

vincial Government, in refusing to make the Grants in the future, was endorsed by a large majority of the Members of the House.

The question of improving the condition of the Grammar and Public Schools of Ontario, which had occupied the attention of the House of Assembly in 1868 and 1869 was again under consideration in 1870, 71, and, after an animated discussion on the general question, led by the Honourable Edward Blake, (who afterwards published his Speech on the subject,) the comprehensive School Bill prepared by Doctor Ryerson was passed, and became the law of the land in 1871. This Act not only largely improved the status and condition of the Grammar and Public Schools, and their general machinery, but also provided for the establishment of a superior class of High Schools and also of Collegiate Institutes, or practically local Colleges, in various parts of the Province.

This Volume also contains two very extensive Reports by Doctor Ryerson,—the one on "The State of Education in Europe and the United States of America," and the other an account of the various Institutions in the same Countries for the care and education and training of the Deaf and Dumb and Blind. Very soon after the publication of this Report the Provincial Government established a Institution for the Blind at Brantford, and another at Belleville for the Deaf and Dumb. Another Chapter in the Volume contains an extended Report by Commissioners appointed by the Minister of Public Works on the Technical and other Scientific Schools in the United States. This Report led to the establishment of a Technical College by the Provincial Government, which afterwards became the School of Practical Science in connection with the University of Toronto.

TORONTO, 20th December, 1907. J. GEORGE HODGINS,

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