

II. AT THE CLOSE OF THE BUSINESS OF THE DAY.

Let us pray.

Most Merciful God, we yield Thee our humble and hearty thanks, for Thy Fatherly care and preservation of us this day, and for the progress which Thou hast enabled us to make in useful learning: we pray Thee to imprint upon our minds whatever good instructions we have received, and to bless them to the advancement of our temporal and eternal welfare; and pardon, we implore Thee, all that Thou hast seen amiss in our thoughts, words and actions. May Thy good Providence still guide and keep us during the approaching interval of rest and relaxation, so that we may be thereby prepared to enter on the duties of the morrow, with renewed vigor, both of body and mind; and preserve us, we beseech Thee, now and ever, both outwardly in our bodies, and inwardly in our souls, for the sake of Jesus Christ, Thy Son, Our Lord. *Amen.*

Lighten our darkness, we beseech Thee, O Lord; and by Thy great mercy, defend us from all perils and dangers of this night, for the love of Thine only Son, Our Saviour, Jesus Christ. *Amen.*

Our Father, which art in Heaven, hallowed be Thy Name, Thy Kingdom come, Thy will be done in Earth, as it is in Heaven; give us this day our daily bread; and forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us; and lead us not into temptation; but deliver us from evil; for Thine is the Kingdom, the Power, and the Glory, for ever and ever. *Amen.*

The Grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the Love of God, and the Fellowship of the Holy Ghost, be with us all evermore. *Amen.*

SECTION IX.—DUTIES OF THE INSPECTOR OF GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

1. *Admission of Pupils.*—It shall be the duty of the Inspector, not only to examine the Grammar Schools as heretofore, but to examine and finally to admit all pupils into the schools, according to one of the entrance examinations prescribed, and to ascertain by careful investigation, how far each Grammar School is fulfilling the conditions of the law and is conducted as the law and general regulations require, and to report forthwith to the Chief Superintendent, any case of failure or delinquency in these respects.

2. *Inquiries of Inspector.*—It shall also be the duty of the Inspector of Grammar Schools to visit each Grammar School in the course of the year, and to make enquiry and examination in such manner as he shall think proper, into all matters affecting the character and operations of the school, and especially in regard to the following things:

a. *Mechanical Arrangements.*—The tenure of the property; the materials, plans and dimensions of the buildings; when erected and with what funds built; neighbourhood; how lighted, warmed and ventilated; if any class rooms are provided for the separate instruction of part of the pupils; if there is a lobby or closet for hats, cloaks, book-presses, &c.; how the desks and seats are arranged and constructed, and with what conveniences; what arrangements for the teacher; what play-ground is provided; what gymnastic apparatus, if any; whether there be a well, and proper conveniences for private purposes.

b. *Means of Instruction.*—The books used in the several classes, under the heads of Latin, Greek, English, Arithmetic, Geography, &c.; the apparatus provided, as maps, globes, blackboards, models, cabinets, library, &c.

c. *Organization.*—Arrangement of classes; whether each pupil is taught by the same teacher; if any assistant or assistants are employed; to what extent; how remunerated; how qualified.

d. *Discipline.*—Hours of attendance; usual ages of pupils admitted; if the pupils change places in their several classes; or whether they are marked at each lesson or exercise, according to their relative merits; if distinction depends on intellectual proficiency and moral conduct, or on moral conduct only; what rewards, if any; whether corporal punishments are employed: if so, their nature, and whether inflicted publicly or privately; what other punishments are used; management in play hours; whether attendance is regular; what religious exercises are observed; and what religious instruction is given, if any.

e. *Method of Instruction.*—Whether mutual, or simultaneous, or individual, or mixed; if mutual, the number of monitors, their attainments, how appointed, how employed; if simultaneous, that is by classes, in what subjects of instruction; whether the simultaneous method is not more or less mingled with individual teaching, and on what subjects; to what extent the intellectual,

or the mere rote method is pursued, and on what subjects; how far the interrogative method only is used; whether the suggestive method is employed; whether the elliptical method is resorted to; how the attainments in the various lessons are tested—by individual oral interrogation—by requiring written answers to written questions, or by requiring an abstract of the lesson to be written from memory.

f. *Attainments of Pupils.*—1. *Reading and Spelling;* whether they can read with ordinary facility only, or with ease and expression. Art of reading, as prescribed in the programme—meaning and derivation of words; whether they can spell correctly. 2. *Writing;* whether they can write with ordinary correctness, or with ease and elegance. 3. *Drawing;* linear, ornamental, architectural, geometrical; whether taught, and in what manner. 4. *Arithmetic;* whether acquainted with the simple rules, and skilful in them; whether acquainted with the tables of moneys, weights, measures, and skilful in them; whether acquainted with the compound rules and skilful in them; whether acquainted with the higher rules and skilful in them; 5. *Book-keeping.* 6. *English Grammar and Composition;* whether acquainted with the rules of orthography, parts of speech, their nature and modifications, parsing, composition; whether acquainted with the grammatical structure and excellencies of the language by frequent composition in writing, and the critical reading and analysis of the English classic authors, in both prose and poetry. 7. *Geography and History;* whether taught as prescribed in the official programme, and by questions suggested by the nature of the subject. 8. *Christian Morals and Elements of Civil Government;* how far taught, and in what manner. 9. *The Languages*—Latin, Greek and French; how many pupils in each of these languages; whether well grounded in an accurate knowledge of their grammatical forms and principles; their proper pronunciation, peculiar structure and idioms, and whether taught by oral and written exercises and compositions in these languages as well as by accurate and free translations of the standard authors. 10. *Algebra and Geometry;* how many pupils and how far advanced in; whether they are familiar with the definitions, and perfectly understand the reason, as well as practice, of each step in the process of solving each problem and demonstrating each proposition. 11. *Elements of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry,* as prescribed in the programme; whether taught; what apparatus for teaching them; how many pupils in each. 12. *Vocal Music;* whether taught, and in what manner.

g. *Miscellaneous.*—How many pupils have been sent from the school to, and how many are preparing for matriculation in some University. 2. Whether a register and visitor's book are kept, as required by the regulations, and whether the trustees visit the school. 3. Whether the pupils have been examined before being admitted to the school, and arranged in forms and divisions, as prescribed by the regulations; and whether the required public examinations have been held. 4. What prizes or other means are offered to excite pupils to competition and study. 5. How far the course of studies and method of discipline prescribed according to law, have been introduced, and are pursued in the school; and such other information in regard to the condition of the schools as may be useful in promoting the interests of Grammar Schools generally.

EDUCATION OFFICE,
Toronto, 1st Dec., 1865.

III. Biographical Sketches.

No. 61.—RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD VISCOUNT PALMERSTON.

To write Lord Palmerston's life is almost to write a history of England since 1806, for in that year he commenced his political career as a conservative candidate for Cambridge University, in opposition to Lord William Petty (the late Marquis of Lansdowne) who had been chosen by the Whigs to succeed William Pitt as Chancellor of the Exchequer. He was then little more than 21, having been born in October, 1784, at Broadlands, Hants. Had he therefore died two days later he would have been 81 years old. He is descended from a younger branch of the Temples of Stowe, the