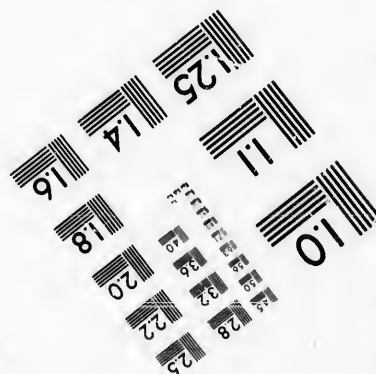
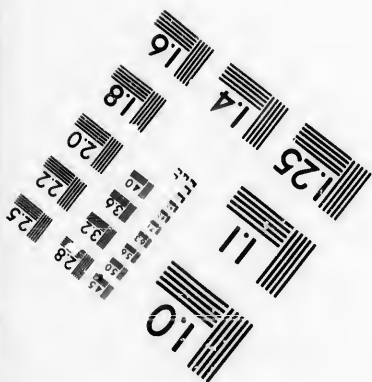
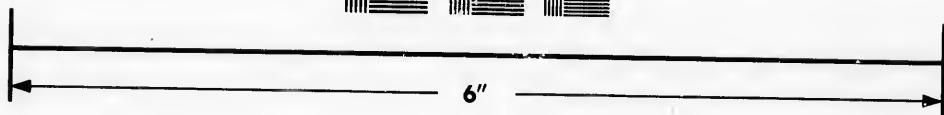
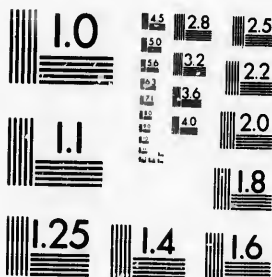


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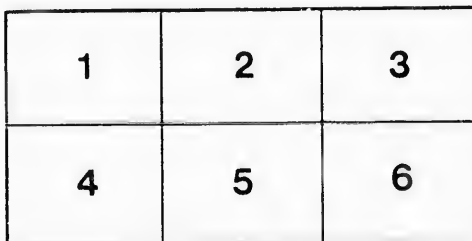
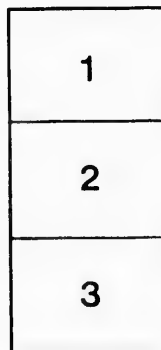
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Education
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 PROVINCE OF ONTARIO * CANADA 1886

EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

DOMINION OF CANADA.



Toronto:

PRINTED FOR THE DEPARTMENT.

1886.

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EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM OF ONTARIO.

INTRODUCTION.

THE Educational progress of the Province of Ontario (formerly Upper Canada) was, at first, of very slow growth.

In 1798 an unsuccessful attempt was made to endow out of the public lands, granted for that purpose by George III. to the extent of 800,000 acres, a grammar school in each of the four districts into which the Province was then divided, and a central University at York (now Toronto). But the sale of these lands was so slow, and the price per acre obtained for them was so small, that the revenue derived from this source barely defrayed the cost of management, consequently the grammar school scheme was abandoned, as well as that respecting the college.

In 1807 the first legislative enactment was passed, establishing a classical and mathematical school in each of the eight districts into which Upper Canada was then divided. A grant out of the public revenue of £80 sterling (\$400) a year was made to each of these schools.

In 1816—nine years after the establishment of the grammar schools—the Legislature of Upper Canada passed the first common, or elementary, school law for that Province. It appropriated \$24,000, or nearly £5,000 sterling, per annum, for the support of the schools to be established; and provided for the management of these schools by trustees elected by the inhabitants in the localities concerned.

In 1822 a Board of Education for Upper Canada was established under the presidency of Ven. Archdeacon Strachan, then residing in York (Toronto). It had under its supervision the district grammar schools, and had also the management of the University and grammar school lands which had been granted for these purposes by His Majesty George III. in 1798. In 1824 a small grant was made to aid in the introduction of common and Sunday-school libraries into the less sparsely settled portions of the country. It was not, however, until 1835 that any systematic or vigorous effort was made by the public men of the time to establish a system of education.

In 1836 a Commission was appointed, consisting of Dr. Thomas Duncombe, M.P.P., Dr. Thomas D. Morrison and Dr. Bruce, to obtain

evidence and to prepare a report on a system of education for the Province. An elaborate report on the subject was prepared by Dr. Dunscombe, and also on the state of education in the various parts of the United States of America which he had visited. He also prepared a comprehensive draft of a Bill to promote public elementary education, which was printed with the report. It was introduced into the House of Assembly and passed, but failed to pass the Legislative Council. The political crisis which so quickly followed and culminated in the outbreak, or rebellion, of 1837-8, overwhelmed in confusion all legislation, and prevented further attention being given to the subject for the time.

Immediately after the union of the two Canadas, that is, in 1841, a Bill was introduced by Solicitor-General Day (subsequently Hon. Mr. Justice Day) into the united Parliament and passed, establishing common schools in each of the two Provinces, and authorizing the establishment of "Roman Catholic Separate Schools" in Upper Canada (in cases where the teacher of the public school was a Protestant and *vice versa*); and "Dissentient Schools" in Lower Canada (in cases where the teacher of the public school was a Roman Catholic and *vice versa*).

In 1842 it was considered desirable to supersede this Act by one more applicable to the circumstances and wants of each Province. A School Bill for each Province was accordingly passed by the Legislature. The "Separate" and "Dissentient" school provisions were, however, retained in each case.

In 1844 a further impetus was given to public education in Upper Canada by the appointment to the office of Chief Superintendent of Education, of Rev. Egerton Ryerson, D.D., who speedily set himself to reconstruct, upon a broader and more comprehensive basis, the entire system of public elementary schools. As a preliminary step he devoted a year to the examination and comparison of the systems of education in Europe and America, and embodied the results in a "Report on a System of Public Elementary Instruction in Upper Canada." This valuable report, presented to the House of Assembly in 1846, sketches in an able manner the system of education which Dr. Ryerson subsequently so successfully established in the Province.

The system may be said to be a combination of the best elements of the systems of several countries. Thus the Province is, in a great degree, indebted to New York for the machinery of our schools; to Massachusetts for the principle of local taxation upon which the schools are supported; to Ireland (originally) for the series of text-books; and to Germany for the system of Normal School training. All are, however, so modified and blended together to suit the wants and circumstances of the country, that they are no longer foreign, but are incorporated as part and parcel of our system of Public Instruction.

THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM OF ONTARIO.

The School system of Ontario will now be considered somewhat in detail. Education is one of the subjects within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Provinces which compose the Confederation of Canada.

The administration of the Educational System of Ontario is provided for by statute (48 Vic. ch. 48), as follows:—

"1. There shall be a Department of Education, which shall consist of the Executive Council, or a Committee thereof appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor; and one of the said Executive Council, to be nominated by the Lieutenant-Governor, shall hold the office of 'Minister of Education.' (R. S. O. c. 203, s. 1.)

"2. The office of Minister of Education may be held by a member of the Executive Council holding no other office; and notwithstanding any salary attached thereto, he shall be capable of being elected, and sitting and voting as a member of the Legislative Assembly; or such office may be held in connection with any other office held by a member of the Executive Council; and any of the powers and duties of the said office may be assigned for a limited period, or otherwise, to any other of the members of the Executive Council holding any other Departmental office, by name or otherwise. (R. S. O. c. 203, s. 2.)"

The Educational Institutions in Ontario are as follows:—

I. ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

1. KINDERGARTENS.
2. PUBLIC SCHOOLS, including Roman Catholic Separate Schools.

II. THE TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

1. COUNTY MODEL SCHOOLS.
2. PROVINCIAL NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS.
3. HIGH SCHOOL TRAINING INSTITUTES.
4. COUNTY TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.
5. TEACHERS' READING COURSE.
6. ONTARIO TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

III. CLASSICAL SCHOOLS.

1. COUNTY HIGH SCHOOLS.
2. COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES.
3. UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

IV. THE UNIVERSITY.

1. UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.
2. THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

V. TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.

1. SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL SCIENCE.
2. THE ONTARIO SCHOOL OF ART.
3. THE SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE.

VI. SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL CLASSES.

1. INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.
2. INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.

VII. INSTITUTIONS PARTLY AIDED BY GOVERNMENT.

1. THE CANADIAN INSTITUTE.
2. INSTITUTE CANADIEN.
3. MECHANICS' INSTITUTES.
4. ONTARIO SOCIETY OF ARTISTS.
5. LOCAL ART SCHOOLS.
6. LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY, Ottawa.
7. HAMILTON ASSOCIATION.
8. THE ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF ONTARIO.

VIII. UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES, AND SCHOOL NOT UNDER PROVINCIAL CONTROL.

1. UNIVERSITIES :
 - VICTORIA, at Cobourg.
 - QUEEN'S, at Kingston.
 - TRINITY COLLEGE, at Toronto.
 - OTTAWA COLLEGE.
 - WESTERN, at London.
2. THEOLOGICAL COLLEGES :
 - KNOX, at Toronto (Presbyterian).
 - HURON, at London (Church of England).
 - WYCLIFFE, at Toronto
 - McMASTER HALL, at Toronto (Baptist).
 - St. MICHAEL'S, at Toronto (Roman Catholic).
 - ASSUMPTION, at Sandwich
3. CLASSICAL AND LITERARY COLLEGES, ETC. :
 - ALBERT COLLEGE, at Belleville.
 - WOODSTOCK COLLEGE.
 - TRINITY COLLEGE SCHOOL, at Port Hope.
 - St. MICHAEL'S (in part).
4. LADIES' COLLEGES :
 - ALEXANDRA (department), at Belleville.
 - ALMA, at St. Thomas.
 - BISHOP STRACHAN SCHOOL, at Toronto.
 - LADIES' COLLEGE, at Brantford.
 - HELLMUTH COLLEGE, at London.
 - WESLEYAN LADIES' COLLEGE, at Hamilton.
 - ONTARIO " " Whitby.
 - THE " " Ottawa.
 - DEMILL " " Oshawa.
 - WOODSTOCK (department).
 - LORETTO ABBEY, Toronto.
 - " CONVENT, at Hamilton, Lindsay, and Niagara Falls.
 - St. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY, Toronto.
5. MEDICAL SCHOOLS, ETC. :
 - THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF ONTARIO.
 - TORONTO SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.
 - TRINITY MEDICAL SCHOOL.
 - ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.
 - COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.
 - SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGEONS.
 - WOMEN'S MEDICAL COLLEGES, Kingston and Toronto.
 - ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE.
6. BUSINESS COLLEGES :
 - At Belleville, 1; Brockville, 1; Chatham, 1; Guelph, 1; Hamilton, 2; Kingston, 1; London, 1; Peterboro', 1; Toronto, 2; Owen Sound, 1.

IX. MISCELLANEOUS.

PRELIMINARY INFORMATION.

Before entering into details respecting the Elementary Schools under the direction of the Department of Education, a brief sketch is here given of the municipal system of Ontario, so far as it affects these schools; and also some particulars as to school officers, the examination and granting of certificates to teachers, and religious instruction in the schools, etc. This information is given under the following heads:—

1. THE MUNICIPAL SYSTEM AS APPLIED TO THE SCHOOLS.
2. PUBLIC SCHOOL TRUSTEES AND THEIR DUTIES.
3. PUBLIC SCHOOL INSPECTORS AND THEIR DUTIES.
4. COUNTY BOARDS OF EXAMINERS AND THEIR DUTIES.
5. THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE AND ITS FUNCTIONS.
6. TEACHERS' EXAMINATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES.
7. CLASSES OF CERTIFICATES TO TEACHERS.
8. RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION IN THE SCHOOLS.
9. MISCELLANEOUS.

1. Municipalities in their Relation to Schools.

The Province of Ontario possesses a system of municipal, or local, self-government which is uniform throughout the Province. While symmetrical in its arrangement, and thoroughly practical, it rests upon the free action of the ratepayers in each municipality. The organization comprises the (1) minor municipal corporations, consisting of townships, being rural districts of an area of eight or ten square miles, with a population of from three to six thousand; (2) villages with a population of over seven hundred and fifty; and (3) towns with a population of over two thousand. Such of these as are comprised within a larger district, termed a county, constitute (4) the county municipality, which is under the government of a council composed of the heads of the different minor municipalities in such counties as have already been constituted in the Province. (5) Cities are established from the growth of towns, when their population exceeds ten thousand, and their municipal jurisdiction is akin to that of counties and towns combined.

The functions of each municipality are commensurate with their respective localities. This municipal organization has been readily adapted to the requirements of a popular or national system of education.

The Rev. Dr. Ryerson, who, in February of the year 1876, retired from the office of Chief Superintendent of Education, after thirty-three years of able service and devotion in founding and developing the Ontario system of Public Instruction, thus describes the facilities afforded to educational progress by this municipal system, in an address delivered in the year 1851:

"It is in Upper Canada (now Ontario) alone that we have a complete and uniform system of municipal organization, from the smallest incorporated village to the largest city, and from the feeblest school section and remotest township to the largest county or union of counties—the one rising above the other, but not superseding it—the one merging into the other for purposes of wider expansion and more extensive combination. By their constitution, the municipal and school corporations are reflections of the sentiments and feelings of the people within their respective circles of jurisdiction, and their powers are adequate to meet all the economic exigencies of such municipality, whether of schools or roads, of the diffusion of knowledge, or the development of wealth."

2. School Trustees and their Duties.

In each minor municipality, such as a township, local School Corporations for the township, or for a section thereof, at the option of the ratepayers, are established, and these are managed by trustees elected by the ratepayers, who are liable for the support of the public schools in their respective localities and are practically the owners of them. The trustees appoint the teachers, who must possess the qualifications required by the Department. They arrange and pay the salary; purchase the school site (which may be acquired compulsorily); build the school-house, and estimate (within certain restrictions) for collection by the Township Council the rates for all funds which, in their judgment, are required for public school purposes. They are under obligation to provide adequate school accommodation, as defined by the Regulations of the Education Department, for two-thirds of the actual resident children of school age within the school division; to employ the required number of qualified teachers; to permit the children of all residents, between the ages of five and twenty-one, to attend school *free of charge*; they are bound to keep the schools open the whole year, except during vacations, and to send to the Inspectors and the Department the returns and reports required by the Law and Regulations. They are also empowered to dismiss refractory pupils; and, where practicable, to remove them to an Industrial School. They are required to visit from time to time the schools under their charge, to see that they are conducted according to law and that no unauthorized text-book is used.

Similar powers and obligations reside with the School Boards in cities, towns and villages. These Boards can raise the sums required for school purposes only by requisition, according to their own estimate, upon the Council of the Municipality, which is bound (under certain conditions) to levy, by rate, the amount required by the trustees. The Council of the County Municipality is entrusted with additional specific duties in respect of the townships, towns, and villages within the county, the most important being to levy by rate an amount equal to the Legislative grant for education, both amounts being solely devoted to the payment of teachers' salaries. The County Council also appoints one or more Inspectors for each county, who must possess the qualifications required by the law and General Regulations of the Department; pays one-half of their salaries and reasonable travelling expenses, the other half

being paid out of Provincial funds; and appoints two members of a County Board of Examiners for the professional examination of third-class (or lowest grade) teachers.

3. Inspectors and their Duties.

The County, City, and Town Councils, in appointing Inspectors, are limited to such teachers as possess certificates of eligibility, granted by the Department, and to two classes only, viz., (1) holders of First-class Provincial Certificates, Grade A; and (2) Graduates in Arts, with first-class honors, of any of the Universities in the Province, who furnish evidence of having taught successfully for five years, of which three at least must have been spent in a public school.

County Inspectors.—The County Inspector's duties are to inspect every school at least once in each term; to spend half a day in each school; to satisfy himself as to the progress made by the pupils from time to time; to examine into the methods of instruction pursued by the teacher; to teach a few model lessons himself; to ascertain the nature of the discipline exercised by the teacher; to examine the registers, also the apparatus, seats and desks, and all the internal and external equipments of the school-house; to report to the trustees in regard to such matters as require their attention; to give such advice as may be deemed necessary; to see that no unauthorized text-books are used in the school; to withhold the school grant in certain cases; to apportion the school grants according to the average school attendance of pupils; to decide complaints on certain conditions; to grant, on examination, temporary certificates; to suspend a certificate if necessary; to visit the County Model School at least twice in each term; and to report on the state of the schools to the Department, and generally to see that the Laws and Regulations are observed; make the apportionment of the Legislative and County Grants equivalent to each school; to act as Chairman of the Examining Board of his district; investigate, confirm, or set aside the rural school elections; to call meetings of ratepayers; decide disputes; to suspend teachers' certificates, for cause.

City and Town Inspectors.—The Inspector of every city or town shall, in addition, perform such other duties as may be imposed upon him by the local Board of School Trustees.

4. County Boards of Examiners and their Duties.

Each County Board of Examiners consists of the Examiners appointed by the County Council, and the Inspector or Inspectors of the county and the Inspectors of any city or town within the limits of the county, and two other Examiners. They must possess the qualifications prescribed by the Regulations, viz., they must have had three years' experience as teachers in a public or high school and hold a First-class Provincial Certificate, or a Degree in Arts from any chartered university in the Province of Ontario, or a

certificate as head master of a high school. Their functions are to examine candidates within their localities for Third-class Professional Certificates, at the close of each session of the County Model or Training Schools; to investigate all appeals against the action of any Inspector in their jurisdiction who suspends a teacher's certificate, and to exercise a general supervision over the County Model School.

5. The Central Committee and its Functions.

The Central Committee of Examiners is appointed by the Department, and consists of High, Public and Separate School Inspectors, two each, the Inspector of County Model Schools, the Director of Teachers' Institutes and a Chairman. Their chief functions are to prepare papers for the Professional and Non-Professional Examinations for each class of Public School Teachers' Certificates, and to peruse and value the answers of candidates for First-class Certificates. Sub-Examiners are appointed to aid in reading and reporting upon the answers for the Third and Second-class Non-Professional Examinations.

Instructions to the Examiners.—The Examiners are guided by the following instructions from the Department:—The questions in each subject are to be framed by the Examiners, not with reference to any high standard for competitive examination, but solely to show whether the pupil is qualified or not for the position, having regard to his proficiency or deficiency in answering questions framed for this purpose in the prescribed subjects. All Examiners should, therefore, be careful, when judging the answers, not to do so by such a standard as should govern in competitive examinations intended to test the respective merits of the different candidates for some special honor, but as a means of determining whether a fair average knowledge is possessed by the candidate.

6. Teachers' Examinations for Certificates.

There are two examinations for granting certificates: one held at the High Schools, for testing the literary attainments of the candidates, to be known as the Non-Professional Examination; the other, at a County Model School for Third-class Teachers; at a Provincial Normal School for Second-class Teachers; and at a Training Institute for First-class Teachers, to be known as the Professional Examination for each class respectively.

Third Class.—Candidates for a Third-class Non-Professional Teachers' Certificate will be examined in the following subjects as prescribed for Form I. of the High School Course of Study, viz.:—Nos. 1-10, 19, 20 and 21, with an option between 15, or 17, or 18, and group 12 and 14:—

1. READING (ORAL) AND PRINCIPLES OF.—A general knowledge of the principles of elocution; reading with proper expression, emphasis, inflection, and force.

2. **ORTHOGRAPHY AND ORTHOEPY.**—The pronunciation, the syllabication, and the spelling from dictation, of passages from any English author, and the spelling of all non-technical English words.

3. **ENGLISH GRAMMAR.**—Etymology and Syntax; exercises.

4. **COMPOSITION.**—The framing of sentences and paragraphs; familiar and business letters; paraphrasing; synonyms; correction of errors; themes based on the prose literature prescribed for this Form.

5. **LITERATURE.**—The critical reading of such works as may be prescribed by the Education Department from time to time.

6. **HISTORY.**—The leading events of Canadian and English History.

7. **GEOGRAPHY.**—Political, physical and mathematical Geography. Map Geography generally; Canada and the British Empire more particularly.

8. **ARITHMETIC AND MENSURATION.**—Arithmetic in theory and practice; areas of rectilinear figures, and volumes of right parallelepipeds and prisms; the circle, sphere, cylinder, and cone; Mental Arithmetic.

9. **ALGEBRA.**—Elementary rules; factoring; greatest common measure; least common multiple; fractions; simple equations of one, two, and three unknown quantities; simple problems.

10. **EUCLID.**—Book I, with easy problems.

11. **WRITING.**—Neatness, legibility.

12. **BOOK-KEEPING.**—Single and double entry; commercial forms; general business transactions.

13. **DRAWING.**—Freelhand; practical Geometry; perspective; industrial designs.

OPTIONS.—The options between Nos. 15, or 17, or 18, and group 12 and 14, are as follows, viz. :—

15. **LATIN.**—The Elementary Latin Book, grammar, composition, and the texts prescribed from time to time by the Education Department.

16. **FRENCH.**—The Elementary French Book, grammar, composition, and the texts prescribed from time to time by the Education Department.

17. **GERMAN.**—The Elementary German Book, grammar, composition, and the texts prescribed from time to time by the Education Department.

18. **PHYSICS.**—The elements of Physics, as treated in Huxley's Introductory Science Primer and Balfour Stewart's Science Primer.

19. **BOTANY.**—The elements of structural Botany. Outlines of classification; examination and classification of common plants belonging to the following natural orders :—Ranunculaceæ, Cruciferae, Muliaceæ, Leguminosæ, Rosaceæ, Sapindaceæ, Umbelliferae, Composite, Labiate, Coniferae, Araceæ, Liliaceæ, Triliaceæ, Iridaceæ, Gramineæ; the characters and general properties of these orders.

Second Class.—Candidates for a Second-class Non-Professional Teachers' Certificate are examined in the following subjects as prescribed for Form II. of the High School Course of Study, excepting Ancient History and Geography, viz. :—Nos. 1-10, 13, 21, with an option between 15, or 17, or 18, group 12 and 14, and group 19, 20, and 23. Candidates who do not take the commercial option for Second-class, shall pass the Third-class Non-Professional Examination in Nos. 19 and 20.

1. **READING.**—Course for Form I. continued.

2. **ORTHOGRAPHY AND ORTHOEPY.**—Course for Form I. continued.

3. **ENGLISH GRAMMAR.**—Course for Form I. continued. (As prescribed for the Pass Matriculation Examination of the University of Toronto.)

4. **COMPOSITION.**—Course for Form I. continued.

5. LITERATURE.—The critical study of the texts prescribed from time to time for the Pass Matriculation Examination of the University of Toronto.

6. ENGLISH HISTORY (including Colonial History).—From William III. to George III. inclusive. Roman history from the commencement of the Second Punic War to the death of Augustus. Greek history from the Persian to the Peloponnesian Wars, both inclusive (University Pass).

7. GEOGRAPHY.—Modern: North America and Europe. Ancient: Greece, Italy and Asia Minor.

8. ARITHMETIC.—Course for Form I. continued (University Pass).

9. ALGEBRA.—To the end of Quadratics (University Pass).

10. GEOMETRY.—Euclid, Books I., II., III.; easy deductions (University Pass).

13. CHEMISTRY.—Reynolds' Experimental Chemistry (chaps. I. to XVI. inclusive).

21. DRAWING.—Course for Form I. continued.

OPTIONS.—The options between Nos. 15, or 17, or 18, groups 12 and 14, and groups 19, 20 and 23, are as follows, viz.:—

15. LATIN.—Examination subjects as prescribed, from time to time, for Pass Matriculation into the University of Toronto.

17. FRENCH.—Examination subjects as prescribed, from time to time, for Pass Matriculation into the University of Toronto.

18. GERMAN.—Examination subjects as prescribed, from time to time, for Pass Matriculation into the University of Toronto.

12. PHYSICS.—Definitions of velocity, acceleration, mass, momentum, force, moment, couple, energy, work, centre of inertia, statement of Newton's Laws of Motion, composition and resolution of forces, condition for equilibrium of forces in one plane, definition of a fluid, fluid pressure at a point, transmission of fluid pressure, resultant fluid pressure, specific gravity, Boyle's Law, the barometer, air-pump, water-pump, siphon (University Pass).

14. BOTANY.—Course in Form I. continued.

19. WRITING.—Course for Form I. continued.

20. BOOK-KEEPING AND COMMERCIAL TRANSACTIONS.—Course for Form I. continued.

23. Precis-writing and Indexing.

Local Examinations.—The Non-Professional Examinations for Teachers' Certificates of the Second and Third Classes, and the "Entrance to High School" Examinations, may, with the sanction of the Minister, be held at other centres than the High Schools.

First Class.—Candidates for a First-class Non-Professional Certificate, Grade C, are examined in the following subjects, as prescribed for Form III. of the High School Course, viz.:—Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 13 and 14 of Form III., and also 12 of Form II. At the examination in Botany, candidates are expected to describe and classify a submitted specimen of a Canadian flowering plant. Only such candidates as pass the Second-class Non-Professional Examination are eligible to write for First "C," but both examinations may be taken the same year.

3. ENGLISH GRAMMAR.—Course in Form II. continued.

4. COMPOSITION.—Course in Form II. continued.

5. LITERATURE.—The critical study of the texts prescribed, from time to time, for Honor Matriculation into the University, Toronto.

6. HISTORY.—English history under the Houses of Tudor and Stuart. (Honor Matriculation, University.)

7. GEOGRAPHY.—The British Empire, including the Colonies. (Honor Matriculation, University.)

9. ALGEBRA.—To the end of Binomial Theorem. (Honor Matriculation, University.)

10. GEOMETRY.—Euclid, Books I. to IV. inclusive, Book VI., and definition of Book V. (Honor Matriculation, University.)

11. TRIGONOMETRY.—(Honor Matriculation, University). The solution of Triangles.

13. CHEMISTRY.—Reynolds' Experimental Chemistry, chaps. I. to XXVI. inclusive. (The University Matriculation Examination.)

14. BOTANY.—The structure and classification of Canadian flowering plants. (The University Matriculation Examination.)

NOTE.—For No. 12 of Form II. see preceding page.

Non-Professional Examinations for First-class Certificates, Grade A or B, are limited as follows:—

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH.

COMPOSITION.—History and Etymology of the English Language, Rhetorical Forms, Prosody. *Books of Reference*—Earle's Philology of the English Tongue, Abbot and Seeley's English for English People, Bain's Composition and Rhetoric, or Hill's Rhetoric, Marsh's English Language and Literature, Lectures VI. to XI. inclusive.

LITERATURE:

1. History of English Literature, from Chaucer to the end of the reign of James I. *Books of Reference*—Craik's History of the English Literature and Language, or Arnold's Literature, English Edition; Marsh's English Language and Literature, Lectures VI. to XI. inclusive.

2. Specified works of standard authors, as prescribed from time to time by the Department.

HISTORY:

Greece.—The Persian to the Peloponnesian War inclusive, Cox's History of Greece (unabridged).

Rome.—From the beginning of the Second Punic War to the death of Julius Cæsar, Mommsen's History of Rome.

England.—The Tudor and Stuart Periods, as presented in Green's Short History of the English People, Macaulay's History of England (or Franck Bright's History of England, Second Volume), and Hallam's Constitutional History.

Canada.—Parkman's Old Regime in Canada and Wolfe and Montcalm.

GEOGRAPHY.—So much Ancient Geography as is necessary for the proper understanding of the portions of the Histories of Greece and Rome prescribed.

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS.

ALGEBRA.—Symmetry, Binomial Theorem, Multinomial Theorem, Exponential and Logarithmic Series, Interest and Annuities, Indeterminate Coefficients, Partial Fractions, Series (Convergency and Divergency, Reversion, Summation), Inequalities, Determinants as far as in Gross, Reduction and Resolution of Equations of first four Degrees and of Binomial Equations, Relations between Roots and Coefficients of Equations, Indeterminate Equations, Problems.

ANALYTICAL PLANE GEOMETRY.—The Point (including Transformation of Co-ordinates), the Right Line, the Circle, the Parabola, the Ellipse, the Hyperbola, the General Equation of the Second Degree, Abridged Notation.

TRIGONOMETRY.—Trigonometrical Equations, Solution of Triangles, Measurement of Heights and Distances; Inscribed, Circumscribed and Escribed Circles of a Triangle; Quadrilaterals, Description of Vernier and Theodolite, Trigonometrical and Logarithmic Tables, Demoiivre's Theorem.

STATICS.—Equilibrium of Forces acting in one plane; Parallelogram of Forces, Parallel Forces, Moments, Couples, Centre of Gravity, Virtual Work, Machines, Friction, Experimental Verifications.

DYNAMICS.—Measurement of Velocities and of Acceleration, Laws of Motion, Energy, Momentum, Uniform and Uniformly Accelerated Motion, Falling Bodies, Moments of Inertia, Uniform Circular Motion, Projectiles in Vacuo, Collisions, Simple Pendulum, Experimental Verifications.

ELEMENTARY GEOMETRICAL OPTICS.—Reflection and Refraction of Light at Plane and Spherical Surfaces, including Prisms and Lenses (aberration not considered); the Eye; Construction and Use of the more simple Instruments.

Candidates for a Departmental Certificate, Grade A or B, taking the Departmental Examinations, are not eligible to write for this grade until they have first passed the Non-Professional Examination required for Grade C, but nothing herein contained shall prevent a candidate from writing at both examinations the same year. A candidate for Grade A or B is allowed an option between English and Mathematics.

7. Teachers' Certificates.

Classes of Certificates.—The conditions under which Public School Teachers' Certificates may be granted are prescribed by the Department. The certificates issued are—First-class, Grades A, B and C; Second-class and Third-class. First and Second-class Certificates are valid throughout the Province, and are held during good behaviour, while the Third-class are limited to a period of three years. The holder, however, may, on passing the Departmental Examination, obtain a renewal of the same for three years, subject to attendance at a County Model School. There can be no renewal without re-examination. In an emergency the Minister of Education has power to extend the duration of a certificate.

Third Class—Conditions.—The conditions upon which County Boards of Examiners can grant Third-class Certificates are: that (1) the candidates must furnish satisfactory proof of good moral character; (2) must be of the age of eighteen years, if males, and seventeen years, if females; (3) must have passed the prescribed non-professional examinations; and (4) must subsequently have attended for one term at the County Model School, and have obtained from its Principal, and the County Board of Examiners a certificate of qualification, after having passed the professional examination.

Second Class.—All candidates for Second-class Certificates are obliged to attend one of the Provincial Normal Schools, so as to prepare for the professional examination.

These Certificates are granted upon certain conditions only: (1) that the candidate must have passed the non-professional examination in literature and science; (2) must have taught successfully

for at least one year in a Public School in the Province; and (3) must have attended, for one session, a Provincial Normal School, and have obtained from the Principal of such school and from the Examiners appointed by the Minister of Education a certificate of his fitness to teach on a Second-class Certificate. In addition to the examination above referred to, the candidates are examined in the following subjects, which constitute the professional examination for that class: Principles and Theory of Education; School Organization; Discipline and Government; English Literature and Language; Mental Arithmetic; Reading and Elocution; Practical Chemistry; Hygiene; Physics; Practical Botany; Zoology; Music and Drawing; Drill (males only) and Calisthenics; Methods of Teaching and Practical Teaching in the Model School.

First Class.—First-class Certificates are granted only upon the following conditions: that the candidate (1) must be the holder of a First-class Non-Professional Certificate; (2) must have passed the professional examination for a Second-class Certificate; and (3) must have attended a Training Institute for one session, and passed the prescribed examination thereat.

Should any teacher with requisites 1 and 2 have taught for two years in a Public or a High School, he need not attend the Institute, but must pass the examination.

8. Religious Instruction in the Schools of Ontario.

1. Every Public and High School shall be opened with the Lord's Prayer, and closed with the reading of the Scriptures and the Lord's Prayer, or the prayer sanctioned by the Department of Education.
2. The portions of Scripture used shall be taken from selections authorized for that purpose by the Department of Education, and shall be read without comment or explanation.
3. Where a teacher claims to have conscientious scruples against opening and closing the school as herein provided, he shall notify the Trustees to that effect in writing.
4. No pupil shall be required to take part in the exercises above referred to against the wish of his parent or guardian, expressed in writing to the master of the school.
5. When required by the Trustees, the Ten Commandments shall be repeated at least once a week.
6. The Trustees shall place a copy of the authorized Readings in each department of the Public and High Schools under their jurisdiction, within one year from the date hereof.
7. The clergy of any denomination, or their authorized representatives, shall have the right to give religious instruction to the pupils of their own Church in each school-house at least once a week, after the hour of closing of the school in the afternoon; and if the clergy of more than one denomination apply to give religious instruction in the same school-house, the School Board or Trustees shall decide on what day of the week the school-house shall be at

the disposal of the clergyman of each denomination, at the time above stated. But it shall be lawful for the School Board or Trustees and clergyman of any denomination to agree upon any hour of the day at which a clergyman, or his authorized representative, may give religious instruction to the pupils of his own Church, provided it be not during the regular hours of the school.*

9. Miscellaneous.

In addition to the foregoing, provision has been made for granting aid to public schools in new and poor townships; for the course of study and inspection of Indian schools, and for administering the Superannuated Inspectors' and Teachers' Fund. Regulations have also been made in regard to school libraries, and a series of text-books for high and public schools have been prescribed.

I. ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

I. Kindergartens.

In the year 1882, the Hon. Adam Crooks, Minister of Education, at the request of the Public School Board of Education of the City of Toronto, and as the result of a visit made by a delegation from that Board to the City of St. Louis (Missouri, U. S.), invited two prominent Kindergarteners—Miss Blow and Mrs. Hubbard—to visit the City of Toronto and deliver a course of lectures, with illustrations of Kindergarten Gymnastics and Work, before the students of the Normal School and the city teachers. The impression made was so favorable that a lady teacher, who had for some time been conducting a Kindergarten in the city, was selected by the Board to proceed to St. Louis and perfect herself in the work of a Kindergarten. On her return she was appointed to the double position of Lecturer in the Normal School and Instructor to the city teachers in the Kindergarten work. The result of her labors is that the Kindergarten has been introduced into Toronto, Hamilton, and Berlin in connection with the Public School system. The same teacher now conducts a Training School for Kindergarteners in connection with the Public Schools of Toronto, and *all* primary teachers receive the training. Besides the Kindergartens attached to certain of the Public Schools, the Board of Education conduct a Charity Kindergarten for the children of poor women, who have to go out to daily service.

Each of the Provincial Normal and Model Schools at Toronto and Ottawa has a Kindergartener on the staff of teachers, who has

* The Regulations prescribing the "Hours of Daily Teaching" provide that they shall not exceed six hours in duration, but "a less number of hours of daily teaching may be determined upon in any Public School, at the option of the Trustees." Arrangement may, therefore, be made by the Trustees for closing the ordinary school work earlier than the usual hour, on certain days, so that time may be given for religious instruction.

supervision of the Kindergarten attached to the Model Schools, and also instructs the teachers-in-training in that branch of their profession.

2. Public Schools—Explanatory Statement.

Each city, town, township and village has, as has been observed, its own municipal council; and each city, town, village and rural school section has its own independent board of school trustees, which is by law invested with extensive corporate powers. One is supreme in civic affairs, while the other is no less so in all matters pertaining to the schools.

Each township is divided by its municipal council into school sections of from two to four square miles each. Three trustees are elected by the ratepayers as a school corporation for each section. These trustees hold office for three years—one going out of office annually, when his successor is elected.

Grants.—Two hundred and forty thousand dollars (\$240,000) are annually granted by the Legislature, and apportioned by the Minister of Education amongst the municipalities. They are required to raise, by rate, a sum at least equal to that apportioned to them. These two sums constitute the primary school fund of the municipality. On the requisition of the board of trustees, the municipal corporation imposes the additional rates which are necessary for the support of the schools.

A sum of about twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000) is granted annually in aid of schools in new and sparsely scattered townships. This money is apportioned by the Department, and is in addition to the share coming to these poor schools from school fund of the municipality and the local rates raised on the requisition of trustees.

Separate Schools.—The term "Separate Schools" applies to Protestant and colored persons as well as to Roman Catholics; but this exception to the general Public School system is confined chiefly to Roman Catholics who desire to establish Separate Schools in localities where their supporters are sufficiently numerous to support one. The principle of these schools is, that any Roman Catholic ratepayer may elect to support a Separate School, and upon giving the prescribed notice he is exempted from the Public School rates. These schools are governed by trustees who are elected by the supporters of such schools, and are a corporation with powers similar to those of other school trustees. The teachers are required to possess proper certificates of qualification, and the schools share in the Legislative Grant in proportion to the attendance, and they are also subject to inspection by the Education Department: two Inspectors having been appointed for that purpose. In case of any disagreement between the Separate or Public School Corporations and the municipal bodies, such dispute is subject to the arbitration of the Minister of Education, with the right of appeal to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

PROGRAMME.—The Programme of Studies prescribed for Public Schools is as follows:—

SUBJECT.	1ST CLASS.	2ND CLASS.	3RD CLASS.	4TH CLASS
READING AND LITERATURE—	Tablet Lesson and First Reader.	Second Reader.	Third Reader.	Fourth Reader.
SPELLING, ORTHOGRAPHY AND ORTHOEPY—	Spelling from reading lessons, on slates and orally.	Spelling from reading lessons, on slates and orally.	Spelling with verbal distinctions, on copies and orally.	Systematic orthography and orthoepy.
WRITING—	Writing on slates and paper.	Writing on slates and paper.	Copy writing. Business forms.	Business forms and accounts.
ARITHMETIC—	Numeration and notation to 1,000; addition and subtraction; mental arithmetic.	Numeration and notation to 1,000,000; multiplication and division; mental arithmetic.	Greatest common measure and least common multiple. Elementary reduction. Compound rules. Mental arithmetic.	Vulgar and decimal fractions. Elementary percentage and interest. Mental arithmetic.
DRAWING—	The drawing exercises in parts I. and II. First Reader.	Drawing-book No. 1, authorized series.	Drawing-books Nos. 2 and 3.	Drawing-books Nos. 4 and 5.
GEOGRAPHY—	Conversations concerning the earth.	Local geography and elementary definitions. Map of the world.	Definitions. Simple map geography, N. American and Ontario. Map drawing.	Geography of the Continents, Canada and Ontario. Map drawing.
MUSIC—	Rote Singing.	Rote singing. Elements of Musical Notation.	Simple songs. Elementary ideas of written music.	Song singing. Sacred music. Musical notation.
GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION—	Oral exercises in language.	Oral and written exercises in language.	Classes of words and their inflections. Simple descriptive writing.	Elements of formal Grammar and Composition.
HISTORY—			History, English and Canadian.	Leading features of English and Canadian History.
OBJECT LESSONS—	Form, size, color, weight, common objects (parts and qualities).	Subjects of Class I. continued.	Common objects (source, manufacture, uses, etc.) Animals, birds, plants.	

TEMPERANCE, HYGIENE, DRILL (with Calisthenics for Girls), AND MORAL CULTURE.

EXPLANATORY REMARKS ON THE PROGRAMME.

The programme of studies herein prescribed shall be followed by the teacher as far as the circumstances of his school permit. Any modifications deemed necessary should be made only with the concurrence of the Inspector and the Trustees. In French and German Schools the authorized Readers shall be used in addition to any text-books in either of the languages aforesaid.

[NOTE.—General directions then follow on the teaching of the several subjects mentioned in the foregoing programme. In regard to the Fifth Class the regulations say]:—

Fifth Class.—The programme for the Fifth Class embraces the following subjects:—Reading, Literature, Orthography and Orthoëpy, Writing, Arithmetic, Drawing, Geography, Grammar, Composition, History, Music, Bookkeeping, Algebra, Euclid, Physics, Botany, Hygiene, Drill, Calisthenics, Moral and Religious Instruction. The course of study under each head is the same as that prescribed for Third-class Teachers. Trustees are recommended not to form a Fifth Class in the Public School in any city, town, or incorporated village where a High School is situated.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS AS TO TEACHING OTHER SUBJECTS.

HYGIENE.—This subject should be taught in the form of familiar lectures, and should include—temperance; the nature and effects of alcohol upon the system; the importance of cleanliness, and a strict observance of the laws of health; dietetics; how to preserve the eyesight, teeth, etc.; the dangers of exposure to cold and damp; how to play in order to promote physical culture; etc. At least one hour a week should be devoted to this subject.

DRILL AND CALISTHENICS.—The different extension movements prescribed in any text-book on the subject should be frequently practised, not only during recess, but during school hours. Accuracy and promptness should characterize every movement. In addition, the boys should be formed into companies and taught the usual squad and company drill, and the girls should be exercised in calisthenics.

MORAL AND RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.—No course of moral instruction is prescribed. The teacher is expected, however, by his personal example, as well as by the exercise of his authority and by instruction, to imbue every pupil with respect for those moral obligations which underlie a well-formed character. Respect for those in authority and for the aged, courtesy, true manliness, reverence, truthfulness, honesty, etc., can best be inculcated as the occasion arises for referring to them. The religious exercises of the school should be conducted without haste, and with the utmost reverence and decorum.

REVIEWS AND RECITATIONS.—Every Friday forenoon should be devoted to a review of the week's work, and the afternoon to exercises tending to relieve the usual routine of the school-room, while promoting the mental and moral culture of the pupils. The teacher should encourage the pupils to prepare dialogues, readings, recitations and songs for the Friday afternoon school-sessions. He should also choose some topic for a familiar lecture, or read some literary selection, making such comments as are likely to promote a love of reading, and quicken the interest of the scholars in the work of the school. The girls should receive suitable instructions in plain sewing.

AGRICULTURE.—In rural schools the subject of agriculture should occupy a prominent place, such points being considered as—the nature of the soil; how plants grow and what they feed upon; how farms are beautified and culti-

bed for Public

	4TH CLASS
	Fourth Reader.
	Systematic ortho- graphy and orthoëpy.
	Business forms and accounts.
	Vulgar and deci- mal fractions. Elementary per- centage and in- terest. Mental arithmetic.
	Drawing-books Nos. 4 and 5.
	Geography of the Continents, Can- ada and Ontario. Map drawing.
	Song singing. Sacred music. Musical notation.
	Elements of for- mal Grammar and Composition.
	Leading features of English and Canadian History.

MORAL CULTURE.

vated ; the value of shade trees ; what trees to plant, and when to plant them ; the relation of agriculture to other pursuits ; the effect of climate on the pursuits of a people. Poetical selections on rural pursuits, talks on botany and natural history, should form part of the instruction of every Friday afternoon.

PUBLIC SCHOOL STATISTICS FOR 1884.

With a view to understand the condition of the Public Schools of Ontario for the year 1884, the following statistics are inserted in this place :—

1. *Pupils*.—The number of pupils, according to age, attending the Public Schools, was as follows : Pupils under 5 years of age, 1,115 ; from 5 to 21, 465,374 ; over 21, 423 ; the number between the age of 7 and 13 reported as not attending school was 6,230. The average daily attendance, divided by the legal teaching days of the year, was 221,861, or 48 per cent.

2. *Classes*.—The number in the different classes was as follows :

1ST CLASS.	2ND CLASS.	3RD CLASS.	4TH CLASS.	5TH CLASS.	6TH CLASS.
167,722	106,017	112,873	70,713	8,698	894

NOTE.—The circumstances of Public Schools situate in the Cities and Towns, and those in rural districts, differ in this, that in the latter there are two classes of pupils : the elder, who chiefly attend during the winter months, and the younger, in the warmer seasons. The average attendance accordingly shows this contrast :

Attendants in Cities	60 per cent.
“ “ Towns	56 “
“ “ Rural Districts	44 “

The number of Teachers was 7,085 ; 2,739 being Males, and 4,296 Females.

3. *Teachers' Qualifications*.—The following were the qualifications of the different Teachers in the year 1884 :—

Provincial First-class	235
“ Second-class	2,237
Old County Board First-class Certificates . .	168
“ “ Second-class “ . .	118
“ “ Third-class “ . .	3,420
Temporary Certificates	623
Other “	284

4. *Salaries*.—The following table gives the average Salaries of the Teachers in Counties, Towns, and Cities respectively :—

	MALES.	FEMALES
Counties	\$404	\$264
Towns	612	283
Cities	791	364

The R. C. Separate Schools are included in the preceding statement. The number of these schools is 207, and of pupils attending them 27,463.

5. *Historical Statistical Retrospect.*—With a view to give a bird's-eye view of the gratifying progress which has been made in the Public Schools of Ontario during the five last decades, the following table has been prepared:—

STATISTICS of the PUBLIC SCHOOLS and ROMAN CATHOLIC SEPARATE SCHOOLS of Ontario for the last forty years.

	1844.	1854.	1864.	1874.	1884.
Population of Ontario	506,055 (1842)	950,551 (1850)	1,396,091 (1860)	1,620,851 (1870)	1,913,460 (1880)
Number of Schools	2,610	3,244	4,225	4,758	5,316
School Population between the ages of 5 and 16	183,539	277,922	424,565	511,603	471,287
Number of Pupils attending School	96,756	204,168	371,695	464,047	466,917
Number of Public School Teachers . . . . .	....	3,539	4,625	5,736	7,085
Male . . . . .	....	2,508	3,011	2,601	2,789
Female . . . . .	....	1,031	1,614	3,135	4,296
Am't of Legislative Grant.	\$80,000	\$90,690	\$177,053	\$267,772	\$267,084
Am't of Municipal School Grant and Assessments	\$66,890	\$483,523	\$1,023,400	\$2,214,976	\$2,675,721
Trustees' Rate Bills, and Other Receipts	\$89,339	\$252,339	\$283,734	\$756,523	\$1,047,417
Total Income from all sources	\$236,229	\$826,552	\$1,484,187	\$3,239,271	\$3,990,222
Paid Teachers' Salaries	\$206,856	\$578,868	\$996,956	\$1,647,750	\$2,296,027
Paid for Sites, Buildings and Repairs . . . . .	....	\$115,311	\$153,059	\$853,584	\$967,102
Other Expenditures . . . . .	....	\$58,312	\$135,303	\$363,998	\$17,733
Total Expenditure . . . . .	....	\$782,491	\$1,285,318	\$2,865,332	\$3,280,862
No. of School-houses reported	(Wood.. . . . Stone or Brick	2,802	3,351	3,195	2,954
	....	337	895	1,632	2,390

II. THE TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

The following is a brief description of the means under the control of the Education Department of Ontario for preparing young men and women in the Province for the teaching profession. They are:—

1. The County Model Schools.
2. The Provincial Normal and Model Schools.
3. The Training Institutes.
4. Teachers' Institutes.
5. Teachers' Reading Course.
6. Ontario Teachers' Association.

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I. County Model Schools.

The establishment of this very valuable portion of the Educational System of the Province dates as far back as the year 1843. By referring to the first School Act for Upper Canada, passed in that year, we find that the 57th Section declares:—

“That it shall and may be lawful for the Court of Wardens of any County in Upper Canada . . . to raise and levy by county rate a sum not exceeding £200 (\$800), and to appropriate and expend the same for the maintenance of one or more “County Model Schools,” within such County, and to constitute, by by-law or by-laws, to that effect, any Township, Town, or City School or Schools within the County, to be for any term not less than one year, such County Model School or Schools, etc.”

The 66th Section of the same Act declares:—

“That in every such Township, Town, or City Model School, gratuitous instruction shall be given to teachers of Common Schools.” . . .

The School Act of 1846 provided for the establishment of District Model Schools in which “instruction shall be afforded to all teachers of Common Schools within the District.” They were thus Normal Schools in miniature, for the persons under instruction were already teachers. The “Educational Reports” of those years contain reports from School Superintendents who speak highly of the system.

In 1850, when the whole machinery of the School System was revised and reorganized, the Act provided for the establishment and maintenance of Township Model Schools in place of County ones.

The chief reason why such schools did not prove a success at that early period of our educational history was the lack of “model teachers,” as well as “model school-houses.”

As the status and qualifications of the Superintendents, who were subsequently styled Inspectors, as organizers and practical judges of scholastic efficiency, improved, so did the schools. At last the time came when the Model School System could be once again put into operation, and so in the year 1877 the School Act directed, that at least one school in each County shall be set apart by the County Board of Examiners, as a County Model School for the training of candidates for Third-class Teachers' Certificates. The County Council is required to provide and levy for each such Model School within the County, an amount at least equal to that apportioned or paid by the Education Department out of the Annual Legislative Grant; but in no case must it be less than one hundred and fifty dollars.

Conditions on which Model Schools are Established.—1. The Principal must hold a First-class Provincial Certificate, and have at least three (3) years' experience as a Public School Teacher.

2. There must be at least three (3) assistants holding Second-class Certificates.

3. The equipment must be equal to that required for the Fourth Class of a Public School.
4. A separate room for Model School purposes must be provided.
5. An assistant must be employed to relieve the Principal of his Public School work at least half the day, while the Model School is in session.

COURSE OF STUDY.

The course of study embraces the following:—

I. PRINCIPLES OF EDUCATION.—School organization, management, discipline, methods of instruction, and practice in teaching.

(1) METHODS OF INSTRUCTION.—The best methods of teaching the various subjects prescribed for the first four classes in the Public Schools, especial attention being given to the best methods of giving the *first lessons* in these subjects.

(2) OBSERVATION AND REPORTING.—I. (a) Observation of methods illustrated in the Principal's model lessons; (b) observation—under the Principal's supervision, when possible—of methods illustrated by the assistant Model School Teachers. II. Reporting to the Principal the results of their observations, especially as to the (a) object of the lessons observed; (b) steps by which this object was attained.

(3) PRACTICE IN TEACHING.—After proper instruction and examples in Methods, each Teacher-in-training shall have practice in applying the methods exemplified (a) by using his fellow-students as a class; (b) by teaching a class of pupils—say ten or twelve—before the Principal or some other competent critic; (c) by teaching in the several divisions of the school. No Teacher-in-training shall be required to practise the actual teaching of any subject as in (a) till the best method of presenting it has been explained and actually exemplified. Practice in (a) precedes practice in (b), and practice in (b) precedes practice in (c).

II. PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE.—(a) Laws of health, temperance, cleanliness, hours for study, rest, recreation, and sleep. (b) Heating and ventilation of the school-room. (c) Functions of the brain, eye, stomach, heart and lungs.

III. MUSIC, DRAWING AND CALISTHENICS.

IV. SCHOOL LAW.—A knowledge of school law, so far as it relates to the duties of teachers and pupils.

V. REVIEW OF NON-PROFESSIONAL WORK.—A review of the principal subjects in the Public School curriculum, such as Composition, Grammar, Arithmetic, and Literature.

FINAL EXAMINATION.—At the end of each Session there is an Examination in these subjects on papers prepared by the Department, as well as in Practical Teaching. This Examination, conducted by the County Board of Examiners, constitutes the Professional Examination for Third Class Teachers.

SYLLABUS OF LECTURES.—A practical and comprehensive Syllabus of Lectures for the Schools was drawn up by the present Minister of Education, Hon. G. W. Ross, in 1878, who was at that time Public School Inspector for the County of Middlesex. It still forms the basis of the instruction given in these institutions.

INSPECTION.—The County Model Schools are periodically inspected at least once during the Session, by the official appointed for that purpose by the Education Department.

Statistics.—There are at present fifty-two of these Schools. Their condition can be best understood from the following condensed statistics:—

Number of Student Teachers on Roll.....	1,305
Males.....	520
Females.....	785
Increase over last year.....	234
Number who withdrew during the term....	21
Number who passed Final Examination....	1,203
Males.....	467
Females.....	736
Number that failed.....	81
Number of Lectures on Education.....	1,467
“ “ School Law.....	509
“ “ Hygiene.....	936
“ Lessons taught by each Student..	1,559
“ Departments used.....	340
“ Assistants with the required quali- fications.....	253

2. The Provincial Normal and Model Schools.

Object.—These Schools, situated at Toronto and Ottawa, are intended as Training and Practice Schools for Candidates for SECOND-CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Establishment.—The establishment of a Normal School for the Training of Teachers as a part of a Provincial System of Education, engaged attention in Upper Canada (now Ontario) in 1836. Nothing definite, however, was done until the year 1846, when, in compliance with the recommendation of the Rev. Dr. Ryerson, Chief Superintendent of Education, in his Report already referred to (page 6) the Legislature appropriated funds for furnishing suitable buildings, and an annual grant for the support of a Normal School, under the management of a Board of Education and the Chief Superintendent. As the seat of Government was at this time in Montreal, the Government House at Toronto was placed at the disposal of the educational authorities. Here the School was opened on November 1, 1847. The removal of the seat of Government to Toronto, in 1849, necessitated another change of premises, and the adoption of measures for the immediate erection of the necessary permanent buildings. The requisite money having been voted by the Legislature, the corner-stone was laid July 2, 1851, by His Excellency the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Governor-General; and in the month of November in the following year the Normal and Model Schools were opened in the buildings which now ornament St. James' Square, and which are described in one of the provincial papers of that date as being "elegant in architectural appearance, commodious in their accommodations, and healthy in their situation." In the year 1858 the Normal School was transferred to the present building and the old apartments applied to the purposes of an Educational Museum and a projected School of Art and Design, which is now the Ontario School of Art.

Granting of Certificates.—From the time that the Toronto Normal School was established until the year 1871, all the Normal School Certificates for Teachers in the Province were granted by the Chief Superintendent of Education, upon Examination by the Teaching Staff of the Institute. During that time 3,150 Teachers received Certificates.

Since the year 1871 several changes have been made in the character of the work done in the Normal Schools, and in the Examinations for Certificates. Under the present system the work is in a large degree professional. Only those candidates who have passed the non-professional, or literary, examination, at the different High Schools of the Province, are entitled to enter the Normal Schools.

Sessions.—There are two sessions in each year, and the average attendance at each School is 100 for each session.

Course of Studies.—I. Education: 1. History of Education; 2. Science of Education; 3. Principles and Practice of Teaching; 4. School Organization and School Management. II. English Language and Literature: 1. English Literature. Critical reading of a play of Shakespeare, or the work of some other standard author. 2. Practical English. III. Hygiene. IV. Chemistry. V. Physics: 1. Heat; 2. Light; 3. Electricity. VI. Botany. VII. Zoology. VIII. Drawing. IX. Vocal Music. X. Calisthenics. XI. Military Drill. XII. Method: How to teach the different subjects on the programme for Public Schools. XIII. Practice in Model Schools. EXAMINATION. At the close of each session one of the High School Inspectors, and associates named by the Department, conduct the PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION, which is based on the Course of Studies given above, and on practical teaching in the Model Schools.

The Normal School at Ottawa was opened in 1875, and the Model School in the year 1880. Before the erection of a separate building for the Model School, one of the City Public Schools was used as a school of practice for the Normal School Students. The Course of Study is precisely the same in both Schools.

The Model Schools.—These are adjuncts to the Normal Schools and are used as Practice Schools for the Teachers-in-training. The Course of Study is in harmony with that of the Public Schools. After the Students in the Normal Schools have observed the methods employed in the Model Schools, and have, in the presence of the Masters, handled classes formed amongst themselves, they are detailed to perform similar work in the Model Schools under the immediate direction and criticism of the regular Teachers. From the Reports emanating from the Head Teachers of these schools, and from those of their assistants in the Normal Schools, the Principals of the Normal Schools frame their Report as to the candidate's qualifications to receive a permanent Certificate of the Second Class.

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Statistics.—The following Statistics are for the year 1886 :—

NAME OF SCHOOL.	WHEN ESTABLISHED.	NUMBER OF TEACHERS.	NUMBER OF STUDENTS.		NUMBER OF PUPILS.	
			Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.
Toronto Normal School	1847	5	84	157	..	..
Ottawa Normal School	1875	6	68	99	..	..
Toronto Model School	1847	9	..	..	150	156
Ottawa Model School	1880	9	..	..	172	180

The total number of Students admitted to the Toronto Normal School since its establishment in 1847 was 9,667; of these 4,901 received Certificates. The number of Students admitted to the Ottawa Normal School since its establishment in 1875 was 1,364; of these 763 received Certificates.

3. Training Institutes.

These Institutes, intended for the training of Assistant Masters of High Schools, and of First-class Teachers for Public Schools, are attached to certain Collegiate Institutes, which have as Assistant Masters specialists in Modern Languages, Mathematics, Classics, and Science, and, in addition to these, teachers competent to give instruction in Music, Drawing, Drill, and Calisthenics.

Sessions.—In each year there is one session of fourteen weeks. The first seven are devoted to the work of each department, the other seven are spent in observation of methods, practice, and examination.

COURSE OF STUDY AND TRAINING.

The Course of Study and Training followed in each Training Institute is as follows :—

- (a) The History of Education.
- (b) The Science of Education.
- (c) The Principles and Practice of Teaching, with especial reference to High School Work.
- (d) The Organization and Management of Schools, with especial reference to the different grades of High Schools.
- (e) Systematic observation of the mode of conducting a High School.
- (f) Practice in managing classes and in teaching the High School course under the supervision of the Principal and his staff.
- (g) Special instruction by the Principal and the Department Masters.
- (h) Hygiene.
- (i) School Law in reference to the duties of Teachers and Pupils.

PRACTICAL TEACHING.—The method employed is, in its main features, similar to that used in the County Model Schools and in the Normal Schools. First the Principal discusses the organization, etc., of a High School; shows how benefit is to be derived from observation and the criticism of the Teachers. Then classes are taught by the Departmental Masters and notes taken by the Teachers-in-training. Lesson are then assigned by the Department Masters,

year 1886:—

SEX.	NUMBER OF PUPILS.	
	Boys.	Girls.
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9	150	156
	172	180

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notes of which have to be submitted to, and criticised by, the Master before the actual teaching is done. The Teachers-in-training have also to teach one another and to criticise one another's teaching in presence of the Master.

EXAMINATIONS.—During the session, the Teachers-in-training are subjected to such oral and written examinations on the course of study as the Principal may deem expedient. At the close of the session they undergo an examination in Practical Teaching by one of the High School Inspectors, and also a written examination on papers prepared by the Departmental Examiners on specific subjects. At the Examination in Practical Teaching each candidate is allowed to teach lessons which he has prepared for the occasion, and a scheme of which he hands to the examiner; but he shall also teach lessons the subjects of which shall be selected by the examiner, sufficient time, however, being allowed for preparation in this case also. The results of these examinations, together with the report of the Principal, based on the record in the Training Register, shall determine the final standing of each candidate.

WRITTEN EXAMINATION.—The written examination embraces the following subjects:—

(a) Mental and Moral Science in their relation to the work of teaching; Observation, and the training of the Senses; Association; Memory; Reasoning; Imagination; The Conduct of the Understanding; The Will, and how to train it; Habit and Character; Authority and Discipline; Rewards and Punishment.

(b) The History of Education.

(c) The practical application of the principles of Education:—School Organization and Management; Special Methods in the Departments of *English, Mathematics, Science, Classics, French and German.*

(d) Hygiene.

(e) School-law in reference to the duties of Teachers and Pupils.

No certificate is awarded to a candidate who fails to satisfy the examiners that he has made himself acquainted, both theoretically and practically, with the best methods of teaching at least the elements of all the subjects covered by the Non-Professional Certificate. The Professional Certificate of each passed candidate shows in detail those Departments or Subjects which he is most competent to teach. The Departmental Examiner has power to reject any candidate who may show himself deficient in scholarship.

STATISTICS.

These Institutes are, at present, connected with two (2) of the Collegiate Institutes, viz., Kingston and Hamilton.

The Examination in December, 1885, which was the first held under the new regulations, resulted as follows:—

ASSISTANT HIGH SCHOOL MASTERS	23
FIRST CLASS PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS.....	10

4. Teachers' Institutes.

The 65th Section of the School Act, 1850, authorized the holding of a "Teachers' Institute" in each county of Upper Canada. The first Institute under this provision of the law was held by the Masters of the Normal School—Mr. T. J. Robertson, M.A., the first Principal of the School, and Mr. H. Y. Hind, Second Master—in June, July, and August, 1850. Afterwards Institutes were held by local parties in connection with Teachers' Associations. In 1872, these Institutes were put upon a more efficient footing. A strong desire having been expressed by many teachers of the Province, Dr. J. H. Sangster, the late Principal of the Normal School, gratuitously

devoted a large portion of his time during the summer and autumn of 1873, to the work, and held Teachers' Institutes in seventeen counties. The teachers themselves defrayed the expenses, and the attendance averaged 142 teachers.

Formation and Object.—A Teachers' Institute is formed in each County or Inspectoral Division, having for its object the reading of papers and the discussing of matters that have a practical bearing on the daily working of the school-room.

Money Grant.—The Minister of Education apportions to each Institute the sum of twenty-five dollars (\$25), and the Municipal Council pays the same amount.

Officers.—These are a President, Vice-President, and Secretary-Treasurer. These, together with a Committee of Management composed of five members, are elected annually.

Annual Meeting.—Each Institute meets at least once a year for the election of officers, and the discussion of such matters as may be submitted by the Committee.

Time and Place of Meeting.—The Education Department, after consultation with the Inspector, arranges the time and the place of meeting. A copy of the programme of proceedings is sent to every Teacher in the Inspectorate at least one month before the time of meeting.

Attendance.—Every Teacher, unless prevented by illness, must attend continuously the meetings, which last for two days.

Report.—The Inspector reports to the Department.

Director of Teachers' Institutes.—The Director of Teachers' Institutes takes part in the proceedings, by discussing at least three subjects on the Programme, and by delivering a Public Lecture.

5. Teachers' Reading Course.

The Minister of Education has arranged a Course of Reading for Teachers, by means of which, while not ignoring professional obligations, they may carry on daily the work of self-culture, and at the same time learn to regard their vocation from a higher standpoint. The Course extends over three years, and embraces pedagogics, science and literature. It can be mastered in the allotted time, without difficulty—one hour per day being quite sufficient. It will be observed that the books in the Professional Course are those already used at the Normal School and Training Institutes, so that by taking them up in their Reading Course, the work required for entering the higher grades of the profession is simply prepared in advance.

As the Course is purely voluntary no examination will be held in connection with it. Should, however, the teachers of any Inspectoral Division agree to read the Course with this end in view, and should the County Board of Examiners make adequate pro-

vision for such examination, the Department would recognize by special certificate this additional element of professional culture. Such a certificate would, no doubt, be duly appreciated by trustees and the public generally, as it would entitle the holder to a strong claim upon their liberality. It will be the duty of the Directors of Teachers' Institutes to make such comments and give such directions to teachers in regard to the best methods of profiting by this Course as they may deem expedient.

LIST OF BOOKS RECOMMENDED.

PEDAGOGICS.

Third Class Teachers.

(Two books to be taken in one year in the order given.)

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| 1. Outlines of the Study of Man.—
<i>Hopkins.</i> | 3. Educational Reformers.— <i>Quick.</i> |
| 2. Lectures.— <i>Fitch.</i> | 4. Psychology of Cognition.— <i>Jardine.</i> |
| | 5. Education as a Science.— <i>Bain.</i> |
| | 6. Education.— <i>Spencer.</i> |

These text-books are all on the Normal School Course for Second Class Teachers.

Second Class Teachers.

(Two books to be taken in one year in the order given.)

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| 1. Systems of Education.— <i>J. Gill.</i> | 4. School Management.— <i>Jos. Landon.</i> |
| 2. Lectures on the History of Education.— <i>Jos. Payne.</i> | 5. Teachers' Manual and Method of Organization.— <i>R. Robinson.</i> |
| 3. The Action of Examinations.— <i>H. Latham.</i> | 6. Culture Demanded by Modern Life.— <i>E. L. Youmans.</i> |

The text-books named are all on the Professional Course for First Class Teachers.

First Class Teachers.

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| 1. Psychology.— <i>Sully.</i> | 4. Mental Physiology.— <i>Carpenter.</i> |
| 2. Greek Education.— <i>Mahaffy.</i> | 5. Education and Educators.— <i>Kay.</i> |
| 3. History of Pedagogy.— <i>Hailman.</i> | 6. The Schoolmaster.— <i>Ascham.</i> |

PHYSICAL SCIENCE AND NATURAL HISTORY.

(Six books to be taken in one year in the order given.)

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| 1. The Fairy Land of Science.—
<i>Buckley.</i> | 10. Physical Geography of the Sea.—
<i>Maury.</i> |
| 2. Ants, Bees, and Wasps.— <i>Sir John Lubbock.</i> | 11. The Races of Man.— <i>Peschel.</i> |
| 3. Sound Bodies for our Boys and Girls.— <i>Blaikie.</i> | 12. Connection of the Physical Sciences.— <i>Somerville.</i> |
| 4. Forms of Water.— <i>Tyndall.</i> | 13. Common Sense of the Exact Sciences.— <i>Clifford.</i> |
| 5. Physiography.— <i>Huxley.</i> | 14. Physical Forces.— <i>Faraday.</i> |
| 6. Heat as a Mode of Motion.—
<i>Tyndall.</i> | 15. The Sun.— <i>Proctor.</i> |
| 7. Methods of Study in Natural History.— <i>Agassiz.</i> | 16. Wild Animals, their Life and Habits.— <i>Wolf.</i> |
| 8. Homes without Hands.— <i>Woods.</i> | 17. Flowers and their Pedigrees.—
<i>Grant Allan.</i> |
| 9. Elements of Physical Geography.—
<i>Geikie.</i> | 18. Health.— <i>Corfield.</i> |

LITERATURE AND HISTORY.

(Eight books to be taken in one year in the order given.)

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Julius Cæsar.—<i>Shakespeare.</i> 2. Every-day English.—<i>R. G. White.</i> 3. Selections from Wordsworth.—<i>M. Arnold.</i> 4. Milton and Wordsworth.—<i>English Men of Letters.</i> 5. Industrial Biography.—<i>Smiles.</i> 6. Short History of the English People.—<i>Green.</i> 7. Montcalm and Wolfe.—<i>Parkman.</i> 8. The English Constitution.—<i>Bayly.</i> 9. Macaulay's Life and Letters.—<i>Trevelyan.</i> 10. Getting on in the World.—<i>Matthews.</i> 11. Walks about Rome.—<i>Hare.</i> 12. Words and their Uses.—<i>R. G. White.</i> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 13. Johnson's Chief Lives of the Poets.—<i>Matthew Arnold.</i> 14. Expansion of England.—<i>Seeley.</i> 15. Words and Places.—<i>Taylor.</i> 16. English Literature (condensed).—<i>Taine.</i> 17. The United Netherlands.—<i>Motley.</i> 18. Oliver Cromwell.—<i>Carlyle.</i> 19. Life of Johnson.—<i>Boswell (Murray's Edition.)</i> 20. Language and Languages.—<i>Farrar.</i> 21. Paradise Lost.—<i>Milton.</i> 22. Life and Correspondence of Thos. Arnold.—<i>A. P. Stanley.</i> 23. In Memoriam and the Princess.—<i>Tennyson.</i> 24. Nicholas Nickleby.—<i>Dickens.</i> |
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6. The Ontario Teachers' Association.

In January, 1861, about 120 delegates from the Teachers of the Province met in Toronto to establish among Canadian Teachers an Association similar to the "American National Teachers' Association" in the United States.

Objects.—The objects of the Association were: 1st, To secure the general adoption of the most approved systems of imparting instruction; 2nd, To secure the improvement of our Text Books, or adoption of others more suitable to the wants of the community; 3rd, To enlarge the views of teachers and stimulate their exertions for the advancement and diffusion of knowledge; 4th, To encourage the frequent interchange of ideas and kindly intercourse among the members of the profession throughout the country. The first President of the Association was the late T. J. Robertson, M.A., the first Principal of the Toronto Normal School.

Enlargement.—About ten years after its formation, a union with the "Ontario Grammar School Masters' Association" took place. As the result of this union, the Association resolved itself into three sections: The High School Section; The Inspector's Section; and The Public School Teachers' Section.

Officers.—These are a President; six Vice-Presidents; a Recording Secretary; a Corresponding Secretary; five Councillors; and one Delegate from each Branch Association.

Standing Committees.—Each of the three sections has a Standing Committee, which brings before the Annual Meeting of the Association a written report on the subject or subjects upon which it was appointed to deliberate.

III. CLASSICAL SCHOOLS.

These schools are as follows:—

1. The High Schools.
2. The Collegiate Institutes.
3. Upper Canada College.

1797-1798.—In 1797 the Legislature of Upper Canada memorialized George III, soliciting a grant of land for the endowment of a Grammar School in each District, and a University for the whole Province. A favorable reply was received, and in the despatch to that effect it was specified that the Grammar Schools to be established were to be free. The acting Governor of Upper Canada, Peter Russell, Esq., President of the Executive Council, then requested the members of the Council, the judges and law officers of the Crown, to draw up a report. They did so, and in 1798 recommended a grant of 500,000 acres of land for the establishment of a Grammar School in each of the four Districts into which Upper Canada was then divided, and of a central University at some future time. They recommended, also, that a grant of £3,000 be made to each of the Districts, for the erection of "a plain but solid and substantial building, containing a school-room sufficient to hold one hundred boys without danger to their health from too many being crowded together; and also a set of apartments for the master." Kingston and Newark (now Niagara) were recommended as eligible sites; and to these, when funds were sufficient, Cornwall and Sandwich were to be added.

1803-1806.—In 1803 Mr. John Strachan (afterwards the first Bishop of Toronto), who had come from Scotland in 1799 to take charge of the projected college—which scheme had been abandoned—removed from Kingston to Cornwall, where he opened a private school, which was subsequently (1806) constituted the Grammar School of the District. In 1806 a temporary Act was passed by the Provincial Legislature (made permanent in 1808), establishing a Classical and Mathematical or Public School in each of the eight Districts into which Upper Canada was then divided, and granting the sum of £100 per school as the yearly stipend of the master, who was to be appointed by the Governor on the nomination of the Trustees, who were appointed in each District* by Lieutenant-Governor Gore.

1819.—In 1819 provision was made for an additional Grammar School; annual examinations were instituted; a report was to be sent to the Governor; and ten Common School pupils had to be educated free of charge. If the number of pupils did not exceed ten, the teacher's allowance was reduced to £50.

1831-1839.—In 1831 the House of Assembly recommended an annual grant of £4,400 for the support of eleven free Grammar Schools. In 1839 the District Schools were converted into Gram-

* Eastern, Johnstown, Midland, Newcastle, Home, Niagara, London, Western.

mar Schools; five Trustees for each were to be appointed by the Government; a portion of the University endowment was applied to their support; and 250,000 acres of Crown lands were set aside as a permanent endowment. On condition of the inhabitants raising an equal sum, £200 was granted for the erection of the Grammar School in each District; also £100 to each of four other Grammar Schools, situated at least six miles from the county town, and attended by sixty pupils.

1853-1858.—In 1853 an improvement in the condition of Grammar Schools was effected by the Chief Superintendent of Education. An Act passed at that time provided for the examination of candidates for the position of Head Master, who were not graduates. The Council of Public Instruction was also authorized to appoint Inspectors of High Schools and fix their salaries. In 1858 the Model Grammar School was established at Toronto to exhibit the best system of management and teaching, and to serve as a training school for Grammar School Masters. It was closed in 1863.

1865-1871.—In 1865 an Act relating to Grammar Schools was passed which contributed to the increased efficiency of these schools. In 1871 further legislation took place for the benefit of these schools. With a view to recognize the existence of a superior class of High Schools and to encourage their multiplication, the following important provision was inserted in the Act, viz.:—

“Whereas it is desirable to encourage the establishment of superior classical schools, it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to confer upon any High School, in which not less than four masters are fully employed in teaching the subjects of the prescribed curriculum, and in which the daily average of male pupils studying the Latin or Greek language shall not be less than sixty, the name Collegiate Institute; and towards the support of such Collegiate Institute it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to authorize the payment of an additional sum, at the rate of, and not exceeding seven hundred and fifty dollars per annum, out of the Superior Education Fund, provided under the authority of the tenth section of the Consolidated Grammar School Act, passed in the twenty-second year of Her Majesty's reign, and chaptered sixty-three; Provided, that if in any year the average of pupils above described shall fall below sixty, or the number of masters be less than four, the additional grant shall cease for that year; and if the said average shall continue to be less than sixty, or the number of masters less than four, for two successive years, the institution shall forfeit the name and privileges of a Collegiate Institute, until restored by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, under the conditions provided by this section.”

1874-1879.—In 1874 a clause was introduced into the “High Schools' Act” requiring candidates for Head-masterships to present evidence of their knowledge of the Science and Art of Teaching, and of the Management and Discipline of Schools. An allowance of \$50 a year was made to such schools as were able to give their pupils a course of elementary military instruction. In 1879 the Municipal Grant was made equal to the Legislative Grant.

1885.—In 1885 the Legislative Grant was apportioned on (1) basis of salaries paid to masters and assistants; (2) on character and equipments of school buildings and appendages; (3) on average attendance.

I. The High Schools.

The High Schools, like the Public Schools, are open to pupils of both sexes who can pass an Entrance Examination based on the Fourth-class work of the Public Schools, excepting Music, Business Forms and Book-keeping. They are intended to furnish a higher English, or a classical course with modern languages, so that the pupils may be fitted to pass the Matriculation Examination of any of the Universities of Ontario; to enter business; or to pass the Teacher's NON-PROFESSIONAL examination.

Legislative and Municipal Grants.—The Municipal Grant to each High School is now by law made equal to the Legislative Grant, which is apportioned by the Minister of Education on the basis of salaries paid to masters and assistants; the character and equipment of school buildings and appendages and the average attendance of pupils.

QUALIFICATIONS OF HEAD MASTERS AND ASSISTANTS.

The qualifications for the Head-mastership of a High School or Collegiate Institute are (a) a degree in Arts obtained, after a regular course of study, from any chartered University in the British Dominions, and (b) one year's successful teaching as Assistant Master in a High School, or in a College, or in a Private School.

A High School Assistant must hold a First-class Professional Public School Certificate; or be a Graduate in Arts (as above), or an Undergraduate in Arts of at least two years' standing, who has obtained a Professional Certificate at a Training Institute.

High School Board.—Each High School is a corporation under the government of a Board of six Trustees, who are appointed by the County Council, or in case of a city or town separated from a county, by the Council of each respectively.

Duties.—The High School Board appoints Teachers—a Head Master and at least one Assistant—possessing the qualifications required by the Regulations, provides for the requisite accommodation, furniture and apparatus, and upon its own requisition can require the Municipal Council of the district to raise such funds as the school may annually require.

Inspection.—It is the duty of each High School Inspector to visit the High Schools or Collegiate Institutes assigned to him, at least once in each year; to spend not less than one day in each school having two or three masters; in schools with four or over four masters, to spend two or more days, and report in each case to the Department the result of his observations and enquiry.

Meteorological Observations.—Masters of certain High Schools make Meteorological Observations and transmit monthly to the Education Department abstracts from their journals. For these observations an additional allowance at the rate of \$15 per month is made for each consecutive month during which the observations are taken.

COURSE OF STUDY IN HIGH SCHOOLS AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES.

Pupils, on entering the High School, must pursue one or other of the following courses: (a) That prescribed for a High School Commercial Course. (b) That prescribed for Matriculation into any of the Universities of Ontario, or for the Preliminary Examination of any of the learned professions. (c) That prescribed for a Teacher's Non-Professional Certificate. Special Classes for the study of Agricultural Chemistry may be established by the Trustees, with the concurrence of the Head Master.

Form I.

1. READING (ORAL) AND PRINCIPLES OF.—A general knowledge of the principles of elocution; reading with proper expression, emphasis, inflection, and force.
2. ORTHOGRAPHY AND ORTHOEPY.—The pronunciation, the syllabication, and the spelling from dictation, of passages from any English author, and the spelling of all non-technical English words.
3. ENGLISH GRAMMAR.—Etymology and Syntax; exercises.
4. COMPOSITION.—The framing of sentences and paragraphs; familiar and business letters; paraphrasing; synonyms; correction of errors; themes based on the prose literature prescribed for this Form.
5. LITERATURE.—The critical reading of such works as may be prescribed by the Education Department, from time to time.
6. HISTORY.—The leading events of Canadian and English History.
7. GEOGRAPHY.—Political, Physical, and Mathematical Geography. Map Geography generally; Canada and the British Empire more particularly.
8. ARITHMETIC AND MENSURATION.—Arithmetic in theory and practice; areas of rectilinear figures, and volumes of right parallelepipeds and prisms; the circle, sphere, cylinder, and cone; Mental Arithmetic.
9. ALGEBRA.—Elementary rules; factoring; greatest common measure; least common multiple; fractions; simple equations of one, two, and three unknown quantities; simple problems.
10. EUCLID.—Book I, with easy problems.
12. PHYSICS.—The elements of Physics, as treated in Huxley's Introductory Science Primer, and Balfour Stewart's Science Primer.
14. BOTANY.—The elements of structural Botany, including systematic examinations of common plants selected to show variety of structure in the different organs; true nature of the parts of the flower; various forms of roots, structure and uses, how distinguished from underground stems; various forms of stems, bulbs and tubers, herbs, shrubs and trees; nature and position of buds; forms and disposition of foliage leaves; kinds of inflorescence, special forms of flower-leaves, morphology of the calyx, corolla, stamens, and pistil; modifications of the flower due to adhesion, cohesion, and suppression of parts; classification of fruits; the seed and its parts; germination; the vegetable cell; protoplasm; chlorophyll; formation of new cells; various kinds of tissues; intercellular spaces; structure of leaves; exogenous and endogenous growth; food of plants; reproduction in flowering plants; nature of the pollen-grain; fertilization of the ovule; reproduction in ferns; the spore. Outlines of classification; examination and classification of common plants belonging to the following natural orders:—Ranunculaceæ, Crucifere, Malvaceæ, Leguminosæ, Rosaceæ, Sapindaceæ, Umbellifere, Compositæ, Labiate, Conifere, Araceæ, Liliaceæ, Triliaceæ, Iridaceæ, Gramineæ; the characters and general properties of these orders.
15. LATIN.—The Elementary Latin Book, grammar, composition, and the texts prescribed from time to time by the Education Department.
16. GREEK.—The Elementary Greek Book.

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17. FRENCH.—The Elementary French Book, grammar, composition, and the texts prescribed from time to time by the Education Department.
18. GERMAN.—The Elementary German Book, grammar, composition, and the texts prescribed from time to time by the Education Department.
19. WRITING.
20. BOOK-KEEPING.—Single and double entry; commercial forms; general business transactions.
21. DRAWING.—Freehand; practical Geometry; perspective; industrial designs. (See Appendix C.)
22. MUSIC.—Vocal and Theoretical.

Form II.

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1. READING.—Course for Form I. continued.
2. ORTHOGRAPHY AND ORTHOEPY.—Course for Form I. continued.
3. ENGLISH GRAMMAR.—Course for Form I. continued. (As prescribed for the Pass Matriculation Examination of the University of Toronto).
4. COMPOSITION.—Course for Form I. continued.
5. LITERATURE.—The critical study of the texts prescribed from time to time for the Pass Matriculation Examination of the University of Toronto.
6. ENGLISH HISTORY (including Colonial History).—From William III. to George III. inclusive. Roman History from the commencement of the Second Punic War to the death of Augustus. Greek History from the Persian to the Peloponnesian Wars, both inclusive (University Pass).
7. GEOGRAPHY, MODERN.—North America and Europe. ANCIENT.—Greece, Italy, and Asia Minor (University Pass).
8. ARITHMETIC.—Course for Form I. continued (University Pass).
9. ALGEBRA.—To the end of Quadratics (University Pass).
10. GEOMETRY.—Euclid, Books I., II., III.; easy deductions (University Pass).
12. PHYSICS.—Definitions of velocity, acceleration, mass, momentum, force, moment, couple, energy, work, centre of inertia, statement of Newton's Laws of Motion, composition and resolution of forces, condition for equilibrium of forces in one plane. Definition of a fluid, fluid pressure at a point, transmission of fluid pressure, resultant fluid pressure, specific gravity, Boyle's Law, the barometer, air-pump, water-pump, siphon (University Matriculation Examination).
13. CHEMISTRY.—Reynolds' Experimental Chemistry (Chaps. I. to XVI. inclusive).

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 systematic ex-
 in the different
 roots, structure
 forms of stems,
 of buds; forms
 forms of flower-
 modifications of
 classification of
 ; protoplasm;
 ; intercellular
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14. BOTANY.—Course in Form I. continued.
15. LATIN; 16. GREEK; 17. FRENCH; 18. GERMAN.—Examination subjects as prescribed from time to time for Pass Matriculation into the University of Toronto.
19. WRITING.—Course for Form I. continued.
20. BOOK-KEEPING AND COMMERCIAL TRANSACTIONS.—Course for Form I. continued.
21. DRAWING.—Course for Form I. continued.
22. MUSIC.—Course for Form I. continued.
23. PRECIS-WRITING AND INDEXING.
24. PHONOGRAPHY (optional).

Form III.

3. ENGLISH GRAMMAR.—Course for Form II. continued.
4. COMPOSITION.—Course for Form II. continued.
5. LITERATURE.—The critical study of the texts prescribed from time to time for Honor Matriculation into the University of Toronto.

6. HISTORY.—English History under the Houses of Tudor and Stuart.
7. GEOGRAPHY.—The British Empire, including the Colonies (Honor Matriculation University.)
9. ALGEBRA.—To the end of Binomial Theorem (Honor Matriculation University).
10. GEOMETRY.—Euclid, Books I. to IV. inclusive, Book VI. and definitions of Book V. (Honor Matriculation University).
11. TRIGONOMETRY.—(Honor Matriculation University) The solution of Triangles.
13. CHEMISTRY.—Reynolds' Experimental Chemistry, Chaps. I. to XXVI. inclusive. (University Matriculation Examination.)
14. BOTANY.—The structure and classification of Canadian flowering plants (University Matriculation Examination.)
15. LATIN; 16. GREEK; 17. FRENCH; 18. GERMAN.—Examination subjects as prescribed from time to time for Honor Matriculation into the University of Toronto.

Form IV.

The subjects for study in Form IV. are those now prescribed by the University of Toronto for Senior Matriculation, Pass and Honors. As far as possible, the classes shall be the same as those in Forms II. and III.

Commercial Course.

Candidates for a diploma in the Commercial Course are examined at the same time and place, and on the same papers as candidates for Second-class Non-Professional Certificates, that is to say, in the following subjects as prescribed for Form II., excepting Ancient History and Geography, viz:—Nos. 1-10, 13, 21, with an option between 15 or 17 or 18, group 12 and 14, and group 19, 20, and 23.

Graduation Diploma.

Any pupil who passes the Departmental or the University Examination in any of the courses prescribed for Forms II., III. or IV., in High Schools, is entitled to a Graduation Diploma signed by the Minister of Education and the Head Master of the High School at which such course was completed.

STATISTICS relating to the HIGH SCHOOLS OF ONTARIO for the years
1854, 1864, 1874, 1884.

	1854.	1864.	1874.	1884.
Population	950,551 in 1850.	1,396,091 in 1860.	1,620,851 in 1870.	1,913,460 in 1880.
No. of Schools	64	95	108	106
No. of Pupils attending Schools	4,287	5,589	7,871	12,737
No. of High School Teachers	99	139	248	358
Amount of Legislative Grant	\$21,939	\$45,604	\$76,874	\$85,206
Amount of Municipal School Grants and Assessments	\$17,496	\$25,266	\$156,826	\$220,668
Other Receipts	\$11,618	\$9,974	\$65,260	\$102,103
Total Income from all Sources	\$51,053	\$90,844	\$298,960	\$407,977
Paid Masters' Salaries	\$43,490	\$73,258	\$179,946	\$282,776
Paid for Sites, Buildings and Repairs. Other Expenditures	\$3,404 \$139	\$6,139 \$6,410	\$63,684 \$42,963	\$34,013 \$68,637
Total Expenditures	\$47,033	\$85,816	\$286,593	\$385,426
No. of School-Houses. { Wood.....	36	34	21	6
{ Stone or Brick	28	61	87	100

2. Collegiate Institutes.

The High School Act, passed in 1885, contains the following provision in regard to Collegiate Institutes, viz. :—

On the Report of the Minister of Education, and subject to the regulations of the Education Department, any High School having—

(1) Suitable school buildings, out-buildings, grounds and appliances for physical training ;

(2) Library, containing standard books of reference bearing on the subjects of the programme ;

(3) Laboratory, with all necessary chemicals, and apparatus for teaching the Elements of Sciences ;

(4) Four Masters at least, each of whom shall be specially qualified to give instruction in one of the following departments : Classics, Mathematics, Natural Science and Modern Languages, including English ;

(5) Such other Assistants as will secure thorough instruction in all the subjects on the curriculum of studies for the time being sanctioned by the Education Department for Collegiate Institutes ;

May be constituted a Collegiate Institute by order of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

STATISTICS RELATING TO COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES.

LOCALITY.	Annual Income.	Number of Masters.	Number of Pupils.
Barrie	\$ 5,145	5	171
Brantford.....	11,564	8	305
Cobourg	4,482	4	166
Collingwood	9,109	5	208
Galt	9,536	5	139
Guelph	4,996	4	205
HAMILTON (Training Institute for Assistant High School Masters and First Class Public School Teachers)	14,100	15	562
KINGSTON (Training Institute for Assistant High School Masters and First Class Public School Teachers)	5,940	9	160
London	11,082	8	294
Ottawa	10,500	8	268
Owen Sound	5,164	5	194
Perth	5,000	4	110
Peterboro'	6,690	6	170
St. Catharines.....	7,500	7	200
St. Mary's	4,492	5	222
St. Thomas	7,500	7	250
Stratford	8,000	7	235
Strathroy	6,278	5	245
Toronto	14,000	12	424
Whitby	5,800	9	140

3. Upper Canada College.

The history of this College dates back to the year 1828, when Sir John Colborne, who had just been transferred from the Governorship of one of the Channel Islands to that of Canada, being of

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 ...in High Schools, is
 ...Education and the
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...RIO for the years

1874.	1884.
\$620,851	\$1,913,460
in 1870.	in 1880.
108	106
7,371	12,737
248	358
\$76,874	\$85,206
156,826	\$220,668
\$65,260	\$102,103
\$298,960	\$407,977
\$179,946	\$282,776
\$63,684	\$34,013
\$42,963	\$68,637
\$286,593	\$385,426
21	6
87	100

opinion that the country was not ripe for a University on the scale contemplated in a Royal Charter which had been procured for that purpose, thought it better to found a preliminary and preparatory institution which should meet the immediate educational wants of the country. It was a transcript, more or less close, of an institution in the Island of Guernsey—Elizabeth College—which Sir John had been so recently engaged in reviving. Plans for the erecting of a school-house and four dwelling-houses in connection with "Minor College," as it was frequently termed, in allusion to the university that was to be, were called for in May, 1829, and the College was opened on the 8th of January following. Meanwhile work was carried on in the old Royal Grammar School. The authorities have always kept before them as a model the great public schools of England, and it still continues to be carried on with special regard to that union of the culture of high moral principle with the production of sound scholarship, which is the ideal aimed at in those institutions.

Endowment.—At the time of its foundation it was endowed with a large grant of public lands, from which it now derives an annual income of \$15,000, in addition to its building and grounds in the City of Toronto. Its pupils number about 300, and it aims at preparing them for matriculation in the Provincial and other Universities, and for different professions and pursuits. It is governed by a Committee of the Senate of the Provincial University, of which it was made an adjunct in 1837, under statutes passed by it from time to time; but such statutes are subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor.

The College can accommodate from 250 to 300 pupils; and since its opening in 1829 upwards of 7,000 of the youth of the Province have received their education, in whole or in part, within its walls.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

FORMS.—The College is divided into Six Forms or Classes, and the regular curriculum extends over a course of six years; though, by steady application and hard study, some boys are able to pass through the Six Forms in five or even four years.

CURRICULUM.—The full curriculum embraces an extended course in Latin, Greek, Mathematics, French, German, English Grammar, Literature and Composition, History and Geography, both ancient and modern, Experimental Chemistry, Physiology, Biblical Knowledge, the usual Commercial Branches, Drawing, Music, Gymnastics, Fencing, and Drill Exercises.

EXHIBITIONS.—Eight exhibitions, entitling the holders to free tuition for a year in the College or any High School or Collegiate Institute, and to \$30 in money, are annually awarded in the Fourth and Fifth Forms.

PRIZES.—1. The Governor-General's Silver Medal, awarded to the pupil of the Fifth Form who stands highest in the final examinations. 2. Books to the value of \$300 are given by different friends.

LABORATORIES, ETC.—Two laboratories—chemical and physical—with apparatus to the value of \$500, are used in connection with the College work.

LIBRARY.—The pupils have access to a library containing about 1,200 volumes.

GYMNASIUM.—Physical culture is also attended to, as there is a well-equipped gymnasium in the College grounds, and among the instructors is a teacher of fencing, gymnastics, and drill.

IV. THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

UNIVERSITY LEGISLATION IN ONTARIO.

Before giving a detailed account of the Provincial University, and the other Universities and Colleges of the Province, a brief summary of the different Legislative enactments made from time to time may be interesting.

1819.—It has been already noted (page 5) that the project for a College, which had engaged much attention, was abandoned at the close of the last century. But in 1819 the Executive Council again took the matter into consideration, and recommended that 500,000 acres of land be disposed of for the purpose of establishing a University. The estimate of the Council comprised £10,000 for buildings and appliances, with £4,000 per annum for salaries, scholarships, and contingencies.

1820.—In 1820 it was enacted that on the establishment of a University it might be duly represented in Parliament. In March, 1827, the charter of King's College was obtained by Sir Peregrine Maitland, and Lord Bathurst's despatch promised a grant of £1,000 per annum for the College buildings. The Governor was directed to endow King's College from the Crown Reserves.

1828-9.—In 1828-9 the Wesleyan Methodists began to move for the establishment of their Upper Canada Academy in Cobourg, which, in the year 1841, became the University of Victoria College, under the presidency of the Rev. Dr. Ryerson, and received an annual grant of £500 from the Legislature. The College opened with the Faculty of Arts; Medicine was added in 1854, Law in 1862, and Theology in 1872.

1835.—In 1835, by the will of the Right Rev. Bishop Macdonell, of Kingston, four acres of land were devised for a proposed Roman Catholic College, which was afterwards incorporated as Regiopolis College, and was opened at Kingston in 1846. It is not now in operation.

1837.—In 1837 the Provincial Legislature, having been authorized by the Imperial Government to deal with the Charter of King's College, passed an Act amending the same and connecting Upper Canada College with the University.

1840-1.—In 1840 an Act incorporating a Presbyterian College at Kingston was passed and reserved for the Queen's pleasure, but in 1841 Her Majesty granted a Royal Charter to the Institution, as "Queen's College at Kingston." The Faculties of Theology and Arts were thereupon established; Medicine was added in 1854, and Law in 1861.

1842.—In 1842 the foundation stone of King's College was laid by Sir Charles Bagot, Governor, and in June, 1843, the University was formally opened under the Presidency of the Right Reverend Bishop Strachan.

1843.—In 1843 an effort was made to affiliate King's College and Queen's College, but it failed, and an agitation began under which King's College Charter was again amended by the Act of 1849, and the Toronto Institution was denuded of its Theological Faculty.

1848.—In 1848 St. Joseph's College was established at Bytown (Ottawa). It is now known as the College of Ottawa.

1851-2.—The authorities of the Church of England in this Province, having determined upon the establishment of another University, on the abolition of the Faculty of Theology in King's College, obtained an Act of Incorporation in 1851 for a new College, and in 1852 a Royal Charter issued to the University of Trinity College, Toronto, and the Diocesan School of Theology, at Cobourg, which had been in existence for several years under the Venerable Archdeacon Bethune, who subsequently became the second Bishop of Toronto, was thereupon merged in it.

1853.—In 1853 the Legislature again amended the Charter of the University of Toronto (the new name of King's College), and separated the University from the College, leaving it at the same time of the Professors of Law and Medicine. By this Act the University became the examining body, also conferring degrees in Law, and Medicine, and the College was constituted a teaching institution of the faculty of Arts. Convocation was abolished, and the government was vested in a Senate appointed by the Crown.

1857.—In 1857 the Methodist Episcopal Church established a Seminary at Belleville for the education of students of both sexes, which in 1866 and 1871 was incorporated as the University of Albert College (now affiliated as Albert College with Victoria University).

1868.—In 1868 the annual Legislative Grants, which had been long enjoyed, were withdrawn from the following institutions: Victoria College, \$5,000, and \$750 for Medical Faculty; Queen's College, \$5,000; Regiopolis, \$3,000; St. Michael's College, \$2,000; Trinity College, \$4,000; Ottawa College, \$1,400; L'Assumption College, \$1,000; and \$750 each for the Medical Faculties of Kingston and Toronto.

1873.—In 1873 another Act modifying the Constitution of the University of Toronto was passed. The main features will be found in the account of the University of Toronto on page 43.

1874.—In 1874 the Charter and Acts relating to Victoria College were repealed, and a new Act passed for the appointment of the College Board by the General Conference of the Methodist Church of Canada. By this same Act the Senate was composed of the President and the Professors of the different Faculties, with power to confer degrees in Arts, Science, Law, Divinity and Medicine. The Board of Trustees of Queen's College was made a self-perpetuating body, and the University became the University of the Presbyterian Church in Canada. Convocation was composed of Trustees, Lecturers, Tutors, Fellows, Graduates and Alumni, or students being undergraduates; a Council was organized; provision made for the registration of Graduates or Alumni as might desire to vote for elective members of the Council and for the Chancellor; the Principal was declared to be Vice-Chancellor, and the Board of Trustees were empowered to elect a Vice-Principal.

1878.—In 1878 the Western University of London, Ont., was incorporated, and power given to Huron College to affiliate.

1879.—In 1879 provision was made by Act of Parliament that the Dean of the Faculty of Theology should be nominated by the "Board of Victoria College" and appointed by General Conference. In the election of representatives of the alumni to the Senate all graduates of three years, and registered, were entitled to vote and declared eligible for election.

1881.—In 1881 power was given to Knox College to confer degrees in Divinity.

1883.—In 1883 certain changes were made in the "Board of Victoria College" by the addition of six representatives of the graduates and of the President. The Senate was also increased by the addition of the Principal and Professors from the Wesleyan Theological College, Montreal.

1884.—In 1884 Victoria University was formed by the amalgamation of Victoria College and Albert College. All powers and functions were vested in the General Conference of the Methodist Church. The title of the Board was changed to "The Board of Regents of Victoria University." The President was constituted Chancellor, and a Vice-Chancellor was to be elected by the graduates every two years. The number of representatives of the graduates

was increased to eight, and affiliated institutions were allowed representation. By the Act passed this year the High School Masters were allowed two representatives on the Senate of the University of Toronto, and that University was empowered to grant the degree of LL.D. *honoris causa*.

PERIODICALS PUBLISHED BY STUDENTS AT THE UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES.

<i>The Varsity</i>	University of Toronto.
<i>Acta Victoriana</i>	} Victoria University.
<i>Kosmos</i>	
<i>Rouge et Noir</i>	University of Trinity College.
<i>Queen's College Journal</i>	Queen's University.
<i>The Sunbeam</i>	Ladies' College, Whitby.
<i>The Portfolio</i>	Wesleyan Ladies' College, Hamilton.
<i>Knox College Monthly</i>	Knox College, Toronto.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO AND UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

These two corporations constitute the Provincial University. The University was originally established by Royal Charter in 1827, under the title of King's College; the President being required to be a clergyman of the United Church of England and Ireland, and the government was vested in the "College Council," composed of the Chancellor and the President, and of seven of the Professors, members of the Established Church, but no religious test or qualification was to be required of students, or admission to any degree in any Art or Faculty, excepting in Divinity. In consequence of a feeling of discontent engendered by its exclusive character, the Charter was amended in 1834, and it was provided that in future the President need not be an incumbent of an ecclesiastical office, nor need any member of the Council, nor any Professor, be a member of the Church of England, and no religious test was required of students. The institution was inaugurated and the first students admitted in 1843, and the first Convocation was held in 1844.

In 1849 the University, as established by Royal Charter, was changed into that of the "University of Toronto." By this Act a change was made in the composition of the Senate, and the Faculty of Divinity was abolished, and a "Caput," consisting of the President, the Deans of the three Faculties, and a fifth member, appointed by Convocation, was formed.

In 1853 another Act was passed, under which the University was constituted with two corporations, "The University of Toronto" and "University College," the functions of the former being limited to the examination of candidates for degrees in the several Faculties, or for scholarships and honors, and the granting of such degrees, etc.; those of the latter being confined to the teaching of subjects in the Faculty of Arts. The corporation of the University now consisted of the Chancellor, appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor, the Vice-Chancellor, elected by the Senate, and such other members of the Senate as the Governor may appoint, Convocation having been abolished. By this Act certain institutions,

from which students might be examined, were affiliated with the University.

In 1873 further amendments were made in the constitution of the University. The Chancellor was made elective for a period of three years by Convocation, which was then re-established. The Senate was composed of the Chancellor, several *ex-officio* members, fifteen elected by Convocation and nine appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, for respective terms. Convocation was composed of all Graduates in Law, Medicine and Surgery, all Masters of Arts, and Bachelors of Arts of three years' standing, all Doctors of Science, and Bachelors of Science of three years' standing. By this Act the powers of the Senate were extended to all branches of knowledge, literature, science and arts, and also to granting certificates of proficiency to women; the power of affiliation was likewise extended; the Senate was also empowered to provide for local examinations.

1881.—By the Act passed in 1881 it was enacted that Convocation should consist of the Graduates in the several Faculties of the University, and that each Graduate should be a member of Convocation.

In 1884 the University was empowered to confer the degree of LL.D. *honoris causa*; the representation of the High School Masters on the Senate was increased to two, and "each legally qualified assistant teacher" was entitled to select from the Registrar's List a name to be voted on.

Senate.—The Senate consists of (1) the Chancellor; (2) twenty-four members—fifteen elected by Convocation and nine nominated by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council; and (3) certain *ex-officio* members: the Minister of Education; the President of University College; the Principal of Upper Canada College; a representative of the Law Society; two representatives of High School Masters; all former Chancellors and Vice-Chancellors, and two members of the Council of University College, triennially in rotation. (4) Members of Convocation.

Convocation.—This consists of the Graduates in the several Faculties, and their powers are clearly defined by Act of Parliament. This body meets at least once a year, but may meet at such times and places as the Executive Committee may order.

Faculties.—Degrees are granted in the Faculties of Arts, Law, Medicine and Engineering; instruction in the Departments of Arts and Science being given in University College and the School of Practical Science.

College Council.—The President, the Vice-President, the Professors of the different Faculties, and the Dean of Residence, form this body, which makes statutes for the good government and discipline of the College, Professors, etc., and generally for the management of the property and business thereof.

Functions.—The Functions of the University comprise the examinations of candidates for standing, scholarships and degrees in the several Faculties. It prescribes the curriculum of study, and appoints the examiners and conducts the respective examinations; it also maintains a library and museum.

Co-Education.—The Legislature of the Province, in 1884, passed the following resolution on this subject, viz. :—

That inasmuch as the Senate of the Provincial University, having for several years admitted women to the University examinations and class lists, and inasmuch as a considerable number of women have availed themselves of the privilege, but labor under the disadvantage of not having access to any institution which affords tuition necessary in the higher years in the course; in the opinion of this House provision should be made for that purpose as early as practicable in connection with University College. (This has been done.)

Instruction.—The work of instruction is performed by University College through its Professors and Lecturers. This College and the University are maintained out of the common endowment of the Provincial University, which is administered by the Bursar's Department, under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. University College is governed by a Council composed of the President and Professors. The following chairs have been established in the College, namely :—Classical literature, logic and rhetoric, mathematics and natural philosophy, chemistry and experimental philosophy, history and English literature, mineralogy and geology, metaphysics and ethics, meteorology and natural history, and lectureships on Oriental literature, in German and French.

The course of instruction follows that prescribed by the curriculum of the University of Toronto, and involves four academic years, each consisting of two terms.

The students are required to pass a matriculation examination before being recognised as regular students of the University, or entitled to its degrees. They are required to pass annual examinations in the University, so as to gain standing year by year, as well as for the particular degrees. Students who are not matriculated may attend lectures in the different departments. The junior matriculation examination is prescribed by the University Statutes.

EXAMINATIONS.

1. All Matriculated Students are required to attend the College Examinations in every department or branch prescribed by the University of Toronto as necessary for their respective standings.
2. Prizes and Honors in the College are awarded in each department on the result of the Examinations at Easter, with additional Examinations at Christmas, at the discretion of each Professor or Lecturer.
3. Candidates for Prizes and Honors are arranged, according to their Proficiency, in two classes, and those who are not Candidates for Prizes and Honors, or who fail to obtain Honors, are similarly arranged in the Third Class; but no name of a Candidate for Honors shall be entered on the Class Lists until he has passed in all the prescribed subjects.

4. Certificates of Honor in each department are awarded to those Students who have been placed in the First Class at the Examinations.

5. The Examinations for both Pass and Honors in the University for all Students of the Second and Third Year attending Lectures in University College, will be conducted by the Professors, Tutors, and Lecturers of the College, and conjointly with Associate Examiners appointed by the Senate, at the same time as the University Examinations for the First and Fourth Years.

6. Non-matriculated Students are not required to attend the Examinations, unless they are Candidates for Prizes or Honors, or desire to obtain Certificates of attendance.

Matriculation Examinations for the Provincial and other Universities and Colleges may be held, under the direction of the Education Department, at the same time and the same places as the Examinations for Certificates to First and Second-class Teachers.

FELLOWSHIPS.

Seven Fellowships, of the value of \$500 each, are open for appointment each year, on the recommendation of the College Council. The selection will be made immediately after the publication of the result of the University Examinations in May, from among the Graduates of the University of Toronto.

The Statute requires that each Fellow shall be appointed annually; but he may be reappointed for a period not exceeding in all three years.

Each Fellow is required to assist in the teaching and practical work of the Department; to pursue some special line of study therein; and to devote his entire time during the College Terms to the work of the Department, under the direction of the Professor or Lecturer.

The Statute provides that "The Fellows shall be appointed from among the Graduates of the University of Toronto, on the recommendation of the College Council, and shall be selected with a special view to their aptitude for teaching, along with their acquirements in the work of the Department to which each Fellowship is attached." And also that "Every Fellow on accepting his appointment shall come under an obligation to fulfil the duties of his Fellowship during the College Terms of the Academic Year in which he is appointed, unless specially exempted by resolution of the College Council."

MEDALS AND SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Governor-General (Lord Lansdowne) has presented a silver medal for annual competition in University College. It is open to the competition of honor students of the third year. Mr. John Macdonald has given an annual scholarship of \$50 for general proficiency to second year students. Prizes in books are also awarded. The Prince of Wales' annual scholarship of \$50 is open to competition to junior matriculants of the University. The Mary Mulock scholarship is awarded for proficiency in classics. In addition to these special scholarships, there are also a number of other University scholarships and prizes open to competition.

STATISTICS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO AND UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, 1884-85.

Name and Locality.	Date of Establishment or Incorporation.	Annual Income.	Source of Income.	Amount of Endowment.	Capital Invested in Buildings, etc.	Number of Professors.	Number of Tutors or Lecturers.	Number of Students in each Year of Course.				Total.	Number of Graduates.		
								1st Year.	2nd Year.	3rd Year.	4th Year.				
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, Toronto.	1827 Provincial Act of Parliament.	About \$76,000.	About \$8,000 Fees, \$27,000 Endowment, \$400 Scholarship gifts.	About \$1,000,000.	\$500,000.	Nine (9).	Sixteen (16).	Number of Students in each Year of Course.				300	1,051		
Faculties.								Number of Students in each Year of Course.				91	522		
I.—Arts.								Length of Course.				391	1,710		
1. Classical Literature								4 Years.				68	In Arts 1,051		
2. Mathematics and Physics								" "				99	In Medicine 522		
3. Rhetoric and English Literature								" "				72	In Law 137		
4. Modern Languages, viz.— French German Italian Spanish								4 Years—2 Years each, i.e., 3rd and 4th Years.				Students in Special Subjects		1,710	
5. Oriental Literature, viz.— Hebrew Chaldaic								3 Years i.e., 2nd, 3rd and 4th Years.							
6. History and Ethnology								2 Years each, i.e., 2nd, 3rd and 4th Years.							
7. Mineralogy and Geology								3 Years each, i.e., 2nd, 3rd and 4th Years.							
8. Zoology, Metaphysics and Ethics								" "							
9. Agriculture								" "							
10. Natural History, including Botany								2 Years.							
11. Zoology and Botany								4 Years.							
II.—Medicine.															
III.—Law.															
Schools connected with Institution.		Laboratories.		Apparatus.		Museums and their Nature.									
Chemical.		Physical.		Mechanical.		Other.		Kind.		Value.		Number of Volumes in Library.		1. Natural History. 2. Mineralogical and Geological. 3. Ethnological.	
Eight (8)		Two.		One.		Biological.		1. Physical. 2. Chemical. 3. Biological.		\$14,000 11,000 2,500		23,600			

V. TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.

Under this head are included the following:—

1. The School of Practical Science.
2. The Ontario School of Art.
3. The Agricultural College.

I. The School of Practical Science.

Prior to the year 1871 there was no institution in the Province for practical instruction in the industrial sciences. In 1870 the Government of the Province issued a commission to Dr. Hodgins, Deputy Superintendent of Education, and to Dr. Machatti, of London, directing them to proceed to the United States for the purpose of inspecting and reporting upon any Technical or Science Schools or Colleges there established, as to their buildings, departments of study and general appliances. On their return a Report was submitted to the Government, with full details as to the cost of the proposed institution. The Government acted upon the information contained in their Report, and with a grant of \$50,000 established a "College of Technology" in Toronto. The location was found to be unfavorable, and the building defective. Consequently, in 1877, the Hon. Adam Crooks, Q.C., Minister of Education, had the building sold, and a suitable one was erected close to the Provincial University. In this way the services of four of the University Professors were engaged in the following Departments of the School, viz., Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Geology and Mineralogy, Natural History and Botany. The new building was opened for students in September, 1878.

COURSE OF STUDY.—The course embraces three departments: 1. Engineering—Civil and Mining. 2. Assaying and Mining Geology. 3. Analytical and Applied Chemistry.

SPECIAL COURSE.—A course in BIOLOGY, for the benefit mainly of Medical Students, is conducted partly by Lectures in University College, and partly by Practice in the School. The subjects of the former: Elementary Botany; Cryptogamic Botany; Zoology; Comparative Anatomy of Vertebrata. Of the latter: Elementary Practical Biology; Advanced Course; Specialized Course for Study of Vertebrate Anatomy; Histology.

DIPLOMAS, ETC.—Diplomas are issued in each of the three Departments on a student's completing a regular course of three years. Certificates of attendance and standing are, on certain conditions, issued for any separate course or group of courses. In the Department of Engineering, the University of Toronto confers the Degree of C.E. on holders of the School's Diploma who have practised their Profession for three years after receiving such Diploma.

PRIZES.—Books to the value of \$45 are awarded as prizes in each year of the course.

LABORATORY.—The Physical Laboratory is furnished with a large collection of apparatus for *Lecture* experiments in the Departments of Mechanics, Sound, Light and Heat. It is also well supplied with instruments for *individual* work in the same Departments. In addition, there are *special* laboratories which offer unusual facilities for conducting experiments in Sound and Heat. There is also a special Optical room.

LIBRARIES, MUSEUMS, ETC.—The Library of the School is well provided with works bearing upon the more technical parts of the regular courses. The Library, Museums and Herbarium of the University of Toronto are open to regular students.

2. Ontario School of Art.

In the year 1875 a deputation from the Ontario Society of Artists waited upon the Hon. Mr. Crooks, Treasurer of the Province, to represent the public benefit that would result if an Art School were established in connection with their Society. The result of their application was a grant of \$1,000, with the condition that at the commencement the Society would give the tuition without remuneration. The School opened in October, 1876, under the management of a Council composed of the Provincial Treasurer and six representatives of the Society. In the course of a few years the School was removed to the Education Department buildings, so that the teachers-in-training in the Normal School might avail themselves of its advantages and the objects of Art in the museum, which had been collected in 1855-58 by the late Chief Superintendent with that special object in view. [Ed. Report, 1858.] An arrangement was entered into between the Department and the Society, and classes were established specially adapted for mechanics, teachers, and Normal School students. The School opened in its new quarters on 10th October, 1882. After the fourth session, ending in April, 1884, the Society of Artists resigned its connection with the School of Art. It is now under the direction of the Minister of Education and is managed by a Superintendent.

Object of the School.—The aim of the School is to prepare such teachers as may be required for teaching Industrial Drawing in Public and High Schools, Mechanics' Institutes, and Industrial Art Schools; also to provide Technical Instruction and Art Culture to persons employed in the various trades, manufactures, etc., requiring artistic skill.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

PRIMARY—GRADE B.

Freehand from the "Flat."	Linear Perspective.
Practical Geometry.	Model Drawing.
Memory and Blackboard Drawing.	

Students must pass the necessary Examinations in two of these subjects before they can be permitted to study in the advanced classes.

SECOND, OR HIGH—GRADE A.

Shading from Flat Examples.	Advanced Perspective.
Outline Drawing from the "Round" (Casts or Nature).	Descriptive Geometry and Typographical Drawing.
Shading from the "Round."	Drawing from Dictation.
Drawing from Flowers and objects of Natural History.	Machine Drawing.
	Building Construction.
	Industrial Design.

SPECIAL SUBJECTS.

Painting in Oil and Water Colors.	Wood Engraving, including Pictorial Work.
Modelling in Clay and Wax.	Wood Carving.

CERTIFICATES.—A Proficiency Certificate is awarded for each subject. A Certificate, Grade B, entitling the holder to teach Drawing in High Schools, Model Schools, or Mechanics' Institutes, is awarded to a student who passes in all the subjects of the Primary Course. A Certificate, Grade A, is awarded to a student who passes in the *first eight* subjects of the Advanced Course. The holder is legally qualified to teach in an Art School.

MEDALS.—The Minister of Education presents a Gold Medal for the Advanced Course. Candidates must be *bona fide* students in regular attendance at the Ontario School of Art or the institution affiliated. A Bronze Medal is given for highest number of marks in Primary Grade B. A Bronze Medal is given to the student from a Mechanics' Institute who makes the highest marks in the same grade.

Summer Sessions.—Free Industrial Drawing Classes have been established for the benefit of High and Public School teachers during each summer vacation. The course consists of

Freehand Drawing from flat examples, Practical Geometry, Linear Perspective, Model Drawing, Blackboard Drawing from memory,	}	Twelve lessons each,
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for Grade B; and of

Shading from flat examples, 20 lessons;
 Industrial Design, 15 lessons;
 Machine Drawing, 15 lessons;
 Drawing from Dictation, 10 lessons.

Affiliation.—Any college or private school may, for the purpose of taking the Departmental Examination, and with the consent of the Department, be affiliated with the Ontario School of Art. Several schools and colleges have already availed themselves of this privilege.

Local Art Schools.—By an Act passed in 1885, the Education Department was empowered to make regulations for the organization and management of local Art Schools; to prescribe a Curriculum of Studies for such schools, and, on examination, award Certificates valid in any municipality in the Province.

THE EDUCATIONAL MUSEUM.

In 1849 an Act was assented to, granting five hundred pounds per annum for the establishment and support of a School of Art and Design for Upper Canada. This fund was allowed to accumulate for several years, and, together with special grants, was expended in the purchase of a collection of objects of Art, which gradually increased so much in size that it became necessary to erect new school buildings and devote all the lecture rooms, etc., of the original Normal School building to the purposes of the museum.

The original plan of having a School of Art and Design was not carried out until 1882. In the meantime the museum was thrown open free to the public every day, except Sundays, and students from the city having art tastes have the privilege of copying from the paintings, statuary, etc. As an indirect aid to Art the museum has been very valuable, and the students of the Ontario School of Art have access to its examples for the purposes of study.

The museum is a source of attraction to visitors. It contains:—

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Plaster casts of Egyptian, Assyrian, Babylonian, Persian, Grecian and Roman statuary, antiquities. 2. Architectural sculpture, different periods. 3. Antique sculpture, statues, busts, etc. 4. Modern sculpture, statues, busts, etc. 5. Medallions and medals. 6. Bas-reliefs, 7. Copies of paintings of Italian, Flemish, Dutch, German, French and Spanish Schools. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. Photographs of prehistoric Egyptian, Assyrian, Cyprian, Grecian, Etruscan, Roman, and other antiquities; illustrations of decorative art of different ages; views of cities; national historical portraits; British National Gallery paintings, etc., etc. 9. Engravings; etchings; chromo lithographs, etc. 10. British American collection of maps, charts, portraits, etc. 11. Reproduction in fictile ivory. 12. Electrotpe reproductions. 13. Curiosities and antiquities, various. |
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The museum also contains a large collection of philosophical apparatus suitable for schools and colleges. It is representative, on a small scale, of the South Kensington Museum; and duplicate copies of plaster casts, drawings, etc., are loaned to other Art Schools throughout the Province.

3. Ontario Agricultural College and Experimental Farm.

This Institution, established in 1874, is situated near the City of Guelph, in the centre of an extensive agricultural and noted stock-raising district. The Farm consists of 550 acres, about 400 of which are cleared. It is composed of almost every variety of soil, consequently it is well suited for the purpose of experimental farming.

Objects.—Its objects are: (1) To give a thorough mastery of the practice and theory of husbandry to young men of the Province engaged in, or intending to engage in, Agricultural or Horticultural pursuits; and (2) to conduct experiments tending to the solution of questions of material interest to the Agriculturists of the Province, and to publish the results from time to time.

Matriculation.—The subjects are as follows: Reading, Writing and Dictation, English Grammar, Arithmetic—to the end of Simple Proportion; the outlines of General Geography, and the Geography of Canada.

Tuition Fees.—Residents in Ontario, with one year's apprenticeship, \$20 a year; without the apprenticeship, \$30. Non-resident, with one year's apprenticeship, \$50; without apprenticeship, \$100 for the first year, and \$50 for the second. The charge for board, etc., is two dollars and a half per week, washing extra.

Labor.—All regular students are required to work in the outside departments—farm, live stock, garden, carpenter shop, and experiments, during the afternoon of every alternate day; and for one hour in the morning in the live stock department. This labor is paid for at a rate per hour, fixed by the Farm Superintendent, and the payments are credited on board accounts.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

I. COURSE OF STUDY.

First Year—Subjects:

Agriculture. Live Stock. Inorganic Chemistry. Organic Chemistry. Veterinary Anatomy. Veterinary Materia Medica. Zoology.	Botany. Geology. English Literature. English Composition. Book-keeping. Arithmetic. Mensuration.
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Second Year—Subjects:

Agriculture. Live Stock. Dairying. Arboriculture. Agricultural Chemistry. Veterinary Pathology. Veterinary Surgery and Practice.	Entomology. Meteorology. English Literature. Political Economy. Book-keeping. Mechanics. Levelling and Surveying.
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Systematic and Economic Botany.

DEPARTMENTS OF INSTRUCTION.

I. Agriculture; II. Natural Science; III. Veterinary Science; IV. English, and Political Economy; V. Mathematics and Book-keeping.

II. COURSE OF APPRENTICESHIP.

In this Course there are five Departments, viz.:—1. The Farm Department; 2. The Live Stock; 3. The Horticultural; 4. The Mechanical; 5. The Experimental. The work is done by divisions, which work alternately in the afternoon and one hour in the morning with the live stock.

SPECIAL CLASSES.—A special class is organized in the fall for such students as wish to devote a few months to the study of live stock and veterinary science. The members of this class spend half of every alternate day and an hour every morning in working among the live stock, and the rest of the time in study. The work done by this class is not paid for. A special silver medal is awarded to the best second year student on reaching a certain standard.

DIPLOMAS.—Diplomas admitting to the status of "Associate of the Ontario Agricultural College" are granted on certain conditions.

MEDALS.—Three medals are offered for competition among the students of the second year—the gold medal, the first silver medal, the second silver medal. The examinations for these medals are both written and practical.

VI. SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL CLASSES.

I. Ontario Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

In the year 1858, a Society was established in Toronto for the instruction of the Deaf and Dumb and of the Blind, the entire control being vested in a Superintendent under the direction of a Committee. The Course of Instruction, intellectual and mechanical, was under the guidance of a Master and Assistants, subject to the

Superintendent. The expenses were defrayed by private subscriptions, a small Government grant and grants from certain County Councils. At the end of the first year, there were 19 pupils in regular attendance. The first blind pupils were admitted in September, 1861.

In 1864 the Institution was removed to Hamilton, and placed under the supervision of a Board of Commissioners appointed by the Government. The instruction given to the blind was necessarily of a very elementary character, as there were no appliances for instructing them in industrial pursuits. The Institution was carried on until July, 1870, by Mr. J. B. McGann, the pioneer in the establishment of a school for the deaf and dumb.

In October, 1866, the Rev. Dr. Ryerson, Chief Superintendent of Education, was directed by the Government to make an educational tour in foreign countries, during which he was to collect information, etc., respecting schools for the deaf and dumb and the blind, as the Government contemplated establishing such schools in both Upper and Lower Canada, as an appropriation of \$80,000 had been voted by Parliament in 1854, for the erection of schools for the educating conjointly of mutes and the blind.

Four years later, on the 20th of October, 1870, the Ontario Institution for the Education and Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb was opened at Belleville; the Principal, W. J. Palmer, Ph.D., and his staff of officers and teachers were installed, and during the first year 107 pupils were admitted, of which number 62 had not attended any school for the deaf and dumb, while 41 of the remaining 45 had attended Mr. McGann's school.

By Act of Parliament the Inspector of Prisons and Asylums has power to make such Rules and By-Laws as he may deem expedient for the government, discipline and management of the Institution, subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

The Institution is open to all deaf mutes from seven to twenty years of age, who are not deficient in intellect and are free from contagious disease. The period of instruction, except in special cases, is limited to seven years. No charge is made for Tuition and Instruction, but parents who are able to do so are charged \$50 a year, while Non-Provincial pupils are admitted for \$125 a year.

The course of instruction is both scholastic and industrial. In the former the work is, on the whole, analogous to that done in the Public Schools of the Province, due allowance being made for difference, not so much in the mental capacity of the pupils as in the difficulty of teaching the subjects. The modes of instruction employed are the Manual Alphabet, Signs, Writing, and Articulation or Visible Speech. In fact, the system may be termed the "combined system," and it has been found to be most practical and productive of useful results. The pupils are urged to use "articulation" instead of "signs," whenever it is possible to do so, and the greatest pains are taken to train them to express their thoughts in written words, accurately used and spelt. The yearly examination of the pupils is made by Dr. Carlyle, an experienced master from the Normal School. From the reports laid before Parliament it is pleasing to

learn that the interests of these "children of silence" are so faithfully and earnestly ministered to. In the Industrial Department both classes are provided with instruction and work. The boys are instructed in cabinetmaking, carpentering, shoemaking and tailoring; while the girls are taught to sew, to make dresses, to do fancy work, and are trained in household duties.

Since the Institution was opened in 1870 not fewer than 700 have enjoyed its benefits.

2. Ontario Institution for the Education of the Blind.

The beginning of this Institution, which has now assumed so high a position, was extremely humble. In the year 1861, Dr. Beverley Morris, who was for a short time Superintendent of the "Society for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind," which was established in 1858, received among the pupils four who were blind. Although the appliances for teaching were very meagre, substantial progress was made. As has been stated in the sketch of the "Institution for the Deaf and Dumb," the Institution was removed to Hamilton under Mr. J. B. McGann. The Institution in its present form, like the sister institution for the deaf and dumb in Belleville, was, in consequence of the Legislative Grant made in 1869, established in the city of Brantford, in the year 1872, for the education and training of the blind youths of the Province, between the ages of seven and twenty-one years, who are not disqualified through disease or mental incapacity. It is intended to be supplementary to the Public School System of the Province, and admits those whose sight is so defective or impaired as to prevent them from receiving education by the ordinary methods. It is not necessary, therefore, that a youth should be totally blind in order to be entitled to the benefits of the Institution.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

The pupil is taught Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Reading, Writing, and, at a more advanced stage, English Literature and History. He is instructed in the use and form of common objects, in Natural History and Physiology, and sometimes Popular Chemistry is also taught. In many of these subjects pupils attain a high degree of proficiency.

Reading is taught by the use of embossed type traced by the fingers; Writing with the aid of a grooved card, which acts as a guide to the hand; Geography by the agency of dissected maps; Natural History by handling models or stuffed specimens of birds, animals or fishes. A system known as the Point Print Cypher, written with the assistance of a stylus and a brass guide, is used for correspondence, for music writing, and for copying books and documents.

Concurrently with this course the pupil is, where his ability justifies it, introduced to the study of music, including lessons on either the Pianoforte, Organ or Violin, or on more than one of those instruments, if a special talent be exhibited. Where the voice is susceptible of successful cultivation, the pupil receives careful instruction in Vocal Music. Advanced music pupils are also instructed thoroughly in Harmony, Counterpoint and the Theory of Music. If a male pupil possesses a correct ear and other qualifications likely to fit him for the business of a pianoforte tuner, he enters the tuning class and receives a regular course of instruction in that branch of training. On graduating from the tuning class the pupil receives a complete outfit of tools valued at about thirty dollars.

With male pupils, whose circumstances require them to pursue an industrial calling, the willow shop, where chair and basket making are taught under a competent trades instructor, is the usual resource. In four or five sessions an intelligent youth may graduate as a competent workman, quite able to earn a comfortable living by his own industry. If his record is good, the willow shop graduate, on leaving, receives an outfit of tools, models and material worth from eighty to one hundred dollars.

Of the female pupils all are instructed in hand-sewing, hand-knitting, and the use, with all their respective attachments, of the sewing and knitting machine. In the sewing-room apt pupils readily qualify themselves for undertaking almost any ordinary description of needlework, and some for cutting out work. In the knitting branch, the knitting machine affords to many, after leaving the Institution, a means of providing their own income.

To compensate to some extent for the lack of robust exertion the pupils are drilled in calisthenic exercises, which have a very beneficial effect on both their health and deportment.

The pupils have access to a good library of embossed books, which are being always added to, and their annual prizes are usually in this form.

The religious and moral training of the pupils receive careful attention. They meet morning and evening for devotional purposes. On Sunday morning they attend, under guidance, their respective places of worship. In the afternoon religious services are held in the Institute.

VII. INSTITUTIONS PARTLY AIDED BY GOVERNMENT.

I. The Canadian Institute, Toronto.

The Canadian Institute, like many other societies of a similar character, dates its origin from a small beginning. A few individuals connected with the surveying and engineering professions formed the original Society, consisting of gentlemen engaged in these pursuits, in 1849; but it was not of very vigorous growth. New life, however, was infused by the granting of a Royal Charter, which decreed that the Director of the Geological Survey of Canada—afterwards Sir W. E. Logan—should be the first President. By virtue of this charter the hitherto strictly-professional character of the Institute was changed to one of a general description, viz., promoting the physical sciences, encouraging and advancing the industrial arts and manufactures, the formation of a Provincial Museum, and facilitating the acquirement and the dissemination of knowledge connected with the surveying, engineering, and architectural professions. In 1852 the Institute began to issue a monthly paper, *The Canadian Journal*, the publication of which is still continued. In it are published the proceedings of the Society, the papers read before the members, and original communications, together with selected articles. In 1855 the Institute and the Toronto Athenæum united, and by this amalgamation the valuable library and collection of minerals belonging to the latter Society was transferred to the Institute. Another Society, "The Natural History," is on the eve of uniting with the Institute, and will form the biological branch thereof.

2. L'Institut Canadien Francais de la Cite d'Ottawa.

This purely literary Institution was founded by the leading French-Canadian residents in the city of Ottawa in the year 1852. What this body aims at is the union and the intellectual progress of its members and their advancement in literary pursuits. There are three classes of members—active, honorary, and corresponding. All active members are of French origin, and they must enjoy an indisputable reputation for honor. Honorary members are chosen from among dignitaries and persons who have materially helped the Society. Corresponding members are those who have contributed by their writings, lectures, etc. The present active membership is 322; honorary, 80; corresponding, 15. The Institute occupies a building of its own, which, together with the site, is valued at \$23,500. A library of over 500 volumes, and a reading room containing 40 daily and weekly newspapers and periodicals, are valuable adjuncts. For many years gratuitous instruction was given in mineralogy and kindred subjects; Dramatic and Debating Clubs flourished, and the addition of an Art School has made the Institution pretty perfect. The public lectures are of a varied character.

3. Mechanics' Institutes.

By the Act of 1880, Mechanics' Institutes, which had been established as far back as the year 1830, were placed under the supervision of the Department of Education, having formerly been under the control of the Commissioner of Agriculture. The primary objects of the Institutes were to form a Library and Reading Room and to organize a system of instruction by means of Lectures and Classes. The officers consist of a President (who shall be *ex officio* a director), Secretary, Treasurer, and a Board of Directors of not fewer than five or more than nine (exclusive of the President), and such other officers as may be designated in the by-laws of the corporation.

Conditions for Receiving the Government Grant.—It is the duty of the Directors in order to be entitled to any portion of the appropriation made by the Legislative Assembly for Mechanics' Institutes:—

1. To see that such Institute is incorporated according to the provisions of this Act or some former Act; 2. To establish a Library containing books on Mechanics, Manufactures, Agriculture, Horticulture, Philosophy, Science, the Fine and Decorative Arts, History, Travels, Poetry, Fiction and Biography; or 3. To open a Reading Room; or 4. To organize Evening Classes for instruction in one or more of the three following courses, namely, an English Course, comprising the study of English and Canadian History, English Grammar and Composition; a Commercial Course, comprising the study of Book-keeping, Arithmetic and Writing; a Drawing Course, comprising the study of Freehand, Architectural and Mechanical Drawing; 5. To report before the 1st of May, in each year, to the Education Department, in such form as may be prescribed by the Minister of Education.

Distribution of Government Grant.—The appropriation annually made by the Legislative Assembly for Mechanics' Institutes is distributed, subject to the regulations of the Education Department, as follows:—

(a) Every Institute with a membership of fifty persons, and contributing in annual subscriptions the sum of twenty-five dollars, receives twenty-five dollars

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annually. (b) Every Institute with a membership of one hundred or over, and contributing in annual subscriptions not less than fifty dollars, receives fifty dollars annually. (c) In addition to the sums in the preceding sub-sections mentioned, every Institute receives for its Library the sum of one dollar for every dollar expended on books as provided by this Act, but so as not to exceed the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars for Library purposes; for its Reading Room the sum of one dollar for every dollar expended for newspapers, magazines or other periodicals, but so as not to exceed the sum of fifty dollars for Reading Room purposes; for Evening Classes the sum of three dollars for every pupil in any of the courses herein prescribed for classes of twenty-five pupils, and one dollar for each additional pupil, but so as not to exceed one hundred dollars in all for Evening Classes.

Power of the Education Department.—The Education Department has power in respect of the following matters:—

1. To make regulations for the management and inspection of Mechanics' Institutes, Libraries, Reading Rooms, and Evening Classes and Art Schools, and for the auditing of all accounts appertaining thereto. 2. For the payment of such inspection either by the Public School Inspector or otherwise, a sum not exceeding \$10 for every Institute or Art School inspected.

STATISTICS OF THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTES IN ONTARIO FOR 1885.

Number of Insti- tutes reporting.	Number not reporting.	New Institutes.	Institutes with Elementary Classes.	Institutes with Drawing Classes.	Institutes whose Students received Certificates.	Finances.		Number of Members.
						Receipts.	Expendi- tures.	
122	19	6	19	43	35	\$117,600 39	\$117,931 62	16,259, being an ave- rage of 138 to each Institute.

4. Ontario Society of Artists.

By an Act of Parliament passed in 1877, this Society, which had been established in 1872, for the encouragement and fostering of Original Art in the country, was empowered to make by-laws for the admission of members, for the conduct and management of the Canadian Art Union, and the promotion of any objects consistent with the study of Art.

School of Art.—A School of Art in connection with the Society was established in 1875 (see page 49). The Society managed this school until 1884, when it passed entirely under the control of the Education Department.

OPERATIONS OF THE SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION.—There is an annual exhibition of the work done by the artists who are members of the Society. Besides the regular exhibition, the Society frequently has loan exhibitions of European and American artists.

LIFE CLASS.—Art students are admitted to study in this class, free of charge, upon showing sufficient ability by drawing from the cast.

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y, Science, the
d Biography; or
s for instruction
English Course,
h Grammar and
f Book-keeping,
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venty-five dollars

5. Local Art Schools.

1. The London Art School.
2. The Ottawa Art School.
3. The Kingston Art School.
4. The Hamilton Art School.

These Schools, which are now affiliated with the Ontario School of Art, Toronto, have each of them a Board of Directors of its own, but the course of instruction is the same as that pursued in Toronto. In consequence of this affiliation the students enjoy the same privileges as the Toronto students, are eligible for certificates, and may compete for the medals.

In addition to the medals mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the Board of Arts and Manufactures, Toronto, has decided to give a special medal to each of the Art Schools in the Province for certain specific work. Three out of the four offered for competition have been awarded: One to Toronto, one to Kingston, one to Ottawa.

The result of the last examination is given in the following table :

SCHOOL.	When established.	Teaching Certificates.		Proficiency Certificates.
		Grade A.	Grade B.	
Ontario School of Art	1875	1	2	195
The London Art School	1878	1	1	59
The Ottawa Art School	1879	....	....	85
The Kingston Art School	1884	....	2	159
The Hamilton Art School	1886	....	....	....
Other Institutions in affiliation ..	....	....	28	1980

Grants.—Every Art School incorporated under the Act of 1886 or any other Act, and complying with the Regulations of the Education Department respecting the equipment, accommodation and teachers required for Art Schools, shall be entitled to receive out of any moneys appropriated by the Legislative Assembly for Art purposes a fixed grant of four hundred dollars, and such additional sums for proficiency in Art studies as may be determined by the regulations of the Education Department respecting final examinations.

6. The Entomological Society of Ontario.

In the year 1863, a number of students of Practical Entomology (under the Presidency of the late Dr. Croft, Professor of Chemistry in the University of Toronto) formed the Entomological Society of Canada. Their early years were at first published in the *Canadian Journal*, issued by the Canadian Institute. In 1868, however, the

first number of the *Canadian Entomologist* was issued, under the editorship of the Rev. C. J. S. Bethune, M.A., the present Head Master of Trinity College School, Port Hope. The Council of the Arts and Agricultural Association granted the sum of \$500 on condition that the paper be continued. A report on insects injurious or benefieial to agriculture, and a small cabinet of insects, were placed at the disposal of the Council. After the Confederation of the Provinces in 1867, the Society was incorporated, and a grant of \$1000 dollars a year was placed at its disposal, on conditions similar to those given above.

In 1876 the Society made, at the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia, the most complete exhibit of North American insects ever brought together, and they received a Gold Medal on that account. In 1882 a similar collection of insects injurious to fishes, as well as those which serve as food for fishes, was sent to the International Fisheries Exhibition in London. The present "Indian and Colonial Exhibition" has a large representative collection.

7. Ottawa Literary and Scientific Society.

The Literary and Seicntific Society of Ottawa was incorporated in 1869, which empowered the Mechanics' Institute and Athenæum (established in 1849) and the "Natural History Society" to unite under a new name. The former of these Societies was in possession of a good reading-room and library. It had also been in receipt of an annual grant of \$300 from the Ontario Government. The Natural History Society had already done good work in the study of nature, and possessed a museum and library. The work of these two Societies—one somewhat popular in its nature, and the other more strietly seientific—has been continued in a certain measure by the new Society. It has maintained classes of instruction, as well as courses of lectures at different times by many of the foremost men in Canada. During the past two years, through the liberality of friends, the Society has been able to apply about \$600 to the purchase of books. The number of volumes at present on the shelves is over 2,100. The library is much used by the members, and, as it consists mainly of high class works of literature and science, must be regarded as a very useful educational medium. The museum comprises some valuable collections, chiefly mineralogical, botanial and entomological. The number of members at present on the Society's book is over 350, and the annual subscription is fixed at the very low rate of \$2.

8. The Hamilton Association.

This Association was established in 1857 and incorporated in 1883. Its objects are the formation of a library, museum and art gallery; the cultivation of literature, science and art, and the illustration of the natural history and physical characteristics of the country. It is composed of three classes of members—honorary, ordinary and eorresponding members. With a view to afford fuller opportunities and faeilities of meeting and working together, sections are established in seven different branches of science, with a President and a Secretary for each. A "Journal and Proceedings of the Hamilton Association" is published yearly.

VIII. UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES NOT UNDER PROVINCIAL CONTROL.

I. UNIVERSITIES.

1. Victoria University.

The existence of this University is due to the efforts of the Conference of what was formerly known as the Wesleyan Methodist Church. During the years 1828 and 1829 plans were devised for the establishment of an Academy for the superior education of both sexes. The town of Cobourg was selected as the site. The work of building was commenced in 1832, chiefly through the exertions of Rev. Egerton Ryerson. The buildings were completed in 1836, when "Upper Canada Academy" was formally opened, being the first Academy of Education established in Upper Canada by voluntary contributions. In October of this same year a Royal Charter of incorporation was obtained in England by Rev. Dr. Ryerson. In 1841 the Canadian Parliament passed an Act altering the constitution of the Academy and establishing it as a University under the title of "Victoria University at Cobourg." Thus Victoria has the honor of being the first institution incorporated by the Canadian Parliament with University powers. It was also the first institution in Canada for the higher education of both sexes; and the first degree in Arts was conferred by it in 1846. The College opened with the Faculty of Arts; in 1854 Medicine was added; in 1862 the Faculty of Law, and in 1872 that of Theology.

In 1874 the Charter granted by King William and all the Acts of Parliament relating to it were repealed, and the appointment of the Board was entrusted to the General Conference of the Methodist Church of Canada. In 1879 this Act was amended, and representation on the Senate was granted to registered Alumni. In 1883 an Act was passed altering the constitution of the College Board and providing for representatives of the graduates being placed upon it. In 1884, after the Union of the different Methodist bodies, the name of the College was changed to "Victoria University," the representation of Alumni was increased, the President of the University was constituted Chancellor, and a Vice-Chancellor was to be elected every two years by the graduates. Albert College was also affiliated with the University.

Governing Body.—The University is governed by a Board of Regents, composed of the General Superintendents of the Methodist Church, the Chancellor and the Vice-Chancellor, twenty-four members appointed by the General Conference, and seven members appointed by the graduates. This Board appoints the President, who is *ex-officio* Chancellor, and the Professors of the different Faculties. It is a body corporate with all the powers of management and administration of the University, except such as are vested in the Senate.

The Senate.—This body consists of the Board of Regents, the Professors of the various Faculties, eight representatives of the graduates, in addition to the representatives on the Board, and one or more representatives of each affiliated College, according to the terms of affiliation. This body confers degrees in the several Faculties, prescribes the course of studies and qualifications for degrees, and determines all matters relating to the work of education in the University.

Convocation.—Convocation consists of the Senate and registered Alumni. It meets in the month of May for the public conferring of degrees, the electing of the Vice-Chancellor (every two years) and the representatives on the Board and the Senate.

Affiliated Institutions.—Albert College, Belleville; the Wesleyan College, Stanstead, Province of Quebec; the Wesleyan Theological College, Montreal, P.Q., the Toronto School of Medicine and the School of Medicine and Surgery, Montreal.

FACULTIES.—The Faculties are those of Arts, Science, Medicine, Law and Theology.

ARTS COURSE.—The Course of Study in the Faculty of Arts pursued in the College extends over four years, called respectively Freshman, Sophomore, Junior and Senior. It embraces the following departments: Classics, Mathematics, English History, Modern Languages (French and German), Oriental Languages (Hebrew, Chaldee and Syriac), Natural Science, Philosophy, Logic, and Civil Polity.

SCIENCE COURSE.—The Course of Study in the Scientific Department embraces the following subjects: Mathematics, Botany, History, English, French, German, Physics, Logic, Apologetics, Political Economy, Inorganic Chemistry, Biology, Mineralogy, Geology, Assaying, Philosophy, Civil Polity, Astronomy, Determinative Mineralogy, Ethics, and Natural Theology. (NOTE.—A special course of summer lectures is given.)

MEDICAL COURSE as prescribed by Toronto School of Medicine and the Ecole de Médecine et de Chirurgie, Montreal.

LAW COURSE extends to four years and embraces the usual subjects of such a course.

THEOLOGICAL COURSE.—The subjects in this Faculty comprise Apologetics, Systematic Theology, Biblical Theology of the Old Testament, Exegesis, Old and New Testaments, Biblical Theology of the New Testament, Homiletics and Pastoral Theology, Church Polity.

MEDALS.—Gold and silver medals are given at the end of the course to the best honor men who reach a certain standard in each of the following departments: Classics, Mathematics, English and Modern Languages, Natural Science, Philosophy, Logic and Civil Polity. The medals founded by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales are awarded to the two competitors who obtain the highest standing at a final examination in subjects named from year to year. In order to be qualified as competitors, the candidates must, during their undergraduate course, have taken honors each year in a specific department.

SCHOLARSHIPS.—Several Districts in the various Conferences have established scholarships of the value of \$25 each, some of which are open to competition at matriculation and others at graduation.

PRIZES.—In addition to these medals and scholarships, there are a number of prizes in books, founded by different friends of the University. They are awarded from year to year for the same subjects, which are clearly specified.

DEGREES.—The degrees granted in the different Faculties are as follows:—*Arts*—B.A., M.A.; *Science*—B.Sc., Ph.D.; *Law*—LL.B., LL.D.; *Medicine*—M.D., C.M.; *Theology*—B.D., D.D.

STATISTICS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF VICTORIA COLLEGE, COBOURG, 1885.

Name and Locality.	Date of Establishment or Incorporation.	Annual Income.	Sources of Income.	Amount of Endowment.	Capital invested in Buildings and Lands.	Number of Professors.	Number of Tutors or Lecturers.
VICTORIA UNIVERSITY, COB. '80.	1886, as U. C. Academy, by Royal Charter; 1841, by Statute as a University.	\$20,000.	Endowment, Fees, and Collections.	\$200,000	\$70,000	10	.....
Faculties.	Length of Course.	Number of Students in each Year of Course.		Number of Graduates.		Schools connected with Institution.	
I. Arts. II. Theology. III. Medicine. IV. Law. V. Music.	4 Years.	First Year..... Second "..... Third "..... Fourth "..... Special Subjects..... Professional Students..... Total.....	45 40 33 34 47 299 449	Arts..... Medicine..... Science..... Theology..... Music..... Total.....	463 1179 88 10 52 1796	1. Albert College. 2. Free Wesleyan College, Stanzstad, P. Q. 3. Toronto School of Medicine. 4. McGill School of Medicine and Surgery. 5. Wesleyan Theological College, Montreal.	
Laboratories.		Apparatus.					
Chemical.	Physical.	Mechanical.	Other.	Kind.	Value.	Number of Volumes in Library.	Museum and its Nature.
One.	One.	.....	Mineralogical.	1. Chemical. 2. Physical. 3. Astronomical.	\$4,000.	\$5,000.	1. Geological. 2. Mineralogical. 3. Archaeological.

2. Queen's University, Kingston.

This educational institution, situated in Kingston, was originally the College of the "Presbyterian Church of Canada, in connection with the Church of Scotland." The members of the Presbyterian Church in Upper Canada began in 1835 to agitate in favor of the establishment of a Theological Seminary for the training of young men for the ministry. As no institution for Arts training, open on equal terms to all the public, was as yet available in the Province, the Synod of the Presbyterian Church took definite steps in 1839 for the founding of such an institution. A Provincial Charter was obtained in 1840, incorporating the University of Kingston; but this Act was subsequently annulled by the Imperial authorities, and in lieu of it a Royal Charter was granted in 1841, conferring on the institution the name of "Queen's College." The new College building is of stone, and was erected within the last ten years, mainly through the energy of the present Principal, the Very Rev. G. M. Grant, D.D. It is fully equipped with laboratories, museums, and a well-stocked library. In addition to these, the Kingston Astronomical Observatory, which had been built in 1855 by private subscription, aided by the City Corporation, was in 1861 conveyed by deed to the College, on condition that the College give, every year, a course of not fewer than six popular lectures on astronomy, open to the public. This Observatory is one of those which are connected with the Magnetical Service of the Dominion—the head-quarters of which are at Toronto. The other is at Montreal.

The Council.—This body consists of the Chancellor, the Trustees, twelve ministers of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, and fifteen laymen in full communion; the Senate, *i.e.*, the Principal and all the Professors, and thirty-three members elected by the registered graduates.

Trustees.—At the time of the union between the different Presbyterian bodies of Canada, and of the formation of the "Presbyterian Church in Canada," Queen's University became, in 1874, by Act of Parliament, the College of that Church; the Board of Trustees was made self-perpetuating, instead of being appointed as heretofore by the Synod, and they were empowered to appoint a Vice-Principal to take the place and discharge the duties of the Principal in his absence.

Convocation and Council.—By this same Act Convocation was organized and a Council established, having power to pass by-laws for the registration of graduates, for the appointment of officers, and for the election of a Chancellor, who is elected by the Council if there is but one candidate; otherwise he is elected by the registered graduates and alumni.

Senatus.—The members of the Faculties of Theology and Arts form one Board, with the title "Senatus." This Board awards the scholarships and apportion the Bursary Fund.

Faculty Boards.—The Professors of each Faculty meet as a Board and administer the affairs of the Faculty.

Affiliated Institutions.—The Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons and the Women's Medical College, both situated in Kingston, are affiliated with this University. Before this latter was established, the Medical Faculty of Queen's College (its forerunner, or predecessor) was the first to admit women (equally with men students) to the medical lectures of the College.

FACULTIES.—When the College opened in 1842 there were but two Faculties—Arts and Theology—to which the teaching work was confined. In the year 1854 the Faculty of Medicine was added, which afterwards (1866) became a separate corporation under the name of the "Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons." The Faculty of Law was added in the year 1860.

COURSE OF STUDY.—*Arts*—Classics, Mathematics, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Political Economy, Chemistry, Natural Science, History, Rhetoric, English Literature and Modern Languages. *Medicine and Law*—The usual courses as generally prescribed. *Theology*—The Inspiration and Authority of the Scriptures, Systematic Theology, the Pastoral Office, Homiletics, Hebrew and Chaldee, Apologetics, Biblical Criticism, Church History.

DEGREES.—A complete curriculum of study in these four Faculties, covering a period of four years, leads to the usual degrees—in Arts, B.A. and M.A.; in Law, of LL.B.; in Medicine, of M.D.; and in Theology, of B.D. The degree of D.Sc. is conferred on Masters of two years' standing who shall have taken first-class honors in any two departments of the honor course—Literature, Philosophy, Mathematics and Science. The honorary degrees of D.D. and LL.D. are given for literary, scientific or professional distinction.

SCHOLARSHIPS.—Of these there are two classes—in Arts and in Theology. In each class there are two kinds—matriculation and sessional examination scholarships; the former tenable during the first session, the latter during the following session.

BURSARIES.—Besides the scholarships—a few of which are close, *i.e.*, tenable only by students having in view the ministry of the Presbyterian Church—there are Bursaries, which are awarded to Divinity students who have not obtained scholarships.

PRIZES.—The University prizes are money prizes for literary articles, essays, etc.

MEDALS.—Gold and silver medals are also awarded to successful candidates after examination in various subjects—Classics, Physics, Mathematics, etc.

STATISTICS OF QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY, KINGSTON, 1885.

Name and Locality.	Date of Establishment or Incorporation.	Annual Income.	Source of Income.	Amount of Endowment.	Capital invested in Buildings and Lands.	Number of Professors.
QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY, KINGSTON.	1841. By Royal Charter.	\$29,615.	1. Interest on Endowments \$13,644 2. Annual Subscriptions 7,339 3. Fees 3,843 4. Presbyterian Church 2,298 5. Temporalities Board 1,950 6. Dominion Government, for Observatory... 500	\$225,000.	\$135,000.	10
Number of Tutors or Lecturers.	Faculties.	Length of Course.	Number of Students in each Year of Course.	Number of Graduates.	Schools connected with Institution.	
14	I. Arts II. Theology III. Medicine IV. Law	4 years. 3 " " 4 " " 3 " "	First Year 99 Second " 90 Third " 74 Fourth " 67 Special Subjects 43 Total 354	Arts 380 Medicine 385 Law 26 Science 5 Theology 51 Total 847	1. Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, Kingston. 2. Kingston Women's Medical College, Kingston.	
Laboratories.		Apparatus.		Number of Volumes in Library.	Museum and its Nature.	
Chemical.	Physical.	Mechanical.	Other.	Kind.	Value.	
Two.	One.	One.	Natural History.	1. Chemical. 2. Physical. 3. Natural History.	\$7,500.	
			One.		15,000.	
					1. Botanical Collection (very full). 2. Geological. 3. Mineralogical. 4. Zoological. 5. Archaeological. 6. Numismatic. 7. Ethnological.	

3. University of Trinity College, Toronto.

The immediate cause of the founding of this College and University was the suppression, in 1849, of the Faculty of Divinity in King's College, now the University of Toronto. In consequence of this the Right Rev. J. Strachan, D.D., Bishop of Toronto, issued, in February, 1850, a pastoral appeal to members of the Church of England for funds to enable him to establish a Church University and College. In response to this pastoral liberal contributions were made in Canada, and additional aid was obtained from England by the venerable Bishop himself.

Incorporation.—By a Provincial Act the College was, in 1851, constituted a corporate body; the Corporation consisting of the Bishop of Toronto and the Bishops of the various Dioceses into which the original Diocese of Toronto was divided, the Trustees of the College and the College Council.

Foundation and Inauguration.—The foundation of the College was laid on April 30th, 1851, and on the 15th of January, 1852, the inauguration took place, just ten years after the establishment of the Diocesan Theological College at Cobourg, which now became merged in Trinity College.

Royal Charter.—On the 16th of July, 1852, the University was constituted by Royal Charter and was endowed with power to confer degrees in the several Arts and Faculties.

Faculties.—At the time of the inauguration, the Faculties of Arts, Divinity, Medicine and Law were instituted with Professors and a course of study in each. That of Music was added subsequently. The College Lectures now embrace the first two only, provision being made for University Examinations in the other Faculties.

Governing Body, or Corporation.—This body is composed of the Bishops of the five dioceses: Toronto, Huron, Ontario, Niagara, and Algoma; the Trustees of the College, three in number, who are elected by the Corporation and the Council of the College. The four Bishops, of Toronto, Huron, Ontario, and Niagara, each nominate four members, and each affiliated Institution nominates one member. Fifteen members are elected, eight by the same registered members of Convocation as elect the Chancellor, and the other seven by the Corporation.

Committees of Corporation.—These Committees are (1) The Land and Finance Committee; (2) the Committee on the Curriculum; (3) the Committee of Discipline. These Committees advise the Corporation on the Studies of the College and the Curriculum of the University, etc. On the recommendation of the Board of Studies in each department, they fix, from time to time, the selected authors, subjects, etc.

Boards of Study.—Each Faculty—Divinity; Arts, under the Departments "Litteræ Humaniores" and "Mathematics and Physical Science;" Law; Medicine; Music—has a Board which advises with the Curriculum Committee.

Convocation.—This body consists of the Chancellor, the Provost, the Professors, all M.A.'s, and all graduates in Divinity, Law, and Medicine who, from the time of their admission to such degree, shall have paid annually the sum of five dollars for and towards the support and maintenance of the College. It meets twice a year; once for the granting of General Degrees and once for granting degrees in Medicine.

FELLOWSHIPS.—The Fellows are Graduates in Honors appointed and removed by the Corporation. They reside within the College, and teach in their specific department and assist in the maintenance of discipline within the College. No fellowship is tenable for a longer period than five years, but any fellow may be re-elected.

DEGREES.—*Arts.*—In the Faculty of Arts, the Course of Study, as in the English Universities, extends over three years. University Examiners are appointed annually in the various departments of the different Faculties. Divinity and Classics, Latin and Greek, are compulsory subjects in each year. For women, who are now admitted to the various examinations and degrees in Arts, Music, and Medicine, alternative examinations have been provided in Arts, in which German or Italian may be substituted for Greek, and Harmony for Mathematics. *Divinity and Music.*—The degrees of B.D. and D.D., as also those of Mus. Bac. and Mus. Doc., are conferred on Candidates after having passed a series of examinations in each subject. The degree of Licentiate in Theology is also conferred. *Law.*—The degrees conferred in this Faculty are B.C.L., and D.C.L. By Statute this latter degree is the only Honorary Degree conferred by the University. *Medicine.*—In this Faculty the degrees are M.B., M.D., and C.M. Candidates are required to have attended four years' Medical Lectures and Hospital Clinics, and to have passed two University Examinations and one Examination at a Medical School.

SCHOLARSHIPS.—Three Scholarships, of the value of \$200, \$140 and \$100 respectively, are awarded for general proficiency at matriculation. At the end of the first year, two Scholarships, each of the value of \$160, are given for Honors in Classics and Mathematics respectively, and three of \$50 each for (1) Divinity and Hebrew; (2) Physical and Natural Science; (3) French and German.

A Bishop Strachan Jubilee Scholarship (founded to commemorate fifty years of ministerial labor) is awarded to the most deserving Bachelor of the year who intends to be a candidate for Holy Orders. Annual value \$160, tenable for two years. There are also an Organist Scholarship, and a Cooper Exhibition open for competition.

PRIZES AND MEDALS.—Prizes in books are awarded to the Bachelors standing highest in Classical and Mathematical Honors in the Arts Course and for special subjects in the Theological Course. The Medals are the Governor-General's Silver Medal; a Gold and a Silver Medal in Law; a Gold and a Silver Medal in Medicine.

EXAMINATION CENTRES.—Besides the Examination in Music at Hellmuth Ladies' College, Examinations in the Faculty of Music are conducted in London, England, and in the Faculty of Divinity, in Melbourne, Australia, on the same papers and at the same time as the Candidates who present themselves in Toronto.

STATISTICS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TRINITY COLLEGE, TORONTO, 1885.

Name and Locality.	Date of Establishment or Incorporation.	Annual Income.	Sources of Income.	Amount of Endowment.	Capital invested in Buildings and Lands.	Number of Professors.
UNIVERSITY OF TRINITY COLLEGE, TORONTO.	1851, as a College. 1862, by Royal Charter, as a University.	\$26,400.	1. Endowments \$10,500 2. Students' Fees for Residences and Tuition 7,500 3. Fees for Examinations and Degrees 2,400	\$300,000, in Lands and Securities.	Buildings \$150,000 Lands.... 200,000	6
Number of Tutors or Lecturers.	Faculties.	Length of Course.	Number of Students in each Year of Course.	Number of Graduates.	Schools Connected with Institution.	
5	I. Arts..... II. Theology..... III. Medicine } Degrees granted in all these Faculties. IV. Law } V. Music }	3 Years. 2 "	Arts— First Year Men. Women. Second " 15 8 Third " 16 Theology— First Year 39 Second " 2 Law— Second Year 13 Third " 16 Medicine— Second Year 29 Third " 45 Fourth " 33 Music— Second Year 113 Third " 48 Total of Undergraduates 242	Arts 290 Medicine 408 Law 19 Divinity 14 Music 1 Licentiates in Theology ... 6 Total number of Graduates 733	1. Trinity Medical School, Toronto. 2. Women's Medical College, Toronto. 3. Trinity College School, Fort Hope. 4. Bishop Strachan School for Girls, Toronto. 5. Hellmuth Ladies' College, London, a centre for musical examinations.	
Chemical.	Physical.	Mechanical.	Other.	Apparatus.	Number of Volumes in Library.	Museum and its Nature.
One.	One.	.....	.....	1. Electrical. 2. Chemical and General. 3. Physical.	7,500.	Permanent Museum to be erected. The collection is at present housed in the College buildings. The collection embraces the following specimens:— 1. Zoological (chiefly Canadian). 2. Mineralogical. 3. Geological.

4. The College of Ottawa.

This College, conducted by the Oblate Fathers of Mary Immaculate, was established in the year 1848, by the Right Rev. Bishop J. E. Guigues, O.M.I., D.D., under the name of College of Bytown. It was then entrusted to the care of the Very Rev. Father Tabaret, O.M.I., D.D. (recently deceased). In the year 1866 the name was changed to the "College of Ottawa," and university powers were conferred. Besides the usual Arts degrees, the College is empowered to confer the degrees of Bachelor and Doctor in Science and Music, together with the degrees of Civil Engineering, Mining Engineering, and Mechanical Engineering.

COURSES OF STUDY.—The programme of studies embraces four distinct courses :

I. The Commercial Course. II. The Classical Course. III. The Scientific Course. IV. Course of Civil Engineering.

APPLIANCES.—Two Laboratories, well arranged and equipped—Chemical and Physical—contribute materially to the successful prosecution of their studies and to investigations by the students.

EXAMINATIONS.—The Examinations in this Institution differ somewhat from those of kindred establishments, as the *Matriculation* Examination takes place at the end of the third year of the Classical Course ; the *Intermediate*, at the end of the fifth ; the *Final*, at the end of the seventh.

PRIZES AND MEDALS.—In addition to First and Second Prizes in the various subjects of the different courses, ten Silver Medals are annually awarded.

DEGREES.—The degrees conferred by this College, under its Act of Incorporation as a University, are Bachelor of Literature (B.L.), Bachelor of Science (B.Sc.), Bachelor of Arts (B.A.), and Master of Arts (M.A.). The degree of B.A. is the highest of the three baccalaureates, and includes the two others. The degree of M.A. is conferred two years after that of B.A., when the President is satisfied of the qualification of the candidate for that degree.

<p>Museum and its Nature.</p> <p>Permanent Museum to be erected. The collection is at present housed in the College buildings. The collection embraces the following specimens :— 1. Zoological (chiefly Canadian). 2. Mineralogical. 3. Geological.</p>	<p>Library.</p> <p>7,500.</p>	<p>value.</p> <p>\$2,500.</p>	<p>1. Electrical 2. Chemical and General 3. Physical.</p>	<p>.....</p>	<p>.....</p>	<p>One.</p>
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STATISTICS OF THE COLLEGE (UNIVERSITY) OF OTTAWA, 1885.

Name and Locality.	Date of Establishment or Incorporation.	Annual Income.	Sources of Income.	Amount of Endowment.	Capital invested in Buildings and Lands.	Number of Professors and Lecturers.
COLLEGE OF OTTAWA, OTTAWA.	Established in 1848, and granted University powers in 1869.	\$23,235.	1. Board and Tuition of Students \$22,785 2. House Rent 450 \$23,235	\$15,000.	\$194,000	92
Departments of Study.		Length of Course.	Number of Students in each Year of Course.	Number of Graduates.	Schools in connection with Institution.	
1. Commercial	4 Years.	Commercial	300	In Arts .....	.....
2. Collegiate and Classical Course	7 "	Classical	170	In Literature .....	.....
3. Scientific Course	3 "	Theological	30	.....	.....
4. Civil Engineering	4 "					
5. School of Theology .....	.....				
Laboratories.		Apparatus.		Number of Volumes in Library.		
Chemical.	Physical.	Mechanical.	Other.	Kind.	Value.	Museum and its Nature.
One.	One.	.....	.....	Philosophical.	\$3,000.	1. Zoological. 2. Geological.

5. The Western University, London.

This Institution, in connection with the Church of England in Canada, was incorporated in 1878, with power to Huron College to affiliate with it. The affiliation between the College and the University took place in 1881, and the University was inaugurated in the month of October of that year. The object of its establishment was, as a Church of England Institution in the Diocese of Huron, to obtain the same power of conferring Degrees in Divinity, Arts, Medicine, and Law as was possessed by the sister University of Trinity College; also, that a liberal education in Arts, Science, and Literature might be extended to that extensive portion of the Province of which London is the geographical centre. Huron College was first opened in 1863.

FACULTIES.—Besides that of Divinity—Huron College being the Divinity School—a Medical Faculty has been connected with the University ever since its inauguration, the Lectures being delivered in the University Buildings. A Law School was established at London, in September, 1885, but is not affiliated.

II. THEOLOGICAL COLLEGES.

1. Knox College, Toronto.

In 1844, shortly after the disruption took place in the Established Church of Scotland and had spread to Canada, arrangements were made for the training of young men for the ministry of the Presbyterian Church of Canada. In 1846 the Institution which had been established for that purpose, was put on a more permanent basis, and the course of study extended over six years; three being devoted to general studies and three to Theology. In 1885, it was incorporated as "Knox College." In 1875, the year of the Union between the "Presbyterian Church of Canada" and the "Canada Presbyterian Church," it was agreed that the United Church should not be required to elect Trustees for an Arts Department in either Queen's University or Knox College. In consequence of this arrangement, the Board of Management of Knox College is appointed annually by the General Assembly, while the Board of Trustees of Queen's College is a self-perpetuating body.

GOVERNMENT.—The Senate is composed of the Professors and Lecturers, and thirteen other members (ten clerical and three lay) appointed by the General Assembly. The Board of Management have charge of the finances.

CANDIDATES, before entering upon the Theological Course, must present a Presbyterian Certificate, together with evidence of having obtained the degree of B.A. at the University of Toronto, or at McGill College, Montreal, or at Queen's University, or at some other University recognized by the Senate. Failing this, they must present a certificate of having pursued a literary course, and passed satisfactorily the necessary examination therewith; they must also undergo an elementary examination in Hebrew.

COURSE.—The Theological Course extends over three Sessions of six months each, the different departments being Exegetics, Biblical Criticism, Apologetics, Church History, Systematic Theology, Homiletics. A general certificate is given to successful students, that they may be taken by Presbyteries on preliminary trial for license.

DIPLOMA.—A Diploma from the College is given to students. The Senate is also empowered to grant degrees in Divinity.

SCHOLARSHIPS.—A number of Scholarships are offered for competition among such University undergraduates as intend prosecuting their ministerial studies in the College.

2. Huron College.

(See *Western University.*)

3. Wycliffe College.

This College (incorporated under the name of the Protestant Episcopal Divinity School) is the Theological School for the Evangelical portion of the members of the Church of England in Canada. Its "work and methods are based upon two distinctive positions: one, more external—affiliation with the Provincial University; the other, internal—distinctive evangelical teaching."

By the affiliation of the College with the Toronto University, its students may take a complete University Course, or they can receive instruction in Philosophy and Mental Science, History, Languages, and other departments. By a recent statute it is enacted that subjects taught in this and other Theological Colleges, viz., Biblical Greek, Biblical Literature, Church History and Apologetics, are allowed as options in the University of Toronto in the third and fourth years. Regular students of the College are (*a*) Graduates in Arts of some recognized university; or (*b*) matriculated students of the University of Toronto. Those students who are not graduates are required to pass the Matriculation Examination of the University of Toronto. On leaving the College they will receive a certificate of the lectures they have attended and the work they have done. Prizes of books are given in the different departments. Bursaries of the value of \$120 each are available, tenable for one year. They are renewable at the discretion of the Council.

MISSION SOCIETY.—In connection with the College there is a "Students' Mission Society," having for its object the opening up of new Missions and keeping open old ones which are unable to maintain a resident clergyman.

4. McMaster Hall, or Baptist College, Toronto.

This College was founded in order to increase the number and efficiency of the Baptist ministry in the Dominion of Canada. In 1883 it became the Theological Seminary of the whole Dominion of Canada, the Theological departments of the Woodstock College, Prairie College, Manitoba, and of Acadia College, Nova Scotia, having, by vote of Conventions, been transferred to Toronto.

The Baptist body is mainly indebted to the liberality of the Hon. Senator W. McMaster for the very fine building in which the work is carried on, and for the endowment of all the Chairs of Instruction.

AFFILIATION WITH UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.—In July, 1885, the College affiliated with the University of Toronto. As a result of this affiliation certain

branches taught in the McMaster Hall, viz., New Testament Greek, Church History and Apologetics, may be substituted for certain other studies in the third and fourth years of the University Course.

COURSES OF STUDY.—Three distinct Courses of Instruction have been organized: (i.) A course of three years for University Graduates; (ii.) a course of four years for non-graduates who are prepared to take Hebrew and Greek; and (iii.) a course of four years for English students.

DIPLOMAS.—Diplomas of Graduation in the Course are granted, on examination, to those students who have successfully completed the studies of any one of the courses of the College. Graduates in Arts who have completed the Theological Course may, on examination in prescribed subjects, receive the degree of Bachelor of Divinity. They may also obtain the degree of Doctor of Divinity.

SOCIETIES.—"The Fyfe Missionary Society," designed to foster the missionary spirit, and "The McMaster Hall Theological Society," for the discussion of current theological and philosophical questions.

5. St. Michael's College, Toronto.

This College was established in 1852, by the Basilian Fathers from Annomy, France, at the request and under the patronage of the Most Rev. Dr. Charbonnel, Roman Catholic Bishop of Toronto. It was incorporated in 1855. In 1861 the College was affiliated with the University of Toronto, on a basis similar to that of the affiliation of the Roman Catholic Colleges of England and Ireland with the University of London. The students are considered as matriculated upon passing the University Examination. At the end of the first and the third year, certificates from the College are accepted in lieu of the University Examinations. At the end of the second and the fourth year, the Examinations are passed before the University Examiners. Throughout the course, all the Lectures in Mental and Moral Science, Civil Polity and History are given at St. Michael's College.

THE CLASSICAL COURSE.—Besides certain English branches, this course embraces the Greek and Latin languages, Belles-Lettres, History, Mathematics and Natural Sciences; German optional. This course extends over five years.

HIGHER COURSE.—A further course, covering two years, embraces Mental and Moral Philosophy, Natural Theology, Natural Philosophy and Inorganic Chemistry. Special lectures are delivered on Mental and Moral Science and History, as prescribed by the University of Toronto.

THEOLOGICAL COURSE.—In addition to these courses of study, there is a Theological Course, in which candidates for the ministry are in part prepared for their work, the course being completed at the "Seminary" in Montreal, Province of Quebec.

SOCIETIES.—Besides two religious Societies, or Societies, there is a Literary Association—"The St. Michael's Society" and "The St. Charles Literary Society."

6. Assumption College.

This College, situated at Sandwich, was established in 1856 by the Jesuit Fathers. In the year 1870 it was transferred, at the request of the Right Rev. Bishop Walsh, of London, to the Basilian Fathers, who conduct St. Michael's College in Toronto. In consequence of this arrangement, the courses of study in the two Colleges are almost identical.

STATISTICS OF THEOLOGICAL COLLEGES IN ONTARIO, 1885.

Name and Date of Incorporation.	Annual Income.	Amount of Endowment.	Capital Invested in Buildings, etc.	Teaching Staff.	Departments of Study.	Length of Course.	Number of Students.	Number of Graduates.	Laboratories.	Museums.	Apparatus and value.	Volumes in Library.
I. KNOX—1845 Presbyterian.	\$15,000	\$180,000	\$120,000	6	1. Theology 2. Classics	3 Years.	70	301		Geological Archaeological.		11,000
II. St. MICHAEL'S COLLEGE. 1855. Roman Catholic.	.....	.....	\$175,000	9	1. Theology 2. Philosophy 3. Classical 4. Commercial	3 Years.	130	..	.....	Chemical Physical		1,300
III. HURON—1863 Church of England.	\$30,000	\$10,000	\$30,000	1	1. Theology 2. Classics 3. Mathematics	.....	5	52	.....	.....		4,000
IV. WYCLIFFE—1879 Church of England.	\$5,000	\$63,000	\$54,000	6	Theology	4 Years.	25	23	.....	.....		4,000
V. TORONTO BAPTIST COL. 1862—1880.	.....	\$85,000	.....	7	Theology	.....	60	21	.....	.....		7,250

III. CLASSICAL AND LITERARY COLLEGES.

1. Albert College, Belleville.

(See also Alexandra College.)

This Institution, which was founded in 1854 by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for the purpose of the higher education of the youth of that denomination, was incorporated in 1857, under the name of "Belleville Seminary." In 1866, by Act of Parliament, the name was changed to Albert College, and a Senate created with power to confer degrees in Arts. When the different Methodist bodies united in 1884, this College, without University powers, was retained and adopted by the General Conference as a Church School, and affiliated to Victoria University. The College, as now constituted, has an ample teaching staff for imparting to ladies and gentlemen instruction in the advanced branches of a liberal education. The principle of co-education is here acted upon.

CURRICULUM.—The curriculum comprises eight distinct courses: (1) Collegiate Course of three years, embodying elective undergraduate studies; (2) Junior and Senior Matriculation in the different Arts and Faculties of Victoria University; (3) Teachers' Course to prepare students for the literary examination for the different grades of teachers' certificates; (4) an Agricultural Course, covering two years; (5) Musical Course; (6) a Commercial or Business College course; (7) the Fine Arts Course (the course of study is that prescribed by the Ontario School of Art, with which the College is in affiliation, so that the prizes offered by that School are open for competition to students of the College.)

ADJUNCTS.—The College is furnished with a library, a museum and a reading-room. The Societies connected with the College number four: the Alumni Society, the Philomathian Society (for improvement in rhetoric and elocution), the Polynian Society (composed of the ladies of Alexandra College), and the Y. M. C.

PRIZES. The College Senate offers annually for competition a number of prizes, which has been increased by friends of the College, who present prizes for certain subjects or in certain departments.

2. Woodstock College.

This College, formerly "The Canadian Literary Institute," was founded in 1857 by the Baptists, and has been maintained principally by them. Before the establishment of McMaster Hall, Toronto, this College was the Baptist Theological School and is now recognized as the College for the literary preparation of candidates for the ministry. There are three separate structures: the main building occupied by men students; another is occupied by the ladies, under the care of a Lady Principal; the third is the commercial building. The principle of co-education of the sexes is here fully illustrated.

CURRICULUM.—The curriculum is comprehensive, embracing not fewer than six different courses besides that pursued in the Commercial College.

7,250
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 60
 Toology
 7
 \$85,000
 TORONTO BAPTIST COL.
 1802-1880.

SOCIETIES.—In connection with the College there are several Societies. These are: The Philomathic, a literary Society, the exercises of which are debates, essays, etc.; the Judson Missionary Society; the Excelsior Society, and the Gleaner Society, the latter composed exclusively of ladies. Each of the two latter Societies has a library of its own. There is also an Association of the Alumni and Alumnae. Two reading-rooms, well supplied, complete the College equipment. Prizes are given in the various subjects taught.

3. Trinity College School.

This School, though bearing the same name as the University of Trinity College, is not in any way under its control. It was opened May 1st, 1865, in the village of Weston, near Toronto. During the year 1868 it was removed to the town of Port Hope, on Lake Ontario. The enlargement and efficient equipment of the School has been effected under the direction and management of the present Head Master, the Rev. C. J. S. Bethune, M.A., D.C.L., who has filled the post since 1870.

CORPORATION.—An Act passed in 1871 constituted the School a corporate body, consisting of the Bishop of Toronto, the Chancellor, the Provost and Professors of Arts of Trinity College, the Head Master of the School, and other persons.

COURSE OF STUDY.—Pupils are prepared for the Matriculation Examination of the Universities, and the Entrance Examinations of the Law Society and the different Medical Schools of the Province, the Royal Military College, Kingston, etc. Instruction can be given, if necessary, in Telegraphy and Shorthand Writing.

DISCIPLINE.—The discipline and general management of the School are based upon the English public school system.

EXHIBITIONS, BURSARIES, ETC.—The following Exhibitions are in the gift of the School: Two of \$50 each, and one of \$25. These are awarded annually. The Corporation also offers Twenty Bursaries of the annual value of \$120 each. The Exhibitions and the Bursaries are for the benefit of the sons of the clergy of Ontario. A scholarship of the annual value of \$60 has been founded in memory of the late Rev. F. A. Bethune, B.A., once an assistant master in the school. It is awarded to the head boy in the Fifth Form. In addition to the Governor-General's medal for Mathematics, the Chancellor's prize for General Proficiency, and the Provost's for Divinity, a number of prizes are awarded for specific subjects.

STATISTICS OF CLASSICAL AND LITERARY COLLEGES, 1885.

Name and Date of Incorporation.	Annual Income.	Amount of Endowment.	Capital Invested in Buildings, etc.	Teaching Staff.	Departments of Study.	Length of Course.	Number of Students.	Number of Graduates.	Laboratories.	Museums.	Apparatus and Value.	Volumes in Library.
ALBANY COLLEGE 1857—Belleville.	\$9,000	\$25,000	\$85,000	11	1. Collegiate 2. Music 3. Fine Arts 4. Commercial 5. Agriculture	3 Years. 3 " Varies. " 2 Years.	175	172	Chemical	Mineralogical Natural History Casts of Antediluvian Animals.	Chemical, \$400.	2,300
WOODBROCK COLLEGE 1857—Woodstock.	\$15,000	\$41,000	\$75,000	10	1. Collegiate 2. Commercial 3. Music 4. Fine Arts 5. Ladies' Regular Course 6. " Special " 7. " Mixed "	4 " Indefinite. 3 Years. 3 " 3 " 3 " 1 " "	195	....	.....	Nucleus of one.	1. Physical and Chemical, \$500. 2. Astronomical Observatory, with Instruments, \$4,000.	\$500
TRINITY COLLEGE SCHOOL 1872—Port Hope.	\$40,000	.....	\$90,000	10	1. Classical 2. Commercial	6 Years.	135	901	.....	Collection of Canadian Fishes, Fossils, Indian Antiquities.	Maps, Globes, etc., \$250.	960

IV. LADIES' COLLEGES.

1. Alexandra College, Belleville.

A portion of the Albert College building is reserved for lady students who reside therein, under the supervision of a Preceptress, but attend the same lectures and receive instruction in the same classes as the students of Albert College. Their studies lead up to diplomas—*Mistress in the Liberal Arts, M.L.A.*; and *Mistress in Modern Literature, M.M.L.*

2. Alma College, St. Thomas.

This College, in connection with the Methodist Church, is chartered by a Provincial Act passed in 1877.

COURSES OF STUDY.—Three-year courses have been laid down in Literature, Music and Fine Arts. In addition to these, there is a school of Fancy Work, in which instruction is given in needle-work, wax-work, leather-work, etc., and home decorative art. The Board have also established a Commercial Department, as well as a school in Telegraphy, Phonography and Type-writing. A Department of Domestic Economy has been organized, with a course of experimental lessons in Cookery extending through the year, and a special course of practical lessons in the month of December. The Fine Arts Department is in affiliation with the Ontario School of Art, and more than one hundred students from this College have already received certificates from that School.

DIPLOMAS.—The course of study in each of the departments is very complete, and students completing the prescribed course are entitled, on examination, to receive one or other of the degrees *M.L.A.* or *M.E.L.*

ADJUNCTS.—A museum of geological, botanical and miscellaneous specimens, a gallery of fine arts, a chemical laboratory, and a library of fair proportions are among the adjuncts to the College.

NO PRIZES.—One special feature of this College is the entire absence of medals, prizes, etc., as incentives to exertion on the part of the students.

SOCIETIES.—The students have organized among themselves a Home and Foreign Mission Society, with the special and the general object of such organizations.

3. Bishop Strachan School (Wykeham Hall), Toronto.

This College, for the higher education of young ladies, which was founded under the auspices of the right reverend prelate whose name it bears, was established in 1867 and incorporated in 1868. It is situated in the City of Toronto, near the Queen's Park.

OBJECT.—Its object is the practical training and instruction of young ladies in the various branches of a liberal education, including Christian doctrine as contained in the Bible and the Book of Common Prayer.

GOVERNING BODY.—The Right Rev. the Bishop of Toronto and a Council of Clergy and Laity. The scholastic management is in the hands of the Lady Principal.

STUDIES.—Holy Scripture, Liturgy and Catechism; Reading and Elocution; Writing, Orthography, Grammar, Arithmetic, Composition; Ancient, Medieval, Modern and Church History; Geography, English Literature, Latin, French, German, Italian, Drawing, Algebra, Euclid, Elementary Science, Class-singing, Calisthenics, Needlework. *Extras*—Music; Art Needlework; Harmony; Painting.

STAFF.—The Lady Principal is assisted by an efficient staff of instruction, seventeen in number, seven of whom are resident. Every arrangement is made for competent teaching in every department, and for the due supervision and moral culture of the pupils, as well as for their health and comfort. The staff includes ladies who have distinguished themselves at the University and the Provincial Teachers' Examinations, and who have had the advantage of experience and professional training. The full course of study is intended to occupy at least six, and in most cases seven years, the Fifth or Lower Senior Class work requiring two years.

EXAMINERS.—The examiners are selected from University graduates, and there is a University Department, in which candidates are prepared for the examinations in the Trinity College Course of Study for Women, or for Matriculation at the University of Toronto. Several pupils have already matriculated at both universities. Opportunities are thus given for higher culture in the Languages, in English Literature and Composition, Elocution, Science, the Mathematics, and in Art.

NOTE.—Such of the pupils as have completed their course of study at Wykeham Hall, but may desire to remain there to perfect themselves in any special branches, or to qualify themselves as Teachers, can do so on the same terms as members of the Senior Classes, subject in every respect to the discipline of the school.

MEDALS, PRIZES, &c.—Medals are given for General Proficiency in the Lower and Upper Senior Class; a Silver Cross in the Upper Intermediate, and valuable prizes in books in all the subjects of study, while those who merit it receive Honorable Mention.

4. Young Ladies' College, Brantford.

This College, established in 1874, is in connection with the Presbyterian Church in Canada. It is situated in the City of Brantford, on the Grand River, in a fertile and beautiful part of the country. The College is under the management of a Board comprising Visitor and Honorary Director (the Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada); two Official Visitors (appointed by General Assembly); an Advisory Council of three Clergymen, and a Board of nine Directors.

DEPARTMENTS.—I. The Preparatory Department, and II. The Collegiate Department. The time spent in the former depends upon the maturity and application of the student; the latter extends over three years. In the middle and senior years the subjects are arranged to meet the requirements of those who desire to prepare for the Departmental Examinations for Teachers' Certificates. In the Departments of Modern Languages, Literature and History, there is conformity to the University subjects, in order to prepare for the Local Examinations for women held annually in the College, in accordance with the University regulations.

SUBJECTS OF STUDY.—English; Mathematics; History and Geography; French; Latin; German; Science; Philosophy and Logic.

SPECIAL COURSES.—The subjects are selected from the Departments of Modern Languages and History of the first and second years of Toronto University. Students are permitted to take select studies or special studies in Literature, Arts or Music.

DIPLOMAS AND CERTIFICATES.—Diplomas are awarded to those students who pass satisfactory examinations, on the completion of the entire course. Every candidate who has passed the University Examination in one or more groups, and has passed in the Honor subjects of the group, is entitled to a **CERTIFICATE OF HER STANDING.**

School of Art.—A full course of instruction in the various Departments covers three years, and entitles those who show proficiency in the Art to a Certificate in Art.

School of Music.—Two courses: Instrumental and Vocal. The instruction given embraces all the branches essential to a musical education.

PRIZES.—In addition to the Diplomas and Certificates, Medals and Prizes in Books are given in all the Departments.

5. Hellmuth Ladies' College, London.

This College was founded in the year 1869, by the Right Rev. Isaac Hellmuth, D.D., D.C.L., Bishop of Huron, with the object of providing a thorough, liberal and useful education for young ladies. The buildings are well situated in an airy location; in large grounds, comprising 150 acres; and in the midst of picturesque scenery, on the banks of the River Thames, within a mile of the City of London. The Discipline of the College, its Domestic, Social and Educational Departments, are under the supervision of the Rev. the Principal and his wife. A thorough course in French, German, Italian, Latin and Greek, and in the English Branches, is afforded. A course of lessons in Practical Cookery is given in each year.

Religious Training.—The study of the Holy Scriptures and definite religious teaching occupy an important place in the education imparted. Divine Service is held in St. Anne Chapel, situated in the College Grounds. The afternoon service on the second Sunday in every month is in French.

Reading Room.—Habits of reading are fostered by a well appointed Reading Room, supplied with the best periodicals in literature and art, including French and German publications.

The College proper comprises the following: The School of Literature; the School of Music; the School of Art; the Eclectic School. The course of study in each of these schools extends over three years.

1. The *School of Literature* includes Mathematics, History, Classics, French, Italian and Spanish, Natural Science, Physiology, Domestic Economy, English Subjects, German.

2. The *School of Music* includes a course in Theory, Harmony, the History of Music, and Choral Singing, and in one of the following:—Piano, Singing, Organ, and Violin; and to gain a moderate degree of knowledge in one of the remaining three. By arrangement, Trinity University, Toronto, will hold Examinations in this College for those pupils who desire to proceed to the Degree of Bachelor of Music. A scholarship at the Conservatory of Music, Leipzig, has been lately founded for graduates from this School.

3. The *School of Art* includes the Course of Study pursued in the Ontario School of Art and the Local Art Schools.

4. *Eclectic School.*—The Course of Study in this School has to be approved of by the Principal.

DIPLOMAS, MEDALS, ETC.—Diplomas are awarded in each School, and certificates are given for a partial course. Several Gold and Silver Medals are available for competition.

FELLOWSHIPS.—Two Fellowships of the value of \$100 each per year, for two consecutive years, are awarded in each School to the students who have been placed respectively first and second at graduation; such students to continue in the College the study of the subjects in which they have gained the distinction.

SCHOLARSHIPS.—Scholarships, for General Proficiency in the different Schools, are annually offered for competition in June.

6. Wesleyan Ladies' College, Hamilton.

This Institution, situated in Hamilton, was incorporated by Act of Parliament and was opened in 1861, under the auspices of the Conference of the Methodist Church in Canada. It was the first College in the Province chartered for the separate education of young ladies, although not the first which provided facilities for the higher education of women. The Upper Canada Academy—another Methodist institution—(now Victoria University), which was opened in 1836, had from the very first a ladies' department in it, presided over by a Preceptress and other teachers. It was then the only institution of the kind in Upper Canada that formally adopted the principle of co-education.

Under the Act of incorporation of this College, the President and nine members of the Board of Directors are elected by the Stockholders, and the remaining five by the General Conference, and may belong to other Protestant communions, while the pupils are at full liberty to attend their own churches.

COURSE OF STUDY.—The Course of Study is very complete, preparing the pupils to appreciate the standard works of the day in Science, Literature, Languages and Philosophy.

DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY.—The PREPARATORY and the ACADEMIC Department lead up to the COLLEGIATE Department, which extends over four years, and is quite comprehensive, qualifying pupils to pass the Graduation Examination in any form of the High School Course. Full courses in the Modern Languages, under native teachers, are provided.

Additional Departments.—Besides the ordinary scholastic course, there are connected with the College a School of Music and an Art Department, in which the studies are the same as are pursued in the Provincial School of Art and Design, with which this Department is affiliated; consequently the examinations and the chances of Provincial prizes are the same.

SCHOLASTIC ADJUNCTS.—A Library of well-selected books, a Reading Room, a general Museum—the accumulation of over twenty years—and a fine set of maps, globes, etc., increase the efficiency of the College.

SOCIETIES.—In connection with the College there are two Literary Societies, a Senior and a Junior, the object and exercises of which are alike. A monthly paper, *The Portfolio*, in the strictest sense a students' paper, edited by students in attendance, and under the direct supervision of the Faculty, is issued by these Societies.

PRIZES.—Besides the Governor-General's Silver Medal for proficiency in English Literature, prizes are offered in the different Departments by friends of the College and by the Association of Alumnae.

HONORS.—The College has power to confer scholastic distinctions. The title of M.L.A. (Mistress of Liberal Arts) is given to those who complete the Classical Course; that of M.E.L. (Mistress of English Literature), to those who complete the English Course; in each case a Diploma accompanies the title. Certificates are granted to those who take a partial Course, and Diplomas to those who complete the Course in Music.

7. Ontario Ladies' College, Whitby.

This College is situated in the town of Whitby, and occupies extensive buildings very appropriate to college purposes. It is conducted under the auspices of the Methodist Church of Canada. The grounds embrace an area of about ten acres and are abundantly provided with means of out-door exercise.

The **COURSE OF STUDY** comprises three Departments—Preparatory, Academic and Collegiate—in each of which the subjects of study include all that are usually taught in schools of a high grade.

COLLEGIATE COURSE.—The work required for University Matriculation is made the basis of the Collegiate Course, so that pupils may prepare for this examination, or for any of the examinations for teachers' certificates, whilst attending the regular classes and going on to graduation. Special attention is given to Reading and Elocution.

SCHOOL OF MUSIC.—This School, presided over by a Professor of Music, presents a graduation course in Instrumental and Vocal Music, such as is given in American and European Conservatories. The course of study is adapted for those wishing to fit themselves to become teachers or organists.

SCHOOL OF FINE ART.—The instruction given in this Department carries the pupils over a graduation course in the principles of Fine Art, such as is given in the Ontario School of Art, with the same examinations and certificates.

APPARATUS, ETC.—The Museum and apparatus for the teaching of the higher branches of Natural Science are well adapted for the teaching of this subject in ladies' colleges.

MEDALS, ETC.—A number of medals, gold and silver, as well as scholarships, are open for competition to pupils in the various Departments.

DEGREES AND DIPLOMAS.—The Degree of M.L.A. is conferred on those who satisfactorily complete the prescribed course of study. That of M.E.L. is conferred on those who complete the same course, without Latin, French and German. A Diploma is granted to those who complete the prescribed course in Music. Diplomas, grades A and B, are awarded to those completing the Fine Arts Courses.

SOCIETIES.—Two Societies are formed among the pupils—a Missionary Society, which takes great interest in the Home and Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Church; and a Literary and Musical Society, which publishes monthly throughout the collegiate year a paper called *The Sunbeam*.

VISITORS' REPORT.—The Visitors appointed by the General Conference of the Methodist Church report annually to that body.

8. Ladies' College, Ottawa.

This College, pleasantly situated in Ottawa, the capital of the Dominion, was established under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church of Canada, with a view to afford the young ladies of the eastern portion of the Dominion a first-class education, based upon Protestant principles. To this end the Board of Managers secured affiliation with, and recognition from, the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, who appoint two Visitors, and, by Act of Parliament, eight members of the Board of Trustees (fifteen in all) must belong to the Presbyterian Church.

COURSE OF STUDY.—The Course of Study is comprehensive, embracing a Preparatory Course, and three Collegiate Courses—Junior, Middle, and Senior—designed to afford a thorough training in the branches of an English, Classical and Scientific Education. With a view to impart a good education to the pupils, the English subjects receive special attention, both in the purely literary and historical departments—thus giving prominence to a study of the English language, literary and historical.

FINE ARTS.—In the Fine Arts Department, pupils are instructed in Sketching from Models and Nature; Crayon Drawing; and Painting in Oil and Water Colors. Free Hand Drawing is compulsory on every pupil in the College.

MUSIC.—While Music is one of the departments of instruction, the Conservatory of Music offers advantages to those who desire to devote themselves entirely to the study of music. The Course embraces Piano, Organ, Violin, Vocal Music, Harmony and Composition.

DIPLOMAS, CERTIFICATES, AND PRIZES.—Diplomas are granted to such students as take up the College Course regularly and proceed from year to year; and Certificates to those who take a special course adapted to their literary standing. Besides these, prizes are awarded in the form of gold and silver medals for *First General Proficiency*; and of books for *Second General Proficiency*, and the highest marks in each study.

9. Demill Ladies' College, Oshawa.

This College, under the management and control of the Rev. A. B. Demill, is well situated near the town of Oshawa. The building is large and commodious, and supplied with various modern improvements. The College is non-denominational, but every effort is made to surround the students with the highest moral and religious associations. One very noticeable feature in connection with the School is that there are no day pupils.

COURSE OF STUDY.—There are two courses in the College: the Preparatory, covering two years, in which the subjects of study are entirely English; the Collegiate, covering three years, in which the instruction is of the highest academic nature. The Music and the Art Departments are under the supervision of competent teachers.

COURSE IN MUSIC.—Pupils desiring to graduate are required to pass an entrance examination. The course spreads over two years and embraces the following studies: Pianoforte, Organ, Harmony and Musical Form. The examinations for graduating pupils are conducted by outside examiners. A successful examination at the end of the full course will entitle the pupil to a Diploma.

ART DEPARTMENT.—The course embraces the elementary principles and rules of Drawing as applied to both pencil and crayon. Special attention is paid to instruction in Oil Painting, Ornamental Painting on China, Glass, Wood, Brass, Satin, and Plush. Sketching from Nature is a prominent feature of the course in this Department.

ELOCUTION.—Semi-weekly lessons in Elocution are given by a thoroughly competent teacher. Careful attention is given to vocal culture and an effort is made so that an easy and natural style of reading and speaking may be acquired.

HONORS.—Satisfactory examinations in the course will entitle the students to the Degree of "Mistress of Liberal Arts." When the examinations are confined to the English branches the students will receive the Degree of "Mistress of English Literature."

LIBRARY, ETC.—The Library and the Reading Room are well equipped, and a Museum is in course of formation.

10. Woodstock College—Ladies' Department.

(See *Woodstock College*.)

11. Loretto Abbey, Toronto.

The Institute of which this Abbey (founded in 1847)—the Mother House in Canada—is a branch, is of ancient origin, and has been for more than two centuries devoted to the instruction of youth. The Mother House was first established in Rome, whence it was transferred to Munich. From this latter city, about 1683, Houses were established in Hammersmith and York, England. In the early part of this century (1822) the community established a

House at Rathfarnham, near Dublin. To this first Irish foundation the Mother Superior gave the name of "Loretto," from the House of Nazareth now at Loretto, in Italy. Hence all filiations from the Irish Mother House have carried the name with them.

STATISTICS.—The cost of the buildings was \$70,000. The income varies from \$11,000 to \$13,000. Cost of board and tuition, \$200 a year. The number of pupils is 200; about the same number have graduated since 1847.

STUDIES.—The Course of Instruction in this establishment extends from four to six years. It comprises every branch suitable to the education of young ladies. They receive tuition, according to the wishes of parents or guardians, in English, French, Italian, German and Latin Languages; Harp, Piano, Melodeon and Guitar; Singing; Oil Painting, Grecian Oil Painting, Painting in Water-colors; Pencil, Pastel, and Monochromatic Drawing; Embroidery, Plain and Fancy Needlework, etc. Lessons are given in Domestic Economy. The same Course of Instruction is, in the main, pursued in all the Convents and Academies of Loretto.

12. Academy of the Sacred Heart, London.

The order of the Sacred Heart was founded by Madame Barat, in France, in the year 1800, for the purpose of securing a Christian education to women of the higher classes. Houses of this Order exist in Australia, New Zealand, Mexico, and Algiers. Its teachers must hold themselves in readiness to go to any post assigned them by the Superior-General, who resides in Paris. Facilities are thus afforded pupils for acquiring foreign languages. History, literature, the languages, and music receive special attention in the plan of studies. Opportunities are also given for art studies.

The ladies of the Sacred Heart were invited to London by Mgr. Pinsonneault in 1857. The first location chosen was Mount Hope. Afterwards, the Lawrason estate was purchased in 1865. It is surrounded by beautifully laid out grounds. The ladies put up a large brick addition, at a cost of over \$30,000, which is admirably heated, lighted, and ventilated. The number of pupils of all kinds in attendance is about 250.

13. St. Joseph's Academy, Toronto.

This Academy was established in the year 1856, by the Sisters of St. Joseph, a religious community founded in Lyons, France, in 1650. With few exceptions, the Separate Schools of the Diocese of Toronto are under their charge. The building is very large and is well equipped. It is situated near the Queen's Park. The Academy is under the supervision of the Mother Superior, and the teaching is done by the Sisters of the Community, aided by Professors in one or two Departments. There are about 150 pupils in attendance.

COURSE OF STUDY.—There are two Departments, a Junior and a Senior; the former embracing all the subjects of an elementary course, including a Kindergarten. The studies in the Senior Department extend over three years, and embrace English, Mathematics and Languages. In this Department the pupils are prepared for University honors, and for First, Second and Third-class Teachers' Certificates.

SPECIAL COURSE.—In this course the pupils are thoroughly grounded in English, and devote additional time to the Modern Languages, Music, Painting and Fancy Work.

PRIZES.—At the end of the scholastic year prizes are distributed in the form of medals, gold and silver. Graduating honors, certificates of merit, etc., are also awarded.

14. Loretto Convent, Lindsay.

This Institution is situated on a slight elevation, which commands a view of the town, the river, and the surrounding country. It was established in 1876. The edifice is noted for the perfection of its style and finish, and for the method of ventilation adopted in the Convent. The study halls, dormitories, etc., are furnished with all modern improvements, chiefly under the direction of the lamented Father Stafford, of Lindsay.

The great object of the pupils attending this Convent is to pass the Departmental Examinations. It is not so in the other houses of the Institute, consequently a somewhat different course of studies is pursued. In the highest class, composed of about 25 pupils, the High School curriculum is followed. Out of this class 43 passed the Departmental Examinations in three years.

STATISTICS.—The cost of the building was \$30,000. The income is about \$4,000 a year. The number of teachers is six, and the number of students and pupils about 120; the number of graduates, 55.

STUDIES.—The Course of Study for the ordinary pupils is similar to that of the Loretto Abbey, Toronto.

15. Loretto Academy, Belleville.

This Seminary was established at a cost of \$20,000. Its annual income is about \$4,000. The course extends to eight years, and is similar to that of the Loretto Convents. The number of students and pupils is 155.

16. Loretto Academy, Niagara Falls.

This Institution is situated on a healthy location, overlooking the Falls of Niagara, on the Canadian side, and affords an extensive view of the Falls, Rapids and Islands in the vicinity. It was erected at a cost of \$100,000, and opened in 1861. The number of pupils is 63. The studies are the same as in the mother institution, Toronto. Particular attention is given to Music, and the pupils are required to perform at concerts once a month in presence of the teachers. Two medals are given annually—one for satisfactory conduct and assiduity at study, the other for Domestic Economy (including order, neatness of person, and exactitude in keeping in repair articles of clothing, etc.)

17. Loretto Convent, Hamilton.

This Academy for Young Ladies, directed by the Ladies of Loretto, was established in 1865. It is situated on elevated ground (Mount St. Mary) in the western part of the city, and commands a view of Lake Ontario, Burlington Bay, and the broken range of mountains which extends through this part of Canada. The grounds are extensive and ornamented with shrubs and trees. The Course of Study is similar to that of the other Loretto Convents. The number of students is over 100, and the number of graduates 60.

18. Loretto Convent, Guelph.

This Institution was established in 1856. It has five departments of study, and the length of the course extends to seven years. The number of pupils is 390, and the number of graduates 12.

19. Loretto Convent, Stratford.

This Convent was established in 1879. Its annual income is \$3,000. The average number of pupils is 75.

NOTE.—Besides these Colleges and Schools for young ladies, there are many very superior private schools for the education of young ladies in Toronto and other places in Ontario.

V. MEDICAL COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS.

1. College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, Toronto.

The Medical Profession in Ontario was first incorporated by an Act of Parliament in the year 1866, and the name given to it in its corporate capacity was The College of Physicians and Surgeons in Ontario. As every legally qualified Medical Practitioner in the Province is a member of this College, it is not, as its name might indicate, an institution for the teaching of Medicine.

THE COUNCIL.—The business of this corporate body is managed by a Council composed of (1) a Representative from each of the Universities in the Province, (2) Twelve Territorial Representatives who are elected by the Registered Practitioners of Medicine residing within the territorial division, and (3) Five Representatives from the Homœopathic Practitioners. The Council regulates all matters connected with medical education; determines the Curriculum of Studies to be pursued by Students; appoints a Board of Examiners. Candidates passing a satisfactory examination before the Board are enrolled as Members of the College—the prerequisite for being legally qualified to practice their profession in Ontario. In the case of practitioners duly qualified in other countries, the Council fix the terms on which they may be admitted and become legally qualified practitioners. In all cases, however, they must undergo the examination.

2. Toronto School of Medicine.

This Medical School, recognized by the several Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons in Great Britain, was established as the Rolph School in 1843, and incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1851. It is in affiliation with the University of Toronto and Victoria University, of which it may be considered the Medical Faculty. The Staff of Lecturers is composed of seventeen physicians. The School is in close proximity to the General Hospital. The students have also access to the various public charities of the city.

COURSE OF STUDY.—As fixed by the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, the Course of Study extends over four Winter Sessions of six months each.

SUMMER SESSION.—A Summer Session is held in the General Hospital. The teaching is entirely practical and demonstrative, and is intended to supplement the Winter Session.

3. Trinity Medical School, Toronto.

This School was originated in 1850 by Drs. Hodder, Bovell, Badgley and Bethune, and then became a Faculty of the University of Trinity College. In 1855-6 it ceased to be a Faculty of the University. In 1871 it was reorganized under a Faculty differently constituted but with many of the original Professors. In the year 1877 the School, instead of being one of the Faculties of the University of Trinity College, became an affiliated body.

COURSE OF STUDY.—The Curriculum embraces all the subjects required by the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario; and besides these, Lectures on Medical Psychology, Biology, Zoology, etc., are provided for those students who desire to graduate at the University of Toronto, or wherever else these courses are demanded.

AFFILIATION, ETC.—This School is in affiliation with the Universities of Trinity College, Toronto, and Manitoba, and is recognized by the Royal College of Surgeons, England; the Royal College of Physicians of London; the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, Edinburgh; the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow; the King's and Queen's College of Physicians of Ireland, and by the conjoint Examining Boards in London and Edinburgh.

SUMMER SESSION.—A Summer Session of eight weeks, consisting of Didactic and Clinical Instruction, Lectures, and Demonstrations, is given at the Toronto General Hospital by the Professors of this School, conjointly with the Professors of the Toronto School of Medicine.

4. Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, Kingston.

This Medical College was incorporated in 1854, and, possessing independent powers and privileges, is entitled to confer upon its own students and others the Diplomas of "Licentiate" and "Fellow." In consequence of its affiliation with Queen's University, its students obtain the Degree of "Doctor of Medicine and Master of Surgery," by passing the requisite examination.

FOREIGN RECOGNITION.—Certificates of attendance at this College are recognized by the Royal College of Surgeons, London and Edinburgh.

CURRICULUM.—The Course of Study embraces all the subjects required by the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, and may be pursued either at the College, or partly there and partly at some other recognized Medical School, provided that at least one full session has been spent at the College. Full courses in the subjects of instruction for at least three (3) sessions must be attended before a student can present himself as a candidate for either the Diploma of the College or the Degree of the University. In either case the candidate must have completed a period of four (4) years' study, and have passed the Matriculation Examination of Queen's University or its equivalent.

5. Ontario College of Pharmacy, Toronto.

The Ontario College of Pharmacy is established in Toronto, having been incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1871. It is designed for the education of those who desire to carry on the business of Chemist or Druggist.

THE COUNCIL.—The College is under the control of the Pharmaceutical Council. It has authority to grant certificates of competency, and the holders of these certificates must be registered. The qualification for such certificates is that the candidate shall furnish to the Council satisfactory evidence of having served an apprenticeship, under a written contract, for not less than three years, to a regularly qualified Pharmaceutical Chemist. He must also satisfy the Council that he has passed an examination entitling him to admission to a High School, Collegiate Institute, or to a fourth class of a Public School.

COURSE OF STUDY.—The course of instruction pursued in the College covers all the subjects prescribed by the Council for certificates, and embraces Chemistry, Elementary and Pharmaceutical; Pharmacy; Materia Medica; Botany; Practical Dispensing; Reading and Translating Prescriptions.

6. School of Dentistry of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons for Ontario.

The Royal College of Dental Surgeons, incorporated in 1868, was empowered to establish a School of Dentistry in the City of Toronto.

REQUIREMENTS.—The authorities of the School require, as a preliminary, that the candidates shall have passed the High School, or an equivalent examination. He must also enter into indentures with a Licentiate for two years and a half, during which time he must attend two full courses, of four months each, in the School of Dentistry.

EXAMINATIONS.—At the end of the first course of lectures he must pass an examination in Operative Dentistry; Mechanical Dentistry; Anatomy; Surgery; Physiology; Chemistry and Materia Medica. An infirmary furnishes subjects for practical work. This Examination constitutes the Primary. The Final Examination, leading to the Diploma of Licentiate of Dental Surgery (L.D.S.), embraces the same subjects treated more minutely. A further Diploma of Master of Dental Surgery (M.D.S.) is conferred, after thorough examination in the same subjects, but of a more advanced character, and the writing of a Thesis on some prescribed subject, on Licentiates of not less than five years' standing.

7. Women's Medical Colleges, Kingston and Toronto.

Although Colleges for the instruction and graduation of women in Medicine have long been in operation in Great Britain and the United States, the first step in that direction was not made in this Province until the year 1880, when the principle of co-education was attempted at the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, Kingston. As this did not prove satisfactory, a School for Medical Education of women only was established in 1883. The City Council of Kingston placed at the disposal of the School apartments in the City Buildings, and by means of generous donations the School was placed upon a permanent basis. A similar School was established in Toronto the same year, and it is the aim of each to give all the students a thorough grounding in the scientific and practical rudiments of Medicine.

The Course of Lectures in each College is equivalent in all respects to the ordinary Winter Course delivered in other Medical Colleges and Schools. The requisites for graduation differ in no sense from what is required from the male students. Several have already graduated from the Kingston College; two of whom have gone as missionaries to India; the others have built up good practices, and one of them is a Professor in her Alma Mater. The College in Toronto has not been established long enough to send out any graduates.

Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto.

The Council of the Agricultural and Arts Association was by Act of Parliament empowered to establish a Veterinary College for the instruction of pupils by competent and approved teachers in the science and practice of the Veterinary art, and examine pupils in Anatomy, Physiology, Materia Medica, Therapeutics, Chemistry, and as to the breeding of domesticated animals; and upon proof to the satisfaction of the Council that such pupils possess the requisite qualifications, to grant Diplomas certifying that they are competent to practice as Veterinary Surgeons.

In 1862-1863 a course of lectures on Veterinary Medicine was given in connection with Professor Buckland's Agricultural Class. The course was attended principally by agricultural students. In 1866 three of them graduated. In 1869 part of the premises now occupied by the College was built by Dr. Andrew Smith, Principal of the School. The number in the class at present is about 270, and nearly one-half of that number came from the United States. Five hundred and forty-six (546) students have graduated.

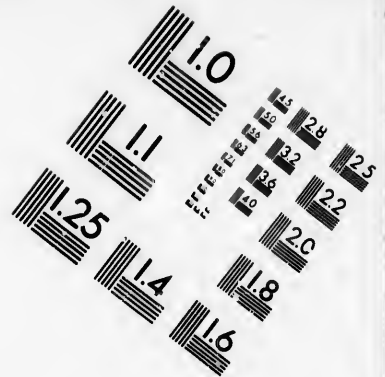
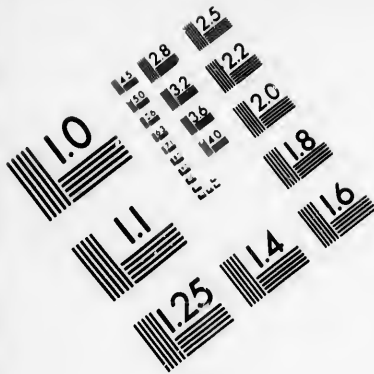
MEDICAL COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS.

STATISTICS OF THE MEDICAL SCHOOLS, ETC., IN ONTARIO, 1885-86.

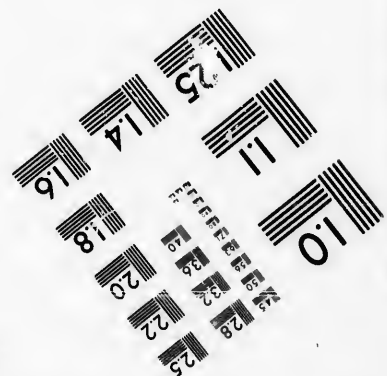
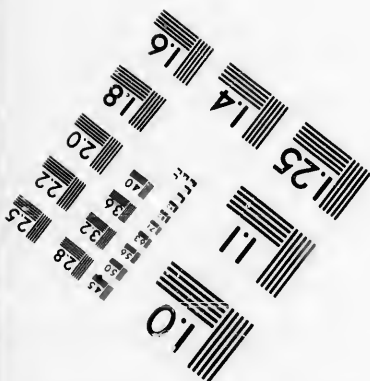
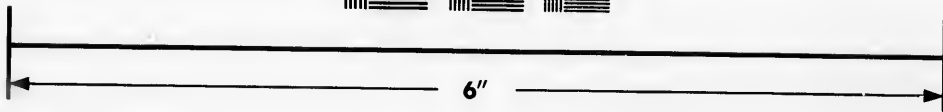
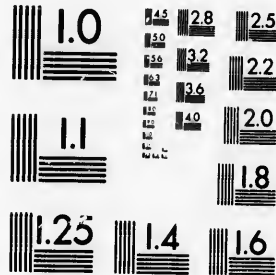
Name.	Date of Incorporation.	Subjects of Study.	Length of Course.	Number of Staff.	Number of Students.	Number of Graduates.	Institutions with which affiliated.
TORONTO SCHOOL OF MEDICINE..... Toronto.	1843	Those prescribed by the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario.	4 Years.	17	225	500	1. University of Toronto. 2. Victoria University.
TRINITY MEDICAL SCHOOL..... Toronto.	1850	Do do do	Do	14	257	544 including 214 Fellows.	1. University of Trinity College. 2. University of Toronto. 3. University of Manitoba.
ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, Kingston.	1854	Do do do	Do	10	155	430	Kingston University.
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN UNIVERSITY, London.	1882	Do do do	Do	15	37	3	1. Western University. 2. University of Toronto.
WOMEN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE..... Kingston.	1883	Do do do	Do	11	12	7	Queen's University.
WOMEN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE..... Toronto.	1883	Do do do	Do	13	14	....	University of Trinity College.
SCHOOLS OF DENTISTRY, ROYAL COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGEONS, Toronto.	1875	Anatomy, Physiology, Dental Pathology and Histology, Clinical and Operative Dentistry.	2 Sessions of 4 months each.	4	39	172	
COLLEGE OF PHARMACY..... Toronto.	1871	Chemistry, Pharmacy, Materia Medica, Botany, Prescriptions and Practical Dispensing.	2 Courses of 3 months each.	3	60	680*	
ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE..... Toronto.	1863	Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, Chemistry and Materia Medica.	7	270	546	

* To these may be added 619 who registered at the time of Incorporation.





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VI. BUSINESS COLLEGES.

OBJECT.—These Colleges are a practically useful feature in our educational system. They give a business training that can be best obtained in this special class of educational institutions. Their object is to fit young men and women for the various departments of mercantile life. The leading Business Colleges in this Province are located in Toronto (2), Hamilton (2), Belleville, Brockville, Kingston, Guelph, Chatham, Peterborough, London, Ottawa and Owen Sound.

COURSES OF STUDY.—These Colleges are all conducted upon a similar basis, and pursue somewhat analogous courses, though these are possibly more varied in some Colleges than in others. The following details of subjects taught will give an idea of the work carried on: Spelling, Dictation, Business Arithmetic, Mental Arithmetic, Penmanship, Business Correspondence, Business Paper, Commercial Law, Book-keeping, Business Department, comprising Buying, Selling, Correspondence, Banking, etc.; Telegraphy, Type-writing, Shorthand.

IX. MISCELLANEOUS INSTITUTIONS.

1. The Magnetic and Meteorological Observatory, Toronto.

(Under the direction of the Dominion Government.)

In the year 1838 the British Association for the Advancement of Science, in a memorial addressed to Her Majesty's Government, solicited their attention to the expediency of extending, by means of fixed Observatories, the researches regarding the geographical distribution of magnetic forces, to certain stations of prominent magnetic interest within the limits of the British colonial dominion. Canada was named as one of the stations, and a further suggestion was made that the observations should include meteorological as well as magnetical phenomena, and that the stations might be placed under the superintendence of the Master-General and Board of Ordnance.

These suggestions, which were approved or also by the Royal Society, were acted upon, and Lieutenant Riddell, of the Royal Artillery, was sent out as the officer to take charge of the Canadian station. He examined several localities, and at last selected Toronto. A grant of two and a half acres of land was offered by the Council of the University of King's College, with the sole condition that the buildings to be erected should not be appropriated to any other purpose than that of an Observatory, and should revert to the College when the Observatory should be discontinued. The sanction of the Governor-General having been obtained in January, 1840, the building was begun in the spring, and ready for occupation in September. The Observatory is situated in latitude $43^{\circ}39'25''$, and longitude $79^{\circ}21'30''$ W., at a height

of 107.9 feet above the level of Lake Ontario, and of 342 feet above the level of the sea.

In 1841, on Lieut. Riddell's return to England, the Observatory was placed in charge of Lieut. Voughusband, who remained the Director until near the end of 1843, except for a few months, during which Lieut. Lefroy—now General Sir John Henry Lefroy, R.A., F.R.S., etc.—had charge.

In the year 1850 the Chief Superintendent of Education, the Rev. Dr. Ryerson, at the suggestion of Colonel Lefroy, R.A., submitted to the Government a plan for the establishment of meteorological stations throughout what was then known as Upper Canada, at every senior County Grammar School. In 1853 an Act was passed by the Legislature with the provision recommended. Delay having arisen in supplying the schools with reliable instruments, it was not until 1856 that observations were made at these stations. According to the original design there were thirty chief stations. These were subsequently reduced to ten. At present that number of High Schools report through the Education Department to the Observatory.

The magnetical observations at Toronto, under the auspices of the British Government, were brought to an end in the spring of 1853. Arrangements were shortly afterwards made by the Provincial Government, mainly at the prompting of the Council of the Canadian Institute, to resume the meteorological observations, and the duties were carried on under the guidance of the Professor of Natural Philosophy of University College, J. B. Cherriman, M.A., who continued in charge until the appointment of the late Director, G. T. Kingston, M.A., in the year 1855. The old Observatory was pulled down, and a new one erected on its site, in 1854. In 1880 the present advances have been made. M.A., F.R.A.S., took charge, and under him great advances have been made. Foremost among these is the establishing of "Storm Signals," for warning shipping on the lakes and the seaboard of coming storms. The signals consist of a drum, a cone and a lantern, and by the varied position of these the warning is given. Besides these storm signals, which are displayed at the various ports, a code of "Harvest and Snow Signals" has been arranged, and by means of the signals—sun, moon and stars—farmers along the line of railway are warned concerning coming showers, etc. The messages are despatched from the Observatory to the local managers of the railways, and the shower signals are displayed on the moving trains. The daily papers are furnished with forecasts of the "Probabilities"; and below will be found a record of their correctness:—

1885.

STORM SIGNAL SERVICE.

Warnings issued	830	|	Number verified	741
Percentage verified			89.3	

DIRECTION OF WIND.

Number of predictions	830	|	Percentage	78.9
Number fully verified	655	|	Number fully and partly verified	798
Percentage			96.1	

PROBABILITIES.

Number of predictions during year	7129	|	Number not verified	520
Number fully verified	5681	|	Percentage fully verified	79.7
Number partly verified	928	|	Percentage fully and partly verified	92.7

The Observatory was established in 1841. Value of building and site, \$18,000; instruments, \$10,000. The services, meteorological and magnetical, are maintained by the Dominion Government at a yearly outlay of about \$60,000.

2. Royal Military College, Kingston.

(Under the Direction of the Dominion Government.)

The primary object of the establishment of this College, which was opened on June 1st, 1876, was to secure such a complete military and scientific education to young men belonging to the country, as would qualify them to fill all the higher positions in the Canadian military service. At the same time, owing to the breadth and general scope of the Curriculum of Study the graduates are fitted equally for any civil business or profession, public or private.

The Course of Instruction covers four years. Part of this course is obligatory and part voluntary; the former embracing Mathematics, Fortification, Military Drawing, Military History, French or German, Elementary Chemistry, Geology, &c., Drawing (Freehand, Figure and Landscape), Drill (Infantry, Artillery, &c.;) while the voluntary subjects include Higher Mathematics, Higher Fortification, and Higher Chemistry, French or German (other than that taken in obligatory course), Architecture, Hydraulic Engineering.

The average number of graduates each year is about twenty, and of these four are granted commissions in the Imperial Army

3. The Law Society of Upper Canada.

"The Law Society of Upper Canada was established in 1797 by the Act 37, Geo. III., cap. 13, which enabled the then practitioners of the Law to form themselves into a Society 'for the purpose of securing to the country and the profession a learned and honorable body to assist their fellow-subjects as occasion may require, and to support and maintain the Constitution of the Province.' By the same Act, the Judges of the Superior Courts were constituted visitors, with the authority to sanction such rules as they considered necessary for the good government of the Society. In 1822 the Society was incorporated by the Act 2, Geo. IV, cap. 5, and its functions vested in the Treasurer and Benchers for the time being, elected according to the By-laws of the Society. The Benchers sit in Convocation every Law Term, for the admission of Students and Barristers, and for other general business."—*Hodgins' Canada Educational Directory.*

The permanent seat of the Society is at Osgoode Hall, Toronto. The Society is composed of the Visitors; the Treasurer; the Benchers (*ex-officio* and elected); the Secretary, Sub-Treasurer, and Librarian. In the year 1881 a Law School, with a staff of four Lecturers, barristers-at-law, was established; the attendance at which on part of the students is voluntary. The Examinations consist of a Matriculation Examination; a Primary; an Intermediate, and a Final for Call to the Bar. Scholarships of the respective

values, \$100, \$60, and \$40, together with a Diploma, are awarded to those candidates who, at the Intermediate Examination, have obtained three-fourths of the marks in Pass and Honor subjects. At the Examination for Call to the Bar, three Medals—gold, silver, and bronze—are awarded, together with Diplomas to such candidates as pass with Honors.

4. Public Libraries in Ontario.

In the year 1882 the Provincial Legislature passed "The Free Libraries Act," for the establishment of a Free Library in any city, town, or incorporated village. On petition, the Toronto City Council passed a by-law, establishing a library for the city.

In January 1883, the Free Library By-Law was endorsed by a vote of the citizens of Toronto; the building formerly occupied as the Mechanics' Institute, and afterwards by the "College of Technology," was secured for the purpose. The interior was remodeled so as to furnish a commodious Reading Room, and an additional building erected sufficiently capacious to hold a library of 150,000 volumes. In June the officers were appointed, and the Library was formally opened on March 6th, 1884; the Reading Rooms were opened on the 10th of the same month, and the issuing of books began on April 10th. In February of the same year branch libraries were established in the western and northern parts of the city.

Other Free Libraries in the Province.—There are Free Libraries in the following towns and cities: Berlin (2,066 volumes), Brantford (5,042), Guelph (4,035), Simcoe (2,742), and St. Thomas (2,626).

Powers given to Mechanics' Institutes.—Any Mechanics' Institute in a municipality in which a Free Library has been established according to "The Free Libraries Act," may, by agreement with the Board of Management, transfer to the Corporation of the municipality, for the purposes of the said "Free Libraries Act, 1882," all or any of the property, real or personal, of the Institute.

The Provincial Library.—To these Free Libraries, viewed as a portion of the educational machinery of the Province, may be added the Ontario Legislative Library, Toronto, with its 25,000 volumes, the University, and various college libraries.

X. BENEVOLENT EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, ETC.

Indian Schools for Boys and Girls, Sault Ste. Marie.

The Shingwauk Home for Boys and the Wawanosh Home for Girls are both situated at Sault Ste. Marie, District of Algoma, Province of Ontario. They owe their origin to the indefatigable efforts of the Principal, the Rev. Edward F. Wilson. The Shing-

wauk Home was named after an Indian chief (Little Pine), and was first opened at Garden River in 1873. Near the close of that year the Home was destroyed by fire, but was re-erected at Sault Ste. Marie during the following summer—the corner-stone having been laid by the Earl of Dufferin on the 30th July, 1874—and was opened on August 2nd, 1875.

The Wawanosh Home for Girls, also named after an Indian chief (Sailing Gracefully), was opened, with a number of Indian girls as pupils, on August 19th, 1879.

TRAINING.—The girls are thoroughly trained in housework, cooking, baking, and laundry work; and the boys, after spending about two years steadily at school, in their third year commence learning a trade, and during the last two years of residence rank as apprentices. . . . Carpentering and printing are taught within the precincts of the Institution, but for instruction in other branches of trade the boys are sent to the village near by.

These homes are supported mainly by voluntary contributions, the annual grant from the Indian Department being insufficient for their support. Most of the individual children are provided for by weekly contributions made in Canadian Sunday-schools of the Church of England. There are nearly eighty children in the two homes.

NOTE.—A number of Indian schools exist in various parts of the Province. They are under the management of the Dominion Government, but, for purposes of inspection, are under the supervision of the Ontario Education Department.

XI. BENEVOLENT EDUCATIONAL HOMES AND REFORMATORIES.

I. The Boys' Home, Toronto.

This Institution, which now affords accommodation for 150 boys, was opened in 1859 for the training and maintenance of destitute boys not convicted of crime. The Home is open to boys from the age of five to fourteen years. After a boy has been a year in the Home, he may be apprenticed to some responsible person until he attains the age of eighteen years, his wages, meanwhile, being remitted to the Directors to be held in trust. At present the whole number thus apprenticed is sixty-seven. Since the opening of the Home it has afforded a home to 1,500 boys.

INSTRUCTION.—In 1873 the plan of having the boys taught in the Institution instead of attending the city schools was adopted, and proved satisfactory. In 1877 the Board of Trustees of the city schools appointed a teacher, and now the Home is one of the regular city schools, under a female teacher, paid by the Board. The subjects of instruction embrace those taught in the Third Book of Lessons. The religious welfare of the boys is fully provided for.

NOTE.—Similar institutions have been established in other cities of the Province.

2. The Girls' Home, Toronto.

This Institution was established as a Public Nursery in the year 1857. In the year 1860 its sphere of usefulness was enlarged by the admission of girls up to the age of fourteen, and by training them for household work. The object of the Girls' Home is "the rescue from vice of young girls, and the bestowal of careful attention to their religious, moral, and temporal welfare; also the maintenance and support of children under the age of seven years." The latter object having subsequently been taken in charge by a separate institution ("The Infants' Home"), the Girls' Home now provides for the maintenance and support of children from two to fourteen years of age.

INSTRUCTION.—In 1877 the City School Board assumed the responsibility of providing for the instruction of the children, and appointed a female teacher for that purpose as one of the regular staff of city teachers.

NOTE.—Similar institutions exist in other cities of Ontario.

3. The Orphans' Home, Toronto.

This Home, designed for the relief and support of all friendless orphans of members of all Protestant denominations, was established in 1851, the result, mainly, of a handsome donation from Jennie Lind, then on a professional visit to Toronto. The management of this institution is similar to that of the Boys' and Girls' Homes. Subscribers to the Endowment Fund to the amount of \$200 are entitled to nominate one orphan to the charity.

The female teacher of the school is one of the regularly certificated teachers of the city public schools, the Home having been placed on the list of city schools in 1877, and being ranked as a Third Book Class.

NOTE.—Similar institutions exist in other cities of Ontario.

NOTE.—As the public schools are unable to reach the class of neglected children which is to be found in cities and the larger towns, the institutions just named have been established, and chiefly supported by societies, to meet this want. They care for, educate and train a large number of such children. They are aided out of the Provincial Treasury, according to the number who are cared for in each institution.

4. Industrial School, Toronto.

The idea of establishing such a school in Toronto first suggested itself in 1858, and the plan was then largely discussed. In 1871 the School Act authorized Public School Boards of cities, towns and villages, to establish one or more such schools. An Industrial School for Toronto is now in course of erection near the village of Mimico, seven miles from the city, the Ontario Government having given a plot of eight acres, and leased forty-two in addition.

The Act passed in 1884 defines an "Industrial School" to be: A school in which industrial training is provided, and in which children are lodged, clothed and fed, as well as taught, shall exclusively be deemed an industrial school within the meaning of this Act.

5. Industrial Refuge for Girls.

When the "Andrew Mercer Reformatory for Females" was established at Toronto, in 1879, an "Industrial Refuge for Girls" was set apart for the reception of girls under the age of fourteen years, viz., beggars, wanderers, etc.

The Institution is under control of the Provincial Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities. From his Report the following facts are gleaned:—A change has been made in the school work. Instead of the night classes, day classes for the younger have been substituted. As the result of this change "the progress made by some of the younger and later entrants, in two of the elementary branches, was very satisfactory indeed, and indicates the general progress made." Again, "their progress in the school-room is reported (*i.e.*, by the teachers) to be satisfactory. Besides the day classes for the girls, evening classes in reading and writing for the older women who desire to be taught were established. These classes were well attended. The younger women—those under eighteen years of age—had an hour and a half instruction every morning before beginning their daily work." (*Inspector's Report, 1885.*)

6. Ontario Reformatory for Boys.

About twenty years ago a Reformatory was established at Penetanguishene, on the eastern shore of the Georgian Bay, for boys convicted before any Court of Criminal Jurisdiction, under the charge of a Warden and certain other officers. In 1880 a change in the name and in character of the establishment was made. With a fuller recognition of its "reformatory" than of its "penal" objects, viz., the custody and detention, with a view to their industrial training, and the moral reclamation of the boys confined therein, it was styled a "Reformatory for Boys," and two or more schoolmasters, holding first or second-class certificates, were appointed to it as public school teachers.

The last Report of the Superintendent states that "a good majority of the boys appear to have made fair progress in acquiring the rudiments of an English education. The training of the boys in the different trades—carpentering, tailoring, and shoemaking—and also in the necessary domestic work, has been carefully attended to." At the close of the year there were 220 inmates.

CONCLUSION.

The Sunday Schools existing in the Province are estimated at 3,600, with 200,000 scholars, and 23,000 teachers.

Relying upon the various educational agencies of the Province, Ontario is steadily pursuing a course of progress—material, moral and intellectual. The interest in Education is wide-spread throughout the whole Province, and its people understand how much of their further progress, welfare and happiness depends upon the continued efficiency and improvement of their educational institutions, for which the fullest opportunities are afforded by their system of local self-government, and free political institutions.



