

of good health and good character, between the ages of twenty and thirty-five. A fair education is also required, and in every case the first month after entrance is considered a term of probation. During this probationary term, it sometimes happens that candidates are found deficient in some important practical qualification, and for that reason are not allowed to continue the course.

The remuneration given for the first year is \$6 a month, and for the second year \$9 a month. This is not regarded as payment for the services of the nurses, but rather as a provision for personal expenses, text-books, etc. The training and education which they receive is in itself a full equivalent for their services. During the second year of the course, those who have shown themselves best qualified are appointed to the responsible positions of head nurses of the various hospital wards.

After graduation, a nurse engaged in private families usually receives from \$10 to \$14 a week.

A large proportion of graduate nurses continue in the practice of their profession; for instance, out of the two hundred and forty-four nurses who have graduated from Bellevue, one hundred and eighty-four are now in active service, many of them being Superintendents of Nurses' Training Schools.

The demand for trained nurses exceeds the supply. It is an almost daily occurrence at the Toronto Training School, that urgent requests for nurses, from medical men and others, must be reluctantly refused, because there is no one to send. This fact in itself is no slight testimony to the esteem in which the services of professional nurses are held, and is an evidence that those who are successful in their course and final examinations are usually well-fitted to enter upon the profession which they have

chosen, and be co-workers with the physician in the great work of relieving human suffering and saving human life.

REPORT OF THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION FOR 1886, WITH THE STATISTICS OF 1885.

THIS Report differs in some important respects from those which have preceded it. It seems as if Mr. Ross were determined to celebrate this year of Jubilee by giving his readers a rest from the perusal of the Reports of his subordinates. Certain it is that we have not the usual dogmatic utterances of the High School Inspectors. The Director of Teachers' Institutes has been allowed to confine his attention to the delivery of lectures in connection with his own special work; while the Inspector of Model Schools is silent upon the wonderful results accomplished in making efficient teachers out of raw students by the three months' course of professional training at those schools. Was it for this reason, too, or because of the more important calls upon his time and attention by the recent election, that we have no word from the Minister himself about his visit to the Old Country last summer? We had entertained great hopes of the good results of that visit, for we thought that a man of his full mind on educational subjects would return with a host of new ideas on the important interests committed to his care. In no country in the world; except, perhaps, Japan, has there been such a number of reforms accomplished in recent years in all branches of education as in England. In elementary education in particular, immense strides have been made. Dr. Johnson said, in one of his conversations with Boswell, that an intelligent traveller reminded him of the Spanish proverb—"You must take the wealth