

three other prominent Educationists: Papers on "The Permanency of the Teaching Profession" by Mr. Fotheringham; "The School as a Preparation for the Farm and the Workshop" by Mr. Merchant; "The Teacher as a Student" by Dr. Purslow; "The Study of English" by Mr. Houston, and on other subjects by Mr. Glashan and Mr. Swift, have been arranged for by the Committee.

A CORRESPONDENT proposes to us a problem which we confess we cannot solve to our complete satisfaction. He enquires if Dryden was a prophet, and had in view in the following lines a certain busy-body in educational affairs in this Province:—

"Prompt to assail, and careless of defence.
Invulnerable in his imprudence,
He dares the world, and eager of a name
He thrusts about and jostles into fame.
Frontless and satire-proof he scours the streets,
And runs an Indian muck at all he meets;
So fond of loud report that not to miss
Of being known (his last and utmost bliss)
He rather would be known for what he is."

Will some one help us to identify the portrait? It is not possible that amongst scholars and gentlemen there can be any one to whom this picture would have the slightest resemblance.

At the recent Carlisle Church Congress, one of the speakers declared that whatever secular benefits have resulted from the Education Act of 1870 it effected the disestablishment of religion in the public elementary schools. All government regulations concerning religion, he said, are now of a negative kind. The State has assumed a Gallo-like attitude towards religion and inasmuch as by experience, School Boards afford no security for the efficient maintenance of religious education in elementary schools, it should be the duty of the church to make them as efficient instruments of religious education as possible; and churches must hold fast their church day-schools. At the same Congress, Lord Norton stated that little improvement

of any kind could really take place in any department of education, so long as the fatal system of paying for education by grants on show results is continued.

THE following Regulations respecting Religious Instruction, have recently been issued by the Department of Education for this Province. We shall reserve comment upon them until our next issue:

1. Every Public and High School shall be opened with the Lord's Prayer, and closed with the reading of the Scriptures and the Lord's Prayer, or the prayer sanctioned by the Department of Education.

2. The portions of Scripture used shall be taken from selections authorized for that purpose, by the Department of Education, and shall be read without comment or explanation.

3. Where a teacher claims to have conscientious scruples against opening and closing the school as herein provided, he shall notify the trustees to that effect in writing.

4. No pupil shall be obliged to take part in the exercises above referred to against the wish of his parent or guardian, expressed in writing to the master of the school.

5. When required by the Trustees the Ten Commandments shall be repeated at least once a week.

6. The Trustees shall place a copy of the authorized Readings in each department of the Public and High Schools under their jurisdiction, within one year from the date hereof.

7. The clergy of any denomination or their authorized representatives, shall have the right to give religious instruction to the pupils of their own church, in each school-house at least once a week, after the hour of closing of the school in the afternoon; and if the clergy of more than one denomination apply to give religious instruction in the same school-house, the School Board or trustees shall decide on what day of the week the school-house shall be at the disposal of the clergyman of each denomination, at the time above stated. But it shall be lawful