

JOURNAL OF

Upper



EDUCATION,

Canada.

VOL. XIX.

TORONTO: OCTOBER, 1866.

No. 10.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER:

	PAGE
I. PAPERS ON MILITARY SCHOOL DRILL.—(1) Military Drill in our Public Schools. (2) School Drill an aid to Volunteering. (3) Drill at the Schools. (4) Military Training in our Public Schools. (5) Military Drill in the Schools. (6) Physical Exercises and Recreation for Girls.	145
II. PAPERS ON THE DEFENCE OF CANADA.—(1) British Connection. (2) Prussian Military System adapted to Canada. (3) The Force necessary for Canada to Organize	152
III. PAPERS ON EDUCATION IN CANADA.—(1) New Universities in Upper Canada. (2) Normal School for Upper Canada. (3) Rev. Dr. Bangs as a School Teacher in Canada	154
IV. PROGRESS OF EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.—(1) Report of the English Committee of Council on Education. (2) University Examinations for Girls	155
V. PAPERS ON SCIENTIFIC SUBJECTS.—(1) Ocean Telegraphy. (2) The Cyclones, or Circular Storms. (3) The recent Hurricane. (4) The Culloden Hurricane. (5) Abstract of Monthly Meteorological Results.	158
VI. EDUCATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.—Queen's University. Knox's College. Victoria University	160
VII. DEPARTMENTAL NOTICES.—Grammar School Registers. School Registers supplied through Local Superintendents. Common School Manual for Upper Canada. Public Library Books, Maps, Apparatus, and School Prize Books. Indistinct Post Marks	160

I. Papers on Military School Drill.

1. MILITARY DRILL IN OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The subject of military drill in our Grammar and Common Schools has so frequently been discussed by practical educationists among us, and at teachers associations and conventions, that we have gathered together a few papers on the subject, for insertion in this number of the *Journal*. The question has also been under the consideration of the Government; and the Militia Department has authorised the formation of drill associations in most of our colleges, higher seminaries and schools. It has also under consideration, we believe, a regulation requiring drill to be taught in all schools receiving public aid, as a part of its regular course of instruction. The subject of elementary military instruction in the Grammar Schools—not drill merely—has also been provided for by the legislature; and the following provision for it was made in the twelfth section of the Grammar School Amendment Act of 1865:—

“It shall be lawful for the Governor in Council to prescribe a course of Elementary Military Instruction for Grammar School pupils, and to appropriate out of any money granted for the purpose, a sum not exceeding fifty dollars per annum to any school, the Head Master of which shall have passed a prescribed examination in the subjects of the military course, and in which school a class of not less than five pupils has been taught for a period of at least six months; such classes and instruction to be subject to such inspection and oversight as the Governor in Council may direct.”

This twelfth section introduces a new feature into the instruc-

tion to be given in our Grammar Schools, and will enable them to become feeders to some Canadian Sandhurst, or West Point Military Academy, yet to be established. It does not relate to military drill in the school, but to a preliminary course of elementary military studies, such as military history, drawing, etc. No regulations have yet been prepared on the subject. The government propose leaving the matter to the consideration of the proposed new legislature of Upper Canada.

The first paper which we insert is taken from a lecture delivered before the Quebec Literary and Historical Society, by E. A. Meredith, Esq., LL.D., one of the Assistant Secretaries of the Province. This able and instructive address so thoroughly discusses the whole subject of “Military and Naval Drill” in our schools, in connection with “Shorter School Time,” that we give it almost entire. We would bespeak for this paper the careful consideration of Boards of School Trustees and Teachers.

The second paper is also an extract, from an address on “School Drill,” &c., delivered in Liverpool, by Rev. J. S. Howson, Principal of the Collegiate Institution of that City.

The remaining papers are chiefly extracts from the proceedings of public bodies and others in Canada, on the necessity and importance of military drill in our schools.

SHORT SCHOOL TIME, WITH MILITARY OR NAVAL DRILL: IN CONNECTION ESPECIALLY WITH THE SUBJECT OF AN EFFICIENT MILITIA SYSTEM. BY DR. MEREDITH.

In 1860 a Royal Commission was appointed in England to report upon the state of popular Elementary Education in that country. The Commission included the names of the late Duke of Newcastle, Mr. W. Nassau Senior, and many other eminent educational reformers, peculiarly qualified for a work of such national importance. The results of the Commissioners' labors are contained in six bulky volumes, which form a valuable Repertory on the subject of National Education.

Without at all undervaluing the importance of the labors of the Commissioners, it may be safely asserted that no part of their able and voluminous report is so suggestive, none so certain to bring about eventually a radical and permanent revolution in the whole system of education, as the short and unpretending communication, published in the appendix, addressed by Mr. Edw. Chadwick to Mr. Senior. It is to this paper of Mr. Chadwick, and to a subsequent explanatory letter from him on the same subject, also addressed to Mr. Senior, that I am mainly indebted for the facts and arguments which follow.