

Notes and News.

MANITOBA.

The Normal school department for the training of teachers for the protestant public schools of Manitoba under E. L. Byington, M. A., and the collegiate department under John Fawcett, B. A., both in connection with the Winnipeg public schools are in full operation, but the attendance at present is not large.

The public school trustees of Portage la Prairie propose to open a collegiate department shortly.

Minneapolis is to build a school house to cost \$9,000, and Birtle one to cost \$7,000 shortly.

The convocation of the University of Manitoba has elected the Hon. A. M. Sutherland, B. A., A. C. Kollano, B. A., and the Hon. S. O. Briggs, B. A., as its representatives on the Council of the University for the ensuing year.

The graduates of the University now number about 80.

The Rev. D. M. Gordon, B. A., and the Rev. C. Pitblado are two of the seven representatives of Manitoba college on the council of the University, and the Rev. Professor Cluthier has been selected by the authorities of St. Boniface college in place of the Rev. G. Dugast.

The new New Manitoba college has been completed, and is occupied. Rev. Professor Bryce, M. A., LL. B., principal of the college who was travelling in the old country last year, returned some time ago.

The authorities of St. John's college are considering plans for the erection of a wing of a new college, the proposed wing will cost about \$38,000 or including a Professor's residence \$45,000. Some very fine plans have been sent in.

TORONTO COLLEGES.

Toronto may fairly lay claim to being regarded as a city of colleges. Too often the political capital of a country fails to secure intellectual pre-eminence. This is notably the case in the United States. There the great colleges, the great journals, the great publishing houses, are all located outside of Washington, which in point of intellectual and artistic life is far surpassed by New York, Boston, and Philadelphia. Toronto is differently situated. It is not merely the political capital of Ontario but is in some respects the intellectual capital of the Dominion. And no phase of its intellectual life is more interesting than that which is connected with its colleges and students. During the summer months the academic halls are deserted, but during the early days of October the dispersed undergraduates reassemble to meet the thinned ranks of old acquaintances recruited from a large array of freshmen.

Besides the public and separate schools, the private schools, convent schools, and church schools—to say nothing of the Collegiate Institute, the Normal and Model Schools, and Upper Canada College—there are located in this city several high class colleges all of which seem to be in a more than usually thriving condition at the beginning of this academical year. First comes

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

This is chartered by Act of Parliament and endowed out of provincial funds. It is non-sectarian in function and management and serves as chief feeder for the University of Toronto. For some years past the attendance of students at University College has been rapidly increasing until it has almost outgrown the accommodation afforded by the building, and the increase this year shows no abatement. The attendance at its classes of students from Knox College, Macmaster Hall, and Wyckliffe college—all of which are strictly denominational and theological—is the result of an arrangement which cannot fail to be beneficial to all parties concerned. The divinity students form a large contingent at University College, and they are, while attending it, thrown into contact with others besides members of their own denomination. The importance of University College has been enhanced by the action of Toronto University Senate in accepting its examinations for the first and third years in lieu of their own—a privilege accorded at the same time to all other affiliated colleges.

SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL SCIENCE.

This also is provincial in character, and is closely related to University College. Some of the teachers in the latter institution teach also in the former, or, rather, some of them have their lecture rooms located in the School of Practical Science and their lectures are attended by the students of both institutions jointly. Advantage has been taken of the additional space afforded by a new building to establish chemical and mineralogical laboratories, but much more requires to be done in

this direction before the needs of students will be fully supplied. One of the features of the course in the school is the engineering department which has been made as thorough and practical as possible. In these days of mining and railway building such a department is indispensable.

THEOLOGICAL SCHOOLS.

One of the features of the Toronto collegiate system is the tendency of religious denominations to economize their resources by confining their own expenditures to the maintenance of purely theological schools and availing themselves of the facilities afforded by University College for acquiring an excellent literary and scientific training. In this way a cordon of divinity halls has grown up around that institution, including at present the following:—

Knox College. This is a Presbyterian theological school of long standing and high reputation, the session now opening being its thirty-eighth. The theological course covers three years but those students who have not obtained degrees in arts from some university are required to take a preliminary literary and scientific course of three years. This is done chiefly by means of attendance at the lectures in University College in such subjects as are found necessary or expedient. Knox College has in this way been for many years an important ally of Toronto University and University College, for all intending divinity students are strongly urged to go regularly through the arts course for a degree before commencing the study of theology.

Macmaster Hall. Following the example of the Presbyterians the Baptists have established a flourishing theological school in close proximity to and intimate relations with University College. This is only its second session but the well known liberality and enterprise of the denomination to which it owes its existence will make its future secure. The students of Macmaster Hall, like those of Knox College, take at least part of their literary and scientific course in University College, and are advised to go through the regular curriculum for an arts degree.

Wyckliffe College is a new building tenanted by a comparatively new corporation known heretofore as the "Protestant Episcopal Divinity School." It was formed and is still maintained by the low church party in the Anglican diocese of Toronto. With the character of its theological tuition the public are not concerned, but it is a matter of general interest to know that, like the Presbyterians and Baptists, the Evangelical wing of the Episcopal church recognize the benefit to be derived from intimate relationship with University College. The new building, like Macmaster Hall, located on property belonging to the University endowment. It has just been completed and will be occupied this session for the first time.

TRINITY COLLEGE.

The university of Trinity College is amongst our older educational institutions. It was founded as an Anglican College and university when King's College was secularized in 1849, and the fact that it is controlled by the high church party is the reason for the establishment of Wyckliffe College. The situation of Trinity is unfavorable to its expansion and there are other reasons which limit the amount of patronage it receives, but it has done good work in its day and with a recently reorganized staff it is capable of doing still more. Trinity College, as a university, has power to confer degrees in the other learned professions as well as in divinity.

ST. MICHAEL'S COLLEGE.

This institution occupies a position distinct from all those already named, inasmuch as it is the only one affiliated to Toronto University, except University College, while it has made provision in its curriculum for only a part of the University course. St. Michael's is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic church, but it is largely, if not entirely, self-sustaining as a collegiate institution. It is well patronized and with the additional prestige conferred by affiliation it may be expected to do still better work and more of it.

MEDICAL SCHOOLS.

Toronto is abundantly supplied with facilities for educating medical practitioners. There are two medical colleges, each of which is well equipped with teachers and is in a position to avail itself of the excellent hospital facilities of a large city which has an average share of accidents. The names of these colleges are the "Toronto Medical School" and the "Trinity Medical School," the former being affiliated with Toronto and Victoria, and the latter with Toronto and Trinity Universities. The attendance at both schools is this year as large as usual, if not more so.

THE STUDENTS.

The students in attendance at all these institutions, supplemented by the law students registered at Osgoode Hall and articulated in the different city law offices, form a large and important element in the population of Toronto. They have no reason to complain of want of public interest in their class, for the literary and other entertainments they give are always well patronized and some of them are amongst the social events of the season. Of late years the "guild" spirit has become much more