

School, Galt, Vice-President; J. H. Hunter, M.A., Dundas, Secretary; J. M. Buchan, B.A., Head Master Grammar School, Hamilton, Treasurer. *Councillors*—William McCabe, LL.B., Head Master United Grammar and Commercial School, Oshawa, Samuel Woods, M.A., Head Master Grammar School, Kingston, Thomas Kirkland, Head Master United Grammar and Commercial School, Whitby. Mr. Buchan then moved, seconded by Mr. James Hodgson, Head Master Grammar School, Weston, and resolved—"That the question respecting the desirability of a uniform course of classical reading for admission to the Universities and Learned Societies of Ontario, be referred to the executive committee, to report thereon at the annual meeting in August next." The association was then adjourned until August, 3rd, 1868, then to meet at 9 a.m.—*Leader*.

— **BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE ONTARIO TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.**—A meeting of the Board of Directors of this Association, held in Toronto this month, for the purpose of arranging a programme of proceedings for the eighth annual Convention, to be held in this city on Tuesday, 4th of August, 1868. It was decided by the Board to lay before the annual meeting, for its consideration, the following topics: 1st. Is it desirable that prizes be given to the pupils in our schools, and if so, what is the best method of awarding them? 2d. The importance of securing the attention of pupils in order to successful teaching? 3d. Are any changes desirable in the examination and admission of candidates to the profession of teaching, so as to raise its status? 4th. What steps can be taken to remedy the irregular attendance of pupils in our Common Schools?

— **MEETING IN AID OF THE BLIND.**—A public meeting was held in Toronto recently, for the purpose of hearing addresses from Mr. Canton, a young man who was born blind, and several other gentlemen who have been making an effort to get an institution established for the education of the blind of Ontario. Mr. Morphy was requested to take the chair. Mr. Canton then delivered a brief address, in which he pointed out the necessity which existed for the establishment of an institution for the blind. Mr. McGann also addressed the meeting. He stated that there were 800 deaf mutes in Ontario, and 600 blind persons. Rev. Dr. Jennings, Rev. Mr. Marling, Rev. Mr. Stephenson, and Rev. Mr. Manly, also addressed the meeting in support of the object in view. They were all in favor of having the matter taken up by the Government. Mr. J. G. Hodgins then briefly addressed the meeting, and stated that Dr. Ryerson, who had been instructed by the late Government of Canada to inquire into condition of the blind in Europe and in the United States, was preparing his report on the subject, and there was no doubt the matter would be taken up by the Legislature of Ontario, at its first session. Dr. Roseburgh submitted a draft of a petition to the legislature, urging the establishment of an institution for the education of the blind. It was adopted, and the chairman instructed to sign it on behalf of the meeting. The meeting then separated.—*Leader*.

LONDON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—The Christmas term at this Institution was closed by an entertainment given by the masters and boys to the parents of the boys, and the citizens of London. Between four and five hundred persons assembled in the Racket Court, about seven o'clock. The entertainment consisted of music, singing and recitations, which appeared to have been highly appreciated, judging from the applause with which the various pieces were greeted. At the conclusion of the proceedings, in the Racket Court, the guests adjourned to the spacious Dining Hall, where an elegant supper had been provided. Here speeches were made by the Very Rev. Dean Hellmuth, Archdeacon Brough, and Sheriff Thomas, of Hamilton. The company dispersed about eleven o'clock, highly delighted with the entertainment.

— **VICTORIA COLLEGE.**—The Memorial to the Honorable, the Legislative Assembly of Ontario of the Board of the University of Victoria College respectfully sheweth as follows:

1. This institution was the first academy of education established in Upper Canada by voluntary contributions, and was the first institution incorporated by the Canadian Parliament with university powers, and the first to exercise those powers in behalf of students who had honorably completed their prescribed course of university studies.

2. The heavy debt incurred in erecting and enlarging the buildings of Victoria College, and which, when the Parliamentary aid granted was less than at present, had accumulated, through a series of years, to upwards of forty thousand dollars, has been extinguished by the great and liberal exertions of the supporters and friends of the college; but its current expenses could never be defrayed without a large endowment or considerable annual aid from the Legislature.

3. The authorities of Victoria College concurred in the three-fold object of the Provincial Act of 1853. (1.) The creation of one university for prescribing a curriculum, examining candidates, and conferring degrees in Arts, Law, and Medicine. (2.) The establishment of an elevated curriculum of university education conformable to that of the London University in England. (3.) The association of the several colleges already established, or which might be established in Upper Canada, with the Provincial University, the same as various colleges of different denominations in Great Britain are affiliated to the London University—placed on the same footing in regard to aid from the State, the composition of the Senate, and the appointment of Examiners. But not one of these objects having been carried into effect by those who had the power to do so; a large portion of the capital, besides the interest, of the public university endowment having been spent in a single building, we were compelled to fall back upon the provisions of our own university charter and do the best we could for the educational interests of the country.

4. The authorities of Victoria College have even proposed that the non-denominational college should receive twice the annual public aid—besides the erection of its buildings—of any other college, while doing precisely the same work; but the proposal has not been entertained. We are still willing to act upon these great principles of national patriotism, and of equal justice to all parties and colleges according to their works, as judged by a common standard and a government inspection.

5. We assume that it is as much the duty of the State to provide for the higher as for the elementary education of the country, and that the advanced civilization of a country depends quite as much upon its superior as upon its primary education. This principle has been long recognized by the Canadian Legislature in the aid granted to Colleges, as well as by landed endowments intended for Collegiate education. In the day school education, whether of the common or grammar school, it is the province of Municipalities to co-operate with the State for the general elementary education of youth; but in regard to colleges, as the best experience of the most progressive countries shows it as the province of the religious denominations to act, and for the State to co-operate and encourage voluntary effort,—a system justified by public economy on the part of the State, and the wider diffusion of higher education throughout the land; for at least ten times the amount of Collegiate work and Collegiate success have been accomplished in Upper Canada by denominational colleges in proportion to the amount of State aid given, as by a non-denominational college system. It is the interest of civilization in a State that Collegiate, as well as elementary education should be diffused as widely and as thoroughly as possible; but by whom that Collegiate education is imparted is of little interest to the State, and only the narrowest minded selfishness or bigotry would prescribe but one institution, or one agency for promoting such national objects and interests.

6. A large majority of those who have received Collegiate education in Upper Canada during the last fifteen years, have been educated in denominational colleges, notwithstanding the vast pecuniary advantages of State endowments enjoyed by one non-denominational college; the religious persuasions who have erected and contributed so liberally to support those colleges which constitute a large majority of the population of the Province; their exertions have conferred and are conferring the greatest benefit upon the country; their convictions should not be ignored by just and patriotic statemanship, nor their contributions and labours in behalf of education be disregarded by a liberal and progressive legislation.

7. The denominations, indeed, constitute the religion of the country, the primary and most potent agency in the moral progress and civilization which distinguishes Upper Canada; and the Government and Legislature should be of the religion of all the people, without the fanaticism or exclusiveness of any, and should not ignore it, and much less be antagonistic to it.

8. Victoria College has given a preparatory education to some thousands of youths, and a Collegiate education to more than four hundred young men of Canada, who, in whatever part of the country they are found, are distinguished by their energy, intelligence, liberality and patriotism—members of different churches and professions, and engaged in various useful employments and pursuits. No religious test has ever been imposed upon either students or Professors in Victoria College; and the fact that the Rev. Dr. Ormiston, a distinguished Presbyterian Clergyman, was a student, graduate, Tutor, and Professor in the College, and that a learned and able Presbyterian Minister has been offered the Mathematical Chair in the College, and that among its Professors and students have been