

at the head. Although nearly allied to those institutions which have been established by various religious bodies in the province, it is, nevertheless, wholly independent of them, so far as official control and pecuniary assistance to it is concerned. It stands alone—a noble monument of the christian enterprize and zeal of the very reverend Doctor Hellmuth, Dean of Huron. This patriotic gentleman has, with munificent liberality, devoted the large sum of upwards of \$80,000, to found this admirable school; which, in the completeness of its details, and the excellence of its system of instruction, bids fair to rival the famous public schools of England. This, we believe, was designed to be its aim and object; and thus far it has not fallen short of the best expectations of its friends, or even the sanguine hopes of its projector.

The question has sometimes been asked how far such a school as the London Collegiate Institute interferes with or trench upon ground occupied by the public Grammar Schools of the country, which are largely supported by public funds. Experience has shown that neither the Collegiate Institute at London, nor the Trinity College School at Weston—or, indeed, any of the other higher seminaries in the country—interferes with the local Grammar Schools (even where they are situated in the same town or village), but that they are a help rather than a hindrance to the general object of these institutions. They cultivate a separate educational field, and perform functions which are peculiarly their own.

Thus far the London Collegiate Institute has ably served the cause of Canadian home education; that is, it has, by its superior advantages, induced gentlemen who formerly sent their sons to be educated abroad, to send them to London, to receive their preliminary collegiate training within its walls. It has, also, by the high standard which it has necessarily set up, reacted favourably upon the Grammar Schools generally, and has thus secured to our many excellent Grammar School masters a powerful and constant ally in their efforts to maintain a higher rank for their schools, in their respective neighbourhoods, than they might otherwise have been enabled to do. Being a superior boarding-school itself, having many of the advantages of domestic culture and training, and being amply supplied with a number of well-trained University men, as masters, the Collegiate Institute has succeeded, under the active personal supervision of its able head master (the Reverend Arthur Sweatman, M.A.), in giving, or greatly increasing a manly and high moral, as well as christian tone, to the character of the boys who have been in the Institute. This beneficent influence the founder of the Institute had long hoped to see brought to bear upon the personal character of the boys of the country, who may afterwards be among its rulers and professional men; and in this respect we believe he is more than gratified.

We have looked over the examination papers of the Institute for the last term with care, and are highly gratified to find that the high standard of instruction which has been aimed at has been so successfully maintained in the practical working of the Institution.

With these general remarks, we proceed to give a sketch of the building itself, its internal and external appliances, in connection with the engraving which will be found on the first page. Since that illustration was engraved, a fine dining hall has been erected in rear of the chapel, and was recently formally opened.

Through the kindness of the Head Master and Major Evans,—the excellent Secretary and Treasurer (late of H.M. 16th Regt.), the writer has had the pleasure of a personal inspection of the building, and cordially endorses all that is said in the following statement as to the completeness and admirable arrangements of the institution.

On 1st September, 1865, the *Prototype* says the Institute was formally opened, and auspiciously dedicated to the furtherance of the cause of education. Through the exertions of the indefatigable Dean Hellmuth, the corner-stone of the Institute was laid on the 17th of the previous October. In connection with Huron College, this Institution gives London a pre-eminence over all the neighbouring towns west of Toronto.

The building possesses all the advantages which are deemed requisite for the attainment of a superior preliminary training. Erected on a commanding eminence, the natural advantages of the position have been made use of to the highest degree in the institution, and all the conveniences and appliances which have been yet devised for the comfort and convenience of the young, and for their assistance in acquiring knowledge, have been introduced. The building itself partakes of the Elizabethan style of architecture, with a mixture of more modern styles, and is a pattern for its graceful simplicity. The design is the production of Mr. Wm. Robinson, city engineer, London. The building has a main body, and two wings of irregular length, the whole being somewhat of the shape of the letter L, the front facing the south being 190 feet in length, and the western wing 180 feet; the one to the east 100 feet. The main entrance to the building is attained by a broad

flight of stairs, on the base of which are erected handsome pillars, surmounted by gas lamps, which usher the visitors into a handsome porch. From this, a fine staircase leads to each story of the building, where communication is obtained by long passage ways to the different apartments of the building. In addition to this, side stairways have been run at convenient distances leading to the ground, securing a speedy exit from any portion, in case of fire. The front is further ornamented by large bay windows, which produce a very nice effect. A handsome cupola, about ten feet wide and twenty high, surmounts the whole. The building is of the height of four stories, the lower one of which is partially underground. In this is situated the culinary department of the institute. Bath rooms, laundries, kitchen, and the other necessaries, occupy this floor. In the rear of this portion of the premises is placed the steam-engine and boiler. From this point steam pipes have been run to every portion of the building, thus securing a uniform temperature at any season. To show the perfection sought to be attained, it may be stated that the washing, ironing, starching, drying, and, in fact, everything reasonable, is to be done by steam, securing much more uniformity and better facilities than by manual labour.

The ground floor of the building is entered from the outside by the main stairway. Except the east, or shorter wing, which is retained exclusively for the head master, it is occupied by classrooms. These are all fitted up with well-made oak chairs, and desks, affixed to the floor. The lecture-room of the scientific teacher contains the instruments intended to demonstrate the science which will form the branches of study in the college: mineralogy, geology, botany, zoology, physiology; and, in the experimental sciences: mechanics, hydrostatics, pneumatics, heat, optics, electricity, magnetism, and surveying; every department of these sciences being fully represented by some of the latest and most approved instruments in use. The handsome assortment is mainly from the noted house of Newton and Son, London, and cost about \$10,000; and are, consequently, all they are represented. A complete set of geological specimens, zoological and botanical diagrams, and a set of chemicals, physiological charts, globes, astronomical charts, and mechanical model pumps for demonstrating the principles of hydrostatics, pneumatics, and electricity, only form a portion of the large variety of instruments possessed by the institution; in addition to which, achromatic microscopes, a three-and-a-half foot astronomical telescope, mounted on brass pillars, with sextants, quadrants, theodolites, air pumps, and other scientific apparatus, are included in the appropriation for this department. A number of barometers have been provided, and it is intended to appropriate the cupola to the purposes of an observatory, from which indications of the weather, the rain, and other matters in that connection, will be accurately recorded. A large magic lantern forms one of the specialities of the college, there being thousands of objects in every branch of science provided, and, as many truths are much easier conveyed to young minds by representations of this kind, there is no doubt of its utility to the institution. In addition to the places named, the library and chapel, and a house-keeper's drawing-room, the latter a neat room on the main entrance, for visitors, are situated on this floor. The library occupies the south portion of the west wing, and its spacious windows command a fine view of the city. In the northern section of the wing is the chapel, the only portion of this floor that remains to be mentioned. It is, indeed, a pleasant place, and exceedingly well adapted for its purpose.

The Third and Fourth Floors.—Ascending by the main staircase, the long corridors which connect the dormitories with the rest of the building, are reached, and a full view is obtained of the preparations made for the comfort of the pupils. Here are some ten or twelve rooms, each containing from one to ten neat iron bedsteads, according to size, the number, altogether, being eighty on the floor. Each room is comfortably fitted up for the occupancy of the students. The steam pipe extends through the floor, and the interior of the room contains everything which combines to give comfort and cleanliness to the pupil. Each bed is covered by neat and scrupulously clean linen, and a beautiful counterpane lies on top, while a nice washstand, with basin, bowl, looking-glass, &c., are placed at the disposal of each.—The exactness of the founder is manifested in everything there. An excellent representation of the front elevation of the college is seen on each article of porcelain ware, the picture being burned in with the piece when made. The best arrangements for a free circulation of air exist, the top of each door being surmounted by lattice work, which allows communication with the rest of the building, and gives security for the health of the pupils. Side stairways connect with the lower and upper stories, so that each dormitory may be said to have a separate mode of exit. At the extreme north of the west wing, a sanatorium is situated, where proper fittings are erected for the care of the sick.