

colleges in Ireland and also some of the leading universities of the United States. To enable him to do this statistics had been furnished by the Vice-Chancellor, who took a deep interest in the University; and he (the Chancellor) had no doubt it would be gratifying to the audience, composed as it was, of friends of the University, to hear that as compared with the other institutions mentioned, the progress of Toronto University was satisfactory, that the number of its students was on the increase, that its standard was excellent, and that the attainments of the matriculants were now of a higher order than those of previous years. In saying this he did not wish to detract in the slightest from the merits of the matriculants of former times, for in all probability the improvement in this respect was in consequence of the curriculum of the University being raised and the graduates meeting with greater difficulties in gaining honors. He then spoke of the necessity of a high medical standard, in order that only those who were thoroughly competent should receive diplomas to practise a profession upon which the lives and happiness of the public so largely depended. The statistics which had been furnished him by the Vice-Chancellor, whose modesty alone prevented him from occupying the chair to-day, covered a period of only seven years with regard to the Toronto University, while they embraced fourteen years with regard to the University of London and the Queen's University. In making the comparison then it would be but fair to reduce the whole to an average of seven years, and then see how the different Universities stood with respect to the number of degrees conferred. In seven years from 1860 to 1866 the following degrees were conferred in the University of Toronto:—

| | | | |
|-----------|----|------------|-----|
| LL.D..... | 3 | M.B..... | 108 |
| M.D..... | 16 | B.A..... | 129 |
| M.A..... | 51 | | |
| LL.B..... | 58 | Total..... | 360 |

In the University of London in fourteen years from 1839 to 1852 the degrees conferred were

| | | | |
|-----------|-----|------------|-----|
| LL.D..... | 6 | M.B..... | 119 |
| M.D..... | 113 | B.A..... | 513 |
| M.A..... | 45 | | |
| LL.B..... | 45 | Total..... | 841 |

Or for a period of seven years, 420. The Queen's University (Ireland) in fourteen years from 1852 to 1865 conferred the following degrees:—

| | | | |
|-----------|-----|------------|-----|
| LL.D..... | 5 | B.A..... | 435 |
| M.D..... | 248 | | |
| M.A..... | 115 | Total..... | 821 |
| LL.B..... | 18 | | |

Or for a fixed period of seven years 410. These figures would show how satisfactory had been the progress of the University of Toronto. Although the efficiency of a University was not to be judged by the number of degrees conferred, but by the character and capability of the graduates, yet the number was a fair illustration of progress when the standard was as high as that of the University of Toronto. Then, as to undergraduates, let them compare this institution with the leading Universities of the United States. In 1866 five of the New England Universities having the largest number of undergraduates showed the following numbers:—

| | | | |
|----------------|-----|--------------|-----|
| Harvard..... | 981 | Bowdoin..... | 232 |
| Yale..... | 709 | Amherst..... | 225 |
| Dartmouth..... | 248 | | |

The number of undergraduates in Toronto University was as follows:—

| | | | |
|---------------|-----|------------|-----|
| Arts..... | 192 | Law..... | 19 |
| Medicine..... | 78 | Total..... | 284 |

Besides occasional students who attended the lectures but were not entered upon the books of the University. He (the learned Chancellor) thought these figures were exceedingly gratifying, and showed that the public of this country were appreciating the advantages which this institution afforded to those desirous of acquiring a good education. He then went on to speak of the probability of a still greater interest being taken in the University now that our fellow-subjects of the lower provinces were about to be united with us under one government. It would, no doubt, attract students from those provinces, and assume still greater prominence among the educational institutions of the country. He trusted that this would be the result, and that those who went forth from the University would look upon their *alma mater* with satisfaction and pride. He concluded by mentioning the names of those institutions and persons to whom the library and museum of the University were indebted for contributions during the year. Three cheers were then proposed and heartily given for the Chancellor, three for the Vice-Chancellor and Senate, and three for the ladies, when the proceedings of Convocation were brought to a close. A

large number of the professors, graduates, and students of the University, with their guests, assembled in the large dining-hall in the evening to commemorate Convocation in the usual way by a dinner.

— MODEL SCHOOL FOR UPPER CANADA.—The annual public examination of the Model School took place on the 20th ult., and, as usual, passed off in the most gratifying manner. As the weather was delightful the pupils were enabled to appear in their holiday attire, and consequently presented a very pleasing appearance. There was a very large attendance of parents and others interested in the prosperity of this valuable educational institution. The school rooms were tastefully decorated with mottoes in evergreens and roses—the handiwork of the pupils themselves, and which reflected the highest credit upon their artistic ability. The examination was conducted by the teachers of the respective divisions both in the forenoon and the afternoon. The quickness of the pupils in answering the questions put to them in the various subjects taught in the school evinced a degree of training which was alike creditable to the perseverance of the teachers and to the industry and intelligence of the pupils; and the visitors expressed themselves highly pleased with the marked proficiency of the scholars generally. The exercises were agreeably varied by the pupils engaging in singing several appropriate pieces under the leadership of Mr. Sefton, the musical teacher. Dr. Carlyle has charge of the first division of boys, Mr. Glashan of the second, and Mr. Hughes of the third, and it was pleasing to observe the feeling of attachment which seemed to exist between the teacher and the pupils. Where such harmony prevails in a school, the pupils cannot fail to advance rapidly and satisfactorily. Mrs. Cullen teaches the first division of girls, Miss Turnbull, the second, and Miss Clark the third; and the same remarks applied to the male teachers and their pupils will also apply with equal force to them and to their respective charges. Dr. Sangster, the head master of the Normal School, who directed the arrangements, seemed to be ubiquitous, and evidently took a very deep interest in the day's proceedings. Major Goodwin was also present, and at the close of the examination put the girls through an exhibition at calisthenics in the school-yard, and subsequently under his instruction the boys gave an exhibition at gymnastics. The gallant major appeared to enter into these exercises with as much vigor and enthusiasm as he is supposed to have done when he assisted in defeating the French at Waterloo. The pupils then adjourned to the theatre, where the presentation of prizes took place at four o'clock. There was a perfect jam in this building, and several hundreds who could not gain admittance had to go reluctantly away. Rev. Dr. Ryerson, Chief Superintendent of Education for Upper Canada, presided. The proceedings were opened by singing and a few appropriate recitations. Dr. Sangster then stated that he was much pleased with the day's proceedings, and he bore testimony to the ability of the teachers at present employed in the school. The private examinations, he said, had been conducted not by the teachers of the Model School, but by the masters of the Normal School, so that the prizes that had been awarded could not be supposed to have been given through any favoritism on the part of the examiners. He was glad to be able to state that the Chief Superintendent of Education would present the prizes. (Applause.)

The prizes having been distributed, Dr. Ryerson then delivered a brief address, remarking that he had to congratulate his young friends and their parents, as well as all present, upon the very fine weather, by the prevalence of which they had been enabled to attend. He had also to congratulate all present upon the efficient state of the school, which, as he had often said before, was nothing more than an appendage of the Normal School for the purpose of illustrating the system of teaching in that school. The number of pupils had necessarily to be limited, and more than one hundred applicants had to be annually rejected for want of accommodation. The Model School was not for Toronto alone, but for the accommodation of the children of the whole of Upper Canada. It was chiefly occupied, however, by children resident in Toronto. He was pleased to be able to say that by the energy of the head master of the Normal School, Dr. Sangster, both the Normal and Model Schools had been brought more closely together, and he had no doubt that much good would be the result. In referring to the examination, he also stated that the examiners had been chosen from among the masters of the Normal School; and although some of the examiners had children of their own at the Model School, prizes were awarded to other pupils, thus showing that the meritorious only received prizes; and he was glad to say that he had never seen the school in a more prosperous state than at the present time. He also expressed his satisfaction at the introduction of recitations upon the