

**Standard 2nd.**—Reading: one of the Narratives next in order after Monosyllables, in an Elementary Reading Book used in the school. Writing: copy in Manuscript character a line of print. Arithmetic: a sum in Simple Addition or Subtraction, and the Multiplication Table.

**Standard 3rd.**—Reading: a short Paragraph from an Elementary Reading Book used in the school. Writing: a sentence from the same Paragraph, slowly read once, and then dictated in single words. Arithmetic: a sum in any simple rule as far as Short Division (inclusive).

**Standard 4th.**—Reading: a short Paragraph from a more advanced Reading Book used in the school. Writing: a Sentence slowly dictated once, by a few words at a time, from the same book, but not from the Paragraph read. Arithmetic: a sum in Compound Rules (Money).

**Standard 5th.**—Reading: a few lines of Poetry from a Reading Book used in the first class of the school. Writing: a Sentence slowly dictated once, by a few words at a time, from a Reading Book used in the first class of the school. Arithmetic: a Sum in Compound Rules (Common Weights and Measures).

**Standard 6th.**—Reading: a short ordinary Paragraph, in a Newspaper or other modern Narrative. Writing: another short ordinary Paragraph in a Newspaper or other modern Narrative, slowly dictated once, by a few words at a time. Arithmetic: a Sum in Practice or Bills of Parcels.

**Government Grants.**—Managers of schools under Government inspection may claim at the end of the year: (a) The sum of 4s. per scholar, according to the average number in attendance throughout the year; evening scholars, 2s. 6d. each, upon average attendance. (b.) For every scholar who has attended more than 200 times, if more than 6 years of age, 8s., subject to examination; if under 6 years of age, 6s. 6d., subject to a favourable report by the inspector; evening scholars, attending more than 24 times, 5s., subject to examination. Every day scholar for whom 8s. is claimed, forfeits 2s. 8d. for failure in reading, 2s. 8d. in writing, and 2s. 8d. in arithmetic; the forfeit for an evening scholar is 1s. 8d. for each of the subjects.

The Committee of Council, at the time of agreeing to make annual grants to a school, informs the managers in what month to look for the Inspector's annual visit. This month remains the same from year to year, unless the Committee of Council informs the managers of a change. The Inspector gives notice of the day of his visit beforehand, to the managers.

The grant is withheld altogether, if the registers and accounts be not kept with sufficient accuracy to warrant confidence in the returns.

The children of a large portion of the population are also reached by the following Societies:—

**NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE EDUCATION OF THE POOR IN THE PRINCIPLES OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH.**—This great Society which has done so much "to dissipate ignorance and crime, and to soften, and refine, and prepare for their solemn responsibilities, the children of the poorer classes of the people of England and Wales, originated in the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, which, on the very first day of its meeting (March 8, 1698) passed a resolution to consider 'how to further and promote that good design of erecting Catechetical Schools in each parish in and about London.' So well did the Society succeed, that, within ten years, nearly 5,000 children, in the metropolis alone, were receiving the benefit of a Christian education through its instrumentality; and to the aid and encouragement afforded by it, is owing the origin of some of the earliest parochial and ward Schools in London, as well as the annual assembly of the Charity School of London and Westminster in St. Paul's Cathedral. But the Society's exertions were not confined to the metropolis, for by the year 1741, more than 2,000 Schools had been founded by its efforts throughout the kingdom. About the year 1784, it afforded its support to the system of Sunday Schools introduced by Mr. Robert Raikes, of Gloucester, at that period. In 1811 the carrying of the great work of which it had laid the foundation was transferred to the National Society, and the incorporation of that Society by Royal Charter, in 1817, became the means of increasing and regulating the efforts previously made in this important department."

There are connected with the Society, thirteen Training Colleges for Schoolmasters, and twelve for Mistresses.

**BRITISH AND FOREIGN SCHOOL SOCIETY.**—This great Society, which is under the special patronage of the Queen, who subscribes £100 per annum to its funds, has for its object the Scriptural education of the children of the poor, without distinction of sect or party. It aims to promote elementary education by the training of teachers, the support of model schools, the employment of Inspectors and visitors; and by grants of school materials, &c. It was here that Joseph Lancaster began his philanthropic scheme for

the amelioration of the lower classes through the instrumentality of primary education.

**HOME AND COLONIAL SCHOOL SOCIETY.**—*Objects:* That the objects of this Society be the training of teachers, and the improvement and extension of education on Christian principles, as such principles are set forth and embodied in the Doctrinal Articles of the Church of England.

There are, also, Schools connected with the CONGREGATIONAL BOARD OF EDUCATION (instituted 1843), the WESLEYAN COMMITTEE OF EDUCATION, both of which have Normal Schools, or Training Colleges, and there are two ROMAN CATHOLIC Training Colleges.

The government, also, aids adult scholars at NIGHT SCHOOLS, according to the results of examinations.

We must omit all mention of many special classes of schools, and conclude with a notice of

## SCIENTIFIC EDUCATION.

A sum of money is voted annually by Parliament for scientific instruction in the United Kingdom. This money is administered by the Science and Art Department. The object of this vote is to promote instruction in science, especially among the industrial classes. It is voted prospectively, and its continuance is not guaranteed beyond the current financial year.

The Science and Art Department of the Committee of Council on Education is authorized to give aid towards the teaching of Elementary Drawing in Schools established to promote the education of children belonging to the classes who support themselves by manual labour.

A payment of 1s. will be made for every child who gives satisfactory evidence, under examination, of having been taught drawing. 2s. for proficiency. 3s. for every child who may excel.

A small prize will be given to every child who may exhibit the required standard of excellence.

A payment of 10s. will be made on every exercise of the 2nd grade satisfactorily worked at an annual examination by a pupil-teacher of the School, who has been taught drawing in the School.

The above-named payments will only be made on the account of children instructed in drawing by teachers holding certificates of competency to teach drawing granted by the Department.

## 2. NIGHT SCHOOLS IN FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Star* writes:

"M. Duray, Minister of Public Instruction, presided last Sunday at the distribution of prizes at the Polytechnic association. The meeting was held at the Cirque Napoleon, which vast building was crowded by foreign workmen. I give you some extracts of the speech delivered by his Excellency on this occasion. The eloquence of figures is undeniable. Notwithstanding the splendid results of the last year's examination, education has made still more gigantic strides within the last twelve months; 40,000 teachers, that is, 10,000 more than last year, have opened 32,383 gratuitous night schools, attended by 823,000 adult scholars. Above one-third of these were uninstructed, of whom but 23,000, in spite of their anxiety to learn, quitted the school as ignorantly as they entered; whereas 800,000 have made considerable progress in knowledge.

"Calculate the accession of industrial power thus gained in a few months, the progress of trade being always in proportion to that of general instruction. Contrary to the usual course of events this movement has begun from the lower strata of society. The people, inspired by a few brief and energetic words of the Emperor, have crowded to these new schools. Thirteen thousand teachers have given their time and energy gratuitously to these schools, nine thousand of whom have spent 235,000 francs of their small salaries on the good work; ten thousand municipal councils have made it a point of honor to subscribe a sum nearly amounting to two millions francs (\$80,000) towards the necessary expenses.

"To prove the severe investigations which have resulted in the above statistics, M. Duray read an official report of what had taken place in one department. A competitive examination of the adult classes took place on the 5th of March, 1865, the subject for composition having been enclosed in a sealed envelope and forwarded to each teacher. The presence of the mayors, curates and delegates from surrounding districts guaranteed the honesty with which the conditions imposed by the board had been fulfilled. One thousand two hundred and sixty seven compositions were sent in to the Inspector; 317 of these were written without a single fault. On the 11th of February, 1866, the number of competitors was trebled, and numbered 4,880; 900 compositions were sent up without a single error. In 1867, on the 27th February, 5,159 adults entered the lists, all either labourers or mechanics; the result was 1,409 faultless compositions—the writing, spelling and moral sense of the compositions being equally admirable.

"The most touching instances of anxiety for instruction are re-