress has been made of late years, and there are indications of further improvement. Soon after the introduction of common schools into Lower Canada, it was deemed necessary, partly because of the imperfect operation of the municipal system, and partly because of the unwillingness of the inhabitants to take such burdens voluntarily upon themselves; to make the school tax compulsory instead of leaving it, as in Upper Canada, optional with the municipalities to tax themselves, subject to the condition, that no school section should receive its share of the legislative grant which did not raise an equal amount from local sources. During the earlier years of my administration, acts of violence were from time to time committed by the opponents of the obnoxious impost. This species of resistance to the law has now ceased, and there appears to be among the population generally, a disposition to acquiesce in its provisions. The total number of educational institutions in Lower Canada has increased from 1,727 in 1847, to 2,352 in 1853, and the pupils from 68,133 in the former to 108,284 in the latter year. This last number includes 3,524 girls educated at 53 superior girls schools, and 2,786 educated at 44 convents, 4,023 pupils attending 83 independent schools, 1,169 attending 19 preparatory classical schools, and 2,110 students at 14 Roman Catholic colleges. The terms at these last mentioned institutions, for what purports to be an education of a higher order, are exceedingly moderate, the whole charge for a student, board and lodging included, being from 14*l.* to 18*l.* a year. They are able to afford education at this very low rate, partly because they are in general, to some extent endowed, and partly because their professors, being ecclesiastics, receive no remuneration beyond food and clothing for their services.

Lord Elgin's opinion of the exalted office of Governor General and its appropriate duties is so striking and characteristic that we append it to the foregoing, furnishing us, as it

does, with a key to his own active and warm interest in the progress of education among us:—

"Placed by his position above the strife of parties, holding office by a tenure less precarious than the ministers who surround him, having no political interest to serve but that of the community whose affairs he is appointed to administer, his opinion cannot fail, when all cause for suspicion and jealousy is removed, to have a great weight in the colonial councils, while he is at liberty to constitute himself in an especial manner the patron of those larger and higher interests—such interests, for example, as those of education, and of moral and material progress in all its branches, which, unlike the contests of party, unite instead of dividing the members of the body politic."

A N A C T

TO AMEND THE LAWS RELATING TO ROMAN CATHOLIC SEPARATE SCHOOLS IN UPPER CANADA.

18 VICTORIA, CHAPTER —.

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

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the laws relating to separate schools in Upper Canada so far as they affect the Roman Catholic inhabitants thereof: 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. The nineteenth section of "*the Upper Canada School Act of 1850*," and the fourth Section of "*the Upper Canada Supplementary School Act of 1853*," and all other provisions of the said acts or of any other act, inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed so far only as they severally relate to the Roman Catholics of Upper Canada.

Sections of the School Acts of 1850, 1851 and 1853 relating to Roman Catholics repealed.

II. Any number of persons not less than five heads of families being freeholders or householders resident within any school section of any township or within any ward of any city or town, and being Roman Catholics, may convene a public meeting of persons desiring to establish a separate school for Roman Catholics in such school section or ward for the election of trustees for the management thereof.

Five heads of R. C. families may convene public meeting in school section or ward.

III. A majority of the persons present, not less than ten in number, being freeholders or householders, and being Roman Catholics, at any such meeting may elect three persons resident within such section to act as trustees for the management of such separate school, and any person, being a British subject, may be elected as such trustee whether he be a freeholder, or householder, or not.

Majority of ten Roman Catholics present may elect three British subjects as trustees of separate school.

IV. A notice addressed to the reeve, or to the chairman of the board of common school trustees, in the township, city or town in which such section is situate, may be given by all persons resident within such section being freeholders or householders, and being Roman Catholics, favourable to the establishment of such

Written notice to be given to proper officers by R. C. supporters of a separate school of their desire to establish such school.

separate school, whether they were present at such meeting or not, declaring that they desire to establish a separate school in such school section, and designating by their names, professions and places of abode the persons elected in the manner aforesaid as trustees for the management thereof.

Name, profession and abode of trustees to be given.

The notice to be given by a trustee.

Officer to endorse date of receipt thereon; and deliver and certify the same.

Trustees to be a corporation.

Designation

Sep. schs. in cities and towns may unite.

Notice to be given in a newspaper.

Trustees of such united schools to be a corporation.

Designation

Powers of trustees.

Obligations and liabilities of trustees and teachers of sep. schools.

Trustees' period of office.

Annual meeting.

Re-election of a trustee.

R. C. children from other sections may attend a sep.

V. Every such notice shall be delivered to the proper officer by one of the trustees so elected, and it shall be the duty of the officer receiving the same to endorse thereon the date of the reception thereof, and to deliver a copy of the same, so endorsed and duly certified by him, to such trustee.

VI. From the day of the date of the reception of every such notice, the trustees therein named shall be a body corporate under the name of "The Trustees of the Roman Catholic Separate School for the section number _____, in the township (city or town, as the case may be), in the county of _____."

VII. If a separate school or separate schools shall have been established in more than one ward of any city or town, the trustees of such separate schools may, if they think fit, form an union of such separate schools, and, from the day of the date of the notice in any public newspaper, published in such city or town announcing such union, the trustees of the several wards shall together form a body corporate under the title of "The Board of Trustees of the Roman Catholic United Separate Schools for the city (or town) of _____, in the county of _____."

VIII. All trustees elected and forming a body corporate under this act shall have the same power to impose, levy and collect schools rates or subscriptions upon and from persons sending children to, or subscribing towards the support of separate schools, and all other powers in respect of separate schools, as the trustees of common schools have and possess under the provisions of the acts hereinbefore cited in respect of common schools; and they shall also be bound to perform all duties required of, and shall be subject to all penalties provided against the trustees of common schools; and teachers of separate schools shall be liable to all penalties provided against teachers of common schools.

IX. All trustees elected under this act shall remain in office until the second Wednesday of the month of January next following their election, on which day in each year an annual meeting shall be held, commencing at the hour of ten of the clock in the forenoon, for the election of trustees for separate schools theretofore established; but no trustee shall be re-elected at any such meeting without his consent, unless after the expiration of four years from the time when he went out of office.

X. All trustees elected under this act shall allow children from other school sections to be received into any separate school under their management,

at the request of the parents or lawful guardians of such children, provided such children or their parents or guardians are Roman Catholics; and no children attending such school shall be included in the return hereafter provided to be made to the Chief Superintendent of Schools unless they shall be Roman Catholics.

sch. at the request of parents, &c.
No other than R. C. children to be included in return to Chief Supt.

XI. A majority of the trustees in any township or village or of the board of trustees in any town or village elected under this act, shall have power to grant certificates of qualification to teachers of separate schools under their management, and to dispose of all school funds of every description coming into their hands for school purposes.

Majority of trustees may grant certificate to teachers, and dispose of moneys.

XII. Every person paying rates, whether as proprietor or tenant, who, on or before the first day of February of any year, shall have given notice to the clerk of the municipality in which any separate school is situated, that he is a Roman Catholic and a supporter of such separate school, shall be exempted from the payment of all rates imposed within such ward or school section for the support of common schools and of common school libraries for the year then next following, and every clerk of a municipality, upon receiving any such notice, shall deliver a certificate to the person giving the same to the effect that such notice has been given, and shewing the date of such notice; but any person who shall fraudulently give any such notice, or shall wilfully make any false statement therein, shall not secure any exemption thereby, but shall, on the contrary, be liable to a penalty of ten pounds currency, recoverable, with costs, before any Justice of the Peace at the suit of the municipality interested: Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall exempt any such person from paying any rate for the support of common schools or common school libraries, or for the erection of a school-house or school-houses, which shall have been imposed before such separate school was established.

R. C. supporter of sep. schools and rate-payer having notified clerk of municipality, shall be exempted from C. S. rates.

Clerk shall give exemption certificate to each such person.

Penalty for fraudulent notice.

Proviso: Exemption limited.

XIII. Every separate school established under this act shall be entitled to a share in the fund annually granted by the legislature of this Province for the support of common schools, according to the average number of pupils attending such school during the twelve next preceding months or during the number of months which may have elapsed from the establishment of a new separate school as compared with the whole average number of pupils attending school in the same city, town, village or township: Provided always that no separate school shall be entitled to a share in any such fund unless the average number of pupils so attending the same be fifteen or more, (periods of epidemic or contagious diseases excepted): Provided also, that nothing herein contained shall entitle any such separate school within any city, town, village or township, to any part or portion of school moneys arising or accruing from local assessment for common school purposes within any such city, town, village or township, or the county

Sep. sch. to share in legislative sch. grant.

Basis of distribution.

Proviso: Average attendance must be 15 or more.

Proviso: Sep. school shall not share in any municipal or other assessment.

or union of counties within which such town, village or township is situate: Provided also, that if any separate school shall not have been in operation for a whole year at the time of the apportionment, it shall not receive the sum to which it would have been entitled for a whole year, but only an amount proportional to the time during which it has been kept open.

Proviso: Proportional share in certain cases.

Trustees to transmit half-yearly return to Chief Supt.

Its nature.

Chief Supt. may determine and pay apportionment.

Return to be verified on oath.

Election of trustee void in certain cases.

Supporters of E. C. sep. sch. shall not vote at C. S. elections.

XIV. The trustees of each separate school shall on or before the thirtieth day of June and the thirty-first day of December of each year, transmit to the Chief Superintendent of Schools for Upper Canada a correct statement of the names of the children attending such school, together with the average attendance during the six next preceding months, or during the number of months which may have elapsed since the establishment thereof, and the number of months it shall have been so kept open, and the Chief Superintendent shall thereupon determine the proportion which the trustees of such separate school will be entitled to receive out of such legislative grant, and shall pay over the amount thereof to such trustees, and every such statement shall be verified under oath before any Justice of the Peace for the county or union of counties within which such separate school is situate by at least one of the trustees making the same.

XV. But the election of any trustee or trustees made under this act shall become void unless a separate school be established under his or their management within two months from the election of such trustee or trustees.

XVI. And no person subscribing towards the support of a separate school or sending children thereto shall be allowed to vote at the election of any trustee for a common school in the city, town, village or township in which such separate school is situate.

AN ACT

TO MAKE FURTHER PROVISION FOR THE GRAMMAR AND COMMON SCHOOLS OF UPPER CANADA.

18 VICTORIA, CHAPTER —.

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

Preamble-

WHEREAS it is expedient to make further provision 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. 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 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;

£250 for G. S. Inspectors.

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;

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

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;

£3,500 additional for Public Libraries.

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;

£350 for Clerks and a Salesman of Educational Depositories.

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

£500 additional for Superannuated Teachers.

7. The whole of the remainder of the said grants shall be expended as further aid to common schools in Upper Canada, according to the provisions of the Common School Acts of Upper Canada, and of this Act.

Balance for Common Schools.

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

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

Proviso:

Penalty

Proviso:
costs.

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.

Chief Supt.
to account
to Legisla-
ture.

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.

Miscellaneous.

THE ISLAND OF ANTICOSTI.

We have perused with much interest a graphic and valuable paper contributed to the Transactions of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, by A. R. Roche, Esq., of the Provincial Secretary's Office, and formerly of this city, entitled, "Notes on the Resources and Capabilities of the Island of Anticosti." It is extremely creditable to Mr. Roche, that he should be found thus employing his leisure hours, in contributing to the sources of general information, so valuable a paper. His object is to dispel some of the prejudices regarding this Island, which have led to the impression, that it is bleak, inhospitable waste. The occurrence of wrecks on the shores of Anticosti, has given it a bad name,—it being forgotten, that these had occurred at many spots, widely separated, extending over a coast line of 700 miles, that being the circumference of the Island. It is strange that so little should be known of an Island lying at the very threshold of this busy Province—larger, as it is, than Prince Edward's Island by one-fourth, and containing nearly two millions of acres. It is situated between the 49th and 50th parallels of north latitude, and the 61st and 65th degrees of west longitude,—about 420 miles below Quebec. It is 130 miles long by 35 broad, in its widest part. There is a harbor upon each side and at each extremity of the Island; Ellis Bay is an excellent harbor, two miles wide, with good anchorage and affords good shelter. There are also several good roadsteads. The Island, on the South side, rises from 20 to 60 feet above the beach, and is nearly level to the centre, where a range of moderately-sized hills take their rise. It is covered with a thick forest of trees—that on the shore being of stunted growth but the interior of good size;—the trees are of spruce, fir, pine, birch, ash and tamarack. On the Island are natural meadows, producing heavy grass 5 and 6 feet high. Near the south west point are some large salt ponds. At the south west point, a resident on the Island, grew last year a large crop of oats, 700 bushels of potatoes, and vegetables of every description. It is believed that much of the soil is arable.

Its sea and river fisheries are exceedingly valuable, though comparatively neglected by Canada. The number of schooners from the United States and Lower Provinces resorting to Anticosti for fishing purposes, is very large, there being some times as many as 100 fishing vessels at one time, between the East point and Ton Bay. In the rivers, salmon and salmon trout are freely taken. Mr. Roche describes the admirable position of the Island, as an entrepot for the purpose of carrying on the traffic between Canada and Europe, and gives his impressions of its capabilities as derived from a personal inspection. On the whole, no one can rise from the perusal of this interesting paper without entirely concurring in the conclusion its writer arrives at, that a thorough survey of the Island should be made by the Government, although it belongs to private individuals; it being very important that it should not be longer allowed to remain neglected and unexplored. Its bearing on the future trade of the St. Lawrence seaward route may be important, and every addition to the inhabited seaboard of the St. Lawrence must contribute to the increase of the commerce, shipping, and wealth of Canada.—*Montreal Gazette.*

THE LATE ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS.

The lava has now advanced ten miles from its source, and is doing terrible damage. I have before me the report of Cozzolino, as to the latest changes which have taken place about the cone. Just at the base of it a lake of fire has been formed, which looks like a red sea in an undulatory state. In the very centre of this has opened another crater, which is throwing out red hot stones. On the morning of the 7th, the crater, at the very summit, fired, as it were, two heavy cannonades; and after sending forth lightning, flames and stones, broke up altogether. In the middle of the cone ten craters have been formed, and from these the lava pours forth like a river, and runs on the side of the Cavallo as far as the Minatore. Here four other craters have been formed, which throws up bitumen in the manner of pyramids and resemble gigantic exhibitions of fireworks.

The whole of the summit of the crater is therefore like a sponge, and must inevitably fall in. The thin crust trembles under you feet. You may see the stones dance with the tremulous movement; the part immediately round the crater looks like the sides of a heated copper boiler. Such is a true statement of what is going on on the summit. There are reports of an opening toward Pompeii, which is not unlikely, and of another toward Resina, but I have not been up for some days, as the danger is now very great. Before I write again, I shall make the attempt. Last night I went to the scene of the most stirring interest, after an interval of two days. The whole length of this usually quiet road was like a fair, and such was the throng of carriages which were moving on in three lines, that it was with difficulty we ever arrived at our destination.

As we approached the menaced neighborhood, the inhabitants were removing their goods; and on a bridge, in the middle of the little township of Cercolo, (through which, in the winter time, thunders down from the summit of Vesuvius one of those mountain rivers so well known in Italy,) stood a company of sappers. Creeping under this solid handsome bridge into the bed of the river, we went up in face of the lava, which was now coming rapidly down. Here again were sappers, raising mounds on either side, to divert the ruin from some private grounds, and keep the lava in one straight course. The smoke which rose over the heads of the multitudes, told us we were close on the spot; and, climbing up the bank and walking along the top, we looked down on this mighty mass of fire! Where I walked on Sunday night was now a sea of fire.

The side road by which I had come down into the main stream from Pollena and Massa di Somma was now full of blackened coke. The houses on the borders of the Village had fallen—in one, 80 poor people lived; a small chapel was swallowed up, a gentleman's villa, and a sad extent of vinyard and garden ground. On the other side of the great lava bed, another stream was branching off to San Sebastiano. We had hoped to have crossed it, and ascended to the cascade again, but it was no longer possible; for, as one says speaking of a marshy country in the winter, the lava was out. The fire here had begun to enter the burial ground of the little town, but was diverted from its course by a wall. On the opposite side of the stream were the King and all the royal family. The banks on either side were thronged with curious and anxious multitudes, whose faces were lighted up with the blaze of hundreds of torches, and with the more resplendent flame of the rapidly descending lava. Since the morning, it had moved a mile. It was like a vast river of glowing coke.

As it moved on, the tens of thousands of lumps rolled and tumbled one over the other, crackling, and grinding, and grating; and, when from the very face of it a large lump fell off, the appearance was that of an iron furnace when the iron is being drawn. To make the resemblance more complete, at such times men darted forward with long poles, taken from the neighboring vinyards, and pulled out great masses of lava in which they embedded money for sale. What struck me at first, and still strikes me as the most majestic feature in the whole scene, is the slow, silent, irresistible motion of that fiery flood. Active almighty power without an effort! Sweeping everything before it, overcoming every obstacle, growing up against intervening walls or houses, and devouring them bodily, and then marching on in the same silent, unrelenting, irresistible manner as before.

There was a spot beneath my feet where a fall of mason work had been built to break the violence of the winter floods; to this spot all eyes were directed. The fiery river would fall over in an hour; as yet it was distant from it seventy yards, perhaps. Gradually it rose in height, and swelled out its vast proportions, and then vast masses fell off and rolled forward; then it swelled again as fresh matter came pressing down behind, and so it broke, and on it rolled again and again, till it had arrived at the very edge. There was a general buzz and murmur of voices. The royal family stood opposite to me, intermingled with the crowd, looking on with intense anxiety. At last it broke, not hurriedly, still with a certain show of majesty.

At first a few small lumps fell down; then poured over a pure liquid of metal, like thick treacle, clinging sometimes mass to mass, from its glutinous character, and last of all tumbled over gigantic lumps of scoræ. Then on it moved once more in its silent, regular course, swelling up and spreading over the vinyards on either side; and now there was a rush for the road which traverses this lava-bed. Houses and the bridge bordered the road, the carriages had all been ordered off, and the bridge was being broken down—we were cut off completely. The sentinels would not let us pass, and struck us, and drove us back; but we forced our way, and then found too surely that it was impossible to get on.

The bridge was half demolished, and by the light of the torches we could see the soldiers above, working away with the pick and the axe. We had therefore, to retrace our steps, and making a long circuit through the open country, and over walls, came round to the top of the bridge—"Run," said the sentinels, "or you will be too late." We crossed the narrow parapet, which was still remaining, and soon afterward down went the whole fabric.—*Our Newark Advertiser.*

JOURNAL OF EDUCATION,

Upper Canada.



TORONTO: JUNE, 1855.

CIRCULAR FROM THE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS TO LOCAL SUPERINTENDENTS.

SIR,

In the number of the *Journal of Education* containing this circular, will be found the apportionment of the Legislative School Grant for the current year, to the various Municipalities of Upper Canada; and the blank semi-annual return for School Trustees, (a copy of which was recently addressed to you for each school section within your charge,) contains all the directions necessary for the distribution of that grant, and of the municipal assessment to the schools under your superintendence.

2. By a recent bill of the Legislature, the chief superintendent is required to distribute to the Roman Catholic separate schools, the share of the Legislative Grant to which they may be entitled by law. You will not, therefore, take the Roman Catholic separate schools into account in the distribution and payments which you will make. The trustees of the Roman Catholic separate schools make their returns to me; where other separate schools exist, you will deal with them as usual, the law not having been repealed in regard to them. The *half yearly* returns of trustees, contain only the *names and attendance* of pupils; the annual reports contain the *census* of the school population of each section, and its *financial accounts*, together with the *school attendance for the year, &c.* The forms for returns and reports of public and separate schools, are precisely the same.

3. The Legislature having increased the school grant, and made an additional appropriation for Public Libraries, and for providing Grammar and Common Schools with maps and apparatus, (not text books,) I am happy to say that I shall now be able to apportion *one hundred per cent.* upon whatever sum or sums may be forwarded by any school section or municipality, for the purchase of school maps and apparatus, as well as books for Public Libraries. This provision will, I have no doubt, contribute largely to furnish the school with those appliances which are of such vast importance to the efficient teaching and the progress of the pupils. Persons, of all ages, and especially children, learn and understand much more readily, and remember more perfectly and permanently what they *see* than what they acquire in any other way. The more extensively therefore, maps, charts, models and objects of natural history, are used in a school by a competent teacher, the more attractive and successful will be the school. Though there is no *royal* road to knowledge, there is a *natural* road to it; and the more the nature of things is exhibited in the course of teaching, the more rapid and thorough will be the progress of the pupil.

4. In your official visits and intercourse, you can, therefore, point out the facilities thus provided for furnishing the schools with suitable maps and apparatus, and the youth, and indeed all classes of people throughout Upper Canada, with Libraries of useful and entertaining reading.

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

EDUCATION OFFICE,
Toronto, 18th June, 1855.

CIRCULAR FROM THE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS TO TRUSTEES OF ROMAN CATHOLIC SEPARATE SCHOOLS IN UPPER CANADA.

GENTLEMEN,

You will herewith receive a copy of "*An Act to amend the Laws relating to Roman Catholic Separate Schools in Upper Canada.*" For the provisions of this Act, I am not entitled to either praise or blame, as I never saw it until it appeared in print, after its introduction into the Legislature. I have ever believed and maintained that the provisions of the law as previously existing in respect to separate schools, were conceived in a kindly feeling, and were equitable and liberal. I am so persuaded still. But these provisions of the law having been complained of by Bishops of the Roman Catholic Church, the new separate school Act is the result—an Act, which, while it maintains our public school system inviolate and even places it upon a firmer and broader foundation than that upon which it rested before, yet confers upon members of the Roman Catholic persuasion, powers and distinctions which are not possessed by any class of Protestants in Upper Canada, and which their own Representatives would never consent to confer upon them.

2. While in our public schools, the religious rights and faith of pupils of all persuasions are equally protected, and while I am persuaded of the superior advantages of those schools in respect to both economy and all the appliances of instruction, I shall, on this very account, in addition to the obligations of official duty, do all in my power to lessen the disadvantages of those who prefer separate schools, and secure to them every right and advantage which the separate school Act confers.

3. I have prepared blank forms of semi-annual returns, which you are to make to me, and on the receipt of which I will determine and pay half-yearly the sums from the Legislative school grant to Roman Catholic separate schools. To enable me to do so the more readily it will be necessary for you to appoint some person in this city to receive and give duplicate receipts for the sums payable to your school according to law. The blank power of attorney enclosed in duplicate can therefore be filled up and presented by your agent to this Department. The enclosed semi-annual returns for Roman Catholic separate schools are precisely the same as those required of the trustees of our public schools. The annual reports required from trustees of Roman Catholic separate schools, are also the same as those required from trustees of the public schools.

4. On application, I will furnish you with school registers, and herewith transmit to you also, blank returns for the first six months of the current year. I will also supply your schools with Maps, Apparatus and Libraries upon the same terms as the public schools; that is, I will add one hundred per cent. to whatever sum or sums you may forward for such Maps, Apparatus, or Library Books as you may select from the descriptions and general catalogues of the department.

5. The several clauses of the Separate School Act are clearly and simply expressed; but should any doubts arise as to your duties or proceedings, I shall be happy to give you every information in my power.

6. As the 14th section of the act referred to, requires me to base the apportionment of each six months, upon the semi-annual returns of the previous year, and as I am anxious to ensure the utmost correctness in making the apportionment for the current year, I will thank you to have the kindness to fill up and return, to this Department, the enclosed blank return, relative to school attendance of last year. The information is not in the possession of this Department, but it can be easily compiled from the school records in your possession.

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

EDUCATION OFFICE,
Toronto, June 18th, 1855.

APPORTIONMENT OF THE LEGISLATIVE SCHOOL GRANT IN AID OF COMMON SCHOOLS IN UPPER CANADA, FOR THE YEAR 1855.

MUNICIPALITIES.					MUNICIPALITIES.																				
Common School Apportionm't 1855.		Assumed Separate School Apportionm't reserved. 1855.*		Total Apportionm't 1855.		Total Apportionm't 1854.		Common School Apportionm't reserved. 1855.*		Total Apportionm't 1855.		Total Apportionm't 1854.													
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.											
<i>Counties.</i>					<i>(Continued)</i>																				
Glengarry	464	14	6	5	10	0	470	4	6	421	11	3	Ottawa	210	0	0	210	0	0	186	18	4			
Stormont	343	1	9	...	...	...	343	1	9	311	17	7	<i>Towns.</i>												
Dundas	385	14	0	...	...	...	385	14	0	329	11	10	Belleville	72	2	9	37	10	0	109	12	9	109	9	3
Prescott	283	5	0	5	10	0	288	15	0	251	4	9	Brantford	85	0	0	20	0	0	105	0	0	92	17	8
Russell	71	15	0	...	...	...	71	15	0	68	15	2	Brockville	71	5	0	25	0	0	96	5	0	77	15	4
Carleton	598	15	6	...	...	...	598	15	6	555	17	8	Chatham	35	2	6	25	0	0	60	2	6	49	11	10
Grenville	492	7	3	...	...	...	492	7	3	448	5	11	Cobourg	90	1	9	...	...	...	90	1	9	92	14	3
Leeds	688	17	3	7	10	0	696	7	8	647	18	3	Cornwall	41	13	0	...	...	...	41	13	0	39	8	9
Lanark	614	6	6	...	...	...	614	6	6	608	11	0	Dundas	85	12	0	...	...	...	85	12	0	84	5	4
Renfrew	232	8	9	...	...	...	232	8	9	225	10	11	Goderich	28	0	3	12	10	0	40	10	3	31	16	9
Frontenac	452	11	3	7	0	0	459	11	3	458	16	10	Niagara	58	4	6	25	0	0	83	4	6	80	0	
Addington	378	6	6	6	10	0	384	16	6	363	6	6	Perth	38	15	0	15	0	0	53	15	0	45	13	
Lennox	194	3	3	...	...	...	194	3	3	190	11	8	Peterborough	37	10	0	20	0	0	57	10	0	52	9	
Prince Edward	437	15	6	5	10	0	443	5	6	414	18	0	Picton	34	19	6	6	10	0	41	9	6	37	11	9
Hastings	701	11	6	...	...	...	701	11	6	652	8	9	Port Hope	71	7	3	...	...	...	71	7	3	59	6	5
Northumberland	679	0	0	8	0	0	687	0	0	631	9	10	Prescott	32	10	0	20	0	0	52	10	0	51	13	1
Durham	661	14	9	...	...	...	661	14	9	620	19	8	St. Catharines	110	15	3	...	...	...	110	15	3	104	13	0
Peterborough	356	1	3	...	...	...	356	1	3	312	11	1	Whitby	In County Apportionment.											
Victoria	333	19	9	...	...	...	333	19	9	279	5	7	<i>Town Municipalities.</i>												
Ontario	743	9	9	...	...	...	743	9	9	681	1	11	Amherstburgh	34	0	0	18	10	0	52	10	0	45	0	10
York	1172	5	0	12	10	0	1184	15	0	1164	18	11	Barrie	35	0	0	...	...	...	35	0	0	24	2	6
Peel	623	17	6	...	...	...	623	17	6	577	5	10	Guelph	48	0	3	12	10	0	60	10	3	44	11	3
Simcoe	739	9	3	...	...	...	739	9	3	620	13	6	Simcoe	41	2	6	...	...	...	41	2	6	34	15	9
Halton	448	15	9	...	...	...	448	15	9	438	19	1	Woodstock	57	16	9	...	...	...	57	16	9	50	12	0
Wentworth	598	15	0	...	...	...	598	15	0	598	14	1	<i>Villages.</i>												
Brant	431	0	9	...	...	...	431	0	9	423	3	9	Berlin	31	1	9	...	...	...	31	1	9	23	6	7
Lincoln	438	2	3	...	...	...	438	2	3	387	3	2	Bowmanville	47	7	3	...	...	...	47	7	3	56	16	0
Welland	467	3	9	...	...	...	467	3	9	427	16	2	Brampton	23	16	0	...	...	...	23	16	0	17	5	0
Haldimand	436	3	0	8	0	0	444	3	0	415	16	3	Caledonia	28	16	0	...	...	...	28	16	0	27	6	8
Norfolk	529	5	9	...	...	...	529	5	9	475	1	2	Chippewa	29	18	6	...	...	...	29	18	6	28	11	7
Oxford	729	18	0	10	0	0	739	18	0	702	16	7	Elora	In County Apportionment.											
Waterloo	578	16	9	21	5	9	600	2	6	530	6	4	Galt	55	5	9	...	...	...	55	5	9	53	17	2
Wellington	582	2	9	24	0	0	606	2	9	597	18	2	Ingersoll	86	13	6	...	...	...	86	13	6	28	10	2
Grey	344	16	9	...	...	...	344	16	9	300	7	9	Napanee	In County Apportionment.											
Perth	371	12	3	2	10	0	374	2	3	351	9	10	Oshawa	27	2	6	...	...	...	27	2	6	27	7	2
Huron	500	17	9	...	...	...	500	17	9	428	1	10	Paris	53	12	9	...	...	...	53	12	9	45	5	7
Bruce	60	6	6	...	...	...	60	6	6	67	19	1	Preston	30	0	0	...	...	...	30	0	0	28	5	5
Middlesex	814	4	3	7	10	0	821	14	3	761	6	8	St. Mary's	In County Apportionment.											
Elgin	584	8	3	...	...	...	584	8	3	554	5	10	St. Thomas	34	7	9	...	...	...	34	7	9	30	10	5
Kent	419	9	6	...	...	...	419	9	6	362	14	5	Smith's Falls	23	12	6	...	...	...	23	12	6	In C'ty App.		
Lambton	324	7	3	...	...	...	324	7	3	238	8	10	Stratford	21	17	6	...	...	...	21	17	6	20	18	6
Essex	380	2	6	17	0	0	377	2	6	357	17	1	Thorold	24	15	0	8	10	0	33	5	0	26	2	9
<i>Cities.</i>													Trenton	29	6	3	...	...	...	29	6	3	22	16	5
Toronto	542	10	0	250	0	0	792	10	0	737	6	4	Windsor	21	17	6	...	...	...	21	17	6	In C'ty App.		
Hamilton	383	10	6	...	...	...	383	10	6	338	2	0	Vienna	27	1	0	...	...	...	27	1	0	24	3	0
Kingston	261	10	0	50	0	0	311	10	0	277	11	1	Yorkville	34	15	0	...	...	...	34	15	0	31	14	9
London	200	10	0	...	...	...	200	10	0	168	10	11	GRAND TOTALS:												
<i>(Continued.)</i>													Counties, Cities, Towns and Villages	£ 23,948	4	9	£ 2694	5	9	£ 24,642	10	6	£ 22,726	9	2

* The new Separate School Law, passed last month, authorises the Chief Superintendent of Schools to distribute the separate school apportionment directly among the schools interested. The apportionment in this column has, therefore, been assumed from last year's distribution, as a basis upon which to make a correct apportionment upon receiving the semi-annual returns required by law. The several amounts specified will also be retained by the Department, in order to pay the apportionment direct to the separate schools, and not to the County Treasurer.

1. COUNTY OF GLENGARRY.

TOWNSHIPS.	APPORTIONMENT.
	\$ cts.
Charlottenburgh,.....	500 15
Kenyon,.....	487 85
Lancaster,.....	420 00
Lochiel,.....	500 90
R. C. Separate Schools,.....	22 00
	\$1880 90
	£470 4 6

2. COUNTY OF STORMONT.

Cornwall,.....	518 00
Finch,.....	124 95
Onabruck,.....	484 40
Roxborough,.....	245 00
	\$1872 35
	£348 1 9

3. COUNTY OF DUNDAS.

Matilda,.....	455 00
Mountain,.....	299 25
Williamsburgh,.....	429 10
Winchester,.....	859 45
	\$1542 80
	£385 14 0

4. COUNTY OF PRESCOTT.

Alfred,.....	17 50
Caledonia,.....	91 35
Hawkesbury, East,.....	887 45
Hawkesbury, West,.....	282 50
Longueuil,.....	168 80
Plantaganet, North,.....	164 15
Plantaganet, South,.....	96 25
R. C. Separate Schools,.....	22 00
	\$1155 00
	£288 15 0

5. COUNTY OF RUSSELL.

Cambridge and Russell,.....	74 55
Clarence,.....	44 10
Cumberland,.....	168 85
	\$287 00
	£71 15 0

6. COUNTY OF CARLETON.

Fitzroy,.....	244 67
Gloucester,.....	382 33
Goulbourn,.....	300 67
Gower, North,.....	157 00
Huntley,.....	250 10
March,.....	46 33
Marlborough,.....	240 88
Nepean,.....	389 00
Osgoode,.....	379 67
Torbolton,.....	55 00
	\$2895 10
	£598 15 6

7. COUNTY OF GRENVILLE.

Augusta,.....	460 95
Edwardsburgh,.....	476 70
Gower, South,.....	89 60
Oxford,.....	588 00
Wolford,.....	354 20
	\$1969 45
	£492 7 3

8. COUNTY OF LEEDS.

Bastard and Burgess, South,.....	439 60
Crosby, North,.....	178 60
Crosby, South,.....	127 76
Elizabethtown,.....	463 05
Elmsley, South,.....	128 10
Kitley,.....	370 55
Leeds and Lansdowne Front,.....	376 60
Leeds and Lansdowne Rear,.....	161 70

COUNTY OF LEEDS.—Continued.

TOWNSHIPS.	APPORTIONMENT.
	\$ cts.
Yonge and Escott Front,.....	230 00
Yonge and Escott Rear,.....	234 50
R. C. Separate Schools,.....	36 00
	\$2785 45
	£696 7 3

9. COUNTY OF LANARK.

Bathurst,.....	251 17
Beckwith,.....	270 97
Burgess, North,.....	188 97
Dalhousie and Lavant,.....	122 10
Darling,.....	65 40
Drummond,.....	209 00
Elmsley, North,.....	168 67
Lanark,.....	233 67
Montague,.....	360 33
Packenhams,.....	175 27
Ramsay,.....	387 20
Sherbrooke, North,.....	26 52
Sherbrooke, South,.....	48 18
	\$2457 30
	£614 6 6

10. COUNTY OF RENFREW.

Admaston,.....	108 50
Bagot and Blithfield,.....	94 85
Bromley and Wilberforce,.....	113 40
Brougham and Grattan,.....	81 20
Horton,.....	88 55
McNab,.....	199 85
Pembroke and Stafford,.....	83 30
Ross,.....	42 50
Westmeath,.....	117 60
	\$929 75
	£232 8 9

11. COUNTY OF FRONTENAC.

Bedford,.....	123 20
Kingston,.....	448 20
Loughborough,.....	222 57
Pittsburgh,.....	389 61
Portland and Hinchinbrooke,.....	246 77
Storrington,.....	233 20
Wolfe Island,.....	146 70
R. C. Separate Schools,.....	28 00
	\$1838 25
	£459 11 3

12. COUNTY OF ADDINGTON.

Amherst Island,.....	69 65
Camden, East,.....	762 30
Ernestown,.....	484 25
Sheffield,.....	247 10
R. C. Separate Schools,.....	26 00
	\$1539 30
	£384 16 6

13. COUNTY OF LENNOX.

Adolphustown,.....	56 35
Fredericksburgh,.....	295 05
Richmond,.....	425 25
	\$776 65
	£194 3 3

14. COUNTY OF PRINCE EDWARD.

Ameliasburgh,.....	287 00
Athol,.....	183 75
Hallowell,.....	275 15
Hillier,.....	350 70
Marysburgh,.....	400 75
Sophiasburgh,.....	253 75
R. C. Separate Schools,.....	22 00
	\$1773 10
	£443 5 6

15. COUNTY OF HASTINGS.

TOWNSHIPS.	APPORTIONMENT.
	\$ cts.
Elzevir, Madoc and Tudor,.....	273 35
Hungerford,.....	385 00
Huntingdon,.....	205 10
Marion,.....	77 70
Rawdon,.....	367 85
Sidney,.....	408 80
Thurlow,.....	507 15
Tyendinaga,.....	581 35
	\$2806 30
	£701 11 6

16. COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

Alnwick,.....	58 45
Brighton,.....	421 40
Cramah,.....	376 95
Haldimand,.....	401 45
Hamilton,.....	483 85
Monaghan, South,.....	127 05
Percy,.....	305 90
Murray,.....	304 50
Seymour,.....	236 45
R. C. Separate Schools,.....	32 00
	\$2748 00
	£687 0 0

17. COUNTY OF DURHAM.

Cartwright,.....	171 50
Cavan,.....	397 60
Clarke,.....	676 80
Darlington,.....	620 90
Hope,.....	459 90
Manvers,.....	320 25
	\$2646 95
	£661 14 9

18. COUNTY OF PETERBOROUGH.

Asphodel, Belmont and Methuen,.....	228 20
Douro,.....	242 20
Dummer and Burleigh,.....	204 75
Ennismore,.....	94 50
Monaghan, North,.....	78 50
Otonabee,.....	446 95
Smith and Harvey,.....	129 15
	\$1424 25
	£356 1 8

19. COUNTY OF VICTORIA.

Eldon,.....	186 50
Emily,.....	369 25
Fenelon,.....	53 55
Mariposa,.....	486 10
Ops,.....	280 35
Verulam,.....	60 20
	\$1335 95
	£333 19 9

20. COUNTY OF ONTARIO.

Brock,.....	815 85
Mara and Rama,.....	127 40
Pickering,.....	711 55
Reach,.....	438 90
Scott,.....	114 80
Seugog Island,.....	31 85
Thorah,.....	125 30
Uxbridge,.....	180 95
Whitby,.....	427 35
	\$2978 95
	£743 9 9

21. COUNTY OF YORK.

Etobicoke,.....	286 35
Georgina,.....	117 25
Gwillimbury, North,.....	124 25
Gwillimbury, East,.....	384 95
King,.....	641 90
Markham,.....	604 80
Scarborough,.....	436 80
Vaughan,.....	742 40

COUNTY OF YORK.—Continued.

TOWNSHIPS.	APPORTIONMENT.
	\$ cts.
Whitchurch,.....	531 30
York,.....	868 00
R. C. Separate Schools,.....	50 00
	\$4739 00
	£1184 15 0

22. COUNTY OF PEEL.

Albion,.....	459 55
Caledon,.....	410 55
Chinguacousy,.....	791 00
Gore of Toronto,.....	135 45
Toronto,.....	698 95
	\$2495 50
	£823 17 6

23. COUNTY OF SIMCOE.

Adjala,.....	250 97
Essa,.....	171 87
Flos,.....	60 92
Gwillimbury, West,.....	452 58
Innisfil,.....	205 82
Medonte,.....	75 27
Mono,.....	301 02
Mulmur,.....	114 12
Nottawasaga,.....	206 17
Orrilla and Matchedash,.....	85 42
Oro,.....	315 03
Sunnidale,.....	81 87
Tay and Tiny,.....	98 82
Tecumseth,.....	440 68
Tossoronto,.....	74 22
Vespra,.....	78 07
	\$2957 85
	£739 9 3

24. COUNTY OF HALTON.

Esquesing,.....	625 80
Naasagaweya,.....	159 60
Nelson,.....	428 50
Trafalgar,.....	536 25
	\$1795 15
	£448 15 9

25. COUNTY OF WENTWORTH.

Ancaster,.....	464 80
Barton,.....	116 55
Beverly,.....	586 90
Binbrook,.....	169 75
Flamborough, East.....	265 30
Flamborough, West.....	359 10
Glanford,.....	185 15
Saltfleet,.....	247 45
	\$2395 00
	£598 15 0

26. COUNTY OF BRANT.

Brantford,.....	572 60
Burford,.....	441 35
Dumfries, South.....	417 20
Oakland,.....	71 80
Onondaga,.....	221 20
	\$1724 15
	£431 0 9

27. COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

Caistor,.....	184 75
Clinton,.....	298 55
Gainsborough,.....	275 45
Grantham,.....	392 35
Grimsbv,.....	265 80
Louth,.....	154 70
Niagara,.....	231 35
	\$1752 45
	£438 2 3

28. COUNTY OF WELLAND.

TOWNSHIPS.	APPORTIONMENT.
	\$ cts.
Bertie,.....	312 55
Crowland,.....	202 65
Humberstone,.....	172 20
Pelham,.....	248 85
Stamford,.....	348 60
Thorold,.....	283 15
Wainfleet,.....	145 60
Willoughby,.....	115 15
	\$1828 75
	£457 3 9

29. COUNTY OF HALDIMAND.

Canborough,.....	125 80
Cayuga, North.....	233 80
Cayuga, South.....	74 90
Dunn,.....	78 05
Oneida,.....	146 15
Rainham,.....	188 30
Seneca,.....	279 65
Moulton and Sherbrooke,.....	258 65
Walpole,.....	359 80
R. C. Separate Schools,.....	32 00
	\$1776 60
	£444 3 0

30. COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

Charlotteville,.....	282 45
Houghton,.....	191 45
Middleton,.....	171 15
Townsend,.....	593 25
Walsingham,.....	335 65
Windham,.....	273 70
Woodhouse,.....	269 50
	\$2117 15
	£529 5 9

31. COUNTY OF OXFORD.

Blandford,.....	139 30
Blenheim,.....	409 85
Dereham,.....	396 85
Nissouri, East.....	249 90
Norwich,.....	534 75
Oxford, North.....	117 95
Oxford, East.....	239 05
Oxford, West.....	192 50
Zorra, East.....	281 75
Zorra, West.....	357 70
R. C. Separate Schools,.....	40 00
	\$2959 60
	£739 18 0

32. COUNTY OF WATERLOO.

Dumfries, North.....	320 85
Waterloo,.....	737 40
Wellesley,.....	361 00
Wilmot,.....	538 75
Woolwich,.....	357 35
R. C. Separate Schools,.....	85 15
	\$2400 50
	£600 2 6

33. COUNTY OF WELLINGTON.

Apportioned upon Local Superintendents' returns

Amaranth,.....	30 55
Arthur, Luther and Minto,.....	86 60
Eramosa,.....	259 35
Erin,.....	407 75
Garafraxa,.....	186 15
Guelph,.....	253 05
Maryborough,.....	44 45
Nichol,.....	167 75
Peel,.....	282 10
Pilkington,.....	232 75
Puslinch,.....	428 05
R. C. Separate Schools,.....	96 00
	\$2424 55
	£606 2 9

34. COUNTY OF GREY.

TOWNSHIPS.	APPORTIONMENT.
	\$ cts.
Artemesia,.....	145 25
Bentnick,.....	200 55
Collingwood,.....	56 00
Egremont,.....	105 00
Euphrasia,.....	67 55
Glenelg,.....	85 05
Holland,.....	92 40
Melancthon and Proton,.....	59 85
Normanby,.....	24 50
Osprey,.....	50 75
St. Vincent,.....	168 35
Sullivan,.....	48 40
Derby and Sydenham,.....	280 70
	\$1879 85
	£344 16 9

35. COUNTY OF PERTH.

Blanchard,.....	307 85
Downie,.....	263 90
Easthope, South.....	185 30
Ellice,.....	137 55
Fullarton,.....	199 50
Hibbert,.....	49 00
Logan,.....	92 05
Mornington and North Easthope,.....	251 30
R. C. Separate Schools,.....	10 00
	\$1496 45
	£374 2 3

36. COUNTY OF HURON.

Ashfield,.....	76 65
Biddulph,.....	188 65
Colborne,.....	139 65
Goderich,.....	292 60
Hay,.....	80 30
Hullett,.....	87 85
McGillivray,.....	146 65
McKillop,.....	2 6 70
Stanley,.....	151 65
Stephen,.....	98 00
Tuckersmith,.....	181 30
Usborne,.....	103 50
Wawanosh,.....	184 15
	\$2008 55
	£500 17 2

37. COUNTY OF BRUCE.

Arran,.....	} Defective Returns from these Townships.
Brant,.....	
Bruce,.....	
Carrick and Culross,.....	
Elderslie,.....	
Greenock,.....	
Huron,.....	
Kincardine,.....	
Kinloss,.....	
Saugeen,.....	
	\$241 30
	£60 6 6

38. COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

Adelaide,.....	253 05
Carradoc,.....	318 15
Delaware,.....	115 50
Dorchester, North.....	207 90
Ekfrid,.....	219 80
Lobo,.....	297 85
London,.....	534 45
Metcalfe,.....	112 00
Mosa,.....	244 65
Nissouri, West.....	234 50
Westminster,.....	498 85
Williams,.....	220 15
R. C. Separate Schools,.....	30 00
	\$3286 85
	£821 14 3

39. COUNTY OF ELGIN.

Aldborough,.....	107 8
Bayham,.....	360 5
Dorchester, South.....	143 0
Dunwich,.....	238 50

COUNTY OF ELGIN.—Continued.		COUNTY OF KENT.—Continued.		42. COUNTY OF ESSEX.	
TOWNSHIPS.	APPORTIONMENT.	TOWNSHIPS.	APPORTIONMENT.	Based upon Local Superintendents' returns.	
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	TOWNSHIPS.	APPORTIONMENT.
					\$ cts.
Malahide,	488 55	Tilbury, East,	89 55	Anderton,	46 55
Southwold,	515 20			Colchester,	184 10
Yarmouth,	534 45			Gosfield,	197 40
	\$2387 65		\$1677 90	Malden,	119 70
	£584 8 3		£419 9 6	Malden,	126 85
40. COUNTY OF KENT.		41. COUNTY OF LAMETON.		Mersea,	138 25
Camden and Zone,	181 70	Boeanquet,	136 85	Rochester,	109 55
Chatham,	181 60	Brooke,	26 25	Sandwich,	451 95
Dover, East and West,	159 95	Dawn,	49 00	Tilbury, West,	66 15
Harwich,	212 55	Enniskillen,	12 60	R. C. Separate Schools,	68 00
Howard,	845 10	Euphemia,	157 85		
Orford,	162 75	Moore,	177 45		\$1508 50
Raleigh,	815 00	Plympton,	202 30		£377 2 6
Romney, based on Local Superintendents' returns,	49 70	Sarnia,	136 50		
		Sombra,	152 60		
		Warwick,	246 05		
			\$1297 45		
			£324 7 3		

EDUCATION OFFICE,
TORONTO, 4th June, 1855.

PROVINCIAL CERTIFICATES GRANTED BY THE
CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION FOR UPPER CANADA.

EDUCATION OFFICE, Toronto, 18th April, 1855.

The Chief Superintendent of Schools, on the recommendation of the masters of the Normal School, and under the authority of the Upper Canada School Act of 1850, 13th and 14th Vict., chap. 48, has granted the undermentioned students of the Normal School during the Thirteenth Session 1854-1855, Provincial Certificates of qualification as Common School Teachers in any part of Upper Canada.

- [Each Certificate is numbered and recorded in the Register of the Department in the following alphabetical order; but the order does not indicate any distinction of merit in the class.]

FIRST CLASS.

Males.

- 262. John Livingston.
- 263. James McGrigor.
- 264. Archibald McMurchy.
- 265. Donald Munn.
- Females.
- 266. Catharine Cattanach.
- 267. Helen Elizabeth Clark.
- 268. Mary Anne De Cew.
- 269. Rebecca De Cew.
- 270. Harriet Anne Lind.
- 271. Mary Anne Murray.
- 272. Henrietta Shenick.

SECOND CLASS.

Males.

- 273. Joseph Fellows Adams.
- 274. Robert Alexander.
- 275. William Reader Bigg.
- 276. Peter Campbell.
- 277. Edmund Peter Costello.
- 278. Edward Lee Forsyth.
- 279. Henry Gick.
- 280. Alexander McKenz'e.
- 281. Colin Mc Kerchar.
- 282. James Minions.

SECOND CLASS.—(Continued.)

- 283. John Morton.
- 284. Thomas Plunket.
- 285. John Horton Wright.
- Females.
- 286. Anne Musgrove Armstrong.
- 287. Emma Arnold.
- 288. Matilda Backhouse.
- 289. Mary Brown.
- 290. Mary Frances Brown.
- 291. Elizabeth Campbell.
- 292. Angeline Brown Ford.
- 293. Sarah Anne Fuller.
- 294. Catharine Gunn.
- 295. Lydia Sophia Munday.
- 296. Juliana Myers.
- 297. Louisa Porter.
- 298. Mary Porter.
- 299. Anne Jane Quinn.
- 300. Adelaide Rogers.
- 301. Mary Sheppard.
- 302. Esther Sudborough.
- 303. Mary Anne Sweeny.
- 304. Adeline Van Every.
- 305. Eimeline Van Every.

FIRST CLASS.

- 306. John Raine.

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.
- Anthon'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. } \$1.60 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. Bdi. \$1.20 each, \$14.00 per doz. } Also in
- Merlet's Dictionary of Difficulties. Eng. Edi. \$1.45 each, \$16.50 per doz. } parts.
- Arnold's First Book
- Arnold's Vocabulary.
- Noël and Chapsal's Grammar, (in French,) 70 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.
- Collot's Levisac's Grammar,
- Collot's Pronouncing Reader,
- Collot's Interlinear Reader,
- Collot's Anecdotes and Questions,
- Collot's Dialogues and Phrases,
- Collot's French and English Dictionary. 8vo. \$3.00 each,
- Sarrene's New Manual, Am. Edi. 55 cts. \$6.00 per doz. Eng. Edi. 75 cts. \$8.40 per doz.
- Spiers and Sarrene'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, \$3.60 per doz.
 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, \$6.80 per doz.
 The National Readers. English Editions, Price as follows: *
 First Book, 3 cts. each, 16 cts. per doz.
 Second " 10 " " \$1.10 " "
 Third " 20 " " \$2.15 " "
 Fourth " 25 " " \$2.40 " "
 Fifth " 25 " " \$2.40 " "
 Sixth " 25 " " \$2.40 " "
 Sullivan's Spelling Book Superseded, 25 cts. each, \$2.40 per doz.
 Sullivan's Literary Class Book, 82 cts. each, \$6.00 per doz.
 Whately's Lessons on Reasoning, Eng. Edi. *jwp.* 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.

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. XII.)

VI. GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY.

- Sullivan's Introduction to Geography and History, 20 cts. each, \$1.90 per doz.
 Sullivan's Geography Generalised, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 per dozen.
 Epitome of Geographical Knowledge (National Series) 35 cts. each, \$4.00 per doz.
 White's Elements of General History, Parts I. II. III., (Ancient, Middle Ages, and Modern) \$1.50 each, \$16.75 per dozen, bound together.
 White's History of Great Britain and Ireland, 75 cts. each, \$9.40 per doz.
 White's History of France, 75 cts. each, \$8.40 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. }
 Pillars' 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 Chemistry, with Coloured Chart. \$5.00 each with Chart. 63 cts. each, \$6.75 per doz. without Chart.
 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.
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 N. B.—The above text-books can be procured at the Educational Depository, Toronto.

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 Spencer's Cæsar's Commentaries, Am. Edi., *dac.* 89 cts. each, \$9.50 per doz.
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* 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.

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 Cæsar's Commentaries:—Parker's Classical Texts, (five books,) from Herzog, Eng. Edi., *jwp.*, paper covers, 34 cts. each, \$8.60 per doz.
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Publius Ovidius Naso.

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Educational Intelligence.

CANADA.

MONTHLY SUMMARY.

In addition to the Grammar and Common School Improvement Act and new Roman Catholic Separate School Act passed during the last Session of the Legislature, an Act has also been passed "to provide means for the sale of lands held for the purposes of Educational Institutions in Upper Canada, when such lands cannot be conveniently used for such purposes." ... A correspondent sends us the following:—"A meeting of the Teachers of the Counties of Wentworth and Halton, convened by public notice, was held in the Central School, Hamilton, on Saturday the 9th inst., for the purpose of forming a Teachers' Institute. Though the attendance was not so large as was expected, yet a great deal of business was transacted. The President (the Rev. Mr. McClure) and the usual officers attached to similar associations were duly elected. The various Teachers to write and read essays, to teach lessons and give lectures at the next meeting were appointed, also the matters for discussion named, so that on the whole everything promises well, and it is to be hoped that the Teachers of the two Counties will attend the next convention to be held at the same place on Friday and Saturday the 6th and 7th proximo.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN SCHOOL SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of this society, preceded by the usual examination, took place on Tuesday, May 8th, at the school-room in the Borough-road, London. The Duke of Argyle presided. The reports stated that the average attendance at the model schools during the past year had been 977, affording employment to 32 pupil-teachers. The normal schools had been attended by 148 young men and 157 young women. Certificates of merit had been awarded to 57 students, 55 new Queen's scholars had been admitted, and 140 schools had been supplied with teachers. In the agency department 892 visits of inspection had been paid to schools, in 443 towns and villages; 96 public meetings had been held, and 41 new schools opened, affording education, it was supposed, to 4,000 additional children. Grants had been made to schools in the East and West Indies, Ceylon, New Zealand, and the South Seas, and correspondence maintained with the friends of education in Southern and Western Africa, Canada, Australia, Greece, and Syria. The total receipts of the year had been £17,358, of which £5,425 consisted of legacies; the expenditure, including a payment of loan, £15,691. The meeting was addressed by the Dean of Hereford, Mr. R. A. Slaney, Mr. S. Gurney, and the Revs. W. Cadman, W. Arthur, J. Aldis, and W. Gill: the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

RAGGED SCHOOLS.

The Eleventh annual meeting of the Ragged School Union was held on Monday, May 7th, at Exeter-hall; the Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair. It appears that 300 schools connected with the society are now at work in the metropolis. In connection with the institutions now on the society's list there are 113 Sunday-schools, with 14,248 scholars; 79 Day schools, with 10,449 scholars; 108 evening schools, with 7,184 scholars. The increase of scholars during the past year was—in Sunday-schools, 1,148; in Day-schools, 1,449; in industrial classes, 294. The average of shoe-blacks engaged was 95, 54 of whom had been sent out during the last six or seven months. The total earnings were £1,443 7s., and the number of pairs of boots and shoes cleaned 346,404; 837 scholars had been sent from 54 of the schools to situations, the remaining 80 schools not having forwarded their returns. The income of the union was £5,085; the balance at the bankers, £458.

PUBLIC EDUCATION IN GREAT BRITAIN.

There is an increase in the Civil Service estimates for the departments of Education, Science, and Art, for the year ending the 31st of March, 1856, amount to £816,323, showing an increase of £92,913 upon the last year. There is an increase of £118,921 under the head of Public Education in Great Britain, and £22,160 in Ireland. The principal item of decrease is from £101,142 to £27,720 for the buildings of the British Museum.

NON-SECTARIAN EDUCATION IN SCOTLAND.

The last English mail contains an account of an important public meeting held in Edinburgh, for the purpose of getting a new education measure for Scotland passed. It was resolved by the meeting:—"That the machinery for education in Scotland is not adapted to the present circumstances of the country; that Scotland is ripe for a measure establishing a system by which every child in the kingdom may receive a sufficient education, and that such a system should not be sectarian or exclusive—should not operate by means of Privy Council grants to different associations, but should be national, and not denominational; should recognize the eligibility of the best qualified teachers without regard to sect or party, and should vest the management of schools, the appointment and removal of schoolmasters, the control over the expenditure, and the regulation of the branches of education to be taught, in popularly elected local boards."

UNITED STATES.

A NEW SCHOOL LAW FOR THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

A new school bill introduced into the Assembly provides, that on the 1st day of May the Town Superintendents shall meet at the County Clerk's office, and elect, by ballot, certain Deputy Superintendents to hold their offices to January 1, 1857; their successors to hold for three years. Their compensation is to be three dollars per day, when actually in service, to be audited by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and paid out of the United States Deposit Fund. These Deputy Superintendents are to examine the schools as often as possible, to consult with the Trustees, advise in regard to ventilation, play-grounds, outhouses, and to recommend books, to examine

teachers and give and revoke their certificates, and to promote education generally. There is no limitation upon the number of these appointments except that every county must have at least one, and every county with two representatives in the Assembly, must have at least two. The bill proposes to substitute for the present \$800,000, raised for Free School, a three-quarter mill-tax. On the aggregate valuation of 1854, this would amount to \$1,028,115.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.

We learn from the *Elmira Republican* that this institution, the embodiment of a beneficent idea, will be completed at an early day in the month of the coming October. It is a novel experiment, without a precedent in the Union. It will stand in relation to the best existing female seminaries, the same as colleges in their relation to the higher schools and academies, one step in advance.

THE RIGHTS OF SCHOOLMASTERS AND PARENTS.

A case of considerable interest was tried before Justice Ladd, of Cambridge, recently. A citizen of Newton was complained of for an assault upon the master of a school at that place. It appeared that the master was in the habit, as is now the general custom, of keeping the child of defendant, with other scholars, after school hours, to learn her lessons, which had been imperfectly recited during school hours. The parent believing that the detention was illegal, went to the school-house and demanded his child. This was after regular school hours. The master said that the child should go as soon as she had recited her lesson. The parent attempted to enter the school-room to take his child, but his entrance was resisted by the master, and the assault upon the master was the result. The Court ruled that the keeping of a child until the lessons of the day had been perfected, was legal; that the parent in attempting to enter the school-room, in opposition to the will of the master, was in the wrong; that a child placed at school by the parents is under the control of the master, until regularly dismissed; and that a parent cannot withdraw the child from school during the day against the master's will, except through the intervention of an officer and the school committee. The defendant was fined \$30 and costs.—*Boston Traveller*.

Literary and Scientific Intelligence.

MONTHLY SUMMARY.

The *Picton U. C. Gazette* mentions a somewhat extraordinary phenomenon, which occurred on the shores of Prince Edward County, on Wednesday. The water receded to a considerable distance without any assignable cause. In Picton Harbor it fell nearly three feet, and had not, at the time the article was written, recovered its usual level. At Wellington, the water fell between four and five feet, and at South Bay it receded forty-nine paces. . . . The *Manchester (Eng.) Guardian* says:—"We regret to announce the death of Mrs. Nichol, formerly Miss Brontë, who, under the *nom de plume* of Currer Bell, established a lasting reputation by the publication of 'Jane Eyre.' We have two other novels from her pen, 'Shirley,' and 'Vilette,' and all are especially distinguished for great power of conception and vigorous portrayal of character. The unfortunate lady, who was the last survivor of a family of six, died on Saturday, March 31st, at her father's house at Haworth, Yorkshire." . . . Sir Henry De la Beche died on Friday morning, the 12th of April, at ten o'clock. Sir Henry was Director of the Geological Survey, Director of the Museum of Practical Geology, and Director of the Government School of Mines. . . . The *Athenæum* states that Mr. Henry Reeve, translator of De Tocqueville's book on America, has been appointed editor of the *Edinburgh Review*. . . . A memoir of the Rev. Sydney Smith is to be published by his daughter, Lady Holland. . . . Lord Carlisle has resigned the presidency of the Royal Society of Literature, on going to Ireland as lord-lieutenant. . . . One of the last acts of the Emperor Nicholas was to present a diamond ring to a writer named Rottchoff, for a pamphlet entitled, "The Truth about England." . . . Since the commencement of the year 1855 the weekly sale of the *Illustrated London News* has been upward of one hundred and thirty thousand copies. . . . The *Inverness Courier* publishes a letter from a London correspondent who says: "When Thackeray finishes his 'Newcomes,' he will go to America with a new set of lectures all hot for the Yankees, and not delivered here first. I believe Mr. Macaulay's historical volumes 'will' appear this year. Mr. Carlyle is working at the life of Frederick the Great. He seems to get despondent about it occasionally, perhaps from fits of disgust with the characters it brings him into contact with. Mr. Tennyson has a new volume of poems 'written,' which are spoken of as equal to anything he has done; but when

or how they will appear, I cannot say. He lives very quietly in the Isle of Wight, and has a young family springing up about him." . . . English papers of late date say that Mr. Brun Rollet, a Piedmontese, well known for his travels in Central Africa, and for his interesting descriptions of the nations that inhabit the banks of the White River, has arrived at Turin. He is shortly to start again for Kartoom, to resume his travels . . . The naturalist, Ch. de Meyer, known to the scientific world by his travels among the Altai Mountains, and in the regions of the Caucasus, died on the 28th ult. . . . In Messrs. John W. Parker and Son's list of recent publications, Mr. J. S. Smith, Fellow of Balliol College, Oxford, is announced as the author of the 'Plurality of Worlds,' which has been generally ascribed to Professor Wherwell. . . . In connection with the great Exhibition in Paris, there are to be, as at London, in 1851, a large number of highly important conventions, designed to include the representatives of all nations. Three of those of which we have heard, will have an interest for American readers. . . . The second assembly of the Statistical Congress was held at Brussels in 1851. At that time it was left to a standing committee to propose the place and occasion of the next meeting. Paris is now announced as the place, during the time of the Exhibition, but more precise information will presently be given. We hope that our country, which is paying, of late, so much attention to statistical science, will be ably represented at that time, and especially by gentlemen who are sufficiently familiar with French to take part in the deliberations. Experience has shown the importance of this last suggestion. There is also to be a convention of the friends of charitable institutions, particularly, as we understand it, of those who are interested in benevolent enterprises for the elevation of the poor and industrial classes. An assembly is also proposed, of those who are interested in, and qualified to speak, in regard to improvements in "International Commercial Law."

REPORT OF THE JUDGES ON THE PRIZE ESSAYS ON CANADA.

The Committee to whom the Executive Committee on the Paris Exhibition referred the selection of the Prize Essays on Canada, submit the following Report:

The Committee have received from the Secretary nineteen Essays, eighteen of which have been carefully considered, but the nineteenth is so illegibly written, that it has been quite impossible to decipher it, without an amount of time and pains, which the several Members of the Committee have been unable to give.

Of the Eighteen Essays, the Committee have selected three, with the following mottoes: "Labor omnia vincit."—"J'ai vu ce que je raconte."—"Virtute et labore, dum spiro spero."—as those which in their judgment are entitled to prizes, but they have been unable to decide upon the order in which they shall stand, as they are equally divided in opinion upon their classification, and they, therefore report them to the Executive Committee simply as prize worthy, considering it better not to make particular reference to their notes, as to the position which each Essay should occupy on the Prize list.

In addition to these three Essays, the Committee recommend those with the following mottoes: "Suam quisque pellem portat."—"Reddit ubi Cererem tellus inarata quotannis."—and "It is with nations as with nature, she knows no pause in progress or development, and attaches her curse to all inaction."—to the favorable consideration of the Executive Committee, either as deserving to be published at the public expense, or as entitling their authors to some gratuity to assist in their publication, as the Executive Committee shall deem best, with the consent, and at the option of the authors themselves.

The Committee have been most favorably impressed by several of the remaining Essays, and while they have not considered it necessary to make any further classification, they cannot avoid congratulating the country that the opportunity has been afforded so many able writers of displaying the capabilities of this noble Province.

In conclusion, the Committee regret that their various avocations, since they were named as Judges, have kept them so constantly engaged, that they have not been able to give so close an attention to all these Essays as they should have desired, but they have given them the most careful consideration the time allotted would permit, and although there is not one, even of those reported without several errors of detail or description, they have risen from their perusal with much gratification, arising as well from the great amount of correct statistical information that has been brought together, as from the most agreeable and readable shape in which much of it has been prepared for the public eye.

(Signed)—J. Hillyard Cameron, D. B. Stevenson, Robert Christie, E. Parent, L. H. Holton, A. N. Morin.—Quebec, 23rd April, 1855.

The Executive Committee had determined that in case the majority of the Judges should be unable to agree as to the classification of the Essays for the Prizes, it would be advisable to request His Excellency the Governor General to make the award, and accordingly on receiving the above report, they begged His Excellency to undertake the task, which His Excellency was good enough to consent to.

The following is the decision of His Excellency:—

The Governor General having carefully perused and considered the Essays placed in his hands by the Judges, assigns the first place to that one bearing the motto

"Labor omnia vincit."

The other two, though very different in character, he has great difficulty in

placing. The French essay (*J'ai vu ce que je raconte*), is more readable, and in some respects preferable to the English one

"Virtute et labore dum spiro, spero."

On the other hand, the English is more systematic and concise, and for purposes of reference conveys more information, and it is impossible to treat them as equal, which His Excellency would willingly do. It seems proper to assign the second prize to the latter of the two, and the third to the French.—(Signed)

EDMUND HEAD.

May 1st, 1855.

The Executive Committee have, therefore, to announce that the first prize is awarded to John Sheridan Hogan, E. q., author of the Essay with the motto "Labor omnia vincit" (*)—the 2nd prize to Alexander Morris, Esq., of Montreal, with the motto "Virtute et labore, dum spiro, spero," and the third prize to J. C. Tache, E. q., M. P. P., author of the Essay with the motto "J'ai vu ce que je raconte."

In accordance with the recommendation of the Judges, the Executive Committee have awarded three extra prizes of £25 each, to the authors of the Essays bearing the mottoes "Suam quisque pellem portat"—"Reddit ubi Cererem tellus inarata quotannis"—and "It is with nations as with nature, she knows no pause in progress and development, and attaches her curse to all inaction." The authors of these Essays are Hector L. Langevin, Esq., of the City of Quebec; E. Billings, Esq., of the City of Ottawa, and William Hutton, Esq., Secretary Board of Statistics, Quebec. The authors of the other Essays may obtain them on application to the Assistant Secretary of the Committee, I. R. Eckart, Esq., Quebec.

FRANCIS HINCKS, Chairman, Executive Committee.

May 10, 1855.

(*) Mr. Hogan's card, in addition to his name contained the following memorandum,—"He takes the opportunity of stating, that the valuable statistics upon Agriculture and Commerce in the accompanying Essay, were derived from Evelyn Campbell, Esq., of the Statistics Office."

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E. RYERSON.

EDUCATION OFFICE,

Toronto, 1st February, 1855.

MAPS AND APPARATUS—NOTICE.

The Legislature having acceded to my recommendation to grant 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 undersigned will be happy to add one hundred per cent. to any sum or sums, not less than five dollars, forwarded 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.

E. RYERSON.

EDUCATION OFFICE,

Toronto, 18th June, 1855.

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