

CLASS II.

Grade A.

Mr. Cunningham, Aiken W.
" Stuart, Duncan.

Mr. White, Christopher.

Grade B.

Mr. Black, Hugh.
" Carruthers, James B.
" Dales, John Robt.
" Davis, Bidwell N.
" Dickson, John F.
" Fletcher, John.
" Hockey, John Edwin.
" Huntsman, Lution E.
" Kelly, Simeon.
" Kerr, James.
" Lennox, John.
" Patrick, Thomas.
" Powell, Francis.
" Hogarth, Jabez, (student of
the 51st session.)

Miss Baily, Louisa.
" Cameron, Wilhelmina.
" Freeman, Alice.
" Gray, Eliza Rebecca.
" Hall, Eliza Ann.
" Hopkins, Kate Georgina.
" Hudson, Celeste.
" Jack, Alma.
" Mitchell, Lizzie Bruce.
" McCrea, Anna Laura.
" McLaughlin, Alice.
" Scarlett, Evelynne S.
" Smith, Minnie Bloomfield.
" Westman, Mary Ann.

Candidates for Second Class Certificates who received Third Class Certificates.

Mr. Bell, Stephen Henry.
" Brown, Richard Ellis.
" Cameron, Angus.
" Cooke, Edgar M.
" Elliott, Thomas.
" Holmes, Edward.
" Kemp, John Hunter.
" Stones, George.
" Scott, Walter W.
Miss Arner, Isabel.
" Aylward, Sarah Anastasia.
" Baxter, Sarah Sophia.
" Blacklock, Elizabeth.
" Burton, Maggie.
" Carlyle, Thomasina.
" Church, Eliza Jane.

Miss Clarke, Emmeline.
" Cole, Cordelia Elizabeth.
" Fisher, Mary McIntosh.
" McAree, Annie.
" McArthur, Mary.
" McBrady, Eliza Jane.
" McKay, Myra.
" McKellar, Nancy Jane.
" Oliver, Maggie Goldie.
" Rodger, Mary Jane.
" Spence, Margaret.
" Sutton, Eleanor.
" Trotman, Annie.
" Waugh, Fanny Racy.
" Whitfield, Maggie.

CLASS III (Limited to one year).

Mr. Hughes, Joseph Henry.
" Kennedy, Archibald.
" Sample, Samuel.
Miss Dobbin, Selina.
" Duncan, Agnes.
" Foulds, Elizabeth.

Miss Lang, Helen F.
" Mitchell, Margaret.
" Shea, Hattie Elizabeth.
" Sims, Florence.
" Simpson, Marianna.

In addition to the Certificates published in July, 1874, the following were granted:—

Miss Davidson, Alice, III Class, dated 15th July, 1874.
" Espie, Margaret, Class II, Grade A, dated 24th July, 1874.
(Trained in Ireland.)

3. THE QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

Queen's College, as the President's report tells us, contains altogether 228 matriculated students, of whom 154 are entered in the Faculty of Medicine, 58 in the Faculty of Arts, 7 in the Faculty of Law, while 19 belong to the School of Engineering. This gives 238 as the total of the different departments, but 10 students are reported as attending lectures in two faculties, and that number must accordingly be deducted from the estimate. It is clear from the above that it is as a School of Medicine that Queen's College is in most request. The Law and Engineering Departments are quite inconsiderable, while the students in Arts—the only ones who could properly be considered as University students at all—are scarcely more than a quarter of the whole number upon the books. In addition to the above, there are 22 non-matriculated or occasional students, who attend such College lectures as they wish on payment of the class fees, but do not go through the regular University course. The matriculations in October last, at the commencement of the College year, were 58, and as seven of those matriculated did not subsequently attend lectures at all, the total is brought down practically to 51. Now, even 58 new entrances are scarcely sufficient to keep up at their present amount the names upon the College books, and we fear, therefore, that unless the tide turns, the reports of succeeding years are not unlikely to show a reduction, which Queen's College, with her present numbers, can certainly very ill afford. The fact is that Queen's College, Cork, like the other Queen's Colleges in Ireland, has had to contend with very formidable difficulties, quite great enough to explain and to excuse its

failure to effect all the good that was expected from it. There is not much demand for the higher education in Ireland, and it is not enough simply to add to the supply, and to furnish rewards to such students as may avail themselves of the advantages offered them. Such demand, too, as exists, has been met by several other educational societies, with which the Queen's Colleges have not been able to compete. Some Irishmen have come for their education to the English Universities; others to the richly endowed University at Dublin. For others, too, the Catholic University, with its various affiliated schools and colleges, has offered, if not a better training, at least one which many Catholics have preferred.—*London Times*.

4. HIGH AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS, OTTAWA.

From a recent report of the Ottawa Public School Board, we make the following extracts. The report is signed by Messrs. Le Sueur (Chairman), Graham, Kirby and Barber.

The last matter brought under consideration was the Inspector's Report on the examination of pupils, from within and without the Public Schools, in regard to eligibility for admission into the Collegiate Institute, and upon this subject your Committee deem it proper to offer some comment.

The total number of children who came forward for examination was 230, of which 216 were from the public schools, and 14 from the Collegiate Institute itself (where it seems a preparatory department or class has been revived, with the view, no doubt, of giving advantages to junior pupils which it is presumed they cannot obtain in the public schools), and from one or more private schools. Of the 216 from the public schools 67, or about 31 per cent., passed a satisfactory examination, but of the 14 who had received their training in the Institute and in private schools, not a single one proved competent. If the positions had been reversed, and the collegiate and private school pupils had all, or nearly all, succeeded, while those of the public schools had uniformly failed, few persons would have been entitled to express surprise, seeing that the education of the former probably costs to the State and the parents together, four-fold as much as that of the public school children, and your Committee most certainly do hold that if it be true that the more expensive system should be the best, and the results proportionate to the disbursements, there must have been some great lack in the institutions which failed to carry any of their pupils through the examination. The success of the public school children in this honourable competition is a very significant fact, and your Committee feel that it is entitled to, and will assuredly receive, a large measure of public attention, for if it demonstrates anything at all, it is that the educational training given to the children attending the public schools has reached a high standard of excellence, not only as compared with other systems, but *per se*, the proportion of pupils passing successfully through a confessedly difficult examination being fully as large, if not very much larger, than could have been expected. And your Committee, therefore, congratulate the Board upon the extremely satisfactory result—a result, however, which is due to the zeal and discrimination with which the interests of the schools have been administered. The result is the more satisfactory since it cannot fail to modify to some extent the unreasoning prejudices which still exist in some quarters against the public schools, as not adapted to the children of the better class so called.

II. Educational Intelligence.

The students of Queen's College, Kingston, publish a newspaper, the "Queen's College Journal," which is creditable to those who conduct it.—*Toronto Liberal*.

A very successful conversazione was held at University College, Toronto, on the 5th instant, under the auspices of the Literary and Philosophical Society.—*Ibid*.

From the report of the P. S. Inspector for West Huron, the *Signal* obtains the following facts:—The district comprised the Townships of Ashfield, Colborne, Goderich, Hay, Stanley, Stephen, Osborne, West Wawanosh and the Village of Exeter. The amount received during 1874 for school purposes was \$72,172.55, of which had been expended in salaries, new buildings, improvements, &c., \$62,538.97½ leaving a balance of \$9,633.57½. The amount of indebtedness throughout the district for salaries, repairs, buildings, &c., was \$8,325.76. The value of school property was \$96,779, while in 1871 it was \$36,820. The whole number of school sections was 80—Ashfield 13, Colborne 7, Goderich 10, Hay 10, Stanley 11, Stephen 12, Osborne 8, West Wawanosh 8, Exeter 1; Union Sections 17; R. C. separate schools 2. The number of school-houses was 81—29 brick, 2 stone, 1 concrete, 45 frame, 4 log. There were 27