

be entrusted, while on his circuit, with the examination of candidates, subject to the approval of the Board of Education. This plan would save candidates both the expense and time attending long journeys in order to appear before the General Board, which many of them be ill able to bear.

In all cases of complaints against schoolmasters the superintendent might be authorised to investigate the grounds of complaint and to report upon them to the General Board, for their decision, but in all charges involving an officer which might terminate in the ejection of the schoolmaster, the superintendent shall have the power to call to his assistance in such investigation two magistrates, in the vicinity, and if the charge is made out against the Teacher, the magistrates should be instructed to sign the report of the superintendent, and no ejection of a teacher should be permitted, even by the general board, upon the report of a superintendent, unless the report is signed by two magistrates.

By this system of supervision the Board would soon obtain a knowledge of the most efficient teachers, and might have the power of recommending them to more lucrative situations as these become vacant, thus holding out a stimulous to diligence and improvement on the part of teachers themselves.

The Superintendent might also be enjoined to give instruction during the harvest recess, to those teachers within their respective circuits who might desire to improve themselves in the branches of Education required of teachers.

With regard to District Schools I consider them altogether unnecessary provided such a system as the above were carried into effect.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

[Signed] ROBERT MURRAY.

JAMES HOPKIRK, Esq.

&c. &c. &c.

Besides its various stages necessarily dependent upon the ages of pupils: education divides itself into systems the one more strictly limited to the ordinary business of life, the other extended to the higher departments of Literature and Science.

To meet the first of these systems it seems difficult to imagine a better frame work than the parish schools of Scotland.

Upon this well tried system it would be easy to engraft any improvements which have been introduced by Prussia and other states, nor would it be difficult to adopt the plan to Upper Canada.

An intelligent & upright Board of Commissioners ought to be appointed with ample powers to examine and certify candidates for schools, both in regard to professional and moral qualifications, and without any other limitation upon the subject of religion than will secure purity of creed in the Christian faith.

Candidates should come before the Board, backed by recommendations from any Clergyman officiating and also from a certain number of heads of families.