

each, in a University, College, or School of Medicine approved of.

9. Candidates for final examination shall furnish testimonials of attendance in the following branches of a medical education, namely: Anatomy, Chemistry, Theory and Practice of Medicine, Principles and Practice of Surgery, Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children, Materia Medica and Pharmacy, Institutes of Medicine, General and Practical Anatomy, of which two courses will be required of six months each; Chemical Surgery, Medical Jurisprudence, Botany, Practical Chemistry, of which one course of three months will be required.

10. Candidates must also give proof by ticket, of having attended at least twelve months' practice of a general hospital, or that of some other hospital approved of, and certified to.

11. Moreover, no one shall be permitted to become a candidate for examination whose final course shall consist of less than four subjects of six months each.

12. That students shall not be permitted to attend any other lectures, during their first year, than those on the following primary branches, viz:—Final and Practical Anatomy, Chemistry, Materia Medica and Physiology; nor will the certificates of any teacher, who lectures on more than one branch of medical science be recognized; and more than one lecture each day shall not be delivered by the same person, on these primary branches. The Professor of Surgery may lecture on Clinical Surgery; the Professor of Medicine, and the Professor of Materia Medica may lecture on Botany and Medical Jurisprudence.

13. Each candidate to be required to produce a certificate of having compounded medicines for two periods of six months each, or one period of twelve months, in the office of a qualified medical practitioner, in conjunction with which he must produce a certificate of having attended at least six cases of midwifery.

14. Four fifths of the actual teaching days of the session must be attended before a certificate of attendance at said session can be granted, except in cases of sickness.

15. All graduates from recognised colleges in the United States shall matriculate and attend one full course of lectures; and all students shall matriculate and complete a course of study in the college in which they intend to graduate, equivalent to the curriculum required by the Council.

16. That from a student who is a graduate of any recognised University or College, only three years of attendance on Medical lectures shall be required. The primary examination shall consist of the following branches:—Anatomy, Chemistry, Materia Medica, Institutes of Medicine and Botany, while the final branches shall consist of Practice of Medicine, Surgery and Surgical Anatomy, Midwifery, Medical Jurisprudence and Practical Chemistry, Hamilton's Outlines of English History to the present time, Schmitze's Manual of Ancient History, embracing Roman History to the death of Nero, and Grecian History to the death of Alexander, and Part I. of Fowne's Chemistry, be the subjects of matriculation examination for students entering upon the study of medicine in addition to the other subjects specified by this Council.

17. The regulation shall not act injuriously as to time in regard to those students who have already attended one or more courses of lectures in any Canadian School, but such shall be allowed them.

#### 5. VICE-REGAL VISIT TO THE GRAND SEMINARY, MONTREAL.

On Monday last, his Excellency the Governor-General, visited by invitation, the College of the Grand Seminary, Montreal. He was accompanied by his Excellency Major-General Michel, and a brilliant staff. His Excellency was received, at the grand entrance, by the Superior, and Professors of the College, and conducted to the Examination Hall, where loyal addresses in Greek, Latin, French, and English were presented to him.

His Excellency said in reply that he regretted that he was unable to respond to the addresses which had been presented to him in the several languages in which they were couched—especially at the short notice of a few minutes. He could, unfortunately, only speak his native British, and that not too well, but in that he would return them thanks for their expressions of kindly welcome to himself personally, and their kind wishes for himself and family. He was rejoiced to receive also from the directors and pupils of this large educational establishment the expression of their loyalty to Her Majesty, and of attachment to the free institutions under which they had the happiness to live. He was receiving fresh and most gratifying proofs every day that these feelings of loyalty existed not only in these great educational establishments, but among the whole people of Canada, of every origin and creed. (Applause.) He again thanked them for their kind reception. (Prolonged applause.) "God save the Queen" was then sung, after which the Rev. Principal of the seminary said:

"Your Excellency—Permit me before we leave this hall, to call your attention to the fact that we have here about two hundred young men who are studying literature and natural science, and about eighty who are studying for the church. All are treated alike, without distinction of country and race. We have pupils from Upper as well as Lower Canada, from the other British provinces, and from the United States,—to us political views or status go for nought,—only this—we endeavor to inculcate on all alike the principle of fidelity to the institutions of their own country. To the Americans we say—'Be good republicans when you get back to your homes.' On the subjects of our Sovereign, Queen Victoria, we enjoin faithfulness and loyalty to her. We add that devotion to their country is not only a duty enjoined by honor, but also by conscience. In these principles we rear the young men whose education is entrusted to us, and we hope that you will always find them faithful in persevering in this course of conduct."

Hon. Mr. Cartier spoke as follows:—"Gentlemen,—After an absence of forty years from this institution, I experience much pleasure in finding still here my old master—now the Superior of the College—and you also, who are my fellow students, though I have preceded you by many years. You, gentlemen, perhaps have sometimes (I will not say envied) for a student of the Seminary of Montreal can never have experienced such a feeling, but you sometimes have allowed the position which I occupy to-day to seem to your imagination a high and important one. Well, gentlemen, this high place to which I have attained is not due to my merits. I do not owe it to any ability of my own, but to this reverend gentleman and his valuable instruction." (Applause.)

Before the dispersion of the students for their holiday, they insisted on playing Patrick's Day, and hearing from the Hon. Mr. McGee, who accordingly mounted the steps of the grand entrance, and briefly addressed them. He congratulated them on the good fortune they enjoyed in being inmates of so magnificent a foundation, under the superintendence of the venerable Seminary of St. Sulpice—the true seed-plot of civilization on this island and throughout a great part of Canada. He was glad they had had an opportunity of seeing the Chief Magistrate of Canada among them, and he was equally certain his Excellency was pleased with what he had seen. Without intending any disrespect, he was sure they would all join him in wishing that when his Excellency was in the fulness of time removed from among them, he might be succeeded by a similar order of Moncks. (Loud laughter and cheers.)

### III. Education in other Countries.

#### 1. THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF MICHIGAN.

BY C. B. STEBBINS, ESQ., DEPUTY STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

*To the Editor of the Journal of Education for Upper Canada.*

DEAR SIR,—The school census, taken every year under oath, shows that the present population of Michigan is, at the least, 900,000; and that 150,000 of this number have been added since the commencement of the late rebellion. In 1860 the number of children from five to twenty years of age was 246,684; and the general census taken the same year was 751,110. This, as well as a similar comparison in other years, shows that the school census comprises scarcely one-third of the population. In 1865 the children numbered 298,091; a gain in five years, of 51,407, of which 17,319 was in 1865 alone. This increase has been exceeded in no past year in the history of the State.

Such has been our increase of population—and the increase of wealth has been greater—while a million and a half of our countrymen have been in fierce conflict in the field of a gigantic rebellion. And, though Michigan furnished eighty thousand men for the Federal army (nearly all volunteers), though our expenses of living increased over fifty per cent, our taxes trebled, and a gloom which no human vision could penetrate overshadowed the future, we are not advised that a single school has been suspended at any time, in consequence of the war. On the contrary, the number of towns and cities reporting schools, has increased since 1860, from 649 to 711; the number of districts, from 4,087 to 4,471 and the number of teachers, from 7,970 to 8,776. In the same time—five years—the annual wages paid to teachers increased from \$468,988 to \$719,214; the total yearly resources, from \$728,575 to \$1,239,124; and the value of school houses, from \$1,618,859 to \$2,223,988. The number attending school in 1860, was 193,107; and in 1865, it was 228,260.

About one-third of the amount paid to teachers the past year, was paid in 150 districts—Graded schools—which contained 81,000 children, owned full half the value of schoolhouses, and raised about forty-five hundredths of all the school-resources. Yet, in these