

1. REVISED PROGRAMME FOR THE EXAMINATION AND CLASSIFICATION OF TEACHERS OF COMMON SCHOOLS, PRESCRIBED BY THE COUNCIL OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION FOR UPPER CANADA.

To be in full force until repealed or revised by the Council.

N.B.—Candidates are not eligible to be admitted to examination until they shall have furnished the Examiners with satisfactory evidence of their strictly temperate habits and good moral character.

(1) *Minimum Qualifications of Third Class Teachers.*

Candidates for certificates are required

1. To be able to read intelligibly and correctly any passage from any common reading book.
2. To be able to spell correctly the words of an ordinary sentence dictated by the Examiners.
3. To be able to write a plain hand.
4. To be able to work readily questions in the compound rules of arithmetic, and in reduction and proportion, and to be familiar with the principles or which these rules depend.
5. To know the elements of English grammar and to be able to parse any easy sentence in prose.
6. In regard to teachers in French or German settlements, a knowledge of the French or German grammar may be substituted for a knowledge of the English grammar, and the certificates to the teachers expressly limited accordingly.
7. To be acquainted with the relative positions of the principal countries of the world, with the principal cities, physical features, boundaries of continents, &c.
8. To have some knowledge of school organization and the classification of pupils.

(2) *Minimum Qualifications of Second Class Teachers.*

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

1. To be able to read with ease, intelligence, and expression, and to be familiar with the principles of reading and pronunciation.
2. To write a bold free hand, and to be acquainted with the rules of teaching writing.
3. To know fractions, vulgar and decimal, involution, evolution, and commercial and mental arithmetic, and to be familiar with the principles or which the rules depend.
4. To be acquainted with the elements of book-keeping.
5. To know the common rules of orthography, and to be able to parse any sentence in poetry which may be submitted; to write grammatically, with correct spelling and punctuation, the substance of any passages which may be read, or any topics which may be suggested.
6. To be familiar with the elements of mathematical and physical geography, and the particular geography of Canada.
7. To be familiar with the outlines of general history.

(3) *Minimum Qualifications of First Class Teachers.*

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

1. To be familiar with the remaining rules of common arithmetic.
2. To be acquainted with the rules for the mensuration of superficies and solids.
3. To be familiar with the simple rules of algebra, and to be able to solve problems in simple and quadratic equations. (Colenso's.)
4. To know the first four books of Euclid. (Potts'.)
5. To be familiar with the outlines of Canadian and English history.
6. To have some acquaintance with the elements of vegetable and animal physiology, and natural philosophy, as far as taught in the fifth book of the national readers.
7. To understand the proper organization and management of schools, and the improved methods of teaching.
8. To be acquainted with the principal Greek and Latin roots, in the English language, with the prefixes and affixes, to be able to describe and exemplify the principal changes of construction.

*Female candidates for first class certificates will not be examined in the subjects mentioned in the second, third, and fourth paragraphs under this head.*

Originally adopted the 3rd day of October, 1850, and revised by the Council on the 17th day of December, 1858.

FRIGHTENING CHILDREN.

Children and young persons have generally great curiosity in relation to tales of the imagination, especially when they are attended by some gossiping nurse, whose head being empty of good sense, has been filled brim full of ghost legends and black letter recollections. We have even now, while we write, a dim, shuddering recollection of those appalling horrors which make the blood chill, creep and curdle about the heart—even after the finger of time has planted furrows on the brow and sown silver threads in the hair. It was the practice of a full-grown boy of nineteen or twenty years of age, (we are certain he never became a man,) to take the writer upon his knees, (then three or four years old,) when the twilight was gradually fading into darkness, veil his face with a black handkerchief, and then for our special edification, affirm that he was the unmentionable personage who is supposed to be no better than he should be. Then would follow a long dissertation upon witches, ghosts, hobgoblins, as whole family of horrible monstrosities, by way of giving tone to the infantile imagination. The lessons operated upon the young mind like a potent spell; soon it became as much as the life was worth to attempt to cross a dark entry after nightfall. If left alone in a sleeping apartment, the avenue to the eye was carefully barricaded by the pillows and bed-clothes; there, panting, trembling, shivering, huge drops of perspiration oozing out at every pore, the flesh creeping all over with horror, the writer lay a full

believer in all monstrous shapes and terrible delusions, at times but a single remove from a maniac.

Those terrible night-time solitudes, the darkness peopled by the imagination with spectres the most terrific, how vividly do they come back even now in the days of maturer judgment and riper reason, never to be erased from the recollection by the hand of time. If there is a worse condition on earth than that into which this monstrous superstition plunges an imaginative child, we have no conception of its curdling horrors. Never to lay the head upon the pillow from the time it is two years of age, until seven, eight, or ten, without feeling the most perfect assurance in his own mind of realizing his own prophecy, and seeing some hideous spectre before morning. This is the purgatory of early innocent, and otherwise happy childhood.

These midnight horrors haunt the imagination even to old age. They may lose somewhat of their painful vividness, the appalling distinctness—something of their curdling horror, so potent in its mystery and so terrific even in its impossibility—but these terrors linger in the imagination still, ready to be called up in every suspicious spot, awakened in every solitude, in spite of all the judgment can do, or the reason can urge. For a moment at certain times—even to old age, the heart will throb with painful distinctness, the hair will become perpendicular, and a disagreeable shudder will make the blood run cold in the veins, even when manhood has reached its prime. To be sure, the judgment soon dispels these unfounded fears, but they will haunt the victim at times to his dying day. These are some of the painful, deleterious effects of frightening children in the early season of their growth.

How important it is that parents should guard them against these groundless terrors, exciting the early imagination, and chaining the trembling victim to the indescribable agony of this nervous bondage for all its future life.—*Dr. Knapp's Journal.*

In conciliating those we live with, it is most surely done, not by consulting their interests, nor by giving way to their opinions, so much as by not offending their tastes. The most refined part of us lies in this region of taste, which is perhaps a result of our whole being, rather than a part of our nature, and at any rate is the region of our most subtle sympathies and antipathies.—*Friends in Council.*

How fortunate beyond all others is the man who, in order to adjust himself to his fate, is not obliged to cast away his whole preceding life.

Our sweet illusions are half of them conscious illusions, like effects of color that we know to be made up of tinsel, broken glass and rags.

The noblest contribution for the benefit of posterity, is a good character, formed by good conduct.