

NUMBER OF CERTIFICATES

Awarded by the Council of Public Instruction, and by the County and City Boards of Examiners,
at the July Examinations, 1874.

COUNTIES AND CITIES.	Number who applied for			Total.	Who Received					Total.
	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.		1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.		
						Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Glengarry	—	2	26	28	—	1	—	1	7	9
Stormont	—	1	18	19	—	—	—	3	4	7
Dundas	—	4	49	53	—	4	—	6	36	46
Prescott	—	3	20	23	—	—	3	—	10	13
*Russell	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carleton	—	8	32	40	—	4	1	14	7	26
Leeds and Grenville	—	11	97	108	—	4	1	11	52	68
Lanark	—	3	52	55	—	2	1	6	20	29
Renfrew	—	—	38	38	—	—	—	2	2	4
Frontenac	—	9	58	67	—	3	—	7	23	33
Lennox and Addington	—	3	20	23	—	2	1	2	18	23
Prince Edward	—	11	35	46	—	4	—	6	11	21
Hastings	—	9	91	100	—	2	—	20	11	33
Northumberland	—	3	36	39	—	3	—	4	5	12
Durham	1	11	26	38	1	4	—	9	10	24
Peterborough	—	17	47	64	—	2	1	9	22	34
Victoria	1	16	89	106	—	3	4	24	36	67
Ontario	2	13	43	58	—	3	1	13	12	29
York	1	24	71	96	1	8	7	37	25	78
Peel	—	7	18	25	—	4	1	3	5	13
Simcoe	2	10	64	76	2	2	—	18	19	41
Halton	—	1	24	25	—	—	—	6	7	13
Wentworth	2	9	40	51	1	4	3	10	17	35
Brant	—	7	21	28	—	1	—	5	7	13
Lincoln	—	7	39	46	—	5	2	8	15	30
Welland	1	—	20	21	—	—	—	2	10	12
Haldimand	—	6	31	37	—	3	—	5	10	18
Norfolk	—	1	27	28	—	—	—	2	14	16
Oxford	—	8	52	60	—	1	1	8	8	18
Waterloo	2	8	33	43	1	2	—	10	5	18
Wellington	1	30	97	128	—	9	—	25	16	50
Grey	1	24	95	120	—	8	3	12	31	54
Perth	2	12	73	87	2	3	2	18	12	37
Huron	2	28	79	109	1	11	1	26	18	57
Bruce	1	7	70	78	—	4	—	20	17	41
Middlesex	1	28	141	170	—	13	1	31	32	77
Elgin	2	18	70	90	1	10	4	16	21	52
Kent	1	5	54	60	—	2	2	15	24	43
Lambton	1	26	54	81	1	6	1	11	17	36
Essex	—	10	30	40	—	2	—	7	13	22
Hamilton	—	6	14	20	—	1	3	—	4	8
London	—	1	6	7	—	—	1	1	3	5
Ottawa	2	13	7	22	2	1	3	1	1	8
Toronto	1	3	8	12	1	1	1	—	8	11
Kingston	—	7	3	10	—	—	3	—	5	8
Total	27	430	2018	2475	14	142	52	434	650	1292

* Answers not yet examined. Result not determined.

I. Papers on Literary and Scientific Subjects.

1. THE USES OF PHILOLOGY.

The sessions of the American Philological Association, which were lately held at Hartford, Connecticut, have excited exceeding little interest in the public mind. Among the essayists and debaters were some of the most learned men in the various American colleges; but the subjects chosen for elucidation and discussion are so far removed from popular knowledge that it is no great wonder they created so little sympathy. Yet philology—though as a science, it is still in its infancy—has been of very real service in clearing up obscure points of history and in settling disputes as to the original landmarks of different races. Even if confined to our English language alone, what a light it sheds on the different stages of the history of the British nation. The subjugation, extinction, or banishment of the Celtic tribes which Cæsar encountered; the 400 years sojourn of the Romans; the invasion, supremacy, and conversion of the Saxons and their Danish rivals; the Norman conquest; the long struggle for linguistic supremacy between French and English, and the ultimate compromise, to which we are indebted for our

present tongue—all these facts are revealed by Philology in the composition and structure of the language itself. It is the same with other languages; and the interests become wider and deeper as we enter the domain of comparative philology and trace the pedigree, and discover the kinship of several languages and races apparently diverse.

There is one important question, which, we have long thought, might very advantageously occupy the chief attention of the philologists of this continent, namely, the study of the native American languages, with a view to the ascertainment of the early settlement of this great division of the earth. The subject is still involved in obscurity. It is taught in the schools that Columbus discovered America in 1492, and that there were possible previous visits to the continent by Welshmen, Icelanders, &c. But we have nothing tangible—the knowledge which we crave of the far distant past, when the first stranger set his foot on American soil, still eludes our grasp. The comparative civilization of Mexico and Peru is still unaccounted for. In fact, all that is offered to us, instead of some scientifically founded probability, however small, is a mass of conflicting theories, advanced, apparently, with no other object than that of making the puzzle still more intricate.