

and useful institution for the training of teachers, and annually sends forth from 100 to 150 young men and women, who, having been uniformly instructed in the art of conducting a school, and communicating knowledge, gradually are establishing in Upper Canada a system of common school education of great promise.

In 1842 the number of common schools in Upper Canada was 1,721, attended by 65,978 children; in 1858 the number of schools was 3,866, attended by 293,683 children, and the average time during which the schools were open was 10 months and 6 days. This astonishing increase in so short a period speaks volumes for the condition and progress of elementary education in Upper Canada. Each school section is governed by an elective corporation, styled School Trustees, and is supplied, partly at Government expense, with a small library of selected literature. The number of volumes which have been already distributed for this purpose amounts to 532,893.

The free school system is gaining ground in many parts of Canada; the principle it involves implies the support of common schools, open to all, by a general tax, and the non-exaction of fees. Any school section may adopt it by the vote of the majority of its inhabitants. Separate schools for Roman Catholics are sanctioned under certain regulations.

The grammar schools and academies are 121 in number, with 5,530 pupils. They are intended to form a connecting link between the common schools and the universities. Teachers must be graduates of some university; they receive an allowance from Government in addition to fees. The amount raised for grammar school purposes in 1858 was £15,123 sterling.

Besides a richly endowed provincial university, supplied with a complete staff of highly competent professors and lecturers, there are several other universities and colleges in Upper Canada in connection with different religious denominations. The standard of education adopted in some of the Canadian universities assimilates as closely as possible to that established in the time-honoured institutions of Great Britain and Ireland, and the ranks of the professorial staffs are generally supplied from the same unfailing sources. All the expenses of a full university course in Toronto need not exceed £60 sterling per annum, board and tuition included. To the Provincial University, and to the University of Trinity College, in connection with the Church of England, scholarships are attached, which vary in value from £18 ster. to £40 ster. per annum. These are awarded (at annual examinations) to successful candidates competing for them.

The educational statistics of Upper Canada may be thus summed up—in 1858 there were in actual operation 12 universities and colleges,