

III. As the number to be admitted is limited by the capacity of the schools, vacancies in either of them will be filled by applicants for admission to the other, in the order indicated above.

IV. No admission to the Schools shall take place, except at the beginning of each Normal School Session.

(Signed) ADAM CROOKS,
Minister of Education.

EDUCATION OFFICE,
29th August, 1876.

3. NORMAL SCHOOLS, TORONTO AND OTTAWA.

The Session will commence on the 15th September, and will close on 15th July, with vacation from the third Wednesday in December to the second Tuesday in January; and from the Wednesday before, to the Tuesday after, Easter, inclusive.

NOTE.—For subjects of examination see prospectus, to be had of either of the Principals.

4. INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION, DECEMBER, 1876.

The Intermediate Examination, to be held in December next, will embrace the same subjects as those of June, 1876.

5. CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF EXAMINERS.

The Chairman of the Central Committee of Examiners desires that an intimation may be given in the *Journal*, that communications or certificates, examinations and other matters relating to the work of the Committee, should be addressed to the Education Office, and not to individual members of the Committee, as the Committee does not desire to receive any letters except such as may be referred to it by the Department.

6. REMITTANCES BY INSPECTORS AND TRUSTEES TO THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Persons having to make remittances to the Education Department of Ontario, will please send the same, if to the amount of \$50 or over, through an agency of the Bank of Commerce, or the Bank of Montreal, if there be one in the neighbourhood. The amount can be deposited at the agency to the credit of the Minister of Education, and the duplicate bank receipt enclosed with the letter of advice to the Education Department. Small amounts should be sent by P. O. Order.

All money letters to the Department should be registered.

7. ONTARIO TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Sixteenth Annual Convention of the Ontario Teachers' Association assembled in the theatre of the Education Department, Toronto, on the 8th instant. In the absence of the President, Rev. Dr. Ryerson, the chair was taken by Mr. Robert McQueen, 1st Vice-President.

The proceedings commenced with the reading of the 67th Psalm and prayer by Mr. McCallum. The Secretary (Mr. A. McMurchy) called the roll of officers. The minutes were held as read. The Treasurer (Mr. S. McAllister) read the Treasurer's report, which showed the total receipts to have been \$216, and the expenditure \$109, leaving a balance of \$107. The total assets were about \$120 and the liabilities \$56. He moved the adoption of the report. The motion was carried, and Messrs. McCallum and W. Anderson were appointed to audit the accounts.

The Secretary suggested that a minute should be prepared in reference to their regretted friend, the late J. B. Dixon, of Peterboro'. He moved, "That the following members be appointed a Committee to draft a minute expressive of our esteem of the late J. B. Dixon, M. A., Head Master of the Peterboro' Collegiate Institute—E. Scarlett, W. Anderson, W. McIntosh, and the mover; a copy of the said minute to be sent to Mr. Dixon's family." After several members had expressed their high esteem for their late friend, the motion was seconded by Mr. McIntosh, and carried.

THE METHOD OF PREPARING AND REVISING TEXT BOOKS.

Mr. R. Alexander moved: "That in the opinion of this Association there should be a provision made for the thorough examination of new text-books, and the careful revision of such text-

books as are, or may be, authorized. Therefore be it resolved that the appointment of a Committee for the above purpose be respectfully urged upon the attention of the Minister of Education, and, furthermore, that the Committee be selected from a list of names furnished by Inspectors, County Associations, or by the Provincial Association." Mr. Suddaby seconded the motion. Messrs. Miller, McCallum, Sullivan, Alexander, McIntosh, Moran, Smith, McMurchy, Scarlett, Strang, Brown, Dearness, McKellar, Campbell, Osborne, and Alexander, took part in the discussion.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The Secretary read a communication from the President, expressing unabated interest in the work of the Association, together with an address to the inspectors and teachers of High and Public Schools, written by Dr. Ryerson at the time of his retirement from office, and then published in the *Journal of Education*. The paper dealt with the qualifications, character and remuneration of teachers, and pointed out the great improvement which had taken place in these matters of late years.

Mr. J. H. Knight moved, and Mr. Scarlett seconded, a vote of thanks to Dr. Ryerson.

RECEPTION OF DELEGATES.

Mr. Strang reported on behalf of the County of Huron Teachers' Association, of which he gave an interesting account.

ADDRESS BY MR. GOLDWIN SMITH.

Mr. Goldwin Smith was then introduced, and delivered a very interesting address on a subject on which he had previously lectured in Toronto—"A tour in England." He said the old English stage-coach existed now only in novels, and the railway now took them from whatever quarter they came into the greatest of all the great nerve centres of European life—London. London was not so much a city as a province of brick and stone. He supposed it included now something like 140 square miles, which would be about three-fifths the reputed area of the ancient Babylon. That, however, was a city of gardens and open spaces, whereas the modern Babylon was one dense mass of humanity. After referring to the principal markets of London—Leadenhall, Billingsgate and Covent Garden—Mr. Smith spoke of the great improvement made by the building of the Thames Embankment, which, with the magnificent buildings which lined it, would constitute perhaps the noblest water-street in the world. London was the greatest centre of life the world had ever seen. It was a three-fold centre—commercial, political and social. The commercial centre lay in the East, where was the old city with its historic names, St. Paul's, Cheapside, the Temple Gardens, the India House, the Tower, Newgate, Temple Bar, Fleet Street, and St. Clement Dane's Church. The city was now no longer the home of society, but of offices and warehouses. It was still, to its misfortune, the domain of the Lord Mayor and city guilds, whose noble original design and useless modern existence was described. The population of London was so dense that the people would be suffocated if it were not for the parks. They were the right sort of parks. Unlike the boasted Central Park in New York, they had broad lawns and stately shade-trees, and were in the centre of the city. They had lately been much improved, and were now, he thought, unrivalled in the world, except by that most beautiful of all parks—the Phoenix Park in Dublin. The centre of law and politics was at Westminster, in the middle of the metropolis. He briefly described the hard work and methodical habits of English Ministers, who were so wonderfully long-lived, and alluded to the want of oratorical powers among the generality of members of the House of Commons, the wonderful eloquence of a few, and the characteristics of the House of Lords. In speaking of Westminster Abbey, he referred to the statues of Chatham and Wolfe which were there as of special interest to Canadians. A century had passed since the conquest of Canada, and the world, they might hope, had grown somewhat better in that time. Nations were beginning—though only beginning—to count the blood as well as the laurel which attended victory. The national elements which met in arms on the Heights of Abraham were blending together, they hoped, in one Canada which would gradually cast off all remnants of the passions of the old world, so that the stream of Canadian nationality might flow, like our own St. Lawrence, like one united current though fed from a thousand springs. (Applause.) Westminster Hall introduced an allusion to the history of English law. The home of Royalty was at Balmoral, but its offices and reception rooms were at St. James. The difference between the theory and practice of the English constitution was illustrated by a comparison between the actual power exercised by the Sovereign and the Prime Minister. Westward again was the world of society, of