

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 Moral 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.

9. *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 is 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 May, 1865.

## II. Papers on Classical and kindred Subjects.

### 1. ENGLISH ROYAL GRAMMAR SCHOOL BILL.

The Public Schools Bill, which is presented to Parliament by the Earl of Clarendon, has just been printed. The following summary of the more important of its provisions is taken from the *Times*:—With a few slight exceptions, the alteration of statutes and the framing of regulations are entirely committed to the governing bodies. At Eton, in place of the present provost, vice provost, and six fellows, the governing body is for the future to be composed of a provost and fourteen fellows, of whom nine are to be honorary and five stipendiary. All shall be members of the Established Church, but shall not necessarily have been educated at Eton. The provost shall be nominated by the Crown, shall be a graduate of Oxford or Cambridge, of not less than 35 years of age, and not necessarily in holy orders.

He shall be required to reside during the whole of every school term. Of the other eight, who shall receive no emoluments and shall not be required to reside, three shall be nominated by the Crown, and shall be graduates of Oxford or Cambridge, and the other five shall be elected by the governing body. The five stipendiary fellows shall also be elected by the governing body. They must all be either distinguished for literary or scientific attainments, or have done eminent service to the school as head or assistant masters. Three of them at least shall be in holy orders. They shall receive £700 a year and a house, and shall be required to reside three months in every year. A similar change is proposed at Winchester, though the number of fellows is not so largely increased. At Harrow, Charter House, and Rugby the proposed change consists merely in an addition to the number of trustees or governors, with the provision that one-fourth of the whole governing body shall be persons distinguished for their literary and scientific attainments. At Westminster, Shrewsbury, and St. Paul's the change is more complicated, but is of the same character. To the governing bodies thus constituted, all the "property, rights, powers, privileges, and obligations" of the existing bodies will be transferred, subject, of course, to the provisions of the bill; and in the case of Westminster and St. Paul's some change will be necessary in respect to the tenure of the school property. The times and places of their meeting, and the management of their business, are to be under the entire control of the governing bodies; a majority of members present is to decide any question, the chairman is to have a casting vote, and there is, of course, a fixed quorum. Lastly, their reasonable expenses are to be defrayed out of the school funds. The matters which will come under their control are of two kinds—first, the statutes affecting the foundation and the constitution of the school; and secondly, the general regulations as to its management. With regard to the former, their provisions will be subject to the control of Parliament and of the Queen in Council; with regard to the latter, their authority is unrestricted. The bill specially provides that no candidate for the foundation at Eton shall be entitled to preference by reason of his place of birth or abode, and that neither illegitimacy nor bodily imperfection shall be a disqualification. In the case of Shrewsbury, the rights of the burgesses are to cease in 1880, and after that date there will be 40 free scholarships absolutely open. At Harrow and Rugby, the privileges of free education possessed by persons residing within the parishes or neighborhoods shall cease, except in the case of children born within ten years from the passing of the act. The governing bodies of these schools, moreover, are to prepare schemes for appropriating a suitable part of their revenues to the promotion of education in their neighbourhoods—as, for example, by establishing schools, regard being had to the local objects of their founders and to the altered circumstances of the present time. Besides this, the restrictions under which the governing bodies will make these statutes, and the conditions of their validity, are as follows:—No statute made by the governing body of one school shall affect the interest of another in endowments common to the two without the consent of the governing body of the second school, and where a statute would affect any college in either of the two Universities, sufficient notice is to be given to the head of such a college. A statute shall be valid after it has been approved by her Majesty in Council. It is also specially provided that "no candidate for any mastership shall be entitled to preference by reason of his having been educated at the school of which he desires to be master." The head master will be subject to the general regulations of the governing body on all the points we have enumerated, but he will be otherwise independent, and will be supreme over all the other masters. The Dean and Chapter of Westminster are, in conjunction with the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, to vest in the governing body and their successors the fee simple of such an estate as shall be adequate to the due maintenance of the school, and also to make over to them the buildings at present in use; but these are to revert to the dean and chapter in case of the removal of the school elsewhere. Power is given to the governing body of any school to prepare a scheme for raising money upon mortgage for the purpose of altering or enlarging the school buildings, in obedience to the recommendations of the commissioners; and such a scheme is to be subject to the same conditions of validity as the statutes before-mentioned. Further, the governing bodies of Westminster, Charter House, and St. Paul's may lay schemes before her Majesty for the removal of their schools from their present sites, providing for the sale or mortgage of their existing property, and these schemes will also be subject to the same conditions as a new statute.

### 2. THOUGHTS ON THE USE TO BE MADE OF GREEK AND LATIN IN THE EDUCATION OF THE HIGHER CLASSES.

Among the various reactions, pretended or real, for which the age is famous, there is one, at all events, the fact of which must to a very great extent be admitted. It is that which restores to the