

Canada, and ultimately to the intellectual elevation of the country.

But this Programme of Studies is not yet completed, as the Senate of the University have now under consideration Courses of Study in *Agriculture* and *Civil Engineering*, to each of which several scholarships are attached; also a Course of Study for Law Students—a Course of Study for Students in Medicine having already been prescribed.

The *Programme of Studies for the Grammar Schools*, and the *Rules and Regulations* of which it forms a part, appear no less appropriate to that class of intermediate institutions which form a connecting link between the Common Schools and University Colleges, and in which is imparted a higher English, and a preparatory classical education for the Colleges. The first communication made by the Government to the Chief Superintendent of Schools, under the administration of Sir Edmund Head, contains His Excellency's approval of these Regulations. Sir Edmund Head is known to be an accomplished scholar, as well as an able statesman—having obtained a Fellowship at Oxford, and having held the office of College Tutor for some years, and having been chosen a Public Examiner of the University; holding that distinguished place, as we have been told, when the Earl of Elgin took his degree of B.A. at Oxford. It was therefore very gratifying to find that His Excellency, in assenting to these Regulations, did not confine himself to the usual official form of approval, but directed Mr. Assistant Secretary Meredith to add the following paragraph:

"In communicating this, I am directed to add for the information of the Council of Public Instruction, that the Rules and Regulations in question appear to His Excellency to have been prepared with care, and to be well adapted for the good government of the Schools for which they are intended."

The subjects and classification of studies provided to be taught in the *Common Schools*, as practically exhibited in the Programme of the Upper Canada Model School, require no remark, as the system has been successfully tested, and is making rapid progress in the country. On this point, and on the subject of educational progress generally in Upper Canada, we are happy to avail ourselves of the testimony of Chief Justice Robinson, whose high character and large experience in the country are only equalled by the cordiality and earnestness with which he has, on all possible occasions, given his support to the present Common School System in Upper Canada. In the course of his address to the Canadian Institute, delivered the 6th ult., after his re-election as President of that excellent Association, Chief Justice Robinson remarks as follows:

"No expense is grudged, and no labour spared, in cultivating the minds of the youth of the Province of all ranks, and such are the efforts which are being made to this end, that it does not appear extravagant to say that we may expect, in a few years, to find ourselves living among a people, who, to speak of them in the mass, will be as able as any other that can be named, either ancient or modern, to comprehend the nature and value of discoveries that may be made in the arts and sciences, and to adopt and improve upon such suggestions as may be thrown out by men of superior genius and attainments.

"If the system of Common School education which pervades all parts of Upper Canada, shall continue to be maintained in full efficiency, which there is no reason to doubt, the number of those who can enter with pleasure and profit into discussions upon subjects of science will be immensely increased; and those

whose generous aim it may be to enlighten and improve others by communicating freely the results of their own researches and experiments, will find abundance of hearers and readers able to understand and reason upon their theories.

"There is good ground, too, for expectation that, with the advantage of the Public Libraries, selected as they are with care and judgment, which are being formed within the several counties, and even within each school section, a spirit of inquiry will be fostered, and an ambition excited to be distinguished in scientific pursuits, which we may hope will in time add largely to the number and variety of interesting contributions to the Institute."

AMENDED COMMON SCHOOL REGULATIONS.

The attention of Trustees and Teachers of Common Schools, and of others concerned is directed to the amended Regulations on page 29 as to the Daily Religious Exercises of Schools, and the additional regulations as to the duties of Teachers and Pupils. It should be borne in mind by all parties that Trustees of School Sections have no authority to levy a rate bill (that is a charge to parents for children attending the school, as distinguished from a rate on the property of the section) except by a vote of a School Section meeting—that they cannot levy a rate bill exceeding one shilling and three pence per month for each pupil—that they cannot levy a rate bill for a less period than one month—that every pupil entering a rate-bill school is liable to pay the rate bill for one month, or one quarter, whether he attends every school day, or only three days, of the month or quarter. The schoolhouse is provided and the teacher is employed to teach every day, and if pupils do not attend the school, the loss of such absence should fall upon the parties causing it, and not upon the Teacher or the Trustees, or the School Section. But the Regulations referred to, as to the duty of pupils, will remedy most of the evils of irregular attendance at school.

PROGRAMME OF STUDIES PRESCRIBED BY THE SENATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, FOR COLLEGES IN AFFILIATION WITH THE UNIVERSITY.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

The degrees conferred in this Faculty are B.A. and M.A. There are two modes of proceeding to the degree of B.A. According to one, the requisites are—

(1) Having passed an examination in the subjects prescribed for Candidates for Matriculation. (2) Being of the standing of four years from Matriculation. (3) Having passed in each of these years an examination in the subjects prescribed for each such year of the course appointed for Undergraduates in the Faculty of Arts.

According to the other mode of proceeding to the degree of B.A., the requisites are—

(1) Having passed an examination in the subjects prescribed for Students of the standing of two years from Matriculation. (2) Being of the standing of two years from Matriculation. (3) Having passed in each of these years an examination in the subjects prescribed for each such year of the course appointed for Undergraduates in the Faculty of Arts.

Candidates for Matriculation, according to the first mode, are required to produce satisfactory certificates of good conduct, and of having completed the 14th year of their age.

Candidates for Matriculation, according to the second mode, are required to produce similar certificates of good conduct, and of having completed the 16th year of their age.

N. B. Neither residence nor attendance on lectures is required as a qualification for the degree.

There are also two modes of proceeding to the degree of M.A.

According to one, the requisites are—

(1) Being of the standing of one year from admission to the degree of B.A. (2) Having passed the appointed examination in the subjects prescribed for Candidates for admission to the degree of M.A.

According to the other, the requisites are—

(1) Being of the standing of three years from admission to the degree of B.A. (2) Having performed the Exercises prescribed for Candidates for admission to the degree of M.A.